

THE STUDENT'S
**SANSKRIT-ENGLISH
DICTIONARY**

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CONTAINING APPENDICES ON SANSKRIT PROSODY AND
IMPORTANT LITERARY & GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
IN THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF INDIA.

(FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES)

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PREFACE.

THE Dictionary that is now offered to the public has been intended to supply a want, long felt by the student, of a Sanskrit-English Dictionary such as would meet all his ordinary requirements, and be at the same time within his easy reach. Without dwelling, therefore, on the necessity of bringing out a work like this, I shall proceed to state its scope. As its name indicates, the Dictionary is designed to meet all the ordinary wants of a High-School or College student. With this object in view I have not thought it necessary to include Vedic words or Vedic senses of words, but have confined myself chiefly to what may be called the post-Vedic literature. But even this covers a very large field, as it includes Epics like the Rāmāyaṇa, Mahābhārata, the several Purāṇas, the Smṛiti literature, the several Darśanas or systems of philosophy, such as Nyāya, Vedānta, Mīmāṃsā &c., Grammar, Rhetoric, Poetry in all its branches, Dramatic literature, Mathematics, Medicine, Botany, Astronomy, Music, and such other technical or scientific branches of learning. Very few of the existing Dictionaries have tried to deal with and explain the innumerable technical terms pertaining to all the various branches of learning above specified, except perhaps the great Vāchaspatya, which, too, however, is defective in some respects. Much less can a Dictionary like this, designed mainly for the University student, be expected to do so. It principally aims at serving as an aid to the student and the general reader, and embraces all words occurring in the general post-Vedic literature, i. e. Prose tales, Kāvya, Dramas, epics &c. It includes most of the ordinary and more important terms in Grammar, Nyāya, Rhetoric, Law, Medicine, Astronomy, Mathematics, &c., but gives special prominence to the explanation of all important terms in the first three departments, as they are generally studied at College for University examinations. It omits Vedic words or Vedic senses of words, the names of authors and their works—which are too many to be noticed in a Dictionary—except the most important ones, the names of plants and trees except such as are noteworthy and met with in general literature, obscure or unimportant words or senses of words not generally used in classical literature, and simple derivatives from verbs, adjectives &c. which can be very easily formed by the student for himself. But these omissions will, it is hoped, not in any way lessen the usefulness of the Dictionary, as it gives in a small compass all that a student of Sanskrit will ordinarily require—perhaps even more in some cases—during his School or College career.

Having thus explained the scope of the work, I shall say a few words with regard to its plan and arrangement. As will be seen from even a cursory glance at the contents, the chief feature of the Dictionary is that it gives quotations and references to the peculiar and noteworthy meanings of words, especially such as occur in books read by the student at School or College. It has been thought necessary to do so, because a student naturally expects that the Dictionary he uses will give appropriate equivalents for such words and expressions as have some peculiarity in use or meaning. Moreover, quotations and references often help the reader in determining any particular meaning of a word in a particular passage by enabling him to see and compare how the word is used elsewhere. In some cases these quotations might appear to be superfluous; but to a student, especially a beginner, they are very useful as they supply him with illustrations of the uses of words, and firmly impress their meanings upon his mind.

Another noticeable feature of the Dictionary is that it gives explanations of the more important technical terms, particularly in Nyāya, Alankāra, Grammar, Dramaturgy, with quotations in Sanskrit wherever necessary, e. g. see the words अवस्तुतप्रज्ञा, उपनिषद्, सांख्य, मीमांसा, स्थापिभाव, प्रवेशक, रस, वास्तविक, अनेकविक &c. In the case of Alankāras I have chiefly drawn upon the Kāvya-prakāśa, though I have occasionally referred to the Chandraśloka, Kuvalayananda and Rasagangādhara. In the explanation of Dramatic terms I have generally followed the Sāhityadarpana. Similarly, striking phrases, some choice expressions and idioms or peculiar combinations of words, have been noticed under every word wherever necessary; e. g. see the words रस, सेतु, हस्त, मरु, दा, कृ &c. Mythological allusions in the case of all important names have been briefly but clearly explained, so as to give the reader most of the facts connected with those personages; see ईश्वर, कार्तिकेय, पद्माद, &c. Etymology has not been generally given except where peculiar; e. g. see the words अतिथि, पुत्र, जाया, हृषीकेश. The work also gives information about words though not of a technical nature, which it is believed, will be useful to the student; e. g. see the words मंडल, मानस, वेद, ईश. Some of the Nyāyas or maxims such as are frequently used in illustrations, have been collected under the word न्याय for easy reference. To add to the usefulness of the work, I have added at the end three Appendices. The first is on Sanskrit Prosody which gives in a clear and intelligible form all the common metres, with definitions, schemes in Gana and examples. In the preparation of this Appendix I have chiefly drawn upon the two popular works on Prosody the Atanaka and Chhanda Majar but only common metres which are

omitted there n have been added from the poems of Magha Bharav Dand n Bhatt &c The second Appendix gives the dates, writings &c of some of the mportant Sanskrit wr ters, such as K lid sa Bhavabhāt Bāṇa &c Here I have selected only those names about which something definite—something more than mere guesses and surmises—is known, and I have derived some hints from the Introduction to Vallabhadeva's Subhāshitāvali and Max Muller's 'India', for which my thanks are due to the authors. The third Appendix gives the most important names in the ancient Geography of India with identifications on the modern map wherever ascertained, and in this part of the work I have to cordially acknowledge the help I have derived from Cunningham's Ancient Geography, but particularly from Mr. Borooah's Essay prefixed to the third volume of his English-Sanskrit Dictionary. Thus this Dictionary aims at serving as a useful aid to the student of Sanskrit by giving him almost everything that he is likely to require for ordinary purposes, and with this view I have incorporated as much useful information as could to be given within the limits of the book.

The arrangement of the work will be best understood from the "Directions to the student" which follow. I have only to refer to one point—the use of the *anusvāra* instead of nasals throughout. This practice, whatever may be said with regard to its correctness, is very convenient for purposes of printing, and will not, it is believed, affect the usefulness of the work. The several contrivances used to effect saving in *space* will be understood by the reader with very short practice.

Before concluding I must gratefully acknowledge the help that I have derived from different sources. And in doing so I must give the first place to the great Sanskrit Encyclopædia, the *Vāchaspatya* of Professor Tārānātha Tarkavāchaspati. Much of the general information given in this Dictionary has been derived from that work, though I have had to supplement it wherever defective. Several words and meanings not given in the existing Sanskrit-English Dictionaries, as also some quotations, have been borrowed from the same work. The Sanskrit-English Dictionary of Prof. Monier Williams is the next work to which I have been greatly indebted. I have constantly kept it by my side, and have freely utilized his renderings of some words, expressions &c. when I found them better than those I myself had to suggest. And though there is much in this Dictionary that is not to be found in that work, I must freely acknowledge the assistance it has often rendered me in the explanation of words and expressions. And the last, but not the least, is the great German Worterbuch of Drs. Roth and Bothlingk. This great work abounds with references and quotations, but the works belonging to Vedic literature have been comparatively more copiously drawn upon by them than those belonging to the post-Vedic literature. A glance at the contents will show that I have drawn upon works seldom or not at all referred to by those scholars; such as the works of Bhavabhūti, Jagannāth Pandit, Rājasekhara, Bāṇa, the *Kāvya*prakāśa, *Sisupālvadha*, *Kirātārjuniya*, *Naishadha-charita*, *Sāṅkara-Bhāṣya*, *Vent-Samhāra* &c.; and the great majority of quotations and references is from my own collection. But I am free to acknowledge that I have availed myself of the quotations in that Dictionary where my own collection was defective. To these authors, as well as to the authors and Editors of several other works—too many to be here enumerated from which I have derived occasional help of one kind or another, my grateful thanks are due.

In conclusion I trust that "*The Student's Sanskrit-English Dictionary*" will be found useful not only by those for whom it is mainly intended, but by the general Sanskrit reader also. No work, howsoever carefully prepared, can pretend to be entirely free from defects, and my work cannot be an exception, especially as it has had to be carried through the Press in great haste. I have, therefore, to request such persons as will do me the honour to use this Dictionary, to be so good as to inform me if they discover any mistakes, and also to make any suggestions for its improvement, and I shall be very glad to give them my best consideration in the second edition.

Poona, 15th February, 1890.

V. S. APTE.

Directions to the Student.

(TO BE STUDIED BEFORE USING THE DICTIONARY.)

1. Words are arranged in the Nāgarī alphabetical order.

2. The different parts of speech of a word are indicated by large black dashes, after which the nominative singular of the part of speech is usually given, or the letters *m.*, *f.*, *n.* or *ind.* are put after the dash, the leading word being given only once. Where a word is used as an adjective and also as a substantive, the senses of the adjective are invariably given first ; e. g. वीर, साधु.

3. Where two words, though identical in form, differ entirely in meaning, they are generally repeated as separate words ; e. g. हा, हि. In a few cases they have been grouped together.

4. Some words which are used as adverbs, but derived by case-inflections from a noun or adjective, are given within brackets under the noun or adjective, and their senses given in the usual way ; e. g. परेण, परे under पर, or समीपवत् or समीपे under समीप.

5. The several meanings of a word, when they can be sufficiently distinguished from one another, are given separately and marked by black Arabic figures. Mere shades of meaning are not considered as separate senses, but in such cases several synonyms are given under the same meaning, from which the reader will have to make his choice. Where the shades of meaning are sufficiently broad, they are numbered as separate meanings.

6. The meanings of words are arranged in the order of their importance and frequency of use. It has not been possible to do so in every case, but the system has been generally followed.

7. (a) Compounds are grouped under the first word in the compounds, in the alphabetical order of their second members, the small black dash before them denoting that first word ; e. g. -होत्र, under अग्नि means अग्निहोत्र.

N. B.—In giving compounds, the changes which the final letters undergo, e. g. the dropping, assimilation of letters &c. are assumed ; e. g. -अपर under पूर्व stands for पूर्वापर ; -गतिः under अधस् for अधोगतिः &c. In some cases the compound words, where not easily intelligible, are given in full within brackets.

(b) Where a compound itself is used as the first member of other compounds, these latter are given immediately after, their second member being preceded by ° which represents the first compound ; e. g. °इन्द्र, °राज &c. given under हि stand not for द्वीन्द्र or द्विराज, but for द्विजेंद्र or द्विजराज.

(c) All *aluk* compounds (e. g. कुशेशय, समसिज, हृदिस्पृश &c.) are given separately in their proper places, and not under the first member.

8. All words formed by Kṛit or Tadhita affixes are given separately ; thus कूर्लकष, भयंकर, अक्षमय, प्रातस्तन, हिमवत् &c. will be found not under कूल, भय, &c. but in their own places.

9. (a) In the case of substantives the nominative singular, wherever it may at once denote the gender, is given throughout, the *visarga*, unless followed by *f.*, indicating masculine gender, and the *anuvāra* neuter gender. Where the nominatives singular is not indicative of the gender, it is specified as *m. f.* or *n.* as the case may be. All substantives ending in consonants have their genders specified as *m. f.* or *n.*

(b) The feminine forms of nouns are usually given as separate leading words, but in some cases, especially in the first three or four hundred pages, they are given under the leading word after the masculine gender.

10. In the case of adjectives the simple base only is given. The feminine of the majority of adjectives is or ends in *ar*, and adjectives ending in *ḥ* or *ṣ* have generally the same base for all genders. In all such cases the simple base is given, the feminine being formed according to similar substantive bases. All irregular feminines are, however, denoted within brackets. Adjectives ending in *ṭ*, *ṣ*, or *ṣ* form their feminines regularly in *ती*, *नी*, or *सी*; where irregular, they are denoted within brackets.

11. (a) In the case of verbs, the Arabic figure before P., A. and U. denotes the conjugation to which the root belongs ; P. denoting Parasmaipada, A. Atmanepada, U. Ubhayapada (P. and A.), Den. stands for Denominative, and here the 3rd pers. sing. present tense is given throughout.

(b) Under each root the 3rd person singular present tense, and the past passive participle wherever noteworthy, are given throughout. The forms of the *Passive*, *Causal* and *Desiderative*, wherever noteworthy, are given after them, or after the senses of the primitive base, where there is any peculiarity in their senses.

(c) Verbs formed by prefixing prepositions to roots are given under the roots in alphabetical order. The small black dash (-) preceding a preposition stands for the word 'with' (which is used only before the first preposition), and shows that the preposition must be added to the root to give the meanings specified after it.

(d) Roots son et mes change their form or *pa la* (voice) or both, when used in particular senses or preceded by particular prepositions. Such changes are denoted within brackets.

(e) When a root belongs to different conjugations with different meanings, Roman figures are used to mark this difference (cf. अङ्, अङ्, अङ् &c.), the root being repeated only once.

12. (a) All possible derivatives from a word are not always given when they may be easily supplied, especially in the case of potential passive participles (formed by तव्य, अनीय and य), present participles, abstract nouns from adjectives (formed by adding ण, र or य). Where there is any peculiarity either in formation or meaning of these derivatives, they are given. But in many cases the student will have to supply forms according to the general rules given in Grammar.

(b) Similarly all the equivalents given under the radical word are not always repeated in the derivatives they may, if necessary, be ascertained by a reference to the radical word.

13. Mythological allusions are explained in *small type* in the body of the work between rectangular brackets []. Here long vowels like ā, ī, ū, and letters of the lingual class, as also ऋ and ॠ are, for the convenience of the press, denoted by corresponding *italic letters*; e. g. *Pandava* and *Kripī* stand for पण्डव and कृपी.

14. A few allusions and words that were accidentally omitted in the body of the work, are given in *Supplement*.

Grammatical and other Abbreviations, and Symbols.

A. or Atm. ...	Atmanepada.	Medic.	Medicine.
a.	Adjective.	n.	Neuter.
abl.	Ablative.	N.	Name.
acc.	Accusative.	Nom.	Nominative.
adv.	Adverb.	num. a.	Numeral adjective.
alg.	Algebra.	oft.	Often times.
Arith.	Arithmetic.	opp.	Opposite of.
astr.	Astronomy.	P.	Parasmaipada.
Avyayi.	Avyayibhāva.	pass.	Passive.
Bah.	Bahuvrīhi.	phil.	Philosophy.
Caus.	Causal.	pl.	Plural.
cf.	Compare.	pot. p.	Potential passive participle.
comp.	Compound.	p. p.	Past passive participle.
compar.	Comparative.	Pres.	Present tense.
dat.	Dative.	pres. p.	Present participle.
Den.	Denominative.	pron. a.	Pronominal adjective.
desid.	Desiderative.	q. v.	quod vide, which see.
du.	Dual.	Rhet.	Rhetoric.
e. g.	Exempli gratia, for example.	sing.	Singular.
f. or fem.	Feminine.	Subst.	Substantive.
fig.	Figurative.	superl.	Superlative.
freq.	Frequentative.	s. v.	sub voice, see under the word.
gen.	Genitive.	Tat.	Tatpurusha.
gram.	Grammar.	U.	Ubhayapada (Parasmai. and Atmanepada).
ibid.	The same.	Vart.	Vārtika.
i. e.	id est, that is.	Ved.	Vedic.
ind.	Indeclinable.	v. l.	Various reading.
inf.	Infinitive.	Voc.	Vocative.
instr.	Instrumental.	=	Equal or equivalent to, same as.
lit.	Literal.	&c.	Et cetera.
loc.	Locative.	°	denotes that the rest of the word under consideration is to be supplied, e. g. अस्त्यस्य under अस्त्य.
m. or mas.	Masculine.		
Mar.	Marāṭhi.		
Math.	Mathem. ic.		

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DICTIONARY.

of the names of works or authors.



N. B.—Except where otherwise specified, the Editions of works referred to are mostly those printed at Calcutta.

Atareya Brāhmaṇa (Bombay).	G. L.	Gangālabarī.
Amarkosha (").	G. M.	Gaṇaratnamahodadhī of Var
Anandalaharī.	H.	Hitopdesa (Nirṇaya Sāgara
Amarusataka.	Halāy.	Halāyudha.
Anargharāghava (published in the	Hch.	Harshacharita.
Kāvya-mālā).	H. D.	Hamsadūta.
Aryāsaptasatī (published in the Kavya-	J. N. V.	Jaiminiyanyāyamālāvistara
mālā).		(Goldstücker's Edition).
Asvadhātī (published in the Subhā-	K.	Kādambari. (Bombay)
shitaratnākara).	Kām.	Kāmandakinīśāra.
Asvalāyana's Sūtras.	Kāsi.	Kāśikāvṛtti (Benares).
Bhagavadgītā (Bombay).	Karpūr.	Karpūрманjari (published
Bhṛtṛihari's three Satakas (the figures		Kāvya-mālā).
1., 2., 3, after Bh. denoting Śṛīngāra°,	Kaṭh.	Kaṭhopanishad.
Nīti°, and Vairāgya°).	Kāty.	Kātyāyana.
Bhāgavata (Bombay).	Kaus.	Kausikasūtra.
Bhāshāparīkṣheda.	Kāv.	Kāvya-darsa.
Bhāṭṭikāvya.	Ken.	Kenopanishad.
Bālarāmāyana (Benares).	Ki.	Kirātārjunīya.
Varāhamihira's Brihatsamhit	Kīr. K.	Kīrtikaumudī (Bombay).
	K. P.	Kāvya-prakāśa (")
Bṛihat-kathā.	K. R.	Kavirahasya.
Brahmasūtras.	Ks.	Kaṭhāsarita-sāgara.
Bṛihadāranyakopanishad.	Ku.	Kumārsambhava (Bombay).
Bhāminīvilāsa (Bombay).	Kull.	Kullūka.
Chandakausika.	Kusum.	Kusumānjali.
Chhandomanjari.	Kuval.	Kuvalayananda
Chandrāloka.	Līlī.	Līlāvati.
Chāṇakya-sataka.	M.	Mālvikāgnimitra (Bombay)
Chātākāśhtaka (in two parts).	Mālah. N.	Mādhavanidāna.
Chaurapanchāsikā.	Māl.	Mālatīmādhava (Bombay).
Chhandogyopanishad.	Malli.	Mallinātha.
Dāyabhāga.	Mār. P.	Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa.
Dhananjayavijaya.	Mb.	Mahābhārata (Bombay).
Dharmaviveka.	Mbh.	Mahābhāshya (").
Dasakumāracharita (Bombay).	Me.	Meghadūta (")
Dasarūpa (Hall's Edition).	Med.	Medinikosha.
Dṛṣṭāntasataka.	Mit.	Mitāksharā (Bombay).
	Mk.	Mṛicchohḥakāṭika.
Gautamasūtra.	Moha M.	Mohamudgara.
Ghatakarpurak vya	M*	Manu ti
Gita-govinda.	Mu	Mudrārākshasa Bombay)

Mugadhabodha.
Mahāvīracarita (Boroeah's Edition).
Naishadha-charita.
Nāgānanda.
Nalopākhyāna (Bombay).
Nalodaya.
Nirukta.
Nitisāra.
Niti-pradīpa.
Papini's Ashtādhyāyī.
Padānkadūta.
Prasannarāghava.
Prabodhchandrodaya (Bombay).
Panchatantra (").
Raghuvamśa (").
Rājaprasasti.
Rājatarangini.
Rāmāyana (Bombay).
Ratnāvalī (").
Rasagangādhara (published in the Kāvya-mālā).
Ritusamhāra (Bombay).
Rigveda (Max Muller's Edition).
Sakuntalā (Bombay).
Sabdha-kalpadrūma.
} Sāṅkhyakārikā.
Sāṅkhyasūtra.
Sāntisataka.
Sarasvatikanthābharana.
Sarvadarśanasamgraha.
Siddhāntamuktāvalī.
Satapatha Brāhmaṇa.
Sāyana.
Sārirabhashya.
Sāhityadarpana.
Sisupālavadha.
Sikshā.
Siva Purāṇa.

Sk.	Siddhānta-Kaumudī (Bombay).
S. L.	Sudhālahari (published in the mālā).
Srut.	Srutabodha.
S. Til.	Springātilaka.
Subh.	Subhāshitaratnākara (Bombay).
Subhāsh.	Subhāshita.
Subh. Ratn.	Subhāshitaratnabhāṇḍāgāra (B).
Susr.	Susruta.
Svet. Up.	Svetāsvataropaniṣad.
Tarka K.	Tarkakaumudī (Bombay).
Trik.	Trikāṇḍashesha.
T. S.	Tarkasamgraha (Bombay).
Tv.	Tārānātha's Vāchaspathyam.
U.	Uttararāmacharita.
Udb.	Udbhaṭa.
Ud. D.	Uddhavadūta.
Ud. S.	Uddhavasandesu.
Ujval	Ujvaladatta.
Up. }	Upanishad.
Up. }	Upanishad.
V.	Vikramorvasiyam (Bombay).
Vais.	Vaiseshika.
Vais. Sūt.	Vaiseshikasūtras.
Vāj.	Vājasaneyi Samhitā.
Vāk. P.	Vākyapadīya.
Vās.	Vāsavadattā (Hall's Edition).
Vb.	Viddhasālabbhanjikā (Bombay).
Ve.	Venisamhāra.
Vedānta P.	Vedāntaparibhāṣhā.
Vet.	Vetālpāṇchavimsati.
Vikr.	Vikramāṅkadevacharita (Bombay).
Vir. M.	Vīramitrodaya.
V. May.	Vyavahāramayūkha (M. M. Edition).
V. P.	Vishṇu Purāṇa.
V. Sah.	Vishṇusahasranāma.
Y.	Yājñavalkya (Mr. Mandlik's Edition).
Yoga S.	Yogasūtras.
Yv., Yaj.	Yajurveda.

te—After the Abbreviations given above, where one Arabic figure is followed by another, the former indicates the canto, chapter, part, act &c. ; and the latter, the number of the verse. A single Arabic figure indicates the page, act, &c.

THE STUDENT'S SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

अ

अकनिष्ठ

अ The first letter of the Nāgarī Alphabet.—अः 1 N. of Vishnu, the first of the three sounds constituting the sacred syllable ओम्; अकारो विष्णुर्देव उकारस्तु महेश्वरः । मकारस्तु इत्येतो ब्रह्मा प्रणवस्तु त्रयात्मकः ॥ 2 N. of Śiva, Brāhmā, Vāyu, or Vaiśvānara—*ind.* 1 A prefix corresponding to Latin *in*, Eng. *in* or *un*, Gr. *a* or *an* and joined to nouns, adjectives, indeclinables (or even to verbs) as a substitute for the negative particle नञ् and changed to अन् before vowels except in the word अकनिष्ठ. The senses of न usually enumerated are six:—(a) सादृश्य 'likeness' or 'resemblance'; अत्राक्षणः one like a Brāhmaṇa (wearing the sacred thread &c.), but not a Brāhmaṇa, but a Kshatriya or Vaiśya. (b) अभाव 'absence', 'negation', 'want', 'privation'; अज्ञानं absence of knowledge, ignorance; अकोपः, अनंगः, अकंदकः, अघटः &c. (c) भेद 'difference' or 'distinction'; अघटः not a cloth, something different from, or other than, a cloth. (d) अल्पता 'smallness', 'diminution', used as a diminutive particle; अतुला having a slender waist (कुसुमादरी or तनुमध्या). (e) अप्राशस्त्य 'badness', 'unfitness', having a depreciative sense; अकालः wrong or improper time; अकार्यं not fit to be done, improper, unworthy, bad act. (f) विरोध 'opposition', 'contrariety'; अनीतिः the opposite of morality, immorality; असित not white, black. These senses are put together in the following verse:—
तत्सदृश्यमभावश्च तदल्पत्वं तदल्पता ॥ अप्राशस्त्यं विरोधश्च नञर्थः षट् प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ See न also. With verbal derivatives, it has usually the sense of 'not'; अदृग्वा; अपश्यन् not seeing; so असक्तु not once; sometimes अ does not affect the sense of the second member; as अपश्चिन्, अनुचम, see the words. 2 An interjection of (a) Pity (*ah!*) अ अवयव. (b) Reproach, censure (lie, shame); अपात्रिस्त्वं जालम्, see अकुराणि, अजीवति also. (c) Used in addressing: अ अनन. (d) It is also used as a particle of prohibition 3 The augment prefixed to the root न in the formation of

the Imperfect, Aorist and Conditional Tenses.

अकनिष्ठ *a.* (अ being regarded as a consonant) Not a debtor, free from debt. The form अनुणिन् also occurs in this sense.

अंश 10 U. (अंशयति-त्ते) To divide, distribute, share among; also अंश-पयति in this sense. With ति- 1 to distribute.—2 to cheat.

अंशः 1 A share, part, portion; सक्वदंशो निपतति Ms. 9. 47; R. 8. 16; अंशेन दर्शितानुब्रूयता K. 159 partly. 2 A share in property, inheritance; स्वतो-ज्ञतः Ms. 8. 408; 9. 201; Y. 2. 3 The number of a fraction; sometimes used for fraction itself. 4 A degree of latitude (or longitude). 5 The shoulder (more generally written अंस, q. v.). —COMP.—अंशः a secondary incarnation; part of a portion.—अंशि *adv.* share by share. —अवतारः-तरणं descent (on earth) of parts of deities, partial incarnation; तार इव धर्मस्य Dk. 153; N. of Adhyāyas 64-67 of Ādiparvan of Bhārata. —भास्त्र, -हर, -हारिन् *m. f.* an heir, coheir; पित्रदोशहरश्चैव प्रदीमांश्च परः परः Y. 2. 132, 133.—सवर्णनं—reduction of fractions to the same denominator. —स्वरः the keynote.

अंशकः 1 One having a share, a coheir; relative. 2 A share, portion, division.—अंशः A solar day.

अंशान् Act of dividing.

अंशयितु *m.* A divider, sharer.

अंशाल *a.* 1 Having, or entitled to, a share. 2=अंसल, q. v.

अंशित्व *a.* 1 Sharer, coheir; (पुनर्दिभागकरणे) सर्वे वा स्युः समांशिनः Y. 2. 114. 2 Having parts.

अंशुः 1 A ray, beam of light; चंड°, चण्ड° hot-rayed, the sun; सूर्याशुभिर्भ्रामि-वारविंदु Ku. 1. 32; lustre, brilliance. 2 A point or end. 3 A small or minute particle. 4 End of a thread. 5 Garment; decoration; dress. 6 Speed.—COMP.—अंशालं a collection or rays, blaze or halo of light. —धरः, —पतिः-भृत्, —वाणः, भृत्, —स्वानी, —हस्तः the sun. (bearer of rays or lord of rays) —पट्टं a kind of silken loth a garland of light, halo —नालिच *m.* the sun

अंशुमत् *a.* 1 Luminous, radiant ज्योतिषां एविरंशुमान् Bg. 10. 21. 2 Pointed.—*m.* (मान्) 1 The sun; बालासिलैरिव-शुमान् R. 15. 10. 2 N. of the grandson of Sagara, son of Asamanjasa and father of Dilipa.

अंशुक 1 A cloth, garment in general, शिवांशुका V. 3. 12; यथाशुकाक्षिपविलज्जिताना Ku. 1. 14; S. 1. 34. 2 A fine or white cloth; Me. 62; usually silken or muslin. 3 An upper garment, a mantle; also an under garment. 4 A leaf. 5 Mild or gentle blaze of light.

अंशुमत्फला The plantain tree.

अंशुल *a.* Radiant, luminous.—ल N. of the sage Chanakya.

अंस (अंसयति, अंसायति) See अंश.

अंसः 1 A part, portion, see अंश.

2 Shoulder, shoulderblade.—COMP.—कुटः a bull's hump, the protuberance between the shoulders.—अं 1 an armour to protect the shoulders. —2 a bow.—फलकः the upper part of the spine.—भारः a burden or yoke put upon the shoulder.—भारिक, —भारिच *a.* (अंशे°) bearing a yoke or burden on the shoulder.—विवर्तिच *a.* turned towards the shoulders; S. 3. 26.

अंसल *a.* Strong, lusty, powerful, having strong shoulders; युवा युगन्वात-बाहुंसलः R. 3. 34.

अंश 1 A. (अंशते, अंशितुं, अंशित) To go, approach; set out.—*Caus.* 1 To send 2 To shine. 3 To speak.

अंशति—सी *f.* 1 A gift. 2 Anxiety; trouble, care, distress; illness. (Ved.).

अंशस् *n.* (अंश-हृत्सी &c.) 1 A sin; महमा संशतिमहमा विदुः...अलं Ki. 5. 17. 2 Trouble, anxiety, care.

अंशितिः—सी *f.* A gift, donation.

अंशितः 1 A foot. 2 The root of a tree, cf. अंशे. 3 The number four.—COMP.—अंशः 'foot-drinker', a tree —अंशकः the upper part of the sole of the foot.

अंश 1 P. (अकति, अकित) To go, tortuously like a serpent.

अंशः Absence of happiness; pain, misery; sin.

अंशः Bald.—अंश N of Ketu (the descending node).

अकनिष्ठ *a.* Not the youngest (such

as eldest, middle); elder, superior.
—**पु**: N. of Buddha Gautama.

अकन्या No virgin, a maid that is not so any longer.

अकर *a.* 1 Handless, maimed. 2 Exempt from tax or duty. 3 Not doing or acting; not disposed to work, ceasing from work.

अकरण Not doing, absence of action; अकरणं मदकरणं श्रेयः; cf. the English phrases "Something is better than nothing," "Better late than never."

अकर्णः *f.* Failure, disappointment, non-accomplishment, mostly used in imprecations; तस्याकर्णित्वास्तु Sk. may he be disappointed, or experience a failure!

अकर्ण *a.* 1 Devoid of ears; deaf. 2 Destitute of Karna.—**ज**: A serpent.

अकर्तन *a.* Dwarfish.

अकर्तन *a.* 1 Without work, idle; inefficient. 2 Wicked, degraded. 3 (Gram.) Intransitive, generally in this sense अकर्तन.—**न**. (—**र्त**) 1 Absence of work. 2 An improper act; crime, sin.—**COMP.**—**अन्वित** *a.* 1 unengaged, unoccupied, idle. —2 criminal.—**कृत्** *a.* free from action, or doing an improper act. —**भोगः** enjoyment of freedom from the fruits of action.

अकर्तक *a.* Intransitive; (*f.*) अकर्तिका.

अकल *a.* Not in parts, without parts, epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अकल्क *a.* 1 Free from sediment, pure. 2 Sinless.—**लूका** Moon-light.

अकल्प *a.* 1 Uncontrolled, unrestrained. 2 Weak, unable. 3 Incomparable.

अकस्मात् *ind.* 1 Accidentally, suddenly, unexpectedly, all of a sudden; अकस्मादागतुना सह विधासौ न युक्तः H. 1. 2 Without cause or ground, causelessly, in vain; नाकस्मात् द्राक्षिलभाता विक्रीणाति निरोक्षितान् Pt. 2. 65; कथं त्वां त्यजेदकस्मात्प्रतिपद्यते R. 14. 55, 73.

अकांड *a.* 1 Accidental, unexpected, sudden; दुर्नकांडवियर्तनदारुणः U. 4. 15; Māl. 5. 31. 2 Destitute of stem or stock.—**COMP.**—**जात** *a.* suddenly born or produced. —**पातः** unexpected occurrence. —**पातजात** *a.* dying as soon as born. —**चूलं** a sudden attack of colic.

अकांडे *adv.* Unexpectedly, all of a sudden, suddenly; दुर्नकांडेण वरणः क्षत इत्यकांडं तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिद्वृत्तं पदादिगता S. 2. 12.

अकाम *a.* 1 Free from desire, affection, or love. 2 Reluctant, unwilling. 3 Uninfluenced by, not subject to, love, S. 1. 23. 4 Unconscious, unintentional.

अकामतः *adv.* Unwillingly, reluctantly, unintentionally, unconsciously; इतरे कृतवन्तस्तु पापान्येतावकासतः Ms. 9 242

अ 1 Without body n corporeal 2 An epithet of hānu

3 Epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अकारण *a.* Causeless, groundless, spontaneous.—**ज** Absence of a cause, motive or ground; किमकारणमेव दर्शनं विलस्ये त्वय न दीयते Ku. 4. 7; अकारणात्—**ज** causelessly, in vain.

अकार्य *a.* Improper. —**ई** An unworthy or bad act, a criminal action.—**COMP.** **कारिन्** *a.* an evil-doer, one who commits a misdeed; one that neglects one's duty.

अकाल *a.* Untimely, premature, R. 15. 44.—**लः** Wrong, inauspicious or unseasonable time, not the proper time (for any thing); अत्यारुहो हि नारीणामकालो मनोमयः R. 12. 33.—**COMP.**

कुसुमं,—**पुष्पं** a flower blossoming out of season.—**कूपमांडः** a pumpkin produced out of season; (fig.) useless birth.—**ज**,—**उत्पन्न**,—**जात** *a.* produced out of season, premature; unseasonable.—**जलदीव्यः**,—**नेवोदयः** 1 an unseasonable rise or gathering of clouds. —2 mist or fog.—**वेला** unseasonable or improper time.—**सह** *a.* 1 not enduring delay or loss of time, impatient. —2 not able to hold out as a castle.

अकिंचन *a.* Without any thing, quite poor, utterly destitute; अकिंचनः सन् प्रभवः स संपदा Ku. 5. 77.

अकिंचिज्ञ *a.* Not knowing anything, quite ignorant; Bh. 2. 8.

अकिंचित्कर *a.* 1 Useless; परतन्त्रमिदमकिंचित्करं च Ve. 3. 2 Innocent.

अकुंठ *a.* 1 Not blunted, unobstructed; आशङ्क्यग्रहादकुंठपरशोः Ve. 2. 2. 2 Vigorous, able to work. 3 Fixed. 4 Excessive.

अकुतः *adv.* Not from anywhere (in comp. only).—**COMP.**—**चलः** N. of Śiva.—**भय** *a.* secure, not threatened from any quarter, safe; मादृशानामपि संचारो जातः U. 2; यानि कीण्यकुतोभयानि च पदान्वास्त्रवपयोधे v. l. for अपराङ्मुखानि 5. 35.

अकुप्यं 1 Not a base metal, gold or silver. 2 Any base metal.

अकुशल *a.* 1 Inauspicious, unlucky. 2 Not clever or skilful. —**लं** Evil or misfortune.

अकूपारः 1 The sea. 2 The sun. 3 A tortoise in general. 4 King of tortoise sustaining the world.

अकुच्छ *a.* Free from difficulty.—**च्छ** Absence of difficulty, ease, facility.

अकृत *a.* 1 Not done or prepared. 2 Wrongly or differently done. 3 Incomplete, not ready (as food). 4 Uncreated. 5. One who has done no works. 6 Unripe, immature. —**ता** One not legally regarded as a daughter and placed on a level with sons.—**तं** An unperformed act non performance of an act an unboard-of deed

—**COMP.**—**अर्थ** *a.* unsuccessful.—**अस्त्र** *a.* unpractised in arms.—**आत्मन्** *a.* 1 ignorant, foolish. —2 not identified with Brahmā or the Supreme Spirit.—**उद्वाह** *a.* unmarried.—**ज्ञ** *a.* ungrateful.—**धी**—**बुद्धि** *a.* ignorant.

अकृष्ट *a.* Not tilled; not drawn. **COMP.**—**पच्य**,—**रोहिन्** *a.* growing or ripening in unploughed land, growing exuberant or wild; च्या इव शस्त्वपदः Ki. 1. 17; R. 14. 77.

अक्का A Mother.

अक्त *a.* Smeared, anointed; usually in comp.; as वृत्^०. —**क्ता** Night.

अक्त्रं An armour (वर्तन).

अक्लम *a.* Confused.—**नः** 1 Want of order, confusion, irregularity. 2 Breach of propriety or decorum.

अक्रिय *a.* Inactive, dull.—**या** Inactivity; neglect of duty.

अक्रूर *a.* Not cruel.—**रः** N. of a Yādava, a friend and uncle of Krishna.

अक्रोध *a.* Free from anger.—**धः** Absence or suppression of anger.

अक्लिष्ट *a.* Unwearied, undisturbed, indefatigable. 2 Not marred, unimpaired; S. 5. 19.

अक्ष 1. 5. P. (अक्षति-अक्षोति, अक्षित) 1 To reach. 2 To pervade, penetrate. 3 To accumulate.

अक्षः 1 An axis, axle. 2 The pole of a cart. 3 A cart, car; also a wheel. 4 The beam of a balance. 5 Terrestrial latitude. 6 A die for playing with; cube. 7 The seed of which rosaries are made. 8 A weight equal to 16 māśas and called कर्ष. 9 N. of the plant Terminalia Belerica (बिभीत्तक). 10 A serpent. 11 Garuda. 12 The soul. 13 Knowledge. 14 Legal procedure, a law-suit. 15 A person born blind.—**क्षं** 1 An organ of sense; an object of senses. 2 Sochal salt, seasalt. 3 Blue vitriol.—**COMP.**—**अयकीलः**—**लकः** a linch-pin.—**आवपनं** a dice-board.—**आवापः** a gambler.—**कर्णः** hypotenuse.—**कुशल**—**शौंड** *a.* skilful in gambling.—**कृत्** the pupil of the eye. **कोविद्**—**ज्ञ** *a.* skilled in dice.—**रलहः** gambling, playing at dice.—**ज्ञं** 1 direct knowledge or cognition.—2 a thunderbolt.—3 a diamond.—**जः** N. of Vishnu.—**तस्वं**,—**विद्या** the science of gambling.—**दर्शकः**,—**दृश्** 1 a judge.—2 a superintendent of gambling.—**देविन्** *m.* a gambler, gamester.—**च्युतं** dice-play, gambling.—**धूर्तः** a gamester, a gambler.—**धूर्तिल** a bull or ox yoked to the pole of a cart.—**पटलं** 1 a court of law.—2 a depository of legal documents.—**पादकः** one who is well-versed in law a judge—**पात** cast of dice—**पातृ** N. of the sage Gautama, founder of the Nyāya system of philosophy or

a follower of that system.—भागः, अक्षः a degree of latitude.—भारः a cart-load.—माला, —सूत्रं a rosary, string of beads; कुतोऽक्षवपण्यं तथा करः Ku. 5, 11.—राजः one addicted to gambling; the chief of dice, the die called *Kali*—वाटः a gambling house; the gambling table.—हृदयं perfect skill in or conversancy with gambling.—अक्षवती gaming, playing with dice, a game at dice.

अक्षगिक *a.* Steady, firm, not frail or transitory; steadfast (as a gaze or look).

अक्षत *a.* (a) Uninjured, unhurt; स्वमंगः कथमक्षता उतिः Ku. 4, 9. (b) Unbroken, whole; undivided, —तः 1 Siva. 2 Thrashed and winnowed rice dried in the sun; (pl.) whole grain, entire, unhusked and pounded rice washed with water, and used as an article of worship in all religious and sacred ceremonies; साक्षतापानहस्ता R. 2, 21. 3 Barley (यवाः) said to be also *n.*—तं 1 Corn, grain of any kind. 2 Eunuch (also *m.*).—ता A virgin.—COMP.—पोतिः a virgin, not yet blemished by sexual intercourse; Ms. 9, 176.

अक्षम *a.* 1 Unfit, unable; non-forbearing; impatient; R. 13, 16.—मा 1 Impatience; jealousy. 2 Anger, passion.

अक्षय *a.* 1 Undecaying, imperishable, unfailling; त्रिसप्तथा शक्तिरिवार्य-मक्षय R. 4, 13.—COMP.—तृतीया the festival falling on the third day of the bright half of Vaisākha.

अक्षय्य *a.* Inexhaustible; imperishable; तपः षड्भागमक्षय्यं ददस्वारण्यका हि नः S. 2, 13.

अक्षर *a.* 1 Imperishable, indestructible; Ku. 3, 50; Bg. 15, 16. 2 Fixed, firm.—रः 1 Siva, 2 Vishnu—रं 1 (a) A letter of the alphabet; अक्षराणामकरो-द्वि Bg. 10, 33; अक्षर &c. (b) A syllable; एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2, 83. (c) A word or words, speech collectively; प्रतिषेधं विद्वत्वाभित्तम् S. 3, 25. 2 A document, writing in general (in pl.) 3 The indestructible spirit, Brahma. 4 Water. 5 The sky. 6 Final beatitude.—COMP.—अर्थ meaning (of words) —च (हुं) हुः —चणः —नः a scribe, writer, copyist; so जीवकः, —जीवी, जीविका a professional writer.—च्युतकं getting out a different meaning by the omission of a letter.—छंदसू. —हुत्तं a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains.—जननी —तुलिका a reed or pen.—(वि) न्यासः 1 writing; arrangement of letters.—2 the alphabet 3 scripture —युमिका tablet or board R. 18 46—युक्तः a scholar student —चरित *a.* unlettered, illiterate —शिक्षा the science of

(mystic) syllables.—संस्थानं arrange-ment of letters; writing; alphabet.

अक्षरकं A vowel, a letter.

अक्षरज्ञः *adv.* 1 Syllable by syllable. 2 To the very letter; literally.

अक्षातिः *f.* Intolerance, envy, jealousy.

अक्षर *a.* Free from artificial salt.

—रः Natural salt.

अक्षि *n.* (अक्षिणी, अक्षिणि, अक्षणा, अक्षः &c.) 1 The eye. 2 The number two.—COMP.—कंपः twinkling; R. 15, 67.

—कुक्षः—दकः—गोलः, —तारा the eyeball; pupil of the eye.—वत्त *a.* 1 visible, present; Si. 9, 81.—2 rankling in the eye, an eye-sore, hated; तोऽक्षमस्य हास्यो जातः Dk. 159.—पक्ष्मन्, —लोमन् the eye-lash.—पटलं 1 a coat of the eye. 2 disease of the eye pertaining to this coat.—विकृणितं, विकृणितं a side-look, leer, a look with the eyelids partially closed.

अक्षुण्ण *a.* 1 Unbroken, uncurtailed. 2 Not conquered or defeated; successful; अक्षुण्णोद्धनयः V. 1, 2, 3 Not trodden or beaten, unusual; Si. 1, 32.

अक्षेत्र *a.* Destitute of fields; uncultivated.—अं 1 A bad field. 2 (fig.) A bad pupil, unworthy recipient or receptacle (of anything).—COMP.—वाद *a.* destitute of spiritual knowledge.

अक्षोटः A walnut (Mar. डोंगरी अकोड).

अक्षोभ्य *a.* Immovable, imperturbable; R. 17, 74.

अक्षौहिणी A large army consisting of 21870 chorists, as many elephants, 65610 horse, and 109350 foot.

अखंड *a.* Unbroken, whole, entire; अखंडं पुण्यानां फलमिव S. 2, 10.—इ *adv.* Uninterruptedly.

अखंडन *a.* 1 Unbroken. 2 Full, entire.—ने 1 Not breaking. 2 Non-refutation.—नः Time.

अखंडित *a.* 1 Unbroken. 2 Uninterrupted, undisturbed.—COMP.—उत्सव *a.* always festive.—ऋतुः time or season which yields its usual produce of flowers &c. (a.) fruitful.

अखर्व *a.* 1 Not dwarfish, short or stunted. 2 Not small, great; अखर्वेण गवैर्न विरजमानः Dk. 3.

अखात *a.* Not dug; not buried.—तः —तं 1 A natural lake. 2 A pool before a temple.

अखिल *a.* 1 Whole, entire, complete; oft., with सर्व; एतद्धि मचोऽखिले सर्वेभ्योऽखिलं मुनिः Ms. 1, 59; लेन entirely. 2 Not fallow, ploughed.

अखेटिकः 1 A tree in general. 2 A dog trained to the chase.

अख्यातिः *f.* Infamy, ill-repute; कर् *a.* disgraceful disreputable

अग 1 P (अगति आगीत आगेत्याति अगति) 1 To wind, move tortuously 2 To go (अगति आगीत &c.)

अग *a.* 1 Unable to walk. 2 Unapproachable.—गः 1 A tree. 2 A mountain; also a stone. 3 A snake 4 The sun. 5 The number seven.—COMP.—आत्मजा the daughter of the mountain, N. of Pārvatī.—ओकस् *m.* 1 a mountain-dweller.—2 a bird (वृक्षवारी).—3 the animal शरभ supposed to have 8 legs.—4 a lion.—ज *a.* roaming or wandering through mountains, wild (—जं) bitumen.

अगच्छ *a.* Not going.—छः A tree अगतिः *f.* 1 Want of resort or recourse, necessity. 2 Want of access (lit. & fig.)

अगति (ती) क *a.* 1 Helpless; without any resort or resource; बालमेतन्मगतिमादाय Dk. 9; दंडस्त्वगतिः कतिः Y. 1, 346.

अगद *a.* Healthy, sound, free from disease.—दुः 1 A medicine, a medicinal drug. 2 Health. 3 The science of antidotes.—COMP.—अगदंकारः a physician, अगन = अग q. v.

अगम्य *a.* 1 Not fit to be walked in or approached, unapproachable, inaccessible (lit. & fig.); वैनिर्गम्यगम्यः &c. 2 Inconceivable, incomprehensible; वाः संपदस्ता मनसोऽगम्यः Si. 3, 59, see under गम्य also.—COMP.—रूप *a.* of unsurpassed or inconceivable nature, form &c.; रूपोऽखर्वी प्रविष्टुना Ki. 1, 9

अगम्या A woman not deserving to be approached, (for cohabitation), one of the low castes; गमने चैव जाति-अंशकराणि वा &c.—COMP.—गमनं illicit intercourse.—गमिन् *a.* practising illicit intercourse.

अगस् *n.* Agallochum.

अगस्तिः, अगस्त्यः 1 'Pitcher-born', N. of a celebrated Rishi or sage 2 N. of the star Canopus.

अगाध *a.* Unfathomable, very deep, bottomless; अगाधालिलास्तद्वद्वा H. 1, 52, (fig.) profound, sound, very deep, तस्य R. 6, 21; यस्य ज्ञानद्वारासंधोलाधस्यापि गूणाः Ak. unfathomable, incomprehensible.—घः—घं a deep hole or chasm.—COMP.—जलः a deep pool or pond, deep lake.

अगारं A house; श्रुयानि चाच्यगाराणि Ms. 9, 265; दाहिन् an incendiary.

अगिरः Heaven.—COMP.—ओकस् *a.* dwelling in the heaven (as a god).

अगुण *a.* 1 Destitute of attributes (referring to God). 2 Having no good qualities, worthless; अगुणोऽन-शोका M. 3.—गः A fault, demerit.

अगुरु *a.* (—र्वी *f.*) 1 not heavy, light. 2 (In prosody) Short. 3 Having no teacher.—रु *n.* (m. also) The fragrant alce wood and tree.

अगुरु A houseless wanderer a hermit.

अगोचर *a.* Imperceptible by the senses not obvious

ब्रह्मसूत्र Dk. 169. — १ Anything beyond the cognizance of the senses. 2 Not being seen or observed, or known. 3 Brahma.

अग्न्या 1 The wife of Agni and Goddess of Fire, Svāhā. 2 The Tre-tā age.

अग्निः 1 Fire ; कौर्ष, चिता° &c. 2 The God of fire. 3 Sacrificial fire of three kinds गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय & दक्षिण. 4 The fire of the stomach, digestive faculty. 5 Bile. 6 Gold. 7 The number three. In Dvandva Comp. as first member with names of deities, and with particular words अग्नि is changed to अग्ना, as 'विष्णु, मरुतो or to अग्नी, as 'पर्जन्यो, 'वक्रणो, 'पामी. —Comp. —अ (आ) गार्-रः, —आलयः, —गृहं a fire-sanctuary ; R. 5. 25 —अक्षं fire-missile, a rocket, so 'बाणः. —आधानं consecrating the fire; so 'आहितः. —आधेयः Brāhmaṇa who maintains the sacred fire. (—यं) = 'आधानं. —आहितः one who maintains the sacred fire; see आहिताग्नि. —उत्पातः a fiery portent, meteor comet &c. —उपस्थानं worship of Agni ; the man- tra or hymn with which Agni is worshipped. —क्षणः, —स्तोकः a spark. कर्मन् ॥, 1 action of fire. —2 oblation to Agni, worship of Agni; so 'कार्यं ; निवर्तिताग्निकार्यः K. 16. —कारिका 1 the means of consecrating the sacred fire, the *rits* called अग्नीय. —2=अग्निकार्यं. —काष्ठं agallochum (अशु). —कुक्कुटः a fire-brand. —कुण्डं an enclosed space for keeping the fire, a fire-vessel. —कुमारः, —तनयः, —सुतः N. of Kārtikeya said to be born from fire, see कार्तिकेय. —केतुः smoke. —कोणः, —दिक् the south-east corner ruled over by Agni. —क्रिया 1 obsequies, funeral ceremonies. —2 branding. —क्रीडा fire-works, illu- minations. —गर्भे a. having fire in the interior ; 'भी शमीभिः S. 4. 3. (—र्भः) the sun-stone, supposed to contain and give out fire when touched by the rays of the sun; cf. S. 2. 7. (—र्भः) 1 N. of the Sami plant. —2 N. of the earth. —चित् m. one who has kept the sacred fire ; यतिभिः सार्व- नमग्निमग्निचित् R. 8. 25. —चयः, —चयनं, —चि- त्वा arranging or keeping the sacred fire. (अग्न्याकारं). —ज a. born from fire. —जः, —जातः 1 N. of Kārtikeya. —2 Vishnu. (—जं, —जर्तं) gold ; so 'जन्मन्. —जिह्वा 1 a tongue or flame of fire. —2 one of the 7 tongues of Agni (कदाचि धूमिनी देता लोहिता नीललोहिता । हवर्षा पद्मरागा च जिह्वाः सप्त विभावसोः). —चपलः a. growing, shining or burning. —चयं, त्रेता the three fires, see under अग्नि. —द a. 1 tonic, stomachic. —2 in- cendiary. —दातृ m. one who performs the last ceremony of a man —दीपन a stomachic, one —दीप्तिः हृदि f. unimproved digestion good appetite

—देवा the third lunar mansion, the Pleiades (कुन्ति). —धानं the place or receptacle for keeping the sacred fire, the house of an अग्निहोत्रिन्. —धारणं maintaining the sacred fire. —परिक्रि- ष्क-या worship of fire. —परिच्छदः the whole sacrificial apparatus Ms. 6. 4. —परीक्षा ordeal by fire. —पर्वतः a vol- cano. —पुराणं one of the 18 Purāṇas ascribed to Vyāsa. —यतिष्ठा consecra- tion of fire, especially the nuptial fire. —यवेक्षः, —यनं entering the fire, self-immolation of a widow on the funeral pile of her husband. —प्रस्तरः a flint, a stone producing fire. —बाहुः smoke. —भं 1 N. of कुन्ति. —2 gold. —भु 1 water. —भू 2 gold. —भू 'fire-born' N. of Kārtikeya. —मणिः the sun- stone; a flint. —मयः, —यनं, producing fire by friction. —मोक्षं loss of appe- tite, dyspepsia. —मुखः 1 a deity. —2 a Brāhmaṇa in general. —3 'fire-mouth- ed', sharp-biting, an epithet of a bug Pt. 1. (—खी) a kitchen. —रक्षणं con- secrating or preserving the sacred (domestic) fire or अग्निहोत्र. —रजः, —रजस् m. 1 scarlet insect by name इन्द्रगोप. —2 the might or power of Agni —3 gold. —लोकः the world of Agni, which is situated below the summit of Meru. —वधुः Svāhā, the daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Agni. —वर्षक a. tonic. —वाहः 1 smoke. —2 a goat. —वीर्यं 1 power or might of Agni. —2 gold. —वरणं-शाला-लं a fire sanctuary ; a house or place for keeping the sacred fire ; रक्षणाय स्थपितोऽहं V. 3. —शिखः 1 lamp. —2 rocket, fiery arrow. —3 an arrow in general. —4 safflower plant. —5 saffron. (—खं) 1 saffron. —2 gold. —हुत्, —हुम्, —होम &c. see 'स्तुत्, 'स्तुभ् &c. संस्कारः 1 consecration of fire. —2 burning on the funeral pile ; नम्य कार्थेऽग्निं संस्कारः Ms. 5. 69, R. 12. 56. —सखः, सहायः 1 the wind. —2 wild pig- een. —3 smoke. —साक्षिक a. or adv. keeping fire for a witness, in the pre- sence of fire ; पचवाणं M. 4. 12. —स्तुत् N. of a portion of that sacrifice which extends over one day. —स्तोमः ('होमः) N. of a protracted ceremony or sacrificial rite extending over several days in spring and forming an essential part of the ज्योतिषेयम्. —होत्रं 1 an oblation to Agni. —2 mainten- ance of the sacred fire and offering oblations to it. —होत्रिन् a. one who practises the Agnihotra, or conse- crates and maintains the sacred fire. —अग्निंसात् ind. To the state of fire; used in comp. with कृ 'to burn', 'to consign to flames,' न चकार शरीरमग्निंसात् R. 8. 72; 'यु to be burnt. अग्र a 1 First, foremost chief, best principal 'माहिषी chief queen 2 Excess a —अं 1 (a) The fore-

most or topmost point, tip, point (opp. मूलं, मध्यं); (fig.) sharpness, keenness ; नासिका° tip of the nose ; समस्ता एव जिह्वाश्चेभ्यस्त्वं K. 346 stood on the tip of the tongue. (b) Top, summit, surface ; कैलास, 'पर्वत,° &c. 2 Front. 3 The best of any kind. 4 Goal, aim. 5 Beginning. 6 Overplus, excess. In compounds as first mem- ber meaning 'the foremost,' 'front,' 'tip' &c.; e. g. 'पदः, —वरणः. —Comp. —अनी (नी) कः (कं) van-guard; Ms. 7. 193. —आसनं chief seat, seat of honour Mu. 1. 12. —करः=अग्रहस्तः q. v. —गः a leader, a guide; taking the lead. —गण्य a. foremost; to be ranked first. —ज a. first born or produced ; (—जः) 1 the first born, an elder brother, अस्त्वय मरुर्भरताग्रजे मे R. 14 73. —2 a Brā- hmaṇa. (—जा) an elder sister; so 'जात, 'जातक, 'जाति. —जन्मन् m. 1 the first born, an elder brother. —2 a Brāhmaṇa ; Dk. 13. —जिह्वा the tip of tongue, —दामिन् a (degraded) Brā- hmaṇa who takes presents offered in honour of the dead —दूतः a harb- inger ; कुष्णाक्षोऽयमदूतः Ve. 1. 22; R. 6 12. —नीः (नीः) a leader foremost अग्रणीर्निरुक्ताग्रणीणां R. 5. 4. —पादः the forepart of the foot; toes. —पूजा the highest or first mark of reverence or respect. —पेयं precedence in drinking. —भागः 1 the first or best part. —2 re- manant, remainder. —3 tip, point. —भा सिन् a. first to take or claim (the remnant). —भूः = 'ज. —भूमिः f. goal of ambition or object aimed at. —मांसं flesh in the heart, the heart itself, 'च चानति Ve. 3. —यायिन् a. taking the lead, leading the van; युवस्य ते रणशिरस्य- यययायी S. 7. 26. —योधिन् m. the prin- cipal hero, champion. —संधानी the register of human actions kept by Yama. —संस्था early dawn ; कर्कषुताग्र- रि तुहिने रजयत्यसंध्या S. 4 v. 1. —सर =या- यिन् taking the lead; R. 9. 23; 5. 71. —हस्तः (—करः, —पाणिः) the forepart of the hand or arm ; forepart of the trunk (of an elephant); often used for a finger or fingers taken collectively ; also the right hand; अयाग्रहस्ते सुकुलीकृताङ्गुली Ku. 5. 63. —हायनः (णः) the beginning of the year ; N. of the month मार्गशीर्ष-हारः a grant of land given by kings (to Brāhmaṇas) for sustenance ; कस्मिंश्चि- द्ग्रहारे Dk. 8, 9.

अग्रतः adv. (with gen.) 1 Before, in front of, at the head of ; forward. 2 In the presence of. 3 First. —Comp. —सरः a leader.

अग्रिम a. 1 First (in order, rank &c.); foremost, chief. 2 Elder

अग्रिय a. Foremost, &c. —या An elder brother

अधीय *a.* Fore-most, best &c.=अग्रिम
q. v.

अधो *adv.* 1 In front of, before (in time or space). 2 In the presence of. 3 At the head. 4 Subsequently, in the sequel; एवमेव वक्ष्यते, एवमेवैषि द्रष्टव्यं &c. 5 At first, first. 6 First, in preference to others.—*Com.* गः a leader.—*द्विषुः*—द्वः a man (of one of the first three castes) who marries a wife married before (पुनर्द्विवाहकारी).—(द्व. f.) a married woman whose elder sister is still unmarried (ज्येष्ठया ययनुद्याया कन्यायामुद्धतेऽनुजा । सा चायेदिधिपूर्वेण पूर्वा च द्विषुः स्मृता); °पतिः the husband of such a woman.—*वनं*—*ण* the border or skirt of a forest.—*सर* *a.* going in front, a leader; माननहतामयेसरः केसरी Bh 2. 29.

अग्र्य *a.* 1 Foremost, best, choicest, highest, first; तदग्रमन्यं नववन् महाक्रतोः R. 3. 46; °महिषी 10. 66; also with loc.; Ms 3. 184.—*ग्र्यः* An elder brother.
अच्=अच् q. v.—(10 U.) To wrong, sin.

अच् 1 Sin; अचौचविष्यंसविधौ पटीयसीः Si. 1. 18, 26; °मर्षण &c. 2 Misdeed, fault, crime; Si. 4. 37. 3 An evil, accident, calamity; क्रियाद्वारां सधवा विधात Ki. 3. 52, see अनच. 4 Impurity (अशीचं). 5 Chief, distress.—*चः* N. of a demon, brother of Baka and Pātana and commander-in-chief of Kamsa.—*Comp.*—*असुरः* see अच above.—*अहः* (अहर्) a day of impurity (अशीचदिनं).—*आयुस्* *a.* leading a wicked life.—*नाश*, *नाशन* *a.* expiatory, destroying sin.—*मर्षण* *a.* expiatory, removing or destroying sin, usually applied to a prayer repeated by Brāhmanas (the 190th hymn of Rv. 10.) सर्वेनसामप्यसि जप्यं विष्वचमर्षणं Ak.—*विष* *a.* a serpent.—*शंस* *a.* a wicked man, such as a thief.—*शंसिन्* *a.* reporting or telling one's sin or guilt.

अचर्ष *a.* Not hot, cold; °अञ्जु, °धामन् the moon, whose rays are cold.

अघोर *a.* Not terrific or fearful.—*रः* 1 N. of Siva or of one of his forms, where अघोर=अघोर.—*Comp.*—*पथः*, *मार्गः* a follower of Siva.—*प्रमाण* *a.* a terrific oath or ordeal.

अघोष *a.* Hard-sounding.—*घः* The hard sound of a consonant.

अङ्क 1 A. To move in a curve.—10 U. (अंकयति=ते, अंकयितुं, अंकितं) 1 To mark, stamp; स्वनामधेयंकित S. 4. stamped with his name; नयनाद्विबुद्धिः अंकितं स्तनाङ्गं V. 4. 7. 2 To count. 3 To stain, stigmatize; तस्को नाम हृणो भवेत्कुण्डलिनां यो दुर्जनेनांकितः Bh. 2. 54. 4 To walk, stalk, go.

अङ्कः 1 The lap (*n.* also); अङ्काद्य-याचकुमुदीरिताङ्गी Ku 7 5 2 A mark sign पक्षी तान B. 7 9 a stain spot stigma, brand इवा निरेण भिनाक Ku 1 3 कट्यां कृदाको निनास

Ms. 8. 281. 3 A numerical figure; a number; the number 9. 4 A side, flank; proximity, reach; सङ्कटकेवांक-मुपैति सिद्धिः Ki. 3. 40; सिद्धो जङ्कुमकमागत-मपि त्यक्त्वा सिंहति द्विं Bh. 2. 30, 5 An act of a drama. 6 A hook or curved instrument. 7 A species of dramatic composition, one of the ten varieties of रूपक, see S. D. 519. 8 A line, curved line; a curve or bend generally, the bend in the arm.—*Comp.*—*अवतारः* when an act, hinted by persons at the end of the preceding act, is brought in continuity with the latter, it is called अङ्कावतार (descent of an act), as the sixth act of Sākuntala or second of Mālavikāgnimitra.—*संज्ञ* the science of numbers (arithmetical or algebraical).—*धारण-णा* 1 bearing or having marks. —2 manner of holding the person, figure.—*परिवर्तः* 1 turning on the other side.—2 rolling or dallying in the lap or on the person; (an occasion for) embrace.—*पाणि-ली* f. 1 an embrace; तावद्वाढं पितर सङ्कटय-कपाली प्रसीद Māl. 8. 2.—2 a nurse.—*पाठाः* an operation in arithmetic by which a peculiar concatenation or chain of numbers is formed by making the figures 1, 2 &c. exchange places.—*भाजू* *a.* 1 seated in the lap or carried on the hip, as an infant.—2 being within easy reach; drawing near, soon to be obtained; Ki. 5. 52.—*मुखं* (or आसवं) that part of an act, wherein the subject of all the acts is intimated, is called अङ्मुख, which suggests the *germ* as well as the *end* e.g. in Māl. 1 कामदेवी and अवलोकिता hint the parts to be played by मूर्तिवत् and others and give the arrangement of the plot in brief.—*विद्य* the science of numbers, arithmetic.

अङ्कनं 1 A mark, token. 2 Act of marking 3 Means of marking, stamping, &c.

अङ्कतिः 1 Wind. 2 Fire. 3 Brahmā. 4 A Brāhmaṇa who keeps the sacred fire.

अङ्कुशः A key.

अङ्कुरः—*र* 1 A sprout, shoot, blade; दसीकुण्डे चरणः क्षतः S. 2. 10; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'pointed,' 'sharp' &c.; मकरवक्त्रदङ्कुरात् Bh. 2. 4 pointed jaws; (fig.) scion, offspring, progeny; अनेक कस्यापि कुलाङ्कुरेण S. 7. 19. 2 Water. 3 Blood. 4 A hair. 5 A tumour, swelling.

अङ्कुरित *a.* Having sprouts; arisen; °तं मनसि जेतव V. 1. 12 as if Love has put forth sprouts.

अङ्कुशः A hook, a goad; (fig.) one who checks a corrector, governor or rector a restraint or check रे कुशा एवय poets have free license or are unfettered *Comp.*—*अङ्कुशः* an ee-

phant-driver; अन्वैतुकामोऽवमताङ्कुशग्रहः Si. 12. 16.—*हुररः* a restive elephant.—*धारिन्* *m.* a keeper of an elephant.

अङ्कुशित *a.* Urged on by a hook, goaded.

अङ्कुशिन *a.* Having a hook or goad.

अङ्कुरः Sprout, see अङ्कुर.

अङ्कुरः=अङ्कुश q. v.

अङ्कोटः, टः, लः N. of a tree (Mar. पिले.)

अङ्कोलिका An embrace.

अङ्क *a.* Fit to be branded, marked or counted.—*ङ्क* A sort of drum or tabour.

अङ्क 10 P. (अङ्कयति, अङ्कित) 1 To crawl. 2 To cling. 3 To check, hold back.

अङ्ग 1 P. (अङ्गति, आङ्ग, अङ्गितुं, अङ्गित) To go, walk.—10 P. 1 to walk, go round. 2 To mark, (cf. अङ्क).

अङ्ग *ind.* A vocative particle meaning 'well', 'well, sir', 'indeed', 'true'; 'assent' (as in अङ्गीकृ); अङ्ग कश्चित्कुशली तातः K. 221; with कि in the sense of 'how much less,' or 'how much more'; 'तुल्येन कार्यं भवति धराणां विनय बाहस्तवता नेण Pt. 1. 71. Lexicographers give the following senses of अङ्ग—

(a) अङ्गि च पुनरर्थे च संगमाद्वयोस्तथा । हर्षे संवोधने चैव ह्यङ्गशब्दः प्रयुज्यते ॥ See also "The Student's Guide to Sanskrit Composition" § 243.—*न* 1 The body.

2 A limb or member of the body, शेषाङ्गनिर्माणविधौ विधातुः Ku. 1. 33. 3 (a)

A division or department (of any thing), a part or portion, as of a whole; as सभागं राज्यं, चतुर्णं वलं. (Hence)

(b) A supplementary or auxiliary portion, supplement. (c) A constituent part, essential requisite or component; तदङ्गमन्यं नववन् महाक्रतोः R. 3. 46.

(d) An attributive or secondary part, secondary, auxiliary or dependent member (serving to help the principal one) (opp. प्रधान or अङ्गिन्); अङ्गी रीद्वरस्तव सर्वज्ञानि रसाः पुनः S. D. 517 (e)

An auxiliary means or expedient 4 (Gram.) A name for the base of a word. 5 (a) One of the sub-divisions of the five joints or sandhis (in dramas). (b) The whole body of subordinate characters. 6 A symbolical expression for the six. 7 The mind —

गः (pl.) N. of a country and the people inhabiting it, the country about the modern Bhāgaḥpur in Bengal —

Comp.—*अङ्गि*, *अङ्गीभावः* the relation of a limb of the body, of subordinate to the principal, or of that which is helped or fed to the helper or feeder (मौल्युद्भवभावः, उपकार्योपकारभावश्च), अधिष्ठातृजुषामात्मन्यङ्गाङ्गित्वं तु संकरः K. P. 10

(अनुयायकाङ्गाङ्गित्वं) अधीप-अधीशः lord of the Angas, N. of Karna (cf. राजा, पत) रीद्वर अधीय)—*ग्रह* *spasm*—*ज*

जात *a.* 1 produced from or on the

body, being in or on the body, bodily -2 beautiful, ornamental. (जः), -जम्बु 1 a son.-2 hair of the body (n also).-3 love; Cupid; intoxicating passion.-4 drunkenness, intoxication -5 a disease. (-जा) a daughter. (-जं) blood -द्वीपः one of the six minor Dvīpas. -न्यासः touching the limbs of the body with the hand accompanied by appropriate Mantras. -पालिः f. an embrace. -पालिका=अञ्जलि q. v. -प्रत्यङ्गं every limb large and small. -धुः 1 a son. -2 Cupid -भंगः 1 palsy or paralysis of limbs; विकल इव भुक्ता स्वास्थानि S. 2. -2 twisting or stretching out of the limbs (as is done by a man just after he rises from sleep). -मञ्जः N. of a Mantra.-मर्दः 1. one who sham-poo his master's body.-2 act of shampooing; so 'मर्दकः' or 'मर्दिन्'-मर्षः rheumatism.-यज्ञः; यागः a subordinate sacrificial act. -रक्षकः a body-guard, personal attendant; Pt. 3.-रक्षणी a coat of mail, or a garment. (-यं) protection of a person. -रागः 1 scented cosmetic, application of perfumed unguents to the body, fragrant unguent; R. 12. 27, 6. 60; Ku. 5. 11.-2 act of anointing. -विकल α, 1 maimed, paralysed.-2 fainting.- विकृतिः f. 1 change of bodily appearance; collapse.-2 an apoplectic fit, apoplexy. -विकारः a bodily defect. -विक्षेपः movement of the limbs; gesticulation. -विद्या 1 the science of grammar &c. contributing to knowledge. -2 the science of foretelling good or evil by the movements of limbs; N. of chapter 51 of Brhat Samhitā which gives full details of this science. -विधिः a subordinate or subsidiary act subservient to a knowledge of the principal one. -वीरः chief or principal hero. -वैकुण्ठं 1 a sign, gesture or hint -2 a nod, wink -3 changed bodily appearance. -संस्कारः, -संस्क्रिया embellishment of person, personal decoration. -संहतिः f. compactness symmetry; body; strength of the body. -संगः bodily contact, union; coition. -सेवकः a personal attendant. -हारः gesticulation; a dance. -हारिः 1 gesticulation.-2 stage; dancing-hall. -हीन α. 1 mutilated; crippled. -2 having some defective limb.

अंगकं 1 A limb; अङ्गुलमधुरैर्बानां मे इतुहलमङ्गैः U. 1. 20, 24. 2 The body; Si 4. 66.

अङ्गणं=अङ्गलं q. v.

अङ्गतिः 1 A conveyance, vehicle (f. also). 2 Fire. 3 Brahṃā. 4 A Brāhmana who maintains the sacred fire.

अङ्गदं An ornament, bracelet &c. worn on the upper arm, an armlet; V 1 14 अ

R. 6. 73.-वृः 1 N. of a son of Vāli, monkey-king of Kishkindhā. 2 N. of a son of Lakshmana by Urmilā (R. 15. 90), his capital being called Angadiyā.

अङ्गनं-णं 1 A place to walk in, a courtyard, an area, yard, court; गृहं; गगनं the wide firmament; युवः केशर-वृक्ष Māl. 1. 2 A conveyance. 3. Going, walking &c.

अङ्गना 1 A woman or female in general; द्रुप°, गज°, हृदिण° &c. 2 A beautiful woman. 3 (Astr.) Virgo. -COMP.-जनः 1 the female sex, woman-kind. -2 women. -विष a. beloved of women. (-यः) N. of the tree Asoka.

अङ्गस m. A bird.

अङ्गरः-रं 1 Charcoal (whether heated or not); उष्णो दहति चाङ्गरः शीतः कृष्णायते कं H. 1. 80; त्वया स्वहस्तेनाङ्गराः कर्षिताः Pt. 1 you have ruined yourself with your own hands; cf. "to dig a mine under one's feet". 2 The planet Mars. -रं Red colour. -COMP.-धानिका a portable fire-pan, brazier. -यात्री, -शकटी a portable fire-pan. -चट्टरी, -चट्टी N. of various plants, particularly कुंजा.

अङ्गरकः-कं 1 Charcoal. 2 Mars; विहृ-द्वय प्रक्षीणस्य बृहस्पतेः Mk. 9. 33; "चारः course of Mars. 3 Tuesday ('दिन', 'वासरः'). -कं a small spark. -COMP.-मणिः a coral.

अङ्गारी A portable fire-pan, brazier.

अङ्गरकित α. Charred, roasted.

अङ्गरिका 1 A portable fire-pan. 2 The stalk of the sugar-cane. 3 The bud of the tree किञ्चुक.

अङ्गारिणी 1 A small fire-pan. 2 A creeper in general.

अङ्गारित α. Charred, roasted, half-burnt. -तः-तं An early bud of the किञ्चुक tree. -ता 1 =अङ्गारधारी q. v. 2 A bud in general. 3 A creeper.

अङ्गिका A bodice or jacket.

अङ्गिन् α. 1 Corporeal; incarnate; धर्मशिकाममोक्षाणामवतार इवाङ्गिन् R. 10. 84, 88. 2 Having subordinate parts; chief, principal; ये सस्याङ्गिनो धर्माः एक एव भवेदङ्गी रुङ्गारी वीर एव वा, S. D.

अङ्गारीय α. To be used for preparing coal.

अङ्गिरः, अङ्गिरस् m. N. of a celebrated sage to whom many hymns of the R̥gveda are ascribed. -(pl.) Descendants of Angiras.

अङ्गीकारः-कृतिः f. करणं 1 Acceptance. 2 Agreement, promise, undertaking &c.

अङ्गीय α. Belonging to the body.

अङ्गु A hand.

अङ्गुरि-री = अङ्गुलि q. v.

अङ्गुलः 1 A finger. 2 thumb (n. also) 3 A finger's breadth (n. also). equal to 8 barley corns, 12 Angulas mak

ing a वितरित or span, and 24, a हस्त or cubit.

अङ्गुलिः-ली-रि-री. f. 1 A finger (the names of the 5 fingers are अङ्गुल-थम्ब, अनामिका ring-finger, मध्यमा middle finger, तर्जनी forefinger, कनिष्ठा or कनिष्ठिका the little finger); a toe (of the foot). 2 The thumb, great toe. 3 The tip of an elephant's trunk 4 The measure अङ्गुल. -COMP. तोरण a mark on the forehead of the form of the half-moon made with sandal &c -त्रं, -त्राणं a finger-protector (a contrivance like a thimble used by archers to protect the thumb or finger from being injured by the bow-string).-सुद्धा, सुद्धिका a seal-ring -सोदनं-सोदणं snapping or cracking the fingers (Mar. सुटकी).-संज्ञा a sign made by the finger; हस्तार्थिकाङ्गुलिसंज्ञयैव Ku. 3. 41.-संदेशः making signs with fingers as a sign. -संभूतः a finger-nail

अङ्गुलिका=अङ्गुलि.

अङ्गुली (री) च-कं, -यकं A finger-ring; तव हस्तार्थिकाङ्गुलीयं दूतं व्रततु ममेव S 6. 10. m. also; काकुत्स्थस्याङ्गुलीयकः Bk 8 118.

अङ्गुष्ठः 1 The thumb; great toe 2 A thumb's breadth, usually regarded as equal to अङ्गुल. -COMP. -मात्र α. of the length or size of a thumb, 'त्रं' पूर्णं निश्चकर्षं बलायाम् Mb.

अङ्गुष्ठयः The thumb-nail.

अङ्गुवः 1 An ichneumon. 2 An arrow.

अञ्च 1 A. (अञ्चते, अञ्चति) 1 To go. 2 To commence. 3 To hasten. 4 To scold.

अञ्चस् n. A sin; Ve. 1. 12, v. 1.

अञ्चि (अञ्चिः) 1 A foot. 2 The root of a tree. 3 A quarter of a stanza (चतुर्थादः). -COMP. -पः a tree; विश्व-वृ-होद्विपाङ्गः Ve. 2. 18. -पान α. sucking his foot or toes, as an infant. -रक्षयः the ankle.

अञ्च 1 U. (अञ्चति-ते, अञ्चति, आनञ्च, अञ्चित-अञ्च) 1 To go, move; to honour, request, ask &c, &c.; connected with अञ्च q. v. -ञ्च m. (Gram.) A term for vowels.

अञ्चशुस् α. Eyeless, blind; विषय α invisible. -n. A bad or miserable eye.

अञ्चवः α. Not hot-tempered, mild, gentle. -ही A mild or tractable cow.

अञ्चतुर α. 1 Destitute of four. 2 Not skilful.

अञ्चर α. Immovable; चराचरं विश्वं Ku. 2. 5; चराणामनमचराः Ms. 5. 29.

अञ्चल α. Steady, immovable; fixed, permanent; चित्रवस्तुनिवाचलं चामरं V 1. 4.-लः 1 A mountain; (rarely) a rock. 2 A bolt or pin (शङ्कु). 3 The number seven.-ल The earth. -लं Brahma. -COMP. -लम्बा-सुद्धा-सुद्धिका-चनका &c N of Pārvati, daughter of

the Himālaya mountain. -कीला the earth. -ज, -जात *a.* mountain-born. (जा-जात) *N.* of Pārvatī. -त्रिषू *m.* a cuckoo. -द्विषू *m.* the enemy of mountains, epithet of Indra who clipped off their wings. -पतिः, -राज्ञः lord of mountains, *N.* of Himālaya; so °अविप, °श्रेष्ठः.

अचापल-त्व *a.* Devoid of fickleness, steady. -ल-ल्यं Steadiness.

अचित् *a.* Ved. 1 Devoid of understanding. 2 Irreligious. 3 Material.

अचित् *a.* Ved. 1 Gone. 2 Not thought of. 3 Not collected.

अचित् *a.* 1 Inconceivable. 2 Desitute of intellect, senseless, stupid. 3 Unnoticed.

अचित्त्व-तनीय *a.* Inconceivable, incomprehensible; दस्तु तत्र प्रभावः R. 5. 33 —यः Siva.

अचित्तित *a.* Unexpected, sudden; Pt. 2. 3.

अचिर *a.* 1 Brief, transitory, of short duration; 'द्युति, °भास्, °प्रभा &c. q. v. 2 New; R. 8. 20. In compounds अचिर may be rendered by 'recently', 'just', 'not long ago'; प्रद्युत्तं श्रीमत्सम-यनविद्वत् S. 1 just set in; 'प्रसूता S. 4 having recently brought forth (who died not long after delivery, said of a doe); or a cow that has recently calved. —रं *adv.* (also अचिरं, अचिराय, अचिरात्, अचिरस्य in the same senses) 1 Not long since, not long ago. 2 Recently, lately. 3 Soon, quickly, not long hence. —COMP. -अंशु, -आभा, -द्युतिः, -यभा, -भास्, -रोचिस् *f.* lightning, °हविलासचंचला लक्ष्मीः Ki. 2. 19; °भासां तेजसा बाहुलिः S. 7. 7.

अचेतन *a.* 1 Inanimate, irrational; चेतन °वेद Me. 5. 2 Insensible; senseless.

अच्छ *a.* Clear, pellucid, transparent, pure; कुक्काच्छदंतच्छविदुरं U. 6. 27; Me 51; किं रत्नमच्छा मतिः Bv. 1. 16. —च्छः 1 A crystal. 2 A bear; cf. also °भल. —COMP. -उद्ध *a.* (i. e. अच्छोद्) having clear water. (-द्) *N.* of a lake on the Himālaya (mentioned in Kādambari). -मद्भः a bear.

अच्छ-च्छा *ind.* Ved. To, towards (with acc.).

अच्छावाकः The invoker or inviter, a priest or Rtvij who is employed at Soma sacrifices, and is a co-adjutor of होतृ.

अच्छेद्वस् *a.* 1 Not studying the Vedas (as a boy before the हुज ceremony), or not entitled to that study. (as a Sūdra). 2 Not metrical.

अच्छिद् *a.* Unbroken, uninjured, faultless, without defect; जपच्छिद् तपच्छिद् यच्छिद् भाद्रकर्मणि सर्वं भक्तु मेयच्छिद् प्रसादतः त्वं A faultless action, or condition, absence of defect 'देव uninterruptedly from first to last

अच्छिद् *a.* 1 Uninterrupted, continuous, constant. 2 Not cut or divided, uninjured, inseparable.

अच्छोटेन Hunting.

अच्युत *a.* 1 Not fallen, firm; fixed; not giving way, solid. 2 Imperishable, permanent. —तः *N.* of Vishnu; of the Almighty being; गच्छाम्यच्युतदर्शनेन K. P. 5 (where अ° also means 'one who is firm, does not yield to passions'). —COMP. -अग्रजः *N.* of Balarām or Indra. -अंगजः, पुत्रः, आत्मजः *N.* of Cupid, son of Kṛṣṇa and Rukmīṇī. -अवासः, वासः the sacred fig-tree.

अज् 1 P. (optionally replaced by the root वी in non-conjugational tenses; अजति, अजितवीत) 1 To go. 2 To drive, lead. 3 To throw, cast (used with prepositions found only in Vedic literature).

अज *a.* Unborn, existing from all eternity; अजस्य गृह्णते जन्म R. 10. 24. -जः 1 The 'un-born,' epithet of the Almighty Being; also *N.* of Vishnu, Siva or Brahmā. 2 The (individual) soul (जीव). 3 A ram, he-goat. 4 The sign Aries. 5 A sort of corn or grain. 6 *N.* of the Moon or Kāma-deva. —COMP. -अदुनी a kind of prickly nightshade, (Mar. बनासा). -अविकं small cattle. -अर्धं goats and horses. -एहकं goats and rams. -गरः a huge serpent (boa constrictor) who is said to swallow goats. (-रि) *N.* of a plant. -गल see अजागल below. -जीवः; -जीविकः a goat-herd; -श-पः, -पालः. -नारः 1 a butcher. -2 *N.* of a country (the modern Ajmeer). -नीहः 1 *N.* of the place called Ajmeer. -2 Surname of Yudhiṣṭhira. -मोदा, मोदिका *N.* of a very useful medicinal plant, (Mar. ओषा). -शेरी *N.* of plant (Mar. मेशिरी).

अजन Moving, driving. -नः Brahmā.

अजका, -अजिका A young shegoat.

अजकावः -रं The bow of Siva.

अजकावः -रं Siva's bow.

अजगवं, -गावः, Siva's bow, Pinaka.

अजड *a.* Not stupid.

अजन *a.* Tenantless, desert.

अजनिः *f.* A path, road.

अजन्मन् *a.* Unborn, epithet of the Unborn Being. —*m.* final beatitude, absolution.

अजन्म्य *a.* Not fit to be produced; not favourable to mankind. -न्म्यं A portentous phenomenon inauspicious to mankind, such as earth-quake.

अजपः A Brāhmaṇa who does not (properly) repeat his prayers.

अजंभ *a.* Toothless. -भः 1 A frog. 2 The sun. 3 Toothless state (of a child)

अजय *a.* invincible, unsurpassed, unconquerable -यः A defeat या Hemp or मय

अजय्य *a.* Invincible S. 6. 29; R. 18. 8.

अजर *a.* 1 Not subject to old age or decay, ever young. 2 Undecaying, imperishable; दुराणमजरं विदुः R. 10. 19. —रः A god. —रं the Supreme Spirit.

अजर्यं (With संगतं expressed or understood) Friendship; सृगेरजर्यं जरसोप-दिष्टं R. 18. 7.

अजस्र *a.* Not ceasing, constant, perpetual; °दीक्षावयतस्य R. 3. 44. —स्रं *ind.* Ever, constantly, perpetually, तच्च धृनोत्यजस्रं U. 4. 26.

अजहस्वार्थी A kind of लक्षण, in which the primary or original sense of a word (which is used elliptically) does not disappear; as कुनः प्रविशति = कुतधारिणः दुष्वासः; also called उपादानलक्षणा.

अजहर्दिग्गं A noun which does not change its original gender even when used like an adjective; e. g. वेदः or द्युतिः प्रमाणं (not प्रमाणः or °णा).

अजा 1 (According to Sāṅkhya philosophy) Prakṛiti or Māyā. 2 A she-goat. —COMP. -गलस्तनः the fleshy protuberance or nipple hanging down from the neck of goats; (fig.) an emblem of anything worthless or useless; वर्मोर्ध्वकान्तमोक्षणां यस्यैकोपि न विद्यते । °स्तनस्यैव तस्य जन्म निरर्थकं ॥ -जीवः, -पालकः a goat-herd, see अजजीव &c.

अजाजिः-जी *f.* Cumin seed.

अजात *a.* Unborn; अजातदूतवृत्तेभ्यो वृता-जातो वृत्तौ वरं Pt. 1.; not yet born, produced, or fully developed; °कडुद्, °पल्ल &c. —COMP. -अरि, शत्रु *a.* having no enemy or adversary; not an enemy of any one. (-रि-वृः) epithet of Yudhiṣṭhira; इत जतमजातरिः प्रथमेन त्वया रिणः Si. 2. 102; न द्वेक्षि यज्जनमतस्त्वमजातराह Ve 3. 13; also of Siva and various other persons. -ककुद्-द् *m.* a young bull whose hump is not yet fully developed. -वर्जजन *a.* having no distinctive marks or features (as a beard) -व्यवहारः a minor (who has not attained his majority).

अजानिः Without a wife; a widower.

अजानिकः A goat-herd.

अजानेय *a.* Of high breed, undaunted (as a horse).

अजित *a.* 1 Invincible, unconquerable, irresistible; °ते गुर्ये...नहः U 5. 27. 2 Not conquered or won (as a country &c.); not restrained, curbed, controlled; आत्मन्, °द्विष one who has not subdued his mind or his senses -तः *N.* of Vishnu or Siva or of Buddha.

अजिनं 1 The (hairy) skin of a tiger lion elephant &c especially of a black antelope (used as a coat garment &c) Ku 5. 30 67 Ki 11 15 2 A sort of leather

bag or bellows. —COMP. —पत्रा-त्री-त्रिका a bat. —योनिः a deer, an antelope. —वासिन् *a.* clad in an antelope-hide. —सय a furrier.

अजिर *a.* Quick, swift (शीघ्र). —रं 1 A court-yard, an enclosed space, arena; उट्ताजिरकीर्ण K. 39. 2 The body. 3 Any object of sense. 4 The wind, air. 5 A frog. —रा 1 N. of a river. 2 N. of Durgā.

अजिह्वा *a.* 1 Straight. 2 Upright, straight-forward, honest; गामिभिः Si. 1. 63 straight and honest. —ह्वाः A frog. —COMP. —न *a.* going straight on; ब्रजविशानजिह्वगः Ms. 6. 31. (—गः) an arrow.

अजिह्वः A frog.

अजीकचं Siva's bow.

अजीगर्तः A serpent.

अजीर्ण *a.* Undigested; undecomposed. —र्णः, —र्णः *f.* 1 Indigestion; नैरजीर्णभवाद्भ्रातर्भोजनं परिहीयते H. 2. 57. 2 Vigour, energy, absence of decay.

अजीव *a.* Devoid of life; lifeless. —नः Non-existence, death.

अजीवनिः *f.* Death, non-existence (used as an imprecation); अजीवनिस्ते शूद्र इत्यादि Sk. may death seize thee, rogue! mayest thou cease to live!

अज्जल 1 A shield. 2 A live coal.

अज्ञ *a.* 1 Not knowing, devoid of knowledge or experience; अज्ञं भवति वै बालः Ms. 2. 153. 2 Ignorant, unwise, foolish, silly, stupid (said of men as well as animals); अज्ञः सुखनारायः Bh. 2. 3. 3 Inanimate; not endowed with the power of understanding.

अज्ञात *a.* Unknown, unexpected, unaware; पातं सलिलं ममज्ज R. 16. 72. —COMP. चर्चा, —वासः remaining *incognito* (said of the Pāṇḍavas).

अज्ञान *a.* Ignorant, unwise. —नं 1 Ignorance. 2 Especially, spiritual ignorance (अविद्या) which makes one consider himself as distinct from the Supreme Spirit, and the material world as a reality. In compounds अज्ञान may be translated by 'unawares,' 'inadvertently,' 'unconsciously'; आचरित, उच्चारित &c.

अञ्च 1 U. (अञ्चति-ते, आनञ्च, अञ्चिन्ते, अञ्चान्ते or अञ्चान्ते, अञ्च or अञ्चिन्ते) 1 To bend; शिरोऽञ्चिता Bk. 9. 40. 2 To go, move, tend towards; स्वतन्त्रा कथमञ्चसि Bk. 4. 22; स्वचञ्चलं लोभं Bv. 1. 46 art greedy. 3 To worship, honour, reverence; to adorn, grace; see अञ्चित below. 4 To request, desire. 5 To murmur; speak indistinctly. —Caus. or 10. U. To manifest, unfold; सुदमञ्चय Git. 10. WITH अप to put away, drive away; (intr.) to run away. —अञ्च to bend. —उञ्च 1 to go up. —2 to rise, appear; उञ्चन्मासस्य G. I. 6. —उप to draw or raise (water) —न 1 to bend down incline 2 to diminish, pass away

स्वचञ्चि इवास्ति प्रथमे Bv. 2. 47. —परा to turn or go back; याताश्चैव पराञ्चति द्विरदानां रक्षा इव Bv. 1. 65. —पञ्चि to cause to revolve, whirl, twist. —वि to draw or bend as under; to extend, stretch out. —सञ्च to crowd or drive together, to bend together.

अञ्चलः-लं 1 The border or end (of a garment), skirt or hem (Mar. पदर); क्षीणाञ्चलमिह पीनस्तनजवनपायाः Udb. 2 Corner or outer angle (as of the eye) दृग्मञ्चलैः पश्यति केचलं मनाक् *ibid.*

अञ्चित *p. p.* 1 (a) Curved, bent; R. 18. 58. (b) Arched and handsome (as eyebrows); °आक्षिपस्मन् R. 5. 76; crisped; curled (as hair). 2. Honour- ed, adorned; graced; graceful; hand- some; गतेषु लीलाञ्चितविक्रमेण Ku. 1. 34; °ताभ्यां गताभ्यां R. 2. 18, 9. 24. 3 Sewn or woven, arranged; अर्वाञ्चिता सखरसुवि- तायाः (रत्नाः) R. 7. 10 half strung or woven. —COMP. —ञ्चः a woman having arched or handsome eyebrows.

अञ्ज 7.P. (rarely A.) (अञ्जि or अञ्जे, अञ्ज) 1 To anoint, smear with, bedaub. 2 To make clear, represent, characterize. 3 To go. 4 To shine. 5 To honour, celebrate, 6 To decorate. —Caus. 1 To smear with. 2 To speak or shine. —WITH अञ्जि to equip, furnish. —अञ्जि 1 to anoint, smear with —2 to pollute, defile. —अञ्जिञ्चि to reveal, manifest. —अञ्ज 1 to anoint. —2 to smooth, prepare. —3 to honour. —वि To reveal, manifest, show; अञ्जिचनत्वं सखजं व्यञ्जति R. 5. 16, Si. 1. 26.

अञ्जनः N. of the guardian elephant (of the west or s. w.) —नं 1 Anoint- ing, smearing with; mixing. 2 Un- folding, manifesting. 3 Collyrium or black pigment used to paint the eye- lashes; विलोचनं दक्षिणमञ्जनेन संभाव्य R. 7. 8; अञ्जत् U. 4. 12; Mk. 1. 34; (fig. also) अज्ञानांशस्य लोकस्य ज्ञानांजनशलाकया । चक्षुस्मी- लितां येन तस्मै पाणिनये नमः ॥ Sik. 45; cf. क्षारियं परमाञ्जनं. 4 Paint; a cosmetic ointment. 5 Ink. 6 Fire. 7 Night. 8 (नेना) (Rhet.) A suggested mean- ing; also the process by which such meaning is suggested; the use of a word of several meanings in a special sense determined by the con- text; cf. अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्य वाचकत्वे नियोजिते । संयोगाद्येवाचार्यायैर्विदुषाम्प्रातिर्जनं ॥ K. P. 2, see व्यञ्जना also. —COMP. —अञ्जस् *n.* eye- water. —शलाका a stick or pencil for the application of collyrium.

अञ्जना 1 N. of the female elephant of the north. 2 N. of the mother of Māruti or Hanumat.

अञ्जलिः 1 A cavity formed by fold- ing and joining the open hands to- gether, the hollow of the hands; hence, a cavity-ful of any thing; हस्तौ मृद्वि- का- जलि Pt 1 25 प्रकीर्णं गुण्याणां हरिवरपद- रजादिव Ve 1 1 a cavity ful of

flowers; so जलस्याञ्जलयो दश Y. 3. 105, 10 cavity-fuls or libations of water, श्रवणाञ्जलिपुटयेर्ये Ve. 1. 4; अञ्जाले रश्, वद्, कृ or आवा fold the hands together and raise them to the head in suppli- cation or salutation. 2 Hence, a mark of respect or salutation; R. 11 78. 3 A measure of corn =कुडव. —COMP. —कर्मन् *n.* folding the hands, respectful salutation. —कारिका an earthen doll. —पुटः-इ the cavity formed by joining the hands to- gether; hollowed palms of the hand

अञ्जलिका A small mouse.

अञ्जस *a.* (सी *f.*) Not crooked, straight; honest, upright.

अञ्जसा *ada.* 1 Straight on. 2 Truly, properly, rightly; विद्वहे शूद्रं पलायनच्छ- लाञ्जसा R. 19. 31. 3 Soon, quickly, in- stantly.

अञ्जिष्टः-ष्टः The sun.

अञ्जीरः-रं A species of the fig-tree and its fruit.

अट् 1 P. (rarely A.) (अटति, अटति) To wander or roam about (with loc), roam over (sometimes with acc), भो वदो भिक्षामट Sk. go to beg alms, आट वैकटिकाभमाट Bk. 4. 12. —freq. अटा- द्यते to wander about habitually, as a religious mendicant.

अट *a.* wandering (in comp.).

अटनं Wandering, roaming; भिक्षा°, रात्रि° &c.

अटानि-नी *f.* The notched extremi- ty of a bow; निम्नतुः स्थलनिवेशितादनी लीलेयं वतुषी अधिष्यतां R. 11. 14.

अटा The habit of roaming about (as a religious mendicant) so अट्या, अटाट्या.

अट्ट-रु-दः N. of a very useful me- dicinal plant (Mar. अट्टरुता).

अटविः-वी *f.* A forest, wood; आहि- ह्वते अटव्या अटवी S. 2.

अटविकः A forester=आटविकः q. v

अट् 1 A. 1 To kill. 2 To trans- gress, go beyond (fig. also). —Caus 1 To lessen, diminish. 2 To despise, contemn.

अट्ट *a.* 1 High, loud. 2 Frequent, constant. 3 Dried, dry. —ट्ट-ट्टः An apartment on the roof or upper story. 2 A turret, buttress, tower; नरैर्द्वामार्गाद् इव R. 6. 67. 3 A market-place, market. 4 A palace, palatial building. —ट्ट Food, boiled rice; अट्टरुला जनपदाः Mb. (अट्ट अत्र शूलं विक्रेयं वेपां ते Nilakanṭha). —COMP. —अट्टहासः very loud laughter. —हास-हसितं, —हास्यं a loud or boisterous laughter, a horse-laugh, usually of Siva; ज्वंभकस्य Me. 58. —हासिन् *m.* 1 N. of Siva. —2 one who laughs very loudly.

अट्टकः An apartment on the roof of a house: palace also.

—रुक् Au apartment on the roof, an upper story a palace

अट्टालिका A palace, lofty mansion.
-Comp. कारः a mason, a bricklayer
(one who builds royal mansions.)

अडुनं A shield.

अणु 1 P. 1 To sound. 2 (4 A.) To breathe, live (for अणु).

अण (न) क अ. Very small, contemptible, insignificant, wretched; oft. in com. in the sense of deterioration or contempt; कुलालः Sk. a contemptible potter.

अणिः m., जी 1 The point of a needle. 2 A linc-pin, the pin or bolt at the end of the pole of a carriage. 3 A limit.

अणिमन् m., अणुता-त्वं 1 Minuteness. 2 Atomic nature. 3 The superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom, one of the 8 powers or siddhis of Siva.

अणु a. (घु-ष्वा f.) Minute, fine, small, little; atomic; अणोरणीयान् Bg. 8. 9. —अणुः 1 An atom; अणुं पर्वतकृ Bh. 2. 78 to magnify; cf. also 'To make mountains of molehills.' 2 An atom of time. 3 N. of Siva. —Comp. —भ्र lightning. —रेणुः atomic dust. —वादः the doctrine of atoms, atomic theory.

अणुक a. 1 Very small, atomic. 2 Subtle, too fine. 3 Acute.

अणीयस्, अण्डि a. Smaller, smallest, very small; अणोरणीयांश्च Bg. 8. 9.

अण्डः 1 The testicles. 2 The scrotum. 3 An egg; oft. used with reference to the world as having sprung from the primordial egg of Brahmā. 4 The musk bag. 5 Semen virile. 6 N. of Siva. —Comp. —आकर्षणं castration. —आकार, —आकृति a. egg-shaped, oval, elliptical. (—र-तिः) an ellipse. —कोशः—वा-यकः the scrotum. —जा a. born from an egg. (—जः) 1 a bird, oviparous being; Ku. 3. 42. —2 a fish. —3 a snake. —4 a lizard. —5 Brahmā. (—जा) musk. —चरः N. of Siva. —वर्धनं, —वृद्धिः f. swelling of the scrotum. —च a. oviparous.

अण्डकः The scrotum. —कं A small egg; जगदण्डकैकतरसंभवि Si. 9. 9.

अण्डालः A fish.

अण्डीरः A full-grown or full-developed man, a strong or powerful person.

अणु 1 P. (अतनि, अच-अतित) 1 To go, walk; wander, to go constantly. 2 To obtain (mostly Ved.). 3 To bind.

अतनं Going, wandering. —नः A wanderer, a passer-by.

अतट a. Precipitate, steep. —टः A precipice, a steep crag.

अतथा ind. Not so; उचित a. not deserving that, not used to such things.

अतर्ह्य ind. Unjustly undeservedly (Rhet.) The non borrower, N of a figure of speech

in which the thing in question does not assume the quality of another though there is a reason for it; K. P. 10.

अतंत्र a. (जी f.) 1 Having no ropes or musical strings. 2 Unrestrained. 3 Not necessarily binding; not being the object of the rule under consideration; चक्षुग्रहणमतंत्रं Sk. 4 Without formulas or empirical actions.

अतन्द्र-द्रित-न्-ल a. Alert, unwearied, careful, vigilant; अतन्द्रिता सा स्वयमेव वृक्षकां Ku. 5. 14; R. 17. 39.

अतपस्-स्क One who neglects his religious austerities.

अतर्क a. Illogical, void of reasoning. —कः 1 Absence of argument or reasoning, bad logic. 2 An illogical reasoner.

अतर्कित a. Unthought of, unexpected. —तं adv. Unexpectedly. —Comp. —आगत, —उपवन a. occurring or befalling unexpectedly, quite accidental उपवनं वृक्षे Ku. 6. 54.

अतल a. Bottomless. —लं N. of a पताल or lower region. —लः N. of Siva. —Comp. —स्युर्, —स्पर्श a. bottomless, very deep, unfathomable.

अतस् ind. 1 Than this; from this (generally having a comparative force); किमु परमतो नर्तयति सा Bh. 3. 6. 2 From this or that cause, hence, so, therefore (corr. to यत्, यस्मात् or हि, expressed or understood); R. 2. 43, 3. 50; Ku. 2. 5. 3 Hence, from this place; henceforth (of time or place); (—वरं, —ऊर्ध्वं), afterwards. —Comp. —अर्थ-निमित्तं on this account, hence, for this reason. —एव for this very reason. —ऊर्ध्वं henceforth; afterwards. —वरं (a) further on, any longer (with abl.); hereafter. (b) beyond this, further than this; भाग्यायनमतःपरं S. 4. 16.

अतसः 1 Wind, air. 2 The soul. 3 A garment made of the fibre of flax (सं generally).

अतसी 1 Common flax. 2 Hemp. 3 Linseed.

अति ind. 1 A prefix used with adjectives and adverbs, meaning 'very,' 'too' 'exceedingly,' 'excessively,' and showing उत्कर्ष; नतिदूरे not very far from; also with verbs or verbal forms; स्वभावो ह्यतिरिच्यते &c. 2 (With verbs.) Over, beyond; अति-गो beyond, over-step; so अति-चर, अति-वृ &c. In this case अति is regarded as a preposition (उपसर्ग). 3 (a) (With nouns or pronouns) beyond, surpassing, superior to, eminent, distinguished, higher, above, (used with acc. as a कर्मप्रयत्नदीय, or as first member of Bah or Tat. Comp. in which last case it has usually the sense of eminence or higher degree अतिगो

आर्षः=प्रशस्ता गोः, शोभनां गाम्यः; राजन् an excellent king; or the sense of अनु-क्रांत must be understood with the latter member which will then stand in the accusative case; अतिमर्त्यः=मर्त्य-मतिक्रान्तः; भालः=अतिक्रान्ती माला; so अतिव न, 'केदार, q. v.); अति देवान् कृष्णः Sk. (b) (With nouns derived from roots) Extravagant, exaggerated, excessive, a. g. आदरः excessive regard; आशा extravagant hope; so अमरं, 'तृष्णा', आनन्द. &c. &c. (c) Unfit, improper, in the sense of अप्रति or हेतु 'censure'; अति-निद्रः=निद्रा संघति न दुर्जयं Sk.

अतिकथा 1 An exaggerated tale 2 Idle or meaningless talk.

अतिकर्षणं Afflicting very much, excessive exertion.

अतिक्रश a. Past the whip, unmanageable as a horse.

अतिक्राय a. Of an extraordinary size, gigantic.

अतिकृच्छ्र a. Very difficult. —च्छ्रः Extraordinary hardship; a kind of severe penance to be finished in 12 nights; Ms. 11. 213-4.

अतिक्रमः 1 Act of overstepping, going beyond &c. 2 Breach of decorum or duty; transgression; violation; trespass; disrespect, injury, opposition; आक्रमणं आगो भवतामेव हृतये Mv. 2. 10. 3 Lapse, passing away (of time); अनेकसंवत्सर-तिक्रमेण U. 4. 4. Overcoming, surprising; mostly with वृत्; स्वनातिदुर्लभम्. 5 Neglect, omission, disregard. 6 A vigorous attack. 7 Excess. 8 Misapplication. 9 Imposition.

अतिक्रमणं Overstepping, spending of time, excess; fault, offence.

अतिक्रमणीय pot. p. To be transgressed, violated, neglected or avoided; च मे ह्युद्धाकं S. 2, 3, 6, 7.

अतिक्रान्त p. p. Exceeded, surpassed, gone beyond &c.; सेततिक्रान्तः अश्वगविवर M. 103; past, gone by; former. —तं A past thing, a thing of the past, the past.

अतिखट्टु a. Without a bedstead, able to dispense with a bedstead

अतिग a. (in comp.) Exceeding, transcending, excelling; सर्वलोकं Mu. 1. 2; किनौषधयथातिगैरुपहतो महाव्याधिभिः Mu. 6 by diseases defying the powers of medicine.

अतिगन्ध a. Having an excessive or overpowering smell. —ग्रः Sulphur.

अतिगव a. 1 Very foolish, quite stupid. 2 Indescribable.

अतिगुण a. 1 Having excellent or superior qualities. 2 Devoid of merits, worthless. —णः Excellent merits.

अतिगो f. An excellent cow.

अतिग्रह a. Incomprehensible —हं ग्रह 1 Object of an apprehension

organ, such as सङ्ग 'touch' the object of त्वं, स of जिज्ञा &c. 2 Right knowledge. 3 Act of overtaking, surpassing &c.

अतिचमू *a.* Victorious over armies.

अतिचर *a.* Very changeable, transient.—रा A lotus plant (पद्मिनी, स्थल-पद्मिनी or पद्मचारिणीलता).

अतिचरण Excessive practice, over doing.

अतिचरः 1 Transgression. 2 Excelling. 3 Overtaking &c. 4 Accelerated motion of planets; passage from one zodiacal sign to another.

अतिच्छाया, चच्छाया A. mushroom, anise.

अतिजात *a.* Not tenanted or inhabited.

अतिजन *a.* Superior to his parentage.

अतिङ्गीन Extraordinary flight (of birds.).

अतिउत्तरा, अतिउत्तरा *ind.* 1 More, higher (abl.). 2 Exceedingly, very much; excessive, great.

अतिवृष्ण Rapacity, excessive greed or desire; 'अना न कर्तव्या Pt. 5 one should not to be too greedy.

अतिथिः (lit. a 'traveller'; according to Manu एकदात्र तु निवसन्नातिथिर्ब्राह्मणः स्मृतः । अतिथिं हि स्थितो यस्मात्समादतिथिरुच्यते S. 102.) A guest (fig. also); अतिथिने च निवेदिता S. 4; कुलकलात्रिणातिथे S. 6; dear or welcome guest. —COMP. —क्रिया, —भूजा, —सत्कारः, —सत्क्रिया, —सेवा hospitable reception of guests, rite of hospitality, hospitality, attention to the guests. —धर्मः title or claim to hospitality; hospitality due to guests.

अतिदानं Munificence, liberality; अतिदानं बलिर्बद्धः Chāp. 60.

अतिदेशः 1 Transfer, making over, assigning. 2 (Gram.) Extended application, application by analogy, transference of one attribute to another; अतिदेशो नाम इतरधर्मस्य इतरास्मिन् प्रयोगः आदेशः (भीमास); or अन्यत्रैव प्रणीतत्वा इतराया धर्मसंज्ञितः । अन्यत्र कार्यतः प्रातिरतिदेशः स उच्यते ॥ गोसदृशो गवयः is an instance of अतिदेश or analogy.

अतिद्वय *a.* Surpassing the two (बृहत्पत्न्या and दासबद्धा), or having no second or equal, incomparable, matchless; विद्या निबद्धेयमतिद्वयी कथा K. 5.

अतिधन्वन् *m.* An unrivalled archer or warrior.

अतिनिद्रा Excessive sleeping. —*द्व.* *a.* 1 Given to excessive sleep. 2 Without sleep, sleepless. —*द्व.* *ind.* Past sleeping time.

अतिनौ-स्तु *a.* Disembarked, landed.

अतिपंचा A girl past five.

अतिपतनं Flying past or beyond; omission, neglect, transgressing, exceeding going beyond due bounds

अतिपरि *f.* 1 Going beyond pass-

ing, lapse. 2 Non-performance, failure.

अतिपत्रः The teak tree.

अतिपथिन् *m.* A better road than common, a good road.

अतिपर *a.* One who has vanquished his enemies. —*रः* A great or superior enemy.

अतिपरिचयः Excessive familiarity or intimacy; Prov. अतिपरिचयादवज्ञा 'Familiarity breeds contempt.'

अतिपातः 1 Passing away, lapse (of time). 2 Neglect, omission; transgression; न चेद्व्यकार्यतिपातः S. 1 if no other duty be neglected thereby; deviation from established laws or customs. 3 Befalling, occurrence. 4 Ill-treatment, or usage. 5 Opposition, contrariety.

अतिपातक A very heinous sin, incest.

अतिपातिन् *a.* Surpassing in speed, swifter than (in comp.); R. 3. 30.

अतिपात्य *pot. p.* To be delayed or put off; काममनतिपात्यं चर्मकार्यं देवस्य S. 5.

अतिप्रबन्धः Great continuity; अहिताव-बुद्धिभिः R. 3. 58.

अतिप्रगे *ind.* Very early in the morning, in the early dawn Ms. 4. 62.

अतिप्रश्नः A question about transcendental truths; a vexatious or extravagant question *e. g.* Vāṭakī's question to Yājñavalkya about Brahme in बृहदारण्यकोपनिषद्.

अतिप्रसंगा, सक्तिः *f.* 1 Excessive attachment. 2 Over-rudeness. 3 Extraordinary or unwarrantable stretch of a (grammatical) rule or principle; —अतिप्रसक्तिः *q. v.* 4 A very close contact. 5 Proximity; अलमतिप्रसंगेन Mu. 1.

अतिप्रौढा A girl who has attained a marriageable age, a grown-up girl.

अतिबल *a.* Very strong or powerful.

—लः An eminent or matchless warrior. —लः Great strength or power.

—ला N. of a powerful charm or lore taught by Viśvāmitra to Rāma.

अतिवाल A cow two years old.

अतिभ (भा) *r.* Excessive burden, great load; सा मुकन्दं व्यसनातिभारात् चक्रे R. 14. 68 through excessive grief. —COMP. —गः mule.

अतिभवः Surpassing, defeating, conquering.

अतिभावः Superiority.

अतिभीः *f.* Lightning; flash of Indra's thunderbolt.

अतिभूमिः *f.* 1. Excess, culmination, highest pitch; भूमिं गच्छ, स to go to excess, to reach the climax; तत्र सर्वलोकस्य भूमिः प्रवादः Māl. 7 noised abroad; Si. 9. 78, 10. 80. 2 Boldness, impropriety, violation of due limits (अपेक्षा) S. 8 20 3 Eminence, superiority

अतिमति *f.* —मानः Haughtiness, very

great pride; अतिमाने च कौरवाः Chāp. 50.

अतिमर्त्य-मानुष *a.* Superhuman.

अतिमात्र *a.* Exceeding the proper measure, inordinate, excessive; बहु-सहानि S. 4 3 quite insupportable, सुनिवर्तयस्वामतिमात्रकशिता Ku. 5. 48. —अ-मात्रज्ञः *ind.* Beyond measure, inordinately, excessively.

अतिमाय *a.* Finally liberated, emancipated from the Māyā or illusion of the world.

अतिमुक्त *a.* 1 Finally emancipated. 2 Barren. 3 Surpassing (a necklace of) pearls.—क-ककः A kind of creeper (माधवी Mar. कुसरी or कस्तुरीमग्रा) represented as twisting itself round the mango-tree and as the beloved of that tree.

अतिमुक्तिः *f.*—मोक्षः Final liberation (from death).

अतिरघु *a.* Very fleet or swift, सारंगेणातिरघुसा S. 1. 5.

अतिरथः An unrivalled warrior fighting from his car (अनितायु योद्धेय-यस्तु सौकीनोऽतिरथस्तु सः).

अतिरभसः Great speed, precipitateness, rashness.

अतिराजन् *m.* 1 An extraordinary or excellent king. 2 One who surpasses a king.

अतिराजः 1 An optional part of the Jyotishāṣṭoma sacrifice. 2 Dead of night.

अतिरिक्त *a.* 1 Surpassed. 2 Redundant. 3 Excessive. 4 Unequalled, elevated.

अति (ती) रैकः 1 Excess, exuberance, excellence, eminence. 2 Redundancy, surplus, superfluity. 3 Difference.

अतिरुच *m.* The knee.—*कृ. f.* A very beautiful woman.

अति-रो-लो-मज्ञ *a.* Very hairy, shaggy.—ज्ञः 1 A wild goat. 2 A large monkey.

अतिलेचनं 1 Excessive fasting. 2 Transgression.

अतिलेचिन् *a.* Erring, committing mistakes.

अतिवयस् *a.* Very old, aged, advanced in years.

अतिवर्णाश्रमिन् *m.* One who is beyond castes and orders.

अतिवर्तनं A pardonable offence or misdemeanour; exemption from punishment; ten cases are mentioned in Ms. 8. 290.

अतिवर्तिन् *a.* Crossing; surpassing, excelling; transgressing, violating.

अतिवादः *a.* Very harsh, abusive or insulting language, reproof; अतिवाद-स्तितिक्षेत् Ms. 6. 47.

अतिवादिन् *a.* Talkative; very eloquent.

अतिवाहनं 1 Passing spending 2 Excessive toiling or enduring too heavy burden 3 Despatching send

ing away r d d ng oneself of
a Very fierce & A
vicous elephant
अतिविषा N of a poisonous yet
highly medicinal plant (Mar, आतावप
or अतिविष.)

अतिविस्तर: Prolivity, diffuseness.
अतिवृत्ति: f. Surpassing; violation,
hyperbole.

अतिवृष्टि: f. Excessive or heavy rain,
one of the six calamities of the
season. See इति.

अतिवेल a. Excessive, extravagant;
boundless.—लं adv. 1 Excessively.
2 Out of season, unseasonably.

अतिव्याप्ति: f. 1 An unwarrantable
stretch of a rule or principle. 2 In-
cluding what is not intended to be
included in a proposition; (in Nyā-
ya) unwarranted extension of a de-
finition to things not intended to be
defined by it, so that it includes such
things as ought not to fall under it;
one of the three faults to which a
definition is open.

अतिशय: 1 Excess, pre-eminence,
excellence; कीर्त्त R. 3. 62; तस्मिन् वि-
धानातिशये विद्यतः R. 6. 11. 2 Superiority
(in quality, rank, quantity &c.); oft-
in comp. with adjectives in the sense
of 'excessively'; आसीदतिशयश्रेष्ठः R.
17. 25.—a. Superior, pre-eminent;
excessive, very great, abundant.
—Comp. —उक्ति: f. 1 exaggerated or
hyperbolic language, extreme asser-
tion. —2 a figure of speech, (corr. to
hyperbole) said to be of 5 kinds in
S. D., but of 4 in K. P.

अतिशयान a. Surpassing (in comp.);
great, eminent; abundant. —न Ex-
cess; abundance, superfluity.

अतिशयाहु a. Tending to excel or
surpass.

अतिशयिन् a. 1. Superior, excellent;
pre-eminent; इदमुत्तममतिशयिनि व्यंशे वाच्या-
दृष्ट्वनिर्द्धे कथितः K. P. 1; V. 5. 21. 2
Excessive, abundant.

अतिशयने Excellence, superiority.
अतिशयिन् a. 1 Excelling, surpassing.
2 Excessive.

अतिशेष: Remainder; remnant (as
of time); a small remainder.

अतिश्रेयसि: A man superior to the
most excellent woman.

अतिश्व a. 1 Surpassing in strength
a dog (such as a boar &c.). 2 Worse
than a dog.—स्वा Service.

अतिश्वन् m. An excellent dog.

अतिसक्ति: f. Close contact or proxi-
mity; great attachment.

अतिसंधान Cheating, deception;
परातिसंधान S. 5. 25; trick, fraud.

अतिसर: a. 1 One who goes beyond
or exceeds. 2 Leader

अतिसर्ग 1 granting giving R 10
42 2 Granting pe on (to do

what one likes) 3 Ds
m ssal d scha ge

अतिसनन 1 G v ng granting con-
sgn ng Ku 4 32 2 L berality
munificence, 3 K ll ng, 4 Separation.

अतिसर्व a. Transcending or superior
to all, above all.—ई: The Supreme
Being; अतिसर्वय शर्वाय Mugdha.

अति (ती) सार: Dysentery, violent
straining at stool.

अति (ती) सारिन् m. The disease
called अतिसार. —a., —अतिसारकिन्
Affected by, afflicted with, dysen-
tery.

अतिस्रोह: Over-affection; °ह: पापशंकी
S. 4 is apt to suspect evil.

अतिसृर्ग: A term for semivowels and
vowels.

अतीत p. p. 1 Gone beyond, crossed.
2 (Used actively) Exceeding, going
beyond; past, gone by &c.; dead;
संख्यामतीत or संख्यातीत innumerable.

अतीन्द्रिय a. Beyond the cognizance
(reach) of the senses.—य: The Soul
or Purusha (in Sāṅkhya phil.); the
Supreme Soul.—यं 1 Pradhāna or
Nature (in Sāṅkhya phil.). 2 The
mind (in Vedānta).

अतीव ind. Exceedingly, excessively,
very much, quite, too; °वीदित, °हृष्ट &c.

अतुल a. Unequalled, matchless,
peerless, incomparable.—ल: The sa-
samum seed and plant (तिलकृष्).

अतुल्य a. Unequalled &c.

अतुषार a. Not cold.—Comp. —कर:
the Sun; so °अतुषारकर, °रश्मि, °धामन्,
°रुचि &c.

अतुष्या A small quantity of grass.

अतेजस् a. 1 Not bright, dim. 2
Weak, feeble. 3 Insignificant; so
अतेजस्क, अतेजस्विन्.—स् m. Dimness,
shadow, darkness.

अत्ता 1 A mother. 2 An elder sister.
3 A mother-in-law.

अत्ति: f., अत्तिका An elder sister &c.

अत्तः—लु: 1 Wind. 2 The sun.

अत्तग्नि: Morbidity rapid digestion.

अत्तगिरोम: The optional second
part of the Jyotishtoma sacrifice.

अत्तकुश a. Past the goad, uncon-
trollable, unmanageable, as an ele-
phant.

अत्यंत a. 1 Excessive, much, very
great or strong; °वेर great enmity;
so °मेत्री. 2 Complete, perfect, abso-
lute, 3 Endless, perpetual, everlast-
ing; किं वा त्वात्यंतविशेषमनोचे हतवीजिते R.
14. 65; कस्यात्यंतं मुखमुपनतं Me. 109.—तं
ind. 1 Excessively, very much. 2
For ever, to the end (of life),
through life.—Comp. —अभावा: absolute
or complete non-existence, absolute
non-entity.—गत a. gone or departed
for ever gone never to return—कयम
त्वयगतं न मां हरे R 8 66 —नामिन् a 1
going or walking very much going

too fast or quickly 2 excess ve
much —वासिन् m one who constantly
stays with his preceptor as a stude-
nt सयाम् 1 close proximity un n
terr..pted cont.nuaty. कालाध्वनारत्येतस्यो.
—2 inseparable co-existence.

अत्यंतिक a. 1 Going too much or
too fast. 2 Very near. 3 Not near,
distant.—कं Close proximity, imme-
diate neighbourhood or being in close
proximity.

अत्यंतीन a. Going or walking too
much, going too fast; लक्ष्मीं परंपरीणा
स्वमंतीनत्वमुक्तं Bk.

अत्यय: 1 Passing away, lapse; कल्°.
2 End, conclusion, termination; ab-
sence, disappearance. 3 Death, des-
truction. 4 Danger, injury, evil,
त्राणात्यये च संज्ञा Y. 1. 179. 5 Distress
6 Guilt, offence; transgression. 7 At-
tack, assault.

अत्ययिक=आत्ययिक q. v.

अत्ययित a. 1 Exceeded, surpassed
2 Violated, outraged.

अत्ययिन् a. Exceeding, surpassing
अत्यथे a. Excessive; very great,
exorbitant.—ई adv. Very much, ex-
ceedingly, excessively.

अत्यद्द a. Exceeding a day in dura-
tion.

अत्याकार: 1 Contempt, blame, cen-
sure; श्लाघात्याकारतद्वत्तेषु P. V. 1. 134.
2 Bigness of person, a very large body.

अत्याचार a. Deviating from esta-
blished usages or customs, negligent
—र: Performance of works not sanc-
tioned by usage; irreligious conduct

अत्यादित्य a. Surpassing the (lustre
of the) sun; अत्यादित्यं हुतवहस्यै संवृतं तद्वि
तेजः Me. 43.

अत्यानंदा Morbid indifference to
the pleasures of sexual union.

अत्याय: 1 Transgression, violation.
2 Excess.

अत्यारुह a. Grown to excess.—हं,
हि: f. A very high position, great
elevation or rise.

अत्याश्रन: 1 The highest order of
life, संन्यास. 2 An ascetic of this order
संन्यासिन्.

अत्याहितं 1 A great calamity, dan-
ger, misfortune, mishap, accident,
न किमप्याहितं S. 1; oft. as an exclama-
tion, 'Ah, me!' 'alas! alas!' 2 A
rash or daring deed; पांडुरुचेन किमप्या-
हितमाचेष्टितं भवेत् Ve. 2.

अत्युक्ति: f. Exaggeration, hyper-
bole, over-drawn or coloured descrip-
tion; अत्युक्तौ न यदि प्रकृत्यसि नृपावादे च नो
मन्वसे Vdb. See अतिशयोक्ति also.

अत्युपय a. Trustworthy, tried.

अत्युह: 1 Close or deep meditation
or thinking; earnest reasoning. 2 A
gullible

अय ind 1 In this place, here अयि
समिहितोऽयं कुर्याति: S 1 2 In this res

pect matter, or case; as to this.—**Comp.**—अतरे *adv.* in the meanwhile, meantime *S.* 3. 11. —अवत् (*m.* भवान्) an honorific epithet meaning 'worthy', 'revered', 'honourable', 'your or his honour', and referring to a person that is present or near the speaker. (opp. त्वभवत्); भवती *f.* 'your or her ladyship' (इति नयनमन्त्रमन्त्रादयः नमस्तदि); अवभवत् प्रकृतिमापन्नः *S.* 2; वसुन्वत्तद्वैव परिश्रान्तमन्त्रमन्त्रादयः लक्ष्ये *S.* 1.

अवत् *a.* 1 Belonging to, or connected with, this place. 2 Produced or found here, of this place; local.

अव्य *a.* Shameless, impudent, immodest.

अविः (properly अन्ति) *N.* of a celebrated sage and author of many Vedic hymns.—**Comp.**—जः, -जातः, -द्वजः, -नेत्रमयूतः -प्रभवः—भवः the moon; cf. अथ नयनसमुत्थं ज्योतिरिषिष्यौ *R.* 2. 75.

अथ *ind.* 1 A particle used at the beginning (of works) mostly as a sign of auspiciousness, and translated by 'here', 'now' (begins) (मंगल, अरं, अधिकार). (Properly speaking), 'auspiciousness' or मंगल is not the sense of अथ, but the very utterance or hearing of the word is considered to be indicative of auspiciousness, as the word is supposed to have emanated from the throat of Brahmā: आकारश्चाथशब्दश्च द्वैवेति ब्रह्मणः उवाच । कंठे निष्ठा विनिर्गच्छति तेन मंगलिकाहुमी ॥ and therefore we find in *Sankara Bhāṣya* अर्थात्तत्र पुनः अथशब्दः श्रुत्या मंगलमाश्चयति; अथ निर्वचनं; अथ योगानुशासनं (usually followed by इति at the end, इति प्रथमोक्तः here ends &c.). 2 Then, afterwards; अथ अज्ञानमाधिवः प्रभाते वनाय धेनुं सुमौच *R.* 2. 1; often as a correlative of इति or चेत्. 3 If, supposing, now if, in case, but if; अथ कौटुम्बिकादेवयामि *K.* 144; अथ मरणमवयमेव जेतोः किमिति सुवा मलिनं यज्ञः कुक्ष्ये *Ve.* 3. 4. 4 And, so also, as also, likewise; मीनोऽथावर्जुनः *G. M.* 5 Used in asking or introducing questions (प्रश्न), oft. with the interrogative word itself; अथ सा तत्रभवती किमाख्यस्य राजर्षेः पत्नी *S.* 7. 6 Totality, entirety; अथ अर्थं व्याख्यास्यामः *G. M.* we shall explain the whole अर्थ (अर्थ in all its details). 7 Doubt, uncertainty; शब्दो नित्योऽन्यान्वितः *G. M.*—**Comp.**—अपि moreover, and again &c. (=अथ in most cases).—किं what else, yes, exactly so, quite so, certainly.—च moreover, and likewise.—वा 1 or.—2 or rather, or why, or perhaps, modifying a previous statement; गमिष्यामिपुत्रास्ततो ... अथवा कृतवाग्वहारे वंशेऽस्मिन् *R.* 1. 3-4; अथवा मृदु वस्तु हिंसितुं *S.* 45; इति किं न सहस्रपाहमयवा समेन किं लम्पर *U* 6 40

अथर्व *m.* 1 A priest who has to worship fire and Soma. 2 A Brāhmaṇa.

(*pl.*) Descendants of Atharvan; hymns of this Veda.—**वर्ष** *m. n.*, वेदः The Atharvaveda, regarded as the fourth Veda, containing many forms of imprecations for the destruction of enemies, and also a great number of prayers for safety and averting mishaps, evils, sins or calamities, and a number of hymns, as in the other Vedas, addressed to the gods with prayers to be used at religious and solemn rites.—**Comp.**—निधिः, निधि *m.* receptacle of the (knowledge of) Atharvaveda, or conversant with it; छुरणाश्वर्वविद्या कृतक्रियः *R.* 8. 4, 1. 59.

अथर्वणिः A Brāhmaṇa versed in this Veda; or skilled in the performance of the rites enjoined by it.

अथर्वणि Ritual of the Atharvaveda.

अथवा See under अथ.

अथो=अथ *q. v.*

अद् *P.* (अद्, अन्न-जग्) 1 To eat, devour. 2 To destroy. 3=अद् *q. v.*—**Caus.** To feed with. —**Desid.** जिघ्रसति To wish to eat.

अद्-द् *a.* (at the end of comp.) Eating, devouring.

अद्वेष्ट *a.* Toothless. —**घृ**: A serpent without teeth; one whose fangs have been taken out.

अदक्षिण *च.* 1 Not right, left. 2 Not bringing in Dakṣiṇā to the priests; without any gifts (as a sacrifice). 3 Simple, weak-minded, silly. 4 Not handy, skilful or clever; awkward. 5 Unfavourable.

अद्वेष्ट *a.* 1 Not deserving punishment. 2 Exempt or free from punishment.

अद्वेष्ट *a.* Toothless.

अदत्त *a.* 1 Not given. 2 Unjustly or improperly given. 3 Not given in marriage.—**ता** An unmarried girl.

—**त्तं** A gift which is null and void.

—**Comp.**—आदायिन् *a.* the receiver of such a gift; one who takes what has not been given away, such as a thief.

—**पूर्वा** not affianced or betrothed before; अदत्तपूर्वैत्याशंक्यते *Māl.* 4.

अदंत *a.* 1 Toothless. 2 Ending in अत् or अ.—**तः** A leech.

अदंत्य *a.* 1 Not dental. 2 Not fit for the teeth; injurious to them.

अद्वय *a.* Not scanty, plentiful, copious.

अदृशने 1 Not seeing, non-vision; absence, not being seen. 2 (Gram.) Disappearance, elision, omission; अदृशने लोपः *P. I.* 1. 60.

अदृश *pron. a.* (अस्मी *m. f.*, अद् *n.*) That (referring to a person or thing, not present or near the speaker)

इदंस्तु सविष्टं समीपतराति वैतरो स्मर्य अद् पशु विगृह्य तदिति पश्ये विजानीयात् used also in the sense of 'this here

'yonder.' It is often used in the sense of तद् as a correlative of यद्. But when it immediately follows the relative pronoun (योस्ती, ये अस्मी &c.) it conveys the sense of वसिष्ठ 'well-known', 'celebrated,' see तद् also.

अदात् *a.* 1 Not giving, miserly. 2 Not giving (a daughter) in marriage.

अदादि *a.* Having अद् at the head, a term used to mark roots of the second conjugation.

अदाय *a.* Not entitled to a share

अदायाद् *a.* 1 Not entitled to be an heir. 2 Destitute of heirs.

अदायिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 That which is not claimed by an heir, destitute of heirs; अदायिकं एवं राज्यानि *Kāty.* 2 Not relating to inheritance.

अदितिः *f.* 1 The earth. 2 The goddess Aditi, mother of the Adityas, in mythology represented as the mother of gods. 3 Speech. 4 A cow. —**Comp.**—जः, -चंदनः a god, divine being.

अदुर्ग *a.* 1 Not inaccessible, not difficult of access. 2 Destitute of forts, विषयः an unfortified country.

अदूर *a.* Not distant, near (in time or space). —**†** Proximity, vicinity, वसचदूरे किल चंद्रमौलेः *R.* 6. 34; विशतोऽदूरे वर्तते इति अदूरनिशाः *Sk.*; अदूरे, -रे, -रेण, -रत, -रात् (with gen. or abl.) not far from, at no great distance from.

अदृष्ट *a.* Sightless, blind.

अदृष्ट *a.* 1 Invisible, not seen; पूर्व not seen before. 2 Not felt. 3 Unforeseen, not observed or thought of, unknown, unobserved. 4 Not permitted or sanctioned, illegal. —**इ** 1 The invisible one. 2 Destiny, fate, luck (good or bad). 3 Virtue or vice as the eventual cause of pleasure or pain. 4 An unforeseen calamity or danger. (such as from fire, water &c.). —**Comp.**—अर्थ *a.* having a metaphysical or occult meaning, metaphysical. —**कर्मन्** *a.* not practical, inexperienced. —**फल** *a.* that of which the consequences are not yet visible. (—**लं**) the (future) result of good or bad actions.

अदृष्टिः *f.* 1 An evil or malicious eye, evil look. —*a.* Blind.

अदेय *a.* Not to be given; what can not or ought not to be given away. —**यं** That which it is not right or necessary to give. Wife, sons, deposits, and a few other things belong to this class.

अदेव *a.* 1 Not god-like or divine. 2 Godless, impious, irreligious.—**वः** One who is not a god. —**Comp.**—मातृक *a.* not rained upon; (lit.) not having the god of rain as mother to suckle or water वेतन्वति देवमदेवम् त स्मिन्मातृकासते *Kā.* 1 17

अदेवः 1 A wrong p ace 2 A bad

country. -Comp. -कालः wrong place and time. -स्थ a. in the wrong place, out of place.

अदोष a. 1 Free from faults, vices, or defects &c.; innocent. 2 Free from the faults of composition, such as अश्लीलता, गान्धता &c.; see दोष; अदोषो शब्दार्थो K. P. 1. अदोषं गुणवत् काव्यं Sar. K. 1.

अदोहः 1 The time when milking is not practicable. 2 Not milking.

अद्वा ind. 1 Truly, surely, certainly, indeed; R. 13. 65. 2 Manifestly, clearly; व्याख्यानं च यतते परिच्छिन्नम् Bv. 1. 95.

अद्भुत a. Wonderful, marvellous; 'कर्मन्', 'गैव', 'दर्शन', 'रूप'; transcendental, supernatural. -तं 1 A wonder; a wonderful thing or occurrence, a prodigy, miracle. 2 Surprise, astonishment, wonder (m.) also. -तः One of the 8 or 9 Rasas, the marvellous sentiment; see रस. -Comp. -सारः the wonderful resin (of the खदिर or Catechu plant). -स्वनः N. of Siva.

अद्भुतः Fire.

अद्भुत a. Voracious, gluttonous.

अद्य a. Eatable. -द्यं Food, anything eatable. -ind. To-day, this day; अद्य त्वा स्मरयति दारुणः कृतांतः Mā. 5. 25; 'तत्रो to-night, this night. -Comp. -अपि still, yet, even now, to this day; नं not yet; द्रुः लेदं स्त्रिये मयि मज्जति नागपि कुचु Ve. 1. 11; (every one of the 50 stanzas of Ch. P. begins with अद्यापि). -अद्यापि 1 from to-day. -2 till to-day. -पूर्वं before, now. -प्रभृति ind. from to-day, this day forward; अद्यप्रभृत्यनतांगि त्वास्ति दासः Ku. 5. 86. -स्त्रीना a. a female near delivery. (आसन्नप्रसवा); अद्यश्चिनावष्टब्धे P.

अद्यतन a. (नी f.) 1 Pertaining or referring to, extending over, to-day. 2 Modern. -नः The current or this day; period of the current day; see अद्यतन also. -नी (scil. वृत्तिः) A name given to the Aorist tense (=भूत).

अद्यतनीय=अद्यतन 1 Of to-day. 2 Modern.

अद्भुत a. A worthless thing, an object which is good for nothing; नाद्वये विहिता काचिक्रिया फलवती भवेत् H. Pr. 43; a worthless or bad pupil or recipient of instruction.

अद्रिः 1 A mountain. 2 A stone. 3 A thunder-bolt. 4 A tree. 5 The sun. 6 A mass of clouds; a cloud. 7 A kind of measure. 8 The number 7. -Comp. -ईशः, -पतिः, -नाथः &c. 1 the lord of mountains, the Himalaya. -2 N. of Siva (Lord of Kailāsa). -कीला the earth. -कन्या, -वनया, -सुता &c. Pārvaṭī -जं red chalk. -तनया -नं विनी N. of Pārvaṭī -विष्व -मिष्व m. the enemy or splitter of mo
epithet of Indra -द्रोणि-नी f. 1 a

mountain valley. -2 a river taking its rise in a mountain. -पतिः -राजः &c. see ईश. -शय्यः N. of Siva. -शृंगः, -साधु, mountain peak. -सारः 'the essence of mountains', iron.

अद्रोहः Absence of malice or ill-feeling; moderation, mildness; Ms. 4. 2.

अद्भुत a. 1 Not two. 2 Without a second, unique; sole. -यः N. of Buddha. -यं Non-duality, unity, identity; especially, the identity of Brahma and the universe, or of spirit and matter; the highest truth. -Comp. -वादिच (=अद्वैत), 1 one who propounds the identity of spirit and matter or of Brahma and the universe. -2 Buddha.

अद्भुतं Not a door, any passage or entrance, which is not intended to serve as a regular door; अद्भुतेण न चातीयाद् ग्रामं वा केचन वा पुरं Ms. 4. 73.

अद्वितीय a. 1 Without a second, matchless, peerless; न केवलं रूपे सिले-चद्वितीया मालविका M. 2. 2. Without a companion, alone. -यं Brahma.

अद्वैत a. 1 Not dual; of one or uniform nature, equable, unchanging; तं सुखदुःखयोः U. 1. 39. 2 Matchless, peerless; sole, unique. -तं 1 Non-duality, identity; especially that of Brahma with the universe or with the soul, or of soul and matter; see अद्भुत also. 2 The supreme or highest truth or Brahma itself. -Comp. -वादिच=अद्भुतवादिच d. v. above; a Vedāntin.

अवन a. The lowest, vilest, meanest; very bad, or low, or vile (in quality, worth, position &c.) (opp. उत्तम). -नः An unblushing sensualist; बापी स्नातृमिते गतासि न पुनस्तस्यायमस्यात्मिकं K. P. 1. -सा A bad mistress. -Comp. -अर्धं the foot. -अर्धं lower half of the body (below the navel). -क्षणः, -क्षणिकः a debtor (opp. उत्तमर्धः). -भूतः, -भूतकः a porter, groom.

अधर a. 1 Lower, under, nether. 2 Low, mean, vile; lower in quality, inferior. 3 Silenced, worsted. -रः The nether (or sometimes the upper) lip; a lip in general; पक्षिणासरोष्ठी Me. 82; पित्रासि रतिसर्वस्वमधरं S. 1. 24. -रं 1 The lower part (of the body). 2 Address, speech (opp. उत्तर); sometimes used for reply also. -Comp. -उत्तर a. 1 higher and lower, worse and better; राज्ञः समक्षमेवाधरयोः व्याक्तिर्न विद्यति M. 1. -2 sooner and later. -3 in a contrary way, topsy-turvy. -4 nearer and further. -ओष्ठः the lower lip. -कंठः the lower part of the neck. -पानं kissing, lit. drinking the lower lip. -अधु -अमृतं the nectar of the lips -the nadir

-रत-स्वात् -रात्, रात् -रेण ind Below beneath, n the lower

regions.

अधरीकृ 8 U. To surpass, beat down worst.

अधरीण a. 1 Lower. 2 Traduced, vilified, reproached.

अधरेद्युः ind. 1 On a previous day. 2 The day before yesterday.

अधर्मः 1 Unrighteousness, wickedness, injustice; अधर्मेण unjustly. 2 An unjust act; a guilty or wicked deed; the sin; (धर्म and अधर्म are two of the twenty-four qualities mentioned in Nyāya, and they pertain only to the soul. They are the peculiar causes of pleasure and pain respectively. They are imperceptible, but inferred from reasoning and from transmigrating).

3 N. of a Prajāpati or of an attendant of the sun. -नी Unrighteousness personified. -ई Devoid of attributes an epithet of ब्रह्म. -Comp. -आत्मर -चारि a. wicked, sinful.

अधवा A widow.

अधस्, अधः ind. 1 Below, down पतत्यधो धाम विसरि सर्वतः Si. 1. 2; and lower region, to the infernal region or hell; (according to the context अधः may have the sense of the root native, 'अधुक्' &c.; ablative, अधो जगत् पतति; or locative, अधो गृहे शेते) Beneath, under, used like a preposition with gen.; तस्मात् S. 1. 14; (wh. repeated) lower and lower, down and down; अधोऽधो गंगेयं पद्मपुष्पगता स्तोत्रं 2. 10; from under, just below (wh. acc.); नवानधोऽधो बृहत् एयोधपात् Si. 1. 4 -Comp. -अधुक् the lower germ. -अध्वजः N. of Vishnu. -अधस् above. -अध्यासनं sexual intercourse.

-करः the lower part of the body (कर्म) -कारण excellency, defects degradation. -खननं undermining -गतिः, गमनं, -पातः 1 a downward fall, motion, descent. -2 degradation, downfall. -गंतु m. a mouse. -चोर a thief. -जिह्विका the uvula (Mar. जीभ). -दिशः f. the nadir; the southern direction. -दृष्टिः f. a downward look. -पातः=गतिः q. v. above. -प्रस्तरः a mat of grass for persons in mourning sit upon. -भागः 1 the lower part (of the body). -2 the lower part of a thing. -सुवनं, लोकः the nether lower regions. -सुख, -चटन a. the face downwards. -लंघ. 1 a plummet. -2 a perpendicular. -गन्ध breaking wind, flatulency. -स्वसि the nadir.

अधस्तन a. (नी f.) Lower, situated beneath.

अधस्तात् adv. or prep. Down, below, under, beneath, underneath &c. (wh. gen.), see अधः धर्मेण गमनसूचिं गमनसूचिं Sāṅkhya K

f q v

a Not profitable

समेतस्थान Pt. 2

अधि ind. 1 (As a prefix to verbs) Over, above; **रुह** to grow over or above; besides in addition (आधिक्य). **2** (As a separable adverb) Over, above. **3** (As a preposition) (with acc.) (a) Above, over, upon, in. (b) With reference to, concerning, on the subject of. (c) (With loc.) Over, above (showing lordship or sovereignty over something); **अधि भुवि रामः** 4 (as first member of Tatpuruṣa compounds) (a) Chief, supreme, principal; **देवता** presiding deity. (b) Redundant, superfluous; **दन्तः** = **अव्यालदः** दन्तः; excessive; **अधिक्यः** high censure.

अधिक a. 1 More, additional, greater. (In comp. with numerals), plus, greater by; **अष्टाधिकं शतं** 100 plus 8 = 108. **2** (a) Surpassing in quantity, more numerous, copious, excessive, abundant; in comp. or with instr. (b) Inordinate, grown, abounding in, full of; strong in; **विष्टराधिक्यः** Ve. 3. 30 old, advanced in years; **मनुष्ये** **रसाधिक्ये** **पूर्व** S. 7. 20. **3** More, greater, stronger; **ऊनं न सत्त्वेष्वधिको ब्रह्मणः** R. 2. 14 the stronger animal did not prey on the weaker. **4** Eminent, uncommon, special, peculiar; **इन्द्रायनदानानि वैश्वस्य क्षत्रियस्य च** । **प्रतिग्रहोऽधिको विभ्रे याजनाश्रयापने तथा** ॥ Y. 1. 118; S. 7. **5** Redundant, superfluous; **अङ्ग** having a redundant limb; **नोद्वेष्टाणि** कन्यां नाधिक्यं न रोगिणीं Ms. 3. 8. — **क** 1 Surplus, excess, more; **लामोऽधिकं कलं** Ak. **2** Redundancy, superfluity. **3** A figure of speech equivalent to hyperbole. — **adv.** **1** More, in a greater degree; R. 4. 1; in comp.; **इयमधिकमनोता** S. 1. 20; **द्वयमि** Me. 21. **2** Exceedingly, too much. — **Comp.** — **अंग a.** (**गी** f.) having a redundant limb. — **अर्थ a.** exaggerated; **द्वयनं** exaggeration, an exaggerated statement or assertion (whether of praise or of censure). — **अभि a.** abundant, prosperous; R. 19. 5. — **तिथिः f.**, **दिनं-दिवसः** an intercalated lunar day. — **वाक्योक्तिः f.** exaggeration, hyperbole.

अधिकरणं 1 Placing at the head of, appointing &c. **2** Relation, reference, connection. **3** (in gram.) Agreement, concord, government or grammatical relation. **4** A receptacle or subject, technically substratum. **5** Location, place, the sense of the locative case; **अधारेधिकरणं** P. 1. 4. 45. **6** A topic, subject; a complete argument treating of one subject; (according to the Mīmāṃsaka a complete Adhikaraṇa consists of five members; विषयो विज्ञायेन पूर्वपक्षतथाकारं निर्वच्येति सिद्धांतः शब्देऽधिकरणे स्तरम्) **7** Court of justice court, tribunal

स्वाधोपाय कथयति नाधिकरणे Mk. 9. 8. 8 A claim. 9 Supremacy. — Comp. — **अोजकः** a judge. — **मंडपः** court or hall of justice. — **सिद्धांतः** a conclusion which involves others.

अधिकरणिकः 1 A judge, magistrate; Mk. 9. **2** A government official.

अधिकर्मन् n. 1 A higher or superior act. **2** Superintendence. — **m.** One who is charged with superintendence. — **Comp.** — **कर,** **कृत** a sort of servant, overseer of workmen.

अधिकर्मिकः The overseer of a market whose duty it is to recover toll or duties from the traders.

अधिकाम a. Of vehement desires, impassioned, lustful. — **n.** Strong desire.

अधिकारः 1 Superintendence, watching over. **2** duty, charge; power, post of authority; authority; **इतिहास-इलाधिकारो दत्तः** Pt. 1; **स्वाधिकारतु प्रमत्तः** Me. 1; **अधिकारो मम पुत्रको नियुक्तः** M. 5. **3** Sovereignty, government or administration, jurisdiction, rule. **4** Right, privilege, claim, title (as to wealth, property &c.); right of ownership or possession; **अधिकारः कले स्वात्म्यमधिकारी च तल्लभः** S. D. 296. **5** Prerogative (of a king). **6** A topic, paragraph or section; **प्रायश्चित्तं** Mit.; see **अधिकरण**. **7** (In gram.) A head or governing rule. — **Comp.** — **विधिः** determination or statement of qualifications to do particular acts. — **स्थ,** — **आद्य a.** invested with office.

अधिकारिन्, अधिकारवत् a. 1 Possessed of authority, having power. **2** Entitled to, having a right to, सर्वे सुख-धिकारिणः. **3** Belonging to, owned by. **4** Fit for. — **m.** (**री-वत्**) **1** An official, officer; a functionary, superintendent, head, director, governor. **2** A rightful claimant, master, owner.

अधिकृत a. Authorised, appointed &c. — **n.** An officer, official, one in charge of any thing.

अधिकृतिः f. Right, privilege, ownership. See **अधिकार**.

अधिकृत्य ind. With reference to, regarding, concerning; **ग्रामिणमयमधिकृत्य** **संवितां** S. 1.; **शकुंतलमधिकृत्य** **ब्रवीमि** S. 2.

अधिक्रमः, क्रमणं An attack, invasion.

अधिक्षेपः 1 Abuse, insulting, insult; **मन्वेत्यधिक्षेप इवातुशसनं** Ki. 1. 23. **2** Dismissal.

अधिगत p. p. 1 Acquired, obtained &c.; Bh. 2. 17. **2** Studied, learnt; **किमिच्छेत् पृच्छस्वनाधिगतमायय इव** U. 6. 30.

अधिगमः-गमनं 1 Acquisition, obtaining. **2** Mastery, study, knowledge.

3 Mercantile return, profit; acquiring property; **नित्यादेः** **प्राप्तिः** Mit. or **धनप्राप्तिः**.

4 Acceptance. **5** Intercourse

अधिगुण a 1 P ng superior qualities worthy mentionous गणना

नीचा वरमचिखे नाचमे लव्वकामा Me. 6. 2 Well strung (as a bow).

अधिचरणं Act of walking over something.

अधिजननं Birth.

अधिशिङ्गः A serpent. — **झा-जिहिका 1** The uvula. **2** A sort of swelling of the tongue.

अधिज्य a. Having the bowstring stretched, well strung (as a bow). — **Comp.** — **धन्वन्,** — **कार्यक a.** having the bow strung; **त्वयि चाधिज्यकार्यके** S. 1. 6.

अधित्यका A table-land, high-land. **स्थाणुं तपस्वतमधित्यकायां** Ku. 3. 17; **अधित्यका-यानिध वातुमन्यां** R. 2. 29.

अधिदंतः A (redundant) tooth growing over another.

अधिदेवः-वता A presiding or tutelary deity; **यथाचे पात्रके पश्चात्कर्तुं राज्याधि-देवते** R. 12. 17; 16. 9; Bv. 3. 3.

अधिदेव-देवतं The presiding god or deity.

अधिनाथः The supreme lord.

अधिनाथः Fragrance, odour.

अधिपः-पतिः A lord, ruler, king, sovereign, head; **अथ प्रजानामधिपः प्रभाते** R. 2. 1; mostly in comp.

अधिपत्नी Ved. A female ruler, mistress (स्वमिनी).

अधिपु (पु) नयः The Supreme Being.

अधिपज a. Having many children (as a man, woman &c.).

अधिभूः A master, superior; foremost.

अधिभूतं The highest being; the Supreme Spirit or its all pervading influence.

अधिसाज a. Beyond measure, excessive, inordinate.

अधिसासः An intercalary (lunar) month.

अधिशङ्गः 1 Principal sacrifice. **2** The agency effecting or causing such sacrifice.

अधिरथ a. Being on or over a car.

— **n.** **1** A charioteer, driver. **2** N. of a charioteer who was king of Anga and foster-father of Karna.

अधिराज m.,-जः A sovereign or supreme ruler, an emperor; **अयास्तनेतु सुचनेऽधिराजशब्दः** U. 6. 16; king, head, lord (of men, animals &c.); **हिमालये नाम नगाधिराजः** Ku. 1. 1; so **हृन्,** **नामं** &c.

अधिराज्यं-ङ्गं 1 Imperial or sovereign sway, supremacy; imperial dignity. **2** An empire. **3** N. of a country.

अधिरुद्ध p. p. 1 Mounted, ascended &c. **2** Increased.

अधिरोहः 1 An elephant rider. **2** Mounting; ascent.

अधिरोहणं Ascending, mounting; **चित् R. 8. 57.** — **नी** A ladder, flight of steps (of wood &c.) (**Mar** जिरी)

a Ascending mounting, rising above &c. — **नी** A ladder flight

of steps.

अचिलो *ind.* 1 Concerning the universe. 2 In the universe.

अधिचर्चन 1 Advocacy, speaking in favour of. 2 A name, epithet, appellation.

अधिवासः 1 Abode, residence; dwelling; तस्यापि स एव निरिवासः K. 137; settlement, habitation. 2 Obstinate pertinacity in making a demand. 3 Consecration of an image especially before the commencement of a sacrificial rite; see अधिवासन also. 4 A garment, mantle. 5 Application of perfumes or fragrant cosmetics; scenting, perfuming; fragrance, scent, fragrant odour itself; अधिवासस्पृश्यव मारुतः R. 8. 34; Si. 2. 20.

अधिवासन 1 Scenting with perfumes or odorous substances. 2 Preliminary consecration (प्रतिष्ठा) of an image, making a divinity assume its abode in an image.

अधिविवा A superseded wife, one whose husband has married again; Y 1. 73, 74; Ms. 9. 80-83.

अधिपति m. A husband who supercedes his first wife.

अधिपतिवद्वन् Marrying an additional wife.

अधिष्ठापः 1 A receptacle. 2 Boiling, making hot (by putting on fire).

अधिष्ठापण-पण Warming, boiling. —नी An oven, a fire-place.

अधिष्ठी a. Of exalted dignity, supreme; very rich, sovereign lord; इय महद्भद्रमूर्तान्धविभ्रमस्तुतिर्गिरिशानवनस्य नातिनी Ku. 5. 53.

अधिष्ठानं 1 Standing or being near, approach. 2 A position, site, basis; seat, place, town. 3 Residence, abode. 4 Authority, power, power of control. 5 Government; dominion. 6 A wheel (of a car &c.). 7 A precedent, prescribed rule. 8 A benediction.

अधिष्ठित p. p. 1 (Used actively) (a) Standing, being. (b) Possessed of (c) Directing, presiding over. 2 (Passively) (a) Occupied, possessed by. (b) Full of, affected, overpowered. (c) Watched over, guarded, superintended. (d) Led, conducted, commanded by, presided over.

अधीकारः=अधिकार q. v.; स्वागतं स्वानवीकारानवलम्ब्य Ku. 2. 18.

अधीतिन् a. Well-read, proficient in (with loc.); अधीती चतुर्वर्णप्रियेषु Dk. 120; वेद, व्याकरणे &c.

अधीतिः f. 1 Study, perusal विद्याचर-प्रवचने N. 1. 4. 2 Remembrance, recollection.

अधीन a. Subject to, subservient, dependent on; usually in comp.; स्थाने प्राणाः कामिना दूषयन्ती M 3 14; त्वधीनं सल्लु दहिनं हसन् Ku 4 10; प्रत्या कृपां मुपायेति त्वधीना ति सिद्धम् R 1 72.

अधीयानः *pres. p.* A student, one who goes over the Vedas.

अधीर a. 1 Not bold, timid. 2 Confused; excited, excitable. 3 Fitful. 4 Unsteady, rolling (of eyes). —रा 1 Lightning. 2 A capricious or quarrelsome mistress.

अधीवासः A long coat or mantle covering the whole person; see अधिवास also.

अधीशः Lord, supreme lord or master, sovereign ruler; अं०, मु०, मनुजं &c.

अधीश्वरः A supreme lord or an employer.

अधीष्ट a. Honorary, solicited, —दः Honorary office or duty; one of the cases in which the Potential may be used; (अधीष्टः=सत्कारपूर्वको व्यापारः Sk.).

अधुना *ind.* Now, at this time; प्रमदा-नामधुना विद्वन्ना Ku. 4. 11.

अधुनातन a. (नी f.) Belonging to the present times, modern.

अधुनकः Burning or blazing fire.

अधुतिः f. 1 Want of firmness or control, looseness. 2 Incontinence. 3 Unhappiness.

अधुत्य a. 1 Invincible, unassailable; unapproachable (opp. अभिगम्य); अधुत्यश्चाभिगम्यश्च यदोर्लक्षितार्णवः R. 1. 16. 2 Modest, shy. 3 Proud.

अधोक्ष, अधोऽक्षुक, अधोऽक्षज See under अवयव.

अध्यक्ष a. 1 Perceptible to the senses, visible; वेदप्रक्षेत्रं निजसंखं नीरुदं स्मारवाद्भिः Bv. 4. 17. 2 One who exercises supervision, presiding over. —क्षः A superintendent, president, head; मयाध्यक्षेण प्रकृतिः स्यते सचराचरं Bg. 9. 10; oft. in comp.; गजं, सेनां, ग्रामं, द्वारं.

अध्यक्षरं The mystic syllable ओम्.

अध्यक्षि *ind.* Over, by or near the nuptial fire. —न (त्रि) A gift made to a woman at the time of marriage; विवाहकाले यस्त्रीभ्यो दीयते ह्यधिक्षत्रियैः । तद्व्य-शिक्षितं सद्भिः स्वीयते परिकीर्तितम् ॥

अध्यक्षि *ind.* On high (acc.); लोकं Sk.

अध्यक्षिषेयः Excessive abuse or censure, gross abuse; Y. 3. 228.

अध्यक्षीन a. Completely subject or dependent, as a slave.

अध्ययः 1 Learning, study; remembrance. 2=अध्याय, q. v.

अध्ययनं Learning, study, reading (especially the Vedas); one of the six duties of a Brāhmana. The study of the Vedas is allowed to the first three classes, but not to Sūdra Ms. 1. 81-21.

अध्यय्य a. Having an additional half; शतमध्ययमायता Mb., i. e. 150; योजनशतात् Pt. 2. 18.

— 1 Effort, determination &c See 2 (In Rhet) Identification of two things (सद्वृत्त and

अप्रकृत) in such a manner that the one is completely absorbed into the other निर्गम्यव्यवसानं तु ब्रह्मत्वं परं यत् K. P. 10 on such identification is founded the figure called अतिशयोक्ति and the लक्षणा called साध्यवसान. See K. P. 2

अध्यवसायः 1 An attempt, effort, exertion. 2 Determination, resolution; mental effort or apprehension. 3 Perseverance, diligence, energy, constancy.

अध्यवसायिन् a. Attempting; resolute, persevering, energetic.

अध्यवशानं Excessive eating, eating again before the last meal is digested.

अध्यात्म a. Belonging to self or person. —स्म *ind.* Concerning self.

—स्म The supreme spirit (manifested as the individual self) or the relation between the supreme and the individual soul. —Comp. —ज्ञानं, —विद्या knowledge of the supreme spirit or आत्मन् theosophical or metaphysical knowledge (the doctrines taught by the Upanishads &c.). —रति a. one who delights in the contemplation of the supreme spirit.

अध्यात्मिक a. (की f.) Relating to अध्यात्म.

अध्यापकः A teacher, preceptor, instructor; especially of the Vedas, व्याकरणं; व्यापं; श्रुतकं mercenary teacher.

According to Vishnu-Smṛiti an *adhya-paka* is of two kinds: he is either an *Achārya* i. e. one who invests a boy with the sacred thread and initiates him into the Vedas, or he is an *Upādhyāya* i. e. one who teaches for livelihood (हृत्पथं). See Ms 2 140-141 and the two words.

अध्यापनं Teaching, instructing, lecturing, one of the six duties of a Brāhmana. According to Indian law-givers अध्यापन is of three kinds (1) undertaken for charity, (2) for wages, and (3) in consideration of services rendered.

अध्यापयितुं m. A teacher, instructor.

अध्यायः 1 Reading, study, especially of the Vedas. 2 Proper time for reading or for a lesson. 3 A lesson, lecture. 4 A chapter, a large division of a work. The following are some of the names used by Sanskrit writers to denote chapters or divisions of works: सर्गो वर्गो परिच्छेदोद्घाताभ्यां कसंज्ञाः । उच्छ्वासः परिवर्त्य पठलः कांडमानसं । स्थानं प्रकरणं चैव पूर्वोद्घातगह्विकाणि च । स्कंधांशौ तु पुराणादौ प्रायशः परिकीर्तितौ ॥

अध्यायिन् a. Studying, studious.

अध्यारूढ a. 1 Mounted, ascended.

2 Raised above elevated 3 Above, superior to be or inferior

अध्यारोप 1 Raising elevating &c.

2 (In Vedānta phil.) Act of attributing falsely or through mistake; erroneously attributing the properties of one thing to another; considering through mistake a rope (which is not really a serpent) to be a serpent, असर्पभूतज्जी सर्पांरोपवत्, अजगद्रूपे ब्रह्मणि जगद्रूपोपवत्, वस्तुनि अवस्त्वारोपोऽप्यारोपः Vedāntasāra. 3 Erroneous knowledge. अध्यारोपण 1 Raising &c. 2 Sowing (seed).

अध्यानापः 1 Act of sowing or scattering (seed &c.). 2 A field wherein seed &c. is sown.

अध्यावाहिकं One of the six kinds of स्त्रीधन, the property which a woman gets when leaving her father's house for her husband's; यत् पुनर्लभते नारी वीर्यमाना तु पितृकाद् (पुत्राद्) । अध्यावाहिकं नाम स्त्रीधनं परिकीर्तितम् ॥

अध्यासः-सनं 1 Sitting down upon, occupying, presiding over. 2 A seat, place.

अध्यासः 1 False attribution, wrong supposition; see अध्यारेप also. 2 An appendage. 3 Putting down upon; पादाध्यासे शतं दनः Y. 2. 217.

अध्याहारः-हरणं 1 Supplying an ellipsis. 2 Arguing; inferring; new supposition; inference or conjecture.

अध्याह्नः A carriage drawn or borne by camels.

अध्वृद्ध a. Raised, elevated, —द्रः Siva. —द्रा A wife whose husband has married another wife and thus superseded her (=अध्विनिता q. v.).

अध्वेषणं Causing one to do a thing, especially a preceptor &c. as an honorific duty. —णा Solicitation, entreaty.

अध्वृद्ध a. 1 Uncertain, doubtful. 2 Unstable, unsteady, separable. —वं An uncertainty; नो भ्रवाणि परित्यज्य अध्वृणाणि निषेधते । भ्रवाणि तस्य नश्यन्ति अध्वं न दृढेव च ॥

अध्वं m. 1 A way, road, passage, orbit (of planets &c.). 2 (a) Distance, space (traversed or to be traversed); अपि लघितमध्वानं बुधो न बुधोपमः R. 1. 47; उल्लिखिताया Me. 45. (b) Journey, travel, course, march; नेकः प्रपद्येताध्वानं Ms. 4. 60 3 Time (Kā'a), time personified. 4 Sky, atmosphere. 5 Means, resource; method. 6 Attack.—COMP.—गः 1 one who travels; a traveller, way-farer; सितानकतरुच्छायावृत्तविद्याचराख्यं Ku. 6 46 (गामिन्). —2 a camel. —3 a mule. —4 the sun. —गा the Ganges.—पतिः the sun.—रथः 1 a travelling coach. —2 a messenger skilled in travelling.

अध्वनीनं, अध्वन् a. Able to undertake a journey, speeding on a journey: क्षिप्रं ततो Bk 2 44 —गं ज्या A traveller going fast, way-farer मयरा A sacrifice a religious

mony; also a Soma sacrifice; तमन्वे विषयजि R. 5. 1. —र-रं Sky or air. —COMP.—स्त्रीक्षणीया consecration connected with an Adhvare; so प्रायश्चित्तः an expiation &c.—मीमांसा N. of Jaimini's Pūrvamīmāṃsā.

अध्वर्युः 1 Any officiating priest; technically distinguished from होतृ, उद्गातृ and ब्रह्मन्. 2 The Yajurveda itself. —COMP.—वेदः Yajurveda.

अध्वरति=अध्वर.

अध्वरति Twilight; gloom.

अन् 2 P. (अनिति, अनित) 1 To breathe. 2 To move, live.—Caus. आनयति; Desid. अनिनिषति. —(4 A.) To live. With यत् to be alive; यद्धं पुनरेव प्राणिमि Ku. 35; प्राणिसत्त्व मानार्थं Bv. 4. 38.

अनः Breath, respiration.

अनेक्ष a. Not entitled to a share in the inheritance.

अनकुण्डुभिः=आनकुण्डुभिः q. v.

अनेक्ष a. Sightless, blind.

अनेक्षर a. 1 Unable to speak, mute, dumb. 2 Unlettered. 3 Unfit to be uttered. —रं Foul or abusive words, censure or abusive words, censure. —adv. Without the use of words; चञ्जितदीर्घदेन R. 14. 26.

अनेत्रिः 1 Non-fire, substance other than fire; यद्वीतमविज्ञातं निगदेदेव शब्दते । अनेत्राविच श्रुकेषो न तज्जलति कर्हिचित् Nir. 2 Absence of fire; —a. 1 Without the use of fire; विद्वेषे विविमस्य नेत्रिकं यातिमिः सार्धमनक्तिमिति R. 8. 25. 2 Not maintaining the sacred fire. 3 Irreligious, impious. 4 Dyspeptic. 5 Unmarried.

अनेत्र a. 1 Sinless, innocent; अवैमि चैनामनघेति R. 14. 40. 2 Faultless, handsome; स्वमनघं S. 2. 13; यस्य ज्ञानद्वयादिषोः रणपस्थानाया युगाः Ak. 3 Safe, unurt, without injury, secure; कञ्जिस्त्वृणीणामनवा प्रसूतिः R. 5. 7; द्रुगवधुर्पदा अनवप्रसा भवति S. 4 safely delivered or brought to bed. 4 Pure, spotless. —वः 1 White mustard. 2 N. of Vishnu; also of Siva.

अनेकुश a. 1 Ungovernable, unruly. 2 Taking license (as a poet).

अनेत्र a. Bodiless, without a body; incorporeal; त्वमनेत्रः कथमज्ञा रतिः Ku. 4. 9. —गः Cupid (the bodiless one). —नं 1 Sky, air, ether. 2 The mind. —COMP.—क्रीडा amorous sports. —लेखः (=मदनलेखः) a love letter; °लेखक्रिययोपयोगं (व्रजति) Ku. 1. 7. °शत्रुः, °असुहृन् &c. N. of Siva.

अनेजन a. Without collyrium, pigment, or paint; नेत्रे दूरमनजने S. D. —नं 1 The sky; atmosphere. 2 The supreme spirit (परब्रह्म); Vishnu or Nārāyaṇa (m. also).

अनेहृद् m. (अनेह्वान् °हवाहो, °डह्वान् &c.) 1 An ox, bull 2 The sign T ही or अश्वपूरी A cow

अनेति and Not very much com

pounds beginning with अनति may be analysed by referring to अति.

अनतिविलंबिता Absence of delay, fluency as a speaker's qualification, one of the 35 Vāgguṇas, q. v.

अनद्यतन a. (नी f.) Not pertaining to this or the current day; a term used by Pāṇini to denote the sense of the Imperfect and the Periphrastic future. —नः Not the current day, अतीताया रतिः पश्चादेन आगामिन्या रतिः पूर्वार्धेन सहितो दिवसोऽद्यतनः Sk., तद्विद्वः कालः.

अनधिक a. 1 Not more or excessive. 2 Boundless; perfect.

अनधीनः An independent carpenter working on his own account.

अनध्यक्ष a. 1 Not perceptible or observable, invisible. 2 Without controller or ruler &c.

अनध्यायः, अनध्ययनं Not studying, intermission of study; the time when there is or ought to be such intermission, a holiday (°दिवसः); अथ शिक्षानध्यायः U. 4 a holiday (given) in honor of distinguished guests.

अननं Breathing, living.

अननुवाचक a. Unable to comprehend.

अनेत a. Endless, infinite, boundless, inexhaustible; °एतन्मवस्य यस्य Ku. 1. 3.

—तः 1 N. of Vishnu also of Vishnu's couch, the serpent Shesha; of Krishna and his brother; of Shiva; Vāsuki, the lord of serpents. 2 A cloud. 3 Tale. 4 A silken cord with fourteen knots tied round the right arm on the अनंतचतुर्दशी day. —ता 1 the earth (the endless). 2 The number one. 3 N. of Pārvatī. 4 N. of various plants; शारिका, अनंतमूल, पूर्वा &c. —तं 1 The sky, atmosphere. 2 The supreme spirit, Brahma (परब्रह्म).

—COMP.—तृतीया the third day of the bright half of माघपक्ष, मार्गशीर्ष or वैशाख. —दृष्टिः N. of Siva, or of Indra. —देवः 1 the serpent Sesha. —2. N. of Nārāyaṇa who sleeps on Sesha. —पार a. of endless width, boundless; °रं निल शब्दशास्त्रं Pt. 1. —रूप a. of innumerable forms or shapes; epithet of Vishnu.

—विजयः N. of Yudhisṭhira's conch-shell; Bg. 1. 16. अनंतर a. 1 Having no interior or interior space, limitless. 2 Having no interval or interstice or pause (of space or time); compact, close. 3 Contiguous, neighbouring, immediately adjoining; not distant from (with abl.); ब्रह्मावर्तादनेतरः Ms. 2. 19. 4 Following, coming close upon (in comp.). 5 Belonging to the caste immediately following —रं 1 Contingent pro ty 2 Brahma, the Supreme Soul —रं and 1 Immediately after

2 (with a

prepositional force) After (with abl.); युगपत्प्रापमानान्तरं R. 3. 7. गोदानविधिरान्तरं R. 3. 33, 36.; 2. 71.—Comp. —जः or जा 1 the child of a Kshatriya or Vaisya mother, by a father belonging to the caste immediately above the mother's, Ms. 10. 4.—2 born immediately before or after; a younger or elder brother. (—जा) a younger or elder sister; अनुष्ठितान्तरजा-विवाहः R. 7. 32.; so °जात.

अनंतरीय *a.* Next in succession.

अनन्य *a.* 1 Not different, identical, same, not other than. 2 Sole, unique, without a second. 3 Undivided, undistracted (mind &c.); having no object or person to think of &c.; अनन्याश्रित्यंती नां ये जनाः पर्युपासते Bg. 9. 22 In comp. अनन्य may be translated by 'not by another,' 'directed or devoted to no one else,' 'having no other object,' —Comp. —गतिः *f.* sole resort or resource left; अनन्यगतिके जने विगनपातके चातके Udb. —चित्त, —चित्त, —चेतसः, —मनसः, —मानस, —बुद्धयः *a.* giving one's undivided thought or attention to, with undivided mind —जः, —जन्मन् *m.* Cupid, the god of love; मा सुसुहृन्बलु भवतमन्यजन्म Māl. 1. 32. —पूर्वः having no other wife. (—वर्ग) a virgin, a woman having no other husband; R. 4. 7. —भाज *a.* not devoted to any other person; अनन्यभाजं परिभाषति Ku. 3. 63. —विषय *a.* not applicable or belonging to any one else.—वृत्ति *a.* 1 of the same nature. —2 having no other means of livelihood. —3 closely attentive. —सामान्य, —साधारण *a.* not common to any one else, uncommon, exclusively devoted, applicable or belonging to one; अनन्यदारीसामान्यो दासस्व-स्याः पुस्तकाः V. 3. 18; °पजज्ञब्दः R. 6. 35 —सदृश *a.* (शी *f.*) matchless, peerless.

अनन्यवयः 1 Want of connection. 2 (Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a thing is compared to itself, the object being to show that it is matchless and can have no other उपमान; *e. g.* गगनं गगताकारं सागरः सागरोपमः । समरा-वणयोर्बुद्धं समरावणयोरेव ॥

अनप *a.* Destitute of much water (as a puddle).

अनपकारणं-कर्मन्, —क्रिया 1 Not injuring. 2 Non-delivery. 3 (In law) Non-payment.

अनपकारः Harmlessness.—कारिन् *a.* Harmless, innocent.

अनपत्य *a.* 1 Without issue, childless, without heir.

अनपत्रप *a.* Impudent, shameless.

अनपप्रज्ञः Not a corrupt word; a properly formed word.

—*a.* Having no egress or passage to creep out of unjustifiable, inexcusable —*a.* An usurper

अनपाय *a.* 1 Free from loss or decay. 2 Imperishable, undiminished, undecaying: प्रणम्यनपायमुत्थितं (चंद्र) Ki. 2. 11.—यः 1 Freedom from decay or wear and tear; permanence. 2 N. of Siva.

अनपायिन् *a.* Imperishable, firm, steady, unfailing, constant, durable, not transient; प्रसादाभिमुखे तस्मिन् श्रीरासी-द्वनपायिनी R. 17. 46; 8. 17; अनपायिनि संश्रयद्वये गजभेदे पतनया बहुव्री. Ku. 4. 31.

अनपेक्ष-क्षिन् *a.* 1 Regardless. 2 Careless, not minding or heeding, indifferent. 3 Independent or irrespective (of another), not requiring any other thing. 4 Impartial. 5 Irrelevant.—ज्ञा Disregard, indifference.—*adv.* Without regard to, independently or irrespectively of; carelessly.

अनपेत *a.* 1 Not gone off, not past. 2 Not deviating from (with abl.); अर्थाद्विपतं अर्थ्यं Sk. 3 Not devoid of, possessed of; ऐश्वर्याद्विपेतमीश्वरस्यं लोकोऽर्थतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14.

अनभिज्ञ *a.* Ignorant of, unacquainted with, unused to, (usually with gen.), °ज्ञा कैतवस्य S. 5; °ज्ञा परमेश्वरपुष्पा-चारस्य Mv. 2.

अनभ्यावृत्तिः *f.* Non-repetition; नाना-गनन्यावृत्त्या वा कामं क्षास्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43.

अनभ्याश, —स *a.* Not near, distant &c. °समित्य *a.* to be shunned from afar Sk.

अनभ्र *a.* Cloudless; इयमभ्रान्न कृष्टिः this is (like) a shower from a cloudless sky, *i. e.* something quite unexpected or sudden.

अननः A Brāhmaṇa (one who does not bow down to others and returns salutations made to him by others with a blessing)

अनमितपञ्च (= नितपञ्च) *a.* Miserly, niggardly.

अनवर *a.* Wearing not garment, naked.—रः A Buddhist mendicant.

अनयः 1 Bad management or conduct; injustice; unfairness. 2 Bad policy or course of conduct, evil course. 3 Adversity, distress, Ms. 10. 95. 4 Misfortune, ill-luck. 5 Gambling.

अनयोल *a.* 1 Free to move, unrestrained; तुरंगमुत्सृष्टमनर्ल R. 3. 39. 2 Unlocked.

अनर्थ *a.* Invaluable, priceless, inestimable.—ईः Wrong or improper value

अनर्थ्य *a.* Invaluable; highly respected.

अनर्थ *a.* 1 Useless, worthless. 2 Unfortunate, unhappy. 3 Harmful.

4 Nonsensical, meaningless.—ईः 1 Non-use or value. 2 Worthless or useless object. 3 A calamity, misfortune र

अनर्थः 8 6 विद्वेष-नर्थः बहुलीभवति 4 Nonsense, want of

sense.—Comp. —कर *a.* (री *f.*) mischievous, harmful.

अनर्थ्य, अनर्थ्य *a.* 1 Useless; meaningless. 2 Not significant, as a particle used expletively. 3 Nonsensical. 4 Unprofitable. 5 Unfortunate.—क Nonsensical or incoherent talk.

अनर्ह *a.* 1 Not deserving, not fit. 2 Not worthy of (with gen. or in comp.)

अनलः 1 Fire. 2 Agni or the god of fire. 3 Digestive power. 4 Bile.—Comp. —द *a.* 1 removing or destroying heat or fire. —2 =अग्निदृग्. र.—क्षीपन *a.* promoting digestion, stomachic —प्रिया N. of Agni's wife स्वाहा. —सादः loss of appetite, dyspepsia.

अनलस *a.* 1 Not lazy, active, diligent. 2 Unable, incompetent.

अनल्प *a.* 1 Numerous. 2 Not a little; liberal, noble (as mind &c.), much; जल्पन्यनल्पान्तरं Pt. 1. 136; विक्रान्त-वदनामनल्पजलोपि Br. 1. 100; 2. 138.

अनवकाश *a.* 1 Uncalled for. 2 Inapplicable. 3 Having no opportunity or space.—ज्ञा Absence of room or scope.

अनवग्रह *a.* Irresistible; सुकुमारकायमनवग्रहः स्मरः (अभिहित) Māl. 1. 39.

अनवच्छिन्न *a.* 1 Not bounded or marked off, not separated or cut. 2 Unlimited; excessive. 3 Undefined, undiscriminated; unmodified. 4 Uninterrupted.

अनवद्य *a.* Faultless, blameless, irreproachable; R. 7. 70.—Comp. —अग, —रूप *a.* having faultless limbs or form exquisitely handsome. (—नी) a woman with a faultless form.

अनवधान *a.* Careless, inattentive.—नं Inadvertence, inattention; °ता carelessness

अनवधि *a.* Unlimited, infinite.

अनवम *a.* Not low or inferior; high exalted; सुप्रसन्नवर्णः समः R. 17. 27, 9 14.

अनवरत *a.* Incessant, uninterrupted, °धनुज्योत्सालनकूरपूर्व S. 2. 4.—तं *adv.* Incessantly, continuously.

अनवरार्थ्य *a.* Chief, best, excellent.

अनवलंब्य-वन *a.* Not dependent.—वः —वने Independence.

अनवलम्बने A sort of purificatory ceremony to be performed in the case of a pregnant woman in the third month after conception.

अनवसर *a.* 1 Busy. 2 Inopportune.—रः 1 Absence of leisure. 2 Ill-timedness, unseasonableness; कं यत्ने यत्र तत्र प्रवमनवसरयस्त एवार्थिभावः Māl. 9 30

अनवस्कर *a.* Free from dirt, pure, clear.

अनवस्थ *a.* Unsteady.—स्था 1 In stability, unsettled condition 2 Loose conduct, inconstancy 3 (In phl.) Absence of finality or con-

clusion, an endless series of statements or causes and effects, one of the faults of reasoning; दमन्यनवस्था स्यादा मूलक्षतिकारिणी K. P. 2; एवं च प्रसंगः S B.

अनवस्थान *a.* Unstable, unsteady, fickle. —*न*: Wind. —*न* 1 instability. 2 Looseness of conduct, incontinence. अनवस्थित *a.* 1 Unsteady, unsettled. 2 Changed. 3 Dissolute.

अनवेक्षक *a.* Regardless of; careless, indifferent.

अनवेक्ष-क्षा = अनेपह-क्षा q. v. अनवेक्षण Carelessness, inattention. अनशनं Fasting, fasting oneself to death.

अनश्वर *a.* (री f.) Imperishable.

अन्नम् *n.* 1 A cart. 2 Food; boiled rice. 3 Birth. 4 A living being. 5 A kitchen.

अनसूयक *a.* Free from malice, not envious. —*य* 1 Absence of envy. 2 N. of Atri's wife, the highest type of chastity and wifely devotion.

अनहन् *n.* A bad or unlucky day.

अनाकालः 1 Inopportune time. 2 Famine (perhaps an irregular form for अनाकाल). —*Comp.* —*भुत*: one who, to save himself from starvation in a famine, voluntarily becomes a slave of another.

अनाकुल *a.* 1 Calm, collected, self-possessed. 2 Consistent.

अनागत *a.* 1 Not come or arrived; तावद्वयस्य भवेत्तं शब्दद्वयनानात् H. 1. 57. 2 Not got or obtained. 3 Future, to come; see compounds below. 4 Unknown. —*त* The future time, future. —*Comp.* —*अवेक्षण* looking to the future, foresight. —*अनाद्य*: future (physical) trouble or calamities. —*आस्ता* a maiden who has not yet arrived at puberty. —*विश्वानु* *m.* one who provides for the future, provident, prudent, (used as the name of a fish in Pt. 1, 818; H. 4. 5).

अनागतः 1 Non-arrival. 2 Non-attainment.

अनागच्छ *a.* Innocent, blameless; आर्तत्राणाय वः शत्रून् न प्रहर्तुमनागच्छि S. 1. 11.

अनाचारः Improper conduct, departure from established usage or principle.

अनातप *a.* Free from heat, not exposed to heat, cool.

अनातुर *a.* 1 Not eager, indifferent. 2 Not fatigued, unwearied; भजे चर्षवनातुरः R. 1. 21. 3 Well, healthy.

अनात्मन् *a.* 1 Destitute of spirit or mind. 2 Not spiritual. 3 One who has not restrained his self. —*m.* Not self, another, something different from अत्मन् (spirit or soul) i. e. the perishable body. —*Comp.* —*ज्ञ* वेद्मि *a.* not knowing oneself foolish, silly; नौ तावदनात्मज्ञे S. 6 —*संपन्न* *a.* foolish

अनात्मनीय *a.* Not adapted to, or for the benefit of, self; disinterested. अनात्मवत् *a.* Not self-possessed; having no control over the senses.

अनाथ *a.* Helpless, poor, forlorn; parentless, orphan (as a child); widowed (as a wife); without a protector in general; नाथवेतस्त्वया लोकास्त्वमनाया विपरस्वसे U. 1. 43. —*Comp.* —*समा* *a.* poor-house.

अनादुर *a.* Indifferent, regardless. —*र*: 1 Disregard, disrespect, disdain; एषी चानादुरे P. II. 3. 38.

अनादि *a.* Having no beginning, external, existing from eternity; जगदादितादिश्च Ku. 2. 6. —*Comp.* —*अनन्त*, —*अंत* *a.* without beginning and end; eternal. (—*त*) N. of Siva. —*निघ्न* *a.* having neither beginning nor end, eternal. —*मध्यान्त* *a.* having no beginning, middle or end; eternal.

अनादीनव *a.* Faultless; यद्वाह्वदेवादीननादीनवनीरिति Si. 2. 22.

अनाद्य *a.* 1—अनादि q. v. 2 Not eatable; what ought not to be eaten.

अनाद्युष्यं 1 Separation of the different members of compounds by the intervention of others. 2 Not coming in regular order.

अनाप्त *a.* 1 Not obtained. 2 Unfit, unskilful. —*त*: A stranger.

अनामक *a.* Nameless, infamous. —*क*: —*क*—अनामन् below.

अनामक *a.* 1 Nameless. 2 Infamous. —*m.* 1 'The nameless' month, an intercalary month. 2 The ring-finger; see अनामिका below. —*n.* Piles.

अनाना, अनामिका The ring-finger, so called because it has no name like the other fingers; पुरा कवीनां गणनाप्रसंगे कनिष्ठिकाविधितकालिदासा । अद्यापि तत्तुल्यकवेः आवादानामिका साधेयती नृद्वय ॥ Subhāsh.

अनामय *a.* Healthy, sound. —*य*: —*व* Health, well-being; नृणां श्वेता कादंबरी-मनामयं पत्रच्छं K. 192 inquired about her health. —*य*: N. of Vishnu (or Siva according to some).

अनायत्त *a.* Not dependent; °तो रोषस्य K. 45 not swayed by anger; independent; रतावजन्मसाफल्यं यदनायत्तवृत्तिता H. 2. 22. independent livelihood.

अनायास *a.* Not troublesome or difficult, easy; ममात्येकस्मिन् °ते कर्मणि त्वया सहयिन भवितव्यं S. 2. —*स* 1 Base, absence of difficulty or exertion; °तेन easily, without difficulty.

अनारत *a.* 1 Incessant, continuous, uninterrupted. 2 Eternal. —*त* *ind.* Continuously, eternally; अनारतं तेन पदेयुं लमिताः Ki. 1. 15, 40.

अनारम्भः Non-commencement; विकारं खलु परमायतोऽनारम्भः प्रतीकारस्य S. 3.

अनार्जव *a.* Crooked-dishonest. —*व* 1 Crookedness (mora also), fraud 2 Disease

अनार्जव *a.* (वी f.) Unseasonable. —*वा* A girl who has not attained to puberty (the menstruation period).

अनार्य *a.* Not respectable, base, mean. —*य*: 1 One who is not an Arya. 2 A country not inhabited by the Aryas. 3 A Śūdra. 4 A Mlech chha. 5 An ignoble person.

अनार्यकं Agallochum or aloë wood अनार्य 1 Not belonging to the Rishis, not Vedic; संयुद्धौ शाकल्यस्येति अनार्ये P. I. 1. 16 (=अवेदिके Sk.) 2 Not added to a Rishi's name (as an affix).

अनालम्ब *a.* Without support or stay. —*व*: Want of support; despondency. —*यी* Siva's lute.

अनालम्बु (धु) का A woman during menstruation (रजस्वला).

अनावर्तिन् *a.* Not recurring or returning.

अनावर्द्ध *a.* Not pierced or perforated.

अनावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Non-return. 2 Non-return (to birth), final emancipation.

अनावृष्टिः *f.* Drought, one of the kinds of इति q. v.

अनाश्रयिन् *m.* One who does not belong to or follow any of the 4 orders of life; अनाश्रयी न तिष्ठेत् इत्यनेनमपि द्विजः.

अनाश्रव *a.* Not listening to, obstinate, turning a deaf ear to; निषजामनाश्रवः R. 19. 49.

अनाश्वस् *a.* Not having eaten or enjoyed, fasting.

अनास्था 1 Indifference, unconcern, want of consideration; अनास्था बाह्यवस्तुषु Ku. 6. 68; पिडेष्वानास्था खलु मौनिकेयु R. 2. 57; कीं पुमानित्यनास्थिषा ब्रुवं हि महितं सतां Ku. 6. 12. 2 Want of faith or confidence, disrespect.

अनाहत *a.* 1 Unbeaten. 2 New and unbleached (as cloth) (Mar. कोरें).

अनाहार *a.* Abstaining from food, fasting. —*र*: Abstinence from food, fasting.

अनाहुतिः *f.* 1 Not sacrificing, a sacrifice not worthy of that name 2 An improper oblation.

अनाहूत *a.* Not called, uninvited. —*Comp.* —*उपजल्पिन्* an uncalled-for speaker or boaster. —*उपविष्ट* *a.* seated as an uninvited guest.

अनिकेत *a.* Houseless, vagrant; having no fixed abode (as a recluse).

अनिगिर्य *a.* 1 Not swallowed. 2 (In Rhet.) Not hidden or concealed, present, not to be supplied.

अनिच्छ, —*च्छक*, —*च्छु*, —*च्छुक*, —*च्छत्* *a.* Not desirous, unwilling, reluctant

अनित्य *a.* 1 Not eternal or everlasting, transient, non-eternal, perishable. 2 Occasional, casual. not peremptory or obligatory as a rule &c special 3 Unusual irregular 4

Unsteady, fickle. 5 Uncertain, doubtful, विजयस्य ह्यनित्यत्वात् Pt. 3. 22. —**त्व** *adv.* Occasionally, casually. —**COMP.** —**कर्मन्** —**क्रिया** an occasional act, such as a sacrifice for a special purpose, a voluntary and occasional act. —**दत्तः**, —**दत्तकः**, —**दत्तनः** a son given by his parents to another temporarily. —**भावः** transitoriness, transient state. —**समासः** a compound which it is not obligatory to form in every case (the sense of which may be equally expressed by resolving it into its constituent members).

अनिद्र *a.* Sleepless, awake; (fig.) vigilant.

अनिन्द्रिय 1 Reason. 2 Not an organ of sense, the mind.

अनिधृत *a.* 1 Public, open, not hidden. 2 Immodest, bold. 3 Unsteady, not firm. See निधृत also.

अनिमकः 1 A frog. 2 A cuckoo. 3 A bee.

अनिमित्त *a.* Causeless, groundless; casual; आलस्यदंतमुल्लाननिमित्तहासैः S. 7. 17. —**त्तं** 1 Absence of an adequate cause or occasion. 2 A bad omen, ill-omen; ममानिमित्तानि हि खेदरंति Mk. 10. —**adv.** —**त्तः** groundlessly, causelessly. —**COMP.** —**निराक्रिया** averting ill-omens.

अनिमि (ने) ष *a.* Steadfastly or intently fixed; without twinkling; इतैस्तमक्षामनिमिषाक्षिभिः R. 3. 43. —**वः** 1 A god. 2 A fish. 3 Vishnu. —**COMP.** —**दृष्टि**, —**लोचन** *a.* looking steadfastly or with a fixed gaze.

अनियत *a.* 1 Uncontrolled. 2 Indefinite, uncertain, irregular (forms also); °वेले आहारिष्यत्ये S. 2. 3 Causeless, casual. 4. Perishable. —**COMP.** —**अंकः** an indeterminate digit (in Math). —**आत्मन्** *a.* not self-possessed. —**युक्ता** a woman loose in conduct, unchaste. —**वृत्ति** *a.* 1 having no regular or fixed employment or application (as a word). —2 having no regular income.

अनियंत्रण *a.* Unrestrained, uncontrolled, free; °अनुयोगो नाम तत्स्वित्जनः S. 1. **अनियमः** 1 Absence of rule, control, regulation, or fixed order; no settled rule or direction; षष्ठमं लघु सर्वत्र सप्तमं द्विचतुर्थयोः । षष्ठे पादे छुर ज्ञेयं शेषेष्वनियमो मतः ॥ Ch. M. 2 Uncertainty, indefiniteness, doubt. 3 Improper conduct.

अनिरुक्त *a.* 1 Not clearly spoken. 2 Not clearly stated or explained, not plain or well-defined.

अनिरुद्ध *a.* Unobstructed, free, uncontrolled, self-willed, unruly, ungovernable. —**द्वः** 1 A spy. 2 N. of a son of Pradyumna. —**COMP.** —**पथ** 1 unobstructed path. —2 the sky, atmosphere. —**माविनी** Anirudha's wife Usha

अनिर्णय Uncertainty, indecision
अनिर्द्वय **अनिर्द्वयः** *a.* Without the

10 days of impurity caused either by child-birth or death.

अनिर्देशः Absence of positive rule or direction.

अनिर्देश्य *a.* Undefinable, indescribable. —**इयं** An epithet of the Supreme Being.

अनिर्धारित *a.* Not determined or ascertained.

अनिर्वचनीय *a.* 1 Unutterable, indescribable. 2 Improper to be mentioned. —**यं** (In Vedānta) 1 Māyā or illusion, ignorance. 2 The world.

अनिर्वाण *a.* Unwashed; unbathed.

अनिर्वेदः Non-depression, absence of dejection or despondency; self-reliance, plucking up courage.

अनिर्वृत *a.* Ill at ease, uneasy, unhappy.

अनिर्वृतिः —**त्तिः** *f.* 1 Uneasiness, anxiety. 2 Poverty; अनिर्वृतिनिवाचरी मम गृहोत्तरालं गता Udb.

अनिलः 1 Wind. 2 The god of wind. 3 One of the subordinate deities, 49 of whom form the class of winds. 4 The wind in the body, one of the humours. 5 Rheumatism or any disease referred to disorder of the wind. —**COMP.** —**अयनं** way or course of the wind. —**अशन**, —**आशिन** *a.* feeding on the wind, fasting. (—**व**) *m.* a serpent. —**आत्मजः** son of the wind, epithet of Bhīma and Hanumat. —**आमयः** 1 flatulence. —2 rheumatism. —**सखा** fire (the friend of wind); so °बन्धुः.

अनिलोद्भित *a.* Not well considered, ill-judged; °कार्ष्ण्यं वाग्जालं वामिनो ह्यायः Si. 2. 27.

अनिश *ind.* Incessantly, ceaselessly; अनिशमपि मकरकुतुम्भस्य रुजमावहन्मिनो ये S. 3. 4; Bv. 2. 162.

अनिष्ट *a.* 1 Unwished, undesirable; unfavourable. 2 Evil. 3 Bad, unlucky, ominous. 4 Not honoured with a sacrifice. —**हं** 1 An evil, misfortune, calamity. 2 Disadvantage; unwelcome thing. —**COMP.** —**आपत्तिः** *f.*, —**आपादनं** getting what is not desired, an undesired occurrence. —**ग्रहः** an evil or malignant planet. —**प्रसंगः** 1 an undesired occurrence. —2 connection with a wrong object, argument or rule. —**फलं** an evil result. —**झंका** fear of evil. —**हेतुः** an evil omen.

अनिष्पन्नं *ind.* So that the arrow (the feathery portion of it) does not come out on the other side; *i. e.* not with great force.

अनिस्तीर्ण *a.* 1 Not crossed or got rid of. 2 Unanswered, unrefuted (as a charge).

अनीकः —**कः** 1 Army, forces; troop, host दृष्टुं तु पादपानीकं Bg. 1. 2 2 A collection on group 3 Battle fight combat 4 A row ne marching column

5 Front, head; chief. —**COMP** —**स्यः** 1 a warrior. —2 a sentinel, (armed) watch. —3 an elephant-driver or its trainer. —4 a war-drum or trumpet. —5 a signal, mark, sign.

अनीकिनी 1 An army, host, forces. 2 Three chambers or one tenth of a complete army (अश्वीहिणी). q. v.

अनील *a.* Not blue, white &c, वाजिन् *m.* 'white-horsed' N. of Arjuna.

अनीश *a.* 1 Paramount, supreme. 2 Having no mastery or control over, not master of (with gen.); गान्गा-मयीशोऽसि संवत् S. 2. —**ज्ञः** N. of Vishnu.

अनीश्वर *a.* 1 Having no superior, uncontrolled. 2 Unable; इयिता सविधे-चनीश्वर सफलीकर्तुमहो मनोरथाद् Bv. 2. 182. 3 Not relating to God. 4 Atheistical.

—**COMP.** —**वादः** Atheism, not acknowledging God as the Supreme ruler, an atheist.

अनीह *a.* Indifferent, listless. —**हा** Disregard, indifference.

अनु *ind.* (Either used with nouns to form adverbial compounds, or as a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives, or as a separable preposition with acc. and regarded as a कर्मत्वचनीय)

1 After, behind; सर्वं नारदमु उपविशति V. 5; क्रमेण इत्यनु संविदेशं सुवीथितां प्रातर-दृष्टिहत् R. 2. 24; अनुविष्णु=विष्णोः पश्चात् Sk. 2 Along, along-side; जलानि सा तीर-निस्सृतवृषा बहुल्योप्यामनु राजधानी R. 13. 61, अनुगमं वाराणसी situated along the Ganges. 3 After, in consequence of, being indicated by; जपमु प्रावर्षेत्. 4 With, along with, connected with, नदीमु अवसिता सेना Sk. 5 Inferior or subordinate to; अनु हरिं हराः=हेहीनाः.

6 In a particular relation or state, भक्तो विष्णुमु Sk. 7 Having a part or share, participation; लक्ष्मीहरिमु. 8 Repetition; अनुदिनं day by day, every day. 9 Towards, in the direction of, near to, at; अनुवननानिर्गतः Sk.; नदि Si. 7. 24 near the river. 10 In orderly succession, according to; अनुक्रमेण in regular order; अनुज्येष्ठ in order of seniority. 11 Like, in imitation of; सर्वं मामनु ते शिवाविरहजं त्वं तु यथां मातुष्टः V. 4. 25, so अनुगच्छ to roar after or in imitation of.

12 Conformable to; तथैव सोऽनुदन्वर्षो राजा प्रकृतिर्जनात् R. 4. 12 (अनुगतोऽयसः).

अनुक *a.* 1 Greedy; desirous. 2 Libidinous, lustful.

अनुकथनं 1 Subsequent mention.

2 Relation, discourse, conversation

अनुकनीय *a.* The next youngest.

अनुकंपक *a.* Pitying, taking compassion on.

अनुकंपनं Compassion, pity, tenderness, sympathy.

अनुकम्प्य *Compas'sion p'ty*

अनुकम्प्यं *pos p P* table worthy of sympathy किं त्वं येनासि ममानुकम्पा R 14

74; Ku. 3. 76. —*व्य*: A courier, express messenger.

अनुकरणं, *कृति*: *f.* 1 Imitation. 2 Copy, resemblance, similarity; शब्द-द्वरणं onomatopoeia.

अनुकर्ष: *कर्षण* 1 Dragging after, attraction in general. 2 Grammatical attraction. 3 The axle-tree or bottom of a carriage. 4 Delayed performance of a duty; also अनुकर्षन्.

अनुकल्प: A secondary direction or precept, a substitute or alternative to be used in times of necessity when the primary one (प्रथमकल्प) is not possible; प्रयुः प्रथमकल्पस्य योजनकल्पेन वर्तते Ms. 11. 30, 3. 147.

अनुकामीन *a.* Going at will or pleasure; one who acts as he pleases; अनुकामीनता त्यज Bk.

अनुकार=अनुकरण *q. v.*

अनुकाल *a.* Opportune, timely.

अनुकीर्तन Act of proclaiming or publishing.

अनुकूल *a.* 1 Favourable, agreeable, as wind, fate &c. 2 Friendly, kind. 3 Conformable to —*लः* 1 A faithful or kind husband (पुत्राति: S. D. or पुत्रितः एकस्मान्नैव नायिकायां आसक्तः), a variety of नायक. —*लं* Favour, kindness; अनुकूलमनुकूलमाचरति चैत् K. P. 9.

अनुकूलयति *Den.* P. To conciliate, propitiate.

अनुकूलक *a.* Serrated, dentated like a saw.

अनुक्रमः 1 Succession, order, sequence, arrangement, method, due order; प्रचक्रमे दन्तमनुक्रमजा R. 6, 70. श्रृङ्गजनं सर्वमनुक्रमेण 14. 60. 2 A table of contents, index.

अनुक्रमण 1 Proceeding in order. 2 Following. —*णी*, *णिका* A table of contents, an index showing the successive contents of a work.

अनुक्रिया=अनुकरण *q. v.*

अनुक्रोशः Pity; compassion, tenderness (with loc.); भगवन्कामदेव न ते मय्यनुक्रोशः S. 3; Me. 115.

अनुक्षण *ind.* Every instant, constantly, frequently.

अनुक्षत्त *m.* (त्त) The attendant of a door-keeper or charioteer.

अनुक्षेत्रं Stipend given to certain temple-worshippers in Orissa (?)

अनुख्यातिः *f.* 1 Desecrating. 2 Reporting, revealing.

अनुय *a.* (In comp.) Following; tallying with —*यः* a follower, obedient servant, companion; तद्गूढमायातुम् R. 2. 58, 9. 12.

अनुयतिः *f.* Following; अनुयतिः लोकाः following, imitating; see under यत्.

अनुयनः *मन* 1 Following. 2 Following in death, self-immolation of a widow on her husband's funeral pile. 3 Imitating approaching. 4 Con-

formity, accordance.

अनुगाजित *p. p.* Roared. —*त्* A roaring echo.

अनुगवीनः A cowherd.

अनुगामिन् *m.* A follower, companion.

अनुगुण *a.* Having similar qualities, of the same nature; favourable or agreeable to, suitable, according to, congenial with; (वीणा) उक्तवितस्य हृदयानुगुणा वयसा Mk. 3. 8 agreeable or pleasing to the heart, exactly after the heart (Tv. here takes *गुण* to mean तन्वीकृषीणा itself). —*णं* *adv.* 1 Favourably, conformably to one's desires, 2 Agreeably or conformably to (in comp.). 3 Naturally.

अनुग्रहः *हण* 1 A favour, kindness, obligation; obliging; विग्रहानुग्रहकर्ता Pt. 1; पादार्पणानुग्रहपूतयुग्ं B. 2. 35. 2 Acceptance. 3 Rear-guard.

अनुग्रासकः A mouthful.

अनुकरः 1 A companion, follower, attendant, servant; सेवानुचरेण येनो: R. 2. 4; 26, 52. —*री*, *रा* A female attendant.

अनुचारकः A follower, servant &c. —*रिका* A female servant.

अनुचित *a.* 1 Wrong, improper. 2 Unusual; unfit.

अनुचिन्ता, *चिन्तन* 1 Calling to mind, thinking of, meditating upon. 2 Recalling, recollecting. 3 Constant thinking, anxiety.

अनुच्छादः The part of a man's under garment which is allowed to hang down in front from the waist to the feet (Mar. निचा).

अनुच्छिन्तिः *f.* अनुच्छेदः Non-extirpation; non-destruction; indestructibility.

अनुज-जात *a.* Born after, later, younger; असौ कुमारस्तमजोऽनुजातः R. 6. 78.

—*जः*, *जातः* 1 A younger brother.

—*जा*, *जाता* A younger sister.

अनुजन्मन् *m.* A younger brother;

जनताय तवानुजन्मना Ki. 2. 17.

अनुजीविन् *a.* Dependent, living on or upon. —*m.* A dependent, servant, follower; अवचनीयाः प्रभवोऽनुजीविभिः Ki. 1. 4, 10.

अनुज्ञा, *ज्ञान* 1 Permission, consent, sanction. 2 Permission or leave to depart. 3 Excusing. 4 An order, command.

अनुज्ञापकः one who commands or orders.

अनुज्ञापनं, *ज्ञातिः* *f.* 1 Authorising. 2 Issuing an order or command.

अनुज्येष्ठ *ind.* According to seniority.

अनुतर्षः 1 Thirst; सोपचारकृपातविचारं सानुतर्षमनुतर्षदेन Si. 10. 2 (thirst and liquor) 2 Wish, desire 3 A drinking vessel 4 L quor itself

अनुतर्ष 4 L quor itself

Repentance remorse जातु

तापे सा V. 4. 38 stung with remorse.

अनुतर्षणं=अनुतर्ष 3 and 4.

अनुतिलं *ind.* Grain after grain, &c. by grains, or very minutely.

अनुत्क *a.* Not over-anxious, not repentant or regretful.

अनुत्तम *a.* 1 Having no superior or better, unsurpassed, the very best or highest, pre-eminently the best; सर्व-द्रव्येषु विद्यैव द्रव्यमाह्वरुत्तम H. Pr. 4; वास्तव्यमित्यनुत्तमा Ms. 2. 242. 2 (In gram.) Not used in the उत्तम or first person.

अनुत्तर *a.* 1 Principal, chief 2 Best, excellent. 3 Without a reply, silent, unable to answer; भवत्यनुत्तरात् Naishadha. 4 Fixed, firm 5 Low, inferior, base, mean. 6 Southern. —*र* No reply, a reply which, being evasive, is considered to be no reply. —*रा* The south.

अनुत्तरंग *a.* Steady, not ruffled (by waves); अयामिवाधारमनुत्तरंग Ku. 3. 48

अनुत्थान Absence of exertion.

अनुत्सृज *a.* Not deviating from the Sūtra (of Pāṇini or of morality); not anomalous or irregular; °पदस्यासा सद्वाचि सन्निवचना Si. 2. 112.

अनुत्प्रेकः Absence of haughtiness or pride; °को लक्ष्या Bh. 2. 63; modesty

अनुत्प्रेक्षिन् *a.* Not puffed up; मान्येषु °नी भव S. 4. 17.

अनुदर *a.* 1 Having a slender waist, thin, lank; (see अ.)

अनुदर्शन Inspection.

अनुदाच *a.* Grave (accent); not elevated or raised (not pronounced with the Uda'tta accent); accentless. —*त्* The grave accent.

अनुदार *a.* 1 Not liberal, niggardly, not high or noble. 2 Adhering to or followed by a wife; यस्मिन्मसीद्वि पुन स भवत्युदारोऽनुदारश्च K. P. 4 (used in sense 1 also). 3 Having a suitable worthy wife.

अनुदिनं-दिवसं *ind.* Daily, day after day.

अनुदेशः 1 Pointing back; a rule or direction which refers or points back to a previous rule; यथासंख्यमनुदेशः समाना P. I. 3. 10. 2 Direction, order.

अनुद्धत *a.* Not raised or puffed up, °ताः सत्पुरुषाः सद्वादिभिः S. 5. 12.

अनुद्ध *a.* 1 Not bold; soft, mild 2 Not exalted or lofty.

अनुदुत *p. p.* 1 Followed, pursued, (sometimes used actively). 2 Sent or brought back (as sound). —*त्* A measure of time in music=half *druta*

अनुद्राहः Non-marriage, celibacy

अनुवाचन 1 Going or running after, following, pursuing; दुस्मं कंठितसंवे: S. 2. 2 Close pursuit of an object; reserach, investigation 3 Seeking a mist one thought unattainable 4 Cleansing purification

अनुध्यानं 1 Thought, meditation, religious contemplation. 2 Thinking of, remembrance; या नः प्रीतिर्विरूपाक्ष स्वदुःखान्तमवा Ku. 6. 21. 3 Wishing well of, affectionate solicitude for.

अनुनयः 1 Conciliation, propitiation; प्रवृत्तिवकः स कस्यानुनये प्रतिपृच्छाति S. 4. 2 Courtesy, civility, conciliatory act. 3 An humble supplication or entreaty, a request in general; °आलम्बनं conciliatory address. 4 Discipline, training, regulation of conduct.

अनुनादः Sound, noise, reverberation, echo.

अनुनायक a. Submissive, humble, supplicating.

अनुनायिका a. Conciliating.—का A female character, subordinate to the Nāyikā or leading character, such as a friend, nurse, maid-servant &c.; सखी प्रजिता दासी देव्या धात्रेयिका तथा । अन्यथा शिल्पकारिण्यो विज्ञेया ह्यनुनायिकाः ॥

अनुनासिका a. 1 Nasal, pronounced through the nose. —क The nasal twang. —Comp.—आदिः a conjunct consonant beginning with a nasal.

अनुनिर्देशः Description or relation following the previous order or sequence; भूतमाहपदिशानां क्रियाणामथ कर्मणाम् । क्रमशो योऽनुनिर्देशो यथासंख्यं तदुच्यते ॥ S. D.

अनुनीतिः=अनुनय q. v.

अनुपघातः Absence of damage or detriment; °अर्जित obtained without any detriment (to the paternal estate).

अनुपतनं-पातः 1 Falling upon, alighting upon in succession. 2 Following, pursuit. 3 Proportion. 4 Rule of three. —तं ind. (regarded as a namul from पत्) Following in succession, going after; लतामुपतं कुसुमान्य-रूढात् Bk. 2. 11 (लतानुपतस्य going to creeper after creeper, or, after bending the creepers).

अनुपथ a. Following the road. —थं adv. Along the road.

अनुपद् a. Following the feet closely. —दं A chorus, burden of a song. —ind. 1 Along the feet, near the feet. 2 Step by step, at every step. 3 Word for word. 4 On the heels of, close behind or after, immediately after (of time or space); गच्छतां पुरो भवतो । अहमप्यनुपदमागत एव S. 3; oft. with gen. or in comp. in this sense; (तौ) आशिषामनुपदं समस्तुद् पाणिना R. 11. 31; अमाधाः प्रतिपृच्छतां वर्यानुपदमाशिषः 1. 44.

अनुपद्वी A way, road.

अनुपदिन् a. Following, seeking after or for, a searcher, inquirer; अनुपदमन्नेष्टा गवामनुपदिन् Sk.

अनुपदीना A shoe (boot, buskin, or slippers) of the length of the foot.

अनुपध 'Having no उपधा or penultimate a letter or syllable not preceded by another

अनुपाधि a. Guileless, without fraud रक्ष्यं माधुतामनुपाधिं विशुद्धं विजयते U. 2. 2.

अनुपपत्त्यसः 1 Not mentioning; non-statement. 2 Uncertainty, doubt, failure of proof.

अनुपपातिः f. 1 Failure, failing to be; लक्षणा शक्यत्वं यस्तत्पर्यानुपपातिः Bhāṣhā. P. 82 (तात्पर्यं° being the failure of the meaning aimed at, or of any connected meaning). 2 Inapplicability, not being applicable. 3 Inconclusive reasoning; absence of reasonable grounds.

अनुपम a. Incomparable, matchless, best, most excellent. —मा The female elephant of the south-west (mate of कुमुद).

अनुपमेय-मित a. Matchless, incomparable.

अनुपलब्धिः f. Non-recognition, non-perception, one of the instruments of knowledge according to the Mimāṃsakas, but not according to the Naiyāyikas.

अनुपलभः Want of apprehension, non-perception.

अनुपचीतिन् m. One who does not wear the sacred thread (belonging to his caste).

अनुपशयः Any thing or circumstance that aggravates a malady.

अनुपसंहारिन् m. A kind of हेत्याभास or fallacy in Nyāya, which includes every known thing in the एव and thus prevents the corroboration of a general rule of causation by illustrations, positive, or negative; as सर्वं नित्यं प्रमेयव्यात्.

अनुपसर्गः 1 A word (particle &c.) that is not, or has not the force of an Upasarga. 2 That which has no Upasarga.

अनुपस्थानं Absence, not being at hand.

अनुपस्थित a. Not present, absent.

अनुपस्थितिः f. 1 absence. 2 Inability to remember.

अनुपहत a. 1 Not injured. 2 Not used, unbleached, new (as cloth).

अनुपाख्य a. Not clearly visible or discernible.

अनुपात=अनुपतनं q. v.

अनुपातक a heinous crime such as theft, murder, adultery &c. 35 such sins are enumerated in Viśvāsmṛiti; Manu mentions 30 kinds.

अनुपातं A drink taken with or after medicine; a fluid vehicle in medicine.

अनुपालनं Preserving, keeping up, obeying.

अनुपुरुषः A follower.

अनुपूर्व a. 1 Regular, having a suitable measure, symmetrical; द्वाऽनुपूर्वं च न चातिद्विधं Ku 1. 3. °केन्द्र who has regular ha r ग्रात्र hav ng regular y

shaped limbs; so °द्वय, °जाभि, °पाणि. 2 Orderly successive.—Comp. —ज a. descended in a regular line.—वत्सा a cow that calves regularly.

अनुपूर्वशः, -पूर्वेण adv. In regular order, successively.

अनुपेत a. 1 Not endowed with 2 Not invested with the sacred thread (अनुपनीत).

अनुप्रज्ञानं Tracing, tracking.

अनुप्रपातं-दं ind. Going in succession; गेहं तं-दं आसते, गेहं अनुप्रपातं-दं Sk अनुप्रयोगः Additional use, repetition.

अनुप्रवेशः 1 Entrance into; R. 3. 22, 10. 51. 2 Adapting oneself to the will of.

अनुप्रश्नः A subsequent question (having reference to what the teacher has previously said).

अनुप्रसक्तिः f. 1 Very close attachment. 2 Very close logical connection (of words).

अनुप्रसादनं Propitiation, conciliation.

अनुप्रसक्तिः f. Getting to, reaching अनुप्लवः A follower, servant; साहुप्लव प्रभुरपि क्षणदाचरणा R. 13. 75.

अनुप्रासः Alliteration, repetition of similar letters, syllables or sounds; वर्णसाम्यमनुप्रासः K. P. For definitions and examples see S. D. 633-38 and K. P. 9th Ullāsa.

अनुपबद्ध p. p. 1 Bound, tied to, 2 Following in the train, coming as a consequence. 3 Connected with 4 Constantly sticking to, continuous

अनुबन्धः 1 Binding or fastening on, connection, attachment, tie (lit & fig.) 2 Uninterrupted succession, continuity; series, chain; बाणं दुरु स्थिरतया वितातुबन्धं S. 4. 14; बैरं, मसरं, सातुबन्धाः कथं न स्युः संपदो मे निरापदः R. 1. 64. 3 Consequence, result (good or bad). 4 Intention, design, motive, cause; अनुबन्धं परिज्ञाय देशकाली च तत्त्वतः । सापराधवी चालोक्य दंडं दंडेभ्यः पातयेत् Ms 8. 126. 5 An adjunct of a thing, a secondary member. 6 Introductory reasons (an indispensable element of the Vedānta). 7 (Gram) An indicative syllable or letter intended to denote some peculiarity in the inflection, accent &c. of the word to which it is attached; as ल in गच्छ.

8 An obstacle, impediment. 9 Beginning, commencement. 10 Course, pursuit.

अनुबन्धनं Connection, succession, series &c.

अनुबन्धिन् a. (oft. at the end of comp.) 1 Connected with, attached or related to. 2 Having in its train, resulting in, having as a consequence अनु ल द्वाऽनुबन्धि V 4 one misfortune comes y follows another or misfor

tunes never come single. 3 Thriving, prosperous, uninterrupted; ऊर्ध्व गतं वयम् न चादुर्बलं R. 6. 77 uninterrupted or allpervading.

अनुबन्ध *a.* 1 Principal, chief. 2 To be killed (as a bull).

अनुबलं A rear-guard, an auxiliary army following another.

अनुबोधः 1 An after-thought, recollection. 2 Reviving the scent of faded perfumes.

अनुबोधनं Recollection, reminding.

अनुभवः 1 Direct perception or cognition, knowledge derived from personal observation or experiment, the impression on the mind not derived from memory, one of the kinds of knowledge, See T. S. 34. (The Nyāyikas recognize प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द as the four sources of knowledge; the Vedāntins and Mīmāṃsakas add two more अर्थापत्ति and अनुबलान्धि.) 2 Experience; अनुभवं वचसा चक्षि ह्यपि N. 4. 105. 3 Understanding. 4 Result, consequence. —Comp. —सिद्ध *a.* established by experience.

अनुभावः 1 Dignity, consequence or dignity of person, majestic lustre, splendour, might, power, authority; (परिमिश्रः सौ) अनुभावविशेषात् सेनापरिवृता- विव R. 1. 37; संभावनीयादुभावा अस्याकृतिः S. 7. 2 (In Rhet.) An external manifestation or indication of a feeling (भाव) by appropriate symptoms, such as by look, gesture &c.; भावं मनो- गत साक्षात् स्मृतं व्यञ्जयति ये तेऽनुभावा इति ख्या- ता, यथा भ्रूमेगः कोपस्य व्यञ्जकः; see S. D. 162 &c. 3 Determination, belief.

अनुभावक *a.* Causing to understand, indicative.

अनुभावनं Indication of feelings by signs, gestures &c.

अनुभाषणं 1 Repetition of an assertion to refute it. 2 Repeating what has been said.

अनुभूतिः *f.* = अनुभव *q. v.*

अनुभोगः 1 Enjoyment. 2 A grant of land in perpetuity for service done.

अनुभ्रातृ *m.* A younger brother.

अनुमत् *p. p.* 1 Approved, permitted, allowed, granted; अनुमना S. 4. 9 allowed to depart. 2 Liked, beloved, dear to. —तः A lover. —ते Consent, approval, permission.

अनुमतिः *f.* 1 Permission, consent, approval. 2 The 15th day of the moon's age on which she rises one digit less than full. —Comp. —पत्रं a deed expressing assent.

अनुमननं 1 Assent; sufferance. 2 Independence.

ration by hymns

and prayers

अनुमरणं Following in death तन्मरणे

चातुमरणं करिष्यामीति मे निश्चयः H. 3; post-cremation of a widow.

अनुना Inference, conclusion from given premises; see अनुमिति.

अनुमानं 1 Inferring as the instrument of an अनुमिति, conclusion from given premises; an inference, conclusion; one of the four means of obtaining knowledge according to the Nyāya system. 2 A guess, conjecture. 3 Analogy. 4 (In Rhet.) A figure which consists in a notion, expressed in a peculiarly striking manner, of a thing established by proof; S. D. 711; यत्र पतत्यबलानं दृष्टिमिश्रिताः पतन्ति तत्र हाराः । तच्चापरोपितशरीरे वावत्यासां पुरः स्मरो मये ॥ See K. P. 10. —Comp. —उक्ति *f.* reasoning, logical inference.

अनुमापक *a.* (पिका *f.*) causing an inference as an effect, being the ground of an inference.

अनुमासः The following month. —सं *ind.* Every month.

अनुमितिः *f.* Inference from given premises; the knowledge that arises from deduction or syllogistic reasoning.

अनुमेय *pot. p.* Inferable, to be inferred; फलानुमेयाः प्रारम्भाः R. 1. 20.

अनुमोदनं Approval, seconding, acceptance, compliance.

अनुयाजः A part of a sacrificial ceremony (यज्ञांग) ; secondary or supplementary sacrificial rite; usually written अनुयाज; also अनुवाजः.

अनुयातृ *m.* A follower.

अनुयात्र-त्रा Retinue, train; attendance upon; following.

अनुयात्रिकः A follower, attendant; S. 1, 2.

अनुयानं Following.

अनुयायिन् *a.* Following; attending, consequent. —*m.* A follower (lit. & fig.); रामानुजादुयायिनः; a dependant or attendant; न्येयवि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिणः R. 2. 4, 19.

अनुयोज् *m.* An examiner, inquirer; a teacher.

अनुयोगः 1 A question, inquiry, examination. 2 Censure, reproof. 3 Solicitation. 4 Exertion. 5 Religious meditation. 6 Comment. —Comp. —कृत् *m.* 1 an interrogator. —2 a teacher; spiritual preceptor.

अनुयोजनं A question, inquiry,

अनुयोज्यः A servant.

अनुरक्त *p. p.* 1 Reddened, coloured. 2 Pleased, contented; loyally devoted.

अनुरक्तिः *f.* Love, attachment, devotion, affection.

अनुरक्त *a.* Gratifying pleasing

अनुरक्तं Conci at ng satisfying gratifying pleasing keeping con- tented

अनुरणनं 1 Sounding conformably to; a continuous tinkling echo produced by the sounds of bells, anklets &c. 2 The power of words called व्यञ्जना *q. v.*; the meaning suggested by what is actually stated; कमलव्यञ्जना- देवानुरणनरूपो यो व्यञ्जः. S. D. 4.

अनुरतिः *f.* Love, attachment.

अनुरथ्या A foot-path, a by-road.

अनुरसः, —रसितं Echo, reverberation.

अनुरक्ष *a.* Secret, solitary, private —सं *adv.* In secret.

अनुरागः 1 Rednēss. 2 Devotion, attachment, loyalty (opp. अयत्नः), love, affection (with loc. or in comp.), कटाक्षितेन प्रथयति मय्यनुरागं कपोलेन S. 3. 15, R. 3. 10; ईगित a gesture or external sign expressive of love.

अनुरागित्, अनुरागवत् *a.* Attached, inspired with love.

अनुरात्रं *adv.* In the night; every night, night after night.

अनुरात्रा N. of the 17th of the 27 lunar mansions or asterism. It consists of four stars.

अनुरूप *a.* 1 Like, resembling, corresponding to; worthy of; अनुरूप वर S. 1. 2 Suitable or fit, according to, with gen. or in comp.; भव विदुस्त्वत्सत्त्व ह्युल्लोककतिः V. 5. 21.

अनुरूप, —पतः, —पणः, —पज्ञः *adv.* Conformably or agreeably to.

अनुरोधः —धनं 1 Compliance, gratification, fulfilling one's wishes &c. 2 Conformity, obedience, regard, consideration; धनानुरोधात् K. 160, 180, 192. 3 Pressing entreaty, solicitation, request. 4 Bearing of a rule.

अनुरोधिन्, —धक *a.* Compliant.

अनुलापः Repetition, tautology.

अनुलासः—स्यः A peacock.

अनुलेपः—लेपनं 1 Unction, anointing. 2 Ointment, unguent; हरिदिकुह- धूपानुलेपनानि K. 324.

अनुलोम *a.* 1 'With the hair,' regular, in natural order (opp. प्रतिलोम), (hence), favourable; 'कृष्टं क्षेत्रं प्रतिलोमं कर्षति Sk. ploughed in the regular direction. 2 Mixed (as a tribe). —सं *adv.* In regular or natural order —माः (pl.) Mixed castes. —Comp. —अर्थ *a.* speaking in favour of; जडानप्यनुलो- मार्थार्थं प्रवाचः कृतिनां विरः Si. 2. 25. —जः, —जन्मन् *a.* born in due gradation, offspring of a mother inferior in caste to the father; said of the mixed tribes.

अनुत्पन्न *a.* 1 Not excessive, neither more nor less. 2 Not clear or manifest.

अनुवंशः A genealogical table.

अनुवक्र *a.* Very crooked somewhat crooked or ob que (said of planets) Repetition, recitation

teaching

अनुवत्सरः A year.
अनुवर्तने 1 Following (fig. also) ; compliance, obedience, conformity.
2 Gratifying, obliging. 3 Approval.
4 Result, consequence. 5 Supplying from a preceding Sūtra.

अनुवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Following, obeying, conforming to, with acc. or in com.

अनुवश *a.* Subject to the will of another, obedient. —ज्ञः Subjection, obedience.

अनुवाकः 1 Repeating. 2 subdivision of the Vedas, section, chapter.

अनुवाचनं 1 Causing to recite, teaching, instructing. 2 Reading to oneself; see वच् with अनु.

अनुवातः The windward direction.

अनुवादः 1 Repetition (in general). 2 Repetition by way of explanation, illustration or corroboration. 3 Explanatory repetition or reference to what is already mentioned; particularly, any portion of the Brāhmaṇas which comments on, illustrates, or explains a *Vidhi* or direction previously laid down and which does not itself lay down any directions. 4 Corroboration. 5 Report, rumour.

अनुवादक, वाचिन् *a.* 1 Explanatory. 2 Conformable to, in harmony with.

अनुवाद्य *pot. p.* 1 To be explained or illustrated. 2 (In gram.) To be made the subject of an assertion (in a sentence), opposed to विधेय which affirms or denies something about the subject. In a sentence the अनुवाद्य or subject which is supposed to be already known is repeated to mark its connection with the विधेय or predicate, and should be placed first; अनुवाद्यमनुवक्ष्येव न विधेयमुदीरयेत्.

अनुवारं *ind.* Time after time, repeatedly, frequently.

अनुवासः-सनं 1 Perfuming or scenting (in general,) with incense &c. 2 Perfuming clothes by dipping the ends. 3 (नः also) A syringe, clyster-pipe (Mar. पिचकारी); an oily enema or the operation itself.

अनुवासित *a.* Fumigated, perfumed.

अनुवृत्तिः *f.* Finding, obtaining.

अनुविद्ध *p. p.* 1 Pierced, bored; कीटावुविद्धरत्नादिसाधारण्येन काव्यता S. D. 2 Overspread, intertwined; full of, pervaded by, mixed or blended with, intermixed; सप्तविजयमनुविद्धं शैबलेनापि ख्यं S. 1 20. 3 Connected with, relating to. 4 Set, inlaid; variegated; रत्नावुविद्धार्णवेमेखलाया दिशः सप्तवि भव दक्षिणस्याः R. 6. 63.

अनुविधानं 1 Obedience. 2 Acting in conformity to (orders &c.).

अनुविधायिन् *a.* Obedient, submissive. Perishing after

Being obstructed n con-

अनुवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Obeying, following &c. 2 Uninterrupted, continued.

अनुवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Approval. 2 Obedience, conformity, following, continuity. 3 Acting according or suitably to, compliance, acquiescence; gratifying, pleasing; कान्ता ° चातुर्वर्गिणि विहितं वस्त्रेन U. 3, Ma 1. 9. 4 (Gram.) Being supplied or repeated in a following rule; continued influence of a preceding on a following rule. 5 Repetition; वर्णानामनुवृत्तिरनुवाद्यः.

अनुवेषः—अनुव्याप *p. v.*

अनुवेत्तं *ind.* Ever and anon, constantly; इति स पृच्छत्यनुवेत्तमाहुतः R. 3. 5.

अनुवेष्टा-ज्ञानं 1 Following, entering after. 2 Marriage of a younger brother before the elder is married.

अनुव्यञ्जनं A secondary token.

अनुव्यवसायः (In Nyāya) Consciousness of the perception; (in Vedānta phil.) perception of a sentiment or judgment.

अनुव्याधः-वेधः 1 Hurting, piercing, perforating; न हि कीटावुव्याधयो रत्नस्य रत्नत्वं व्याहृतमीशाः S. D. 1. 2 Contact, union; मुक्तामोदं मदिरया कृतावुव्याधमुद्रमन् Si. 2. 20. 3 Blending. 4 Obstructing.

अनुव्याहरणं, -व्याहारः 1 Repetition, repeated utterance. 2 A curse, imprecation.

अनुव्रजनं-व्रज्या Following, going after, especially a departing guest.

अनुव्रत *a.* Devoted or faithful to, attached to (with acc. or gen.).

अनुशक्तिक *a.* Accompanied with or bought for a hundred.

अनुशयः 1 Repentance, remorse; regret, sorrow; नन्दवृत्तशयस्थानमेतत् Māl. 8; इतो गतस्यानुशयो मा वृद्धिः V. 4; Si. 2. 14. 2 Intense enmity or anger, शिशुपालोऽनुशयं परं यतः Si. 16. 2; यस्मिन्-मुक्तावुशया सदैव जागर्ति भुजंगी Māl. 6. 1. 3 Hatred. 4 Close connection, as with a consequence; close attachment (to any object). 5 (In Vedānta phil.) The result or consequence of bad deeds which very closely clings to them and makes the soul enter other bodies after enjoying temporary freedom from recurring births. 6 Regret in the case of purchases, technically called rescission; see कीटावुशय.

अनुशयान *a.* Regretting &c. —ना A variety of heroine; one who is sad and dejected, being apprehensive of the loss of her lover.

अनुशयिन् *a.* 1 Devotedly attached to, faithful. 2 Repentant, penitent. 3 Hating intensely. 4 Connected with a consequence

अनुशर A sort of evil spirit,

अनुशासक, -शासिन, -शास्त्रु, or शासितु *a.* One who directs, instructs, governs or punishes; कश्चि पुराणमनुशासितारं Bg. 8. 9. ruler; एष चोरावुशासी राजति मयावुल्लितः V. 4.

अनुशासनं Advice, persuasion, instruction, laying down rules or precepts; a law, rule, or precept, भवत्यधिक्ये इवावुशासनं Ki. 1. 28. words of advice; तन्मनोऽवुशासनं Ms. 8. 139, नामलिंगं laying down rules on the gender of nouns, explanation of gender &c.; शब्दावुशासनं Sk.

अनुशिक्षिन् *a.* Practising, learning.

अनुशिक्षिः *f.* Instruction, teaching, order, command.

अनुशीलनं Intent or assiduous application, constant pursuit or exercise, constant or repeated practice or study.

अनुशोकः, -शोचनं Sorrow, repentance regret; अनुशु (शौ) चितं in the same sense.

अनुश्रवः Vedic or sacred tradition
अनुश्रक्त *p. p.* 1 Connected with 2 Clinging or adhering to.

अनुश्रयः 1 Close adherence or attendance; connection, conjunction, association. 2 Coalition. 3 Connection of word with word. 4 Necessary consequence. 5 Compassion, pity, tenderness.

अनुश्रयिक *a.* Following as a necessary result; concomitant.

अनुश्रयिन् *a.* 1 Connected with, adhering or sticking to. 2 Following as a necessary consequence. 3 Related or applicable to, common, prevailing; विस्तृतावुश्रयि भवमेति जनः Ki. 6. 35.

अनुश्रयनीय *pot. p.* To be supplied from a preceding sentence (as a word).

अनुश्रवः, -सेचनं Rewatering, sprinkling over again.

अनुश्रुतिः *f.* Praise (in due order)

अनुश्रुम् *f.* 1 Following in praise, speech. 2 Sarasvatī. 3 N. of a class of metres consisting of four Pādas of 8 syllables each, the whole stanza consisting of 32 syllables.

अनुश्रुत, -श्रयिन् *a.* Doing, performing.

अनुश्रुतानं 1 Doing, performance, execution, accomplishment &c.; obeying, उपरुष्यते तपोऽनुश्रुतं S. 4 practice of religious austerities. 2 Commencing, undertaking, engaging in. 3 Commencement or course of conduct, procedure, course of action. 4 practice of religious rites or ceremonies, any religious rite or ceremony.

अनुश्रुतपत्नं Causing to do an act

अनुष्ण *a.* 1 Not hot, cold. 2 Apathetic lazy sluggish. Cold touch or sensation —पद्म A water-lily blue lotus (उत्पल)

अनुष्यः A hind wheel.

अनुसंधानं ! Inquiry, investigation; close inspection or scrutiny, examination. 2 Aiming at. 3 Planning, arranging, getting ready &c. 4 Suitable connection.

अनुसंहित *p. p.* Inquired into, investigated. —तं *adv.* In the Samhitā text; according to this text.

अनुसन्धः Regular or proper connection, as of words.

अनुसमापनं Regular completion.

अनुसंबद्ध *a.* Connected with.

अनुसरः Follower, companion, attendant.

अनुसरणं 1 Following, pursuing, going after. 2 Conformity to.

अनुसर्पः A reptile (in general).

अनुसर्वनं *ind.* 1 After a sacrifice. 2 At every sacrifice. 3 Every moment.

अनुसाम *a.* Conciliated, friendly, favourable.

अनुसायं *ind.* Every evening.

अनुसूचनं Indication, pointing out.

अनुसारः 1 Going after, following (*fig.* also); pursuit; दृष्ट्यानुसारेण अवलोक्य *S.* 7 looking in the direction of the sound. 2 Conformity to, accordance with; conformity to usage. 3 Custom, usage, established practice. 4 Received or established authority.

अनुसारकः-सारिन् *a.* 1 Following, pursuing, going after, attendant on; दृष्ट्यानुसारेण विनाकिनं *S.* 1. 6; कृष्णादनुसारि च *Pt.* 1. 278. 2 According or conformable to, following दृष्ट्यानुसारं *Ms.* 7. 31. 3 Seeking, looking out for, investigating, scrutinizing.

अनुसारणा Going after, pursuit; तस्मात्सलायमानानां कुर्यान्नानुसारणं *Mb.*

अनुसूचकं Indicating, pointing out to.

अनुसृतिः *f.* Going after, following, conforming to, in accordance with.

अनुसैन्यं The rear of an army, rear-guard.

अनुसृष्टं *ind.* Having entered or gone into in succession; गृहं गृहमनुसृष्टं *Sk.*

अनुस्तरणं Strewing or spreading round. —णी *A* cow; especially the cow sacrificed at the funeral ceremony.

अनुस्तरणं 1 Recollection; remembering. 2 Repeated recollection.

अनुसृतिः *f.* 1 Cherished recollection. 2 Thinking of one thing to the exclusion of others.

अनुस्यूत *a.* 1 Woven together, regularly and uninterruptedly. 2 Sewn on, fastened to. 3 Closely attached or linked to

1 Sounding conformably to 2 An after sound echo ३०० मनुष्य

अनुस्वारः The nasal sound which is marked by a dot above the line (.) and which always belongs to a preceding vowel.

अनुहरणं, हारः Imitation, resemblance, similarity.

अनुकः-कं 1 Family, race. 2 Disposition, temperament; character, peculiarity of race.

अनुचान *a.* or —नः 1 One devoted to study, learned; especially one well versed in the Vedas with their Angas so as to be able to repeat, and teach them; इदंशुचरनुचानाः *Ku.* 6. 15. 2 Modest.

अनुद *a.* 1 Not borne or carried. 2 Unmarried. —दा An unmarried woman. —COMP. —मान *a.* bashful.

—गमनं (°द्वं) Fornication. —भ्रातृ *m.* (°द्वं) 1 the brother of an unmarried woman. —2 the brother of the concubine of a king.

अनुदकं Want of water; drought.

अनुदेशः 'Relative order,' *N.* of a figure of speech in which a reference is made in successive order to what precedes; यथासंख्यमनुदेश उद्दिष्टानां क्रमेण यत् *S. D.* 732.

अनुद *a.* 1 Not inferior, not less; not wanting or lacking in; इन्द्रावने चैत्रथादनुदं *R.* 6. 50; अणुदं *R.* 6. 37. 2 Full, whole, entire; large, great; *Si.* 4. 11.

अनुप *a.* Watery, rich or abounding in water, marshy. —पः-पं 1 A watery place or country. 2 *N.* of a particular country (—पः *pl.*); *B.* 6. 37. 3. A marsh, bog. 4 A pond or tank of water. 5 Bank or side (of a river, mountain). 6 A buffalo. 7 A frog. 8 A kind of partridge. 9 An elephant. —COMP. —जं moist, ginger. —मय *a.* marshy, boggy.

अनुयाजः, अनूयाजः-अनुयाजः, अनुयाजः.

अनू *a.* Thighless. —रुः Aruna, the charioteer of the sun (who is represented as having no thighs); the dawn; see अरुण. —COMP. —सारथिः the sun (having अनू for his charioteer); गतं तिरश्चीनमनूसारथिः *Si.* 1. 2.

अनुजित *a.* 1 Not strong; weak, powerless. 2 Free from pride.

अनुपर *a.* 1 Saline, the same as ऊपर; cf. उत्तम and अनुत्तम. 2 Not saline.

अनुच —च *a.* 1 Without a hymn, 2 Not conversant with, or not studying, the *Rigveda*; one not invested with the sacred thread and hence not yet entitled to study the Vedas (as a boy); अनुचो माणवकः *Mug-dha.*

अनुधु *a.* Not straight, crooked; (*fig.*) unfair, wicked, dishonest.

अनुण *a.* Free from debt, with gen of person or thing रत्नामनुणं ऋषिः *S.* 1 (यू) *B.* 12 54. Every

one that is born has three debts to pay off:—to Sages, Gods, and the Manes; and he who learns the Vedas offers sacrifices to Gods, and begets a son, becomes अनुण (free from debt); see *R.* 8. 30.

अनुणिन् *a.* अनुण.

अनुत *a.* 1 Not true, false (words)

त्रियं च तानुतं ब्रूयात् *Ms.* 4. 138.—तं Falsehood, lying, deception, fraud 2 Agriculture (*opp.* तस्य); *Ms.* 4 5

—COMP. —वदन्, भाषणं आख्यायन् lying, falsehood. —वादिन्-वाच् *a.* a liar. —वत *a.* false to one's vows or premises

अनुतः Unfit season, improper or premature time. —COMP. —कन्या a girl before menstruation.

अनेक *a.* 1 Not one; more than one, many; अनेकपितृकाणां तु पितृतो भागकल्पना *Y.* 2. 120, *Ki.* 1. 16; several, various 2 Separated; divided. —COMP. —अक्षर, अक्ष *a.* having more than one vowel or syllable; polysyllabic. —अंत *a.* 1 uncertain, doubtful, variable; स्वादि

त्यव्ययमेकांतयाचकं —2—अनैकांतिक *q. v.*

(—तः) 1 unsettled condition, absence of permanence. —2 uncertainty, an unessential part, as the several *ambandhas*. —चादः scepticism; —वादिन् *m.* a sceptic, an Arhat of the Jainas

—अर्थ *a.* 1 having many (more than one) meanings, homonymous; as the words नो, अस्त, अक्ष &c. अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्य *K. P.* 2. —2 having the sense of the word अनेक. —3 having many objects or purposes. (—र्थः) multiplicity of objects, topics &c.—आश्रय, —आश्रित *a.* (in *Vais. phil.*) dwelling or abiding in more than one (such as संलग्न, सामान्य).

—गुण *a.* of many kinds, manifold, diverse. —गोत्र *a.* belonging to two families (such as a boy when adopted), *i. e.* that of his own, and that of his adoptive father. —चित्त *a.* fickle-minded. —ज *a.* born more than once. (—जः) a bird. —पः an elephant cf. द्विप; वन्यतरानैकपदंश्च *R.* 5. 47, *Si.* 5. 35, 12. 75. —मुख *a.* (खी *f.*) a 1 many-faced. —2 dispersed, going in various directions; (बलानि) जगद्दिग्

नेकमुखानि मार्गाद् *Bk.* 2. 54.—युद्धविजयिन्, विजयिन् *a.* victorious in many battles.

—रूप *a.* 1 of various forms, multi-form. —2 of various kinds or sorts. —3 fickle, changeable, of a varying nature; वैश्वामित्रेन वृषपतिरित्यनेकरूपा *Pt.* 1

425. —लोचनः *N.* of Siva; also of Indra. —वचनं the plural number, dual also. —वर्ण *a.* involving more than one (unknown) quantity. —विध *a.* various, different. —शफ *a.* cloven-hoofed. —साधारण *a.* common to many

अनेकधा *ind.* in various ways variously

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अनेकशः *ind.* 1 Several or many times, frequently; अनेकशो निर्जितराजकस्व Bk. 2. 52 2 In various ways or manners. 3 In large numbers or quantities; पुत्रा अनेकशो वृत्ता दाराश्च H. 1. **अनेकः** A foolish or stupid person, fool. -**COMP.** -**मूक** *a.* 1 deaf and dumb; दुःकृतादिश्च यदु दोषैरसंमतान् K. P. 7. -2. blind.-3 dishonest, wicked, perverse.

अनेकस *a.* Sinless, blameless. **अनेकस** *m.* (हा हसी &c.) Time. **अनेकांत** Variable, uncertain, unsteady; occasional.

अनेकांतिक *a.* (की. फ.) 1 Unsteady, not very important. 2 (in Logic) Name of one of the five main divisions of हेतुमात्र (fallacies) otherwise called सत्यभितार. It is of three kinds:— (a) साधारण, where the हेतु is found both in the सप्रश्न and विप्रश्न, the argument being therefore too general. (b) असाधारण where the हेतु is in the प्रश्न alone, the argument being not general enough. (c) अवप्रसंगी which embraces every known thing in the प्रश्न, the argument being non-conclusive.

अनैक्यं 1 Absence of one, plurality. 2 Want of union, confusion. 3 Disorder, anarchy.

अनैतिक Absence of traditional sanction or authority, or that which is without such sanction.

अनो *ind.* No, not.

अनोक्ताशयिन् *m.* (सी) Not sleeping in a house, a beggar.

अनोक्ता A tree; अनोक्ताकांतिपुष्पगंधी R. 2. 13; 5. 69.

अनौचित्य Unfitness, impropriety; अनौचित्यादौ नान्यद्रुसमंगस्य कारणं K. P. 7.

अनौजस्य Want of vigour, energy or strength; N. D. thus defines it; दौर्गत्याद्यैरनौजस्यं दैव्यं नलिनतादिकृत्.

अनौद्धत्य 1 Freedom from pride, modesty, humility. 2 Tranquility, नदीरनौद्धत्यसंयुक्ता नदी Ki. 4. 22.

अनौरस *a.* Not legitimate, not one's own, adopted (as a son).

अंत *a.* 1 Near. 2 Last. 3 Hand-

some, lovely; Me. 23; Si. 4. 40 (where, however, the ordinary sense of 'border' or 'skirt' may do as well, though Malli renders अंत by रम्य, quoting the authority of शब्दार्णव).

4 Lowest, worst. 5 Youngest.—**तः** (*n.* in some senses) 1 (*a.*) End, limit, boundary (in time or space); final limit, last or extreme point; स सागरांतां

पृथिवीं प्रशास्ति H. 4. 50; विमते धृष्टे Bv. 1. 2. 2 Skirt, border, edge, precinct; a place or ground in general; यत्र रम्यो

वनतः U. 2. 25; ओदकांतात् क्षिप्रो जनोऽलुंग-

तयः S. 4; R. 2. 58. 3 End of a texture edge, skirt, वस्त्र, वस्त्रं, 4 Vicinity, proximity, neighbourhood, presence

नगप्रायः (यत्र) R. 2. 26 पुत्रो

यमांतं व्रजतः Pt. 2. 115. 5 End, conclu-

sion, termination, संकांते R. 1. 51; दिनांते निहितं R. 4. 1. 6 Death, destruc-

tion; end or close of life; एका भवे-

त्स्वस्तिमतीं स्वदे R. 2. 48; अयं कांतः कुतांतो वा दुःस्वस्तिं कतिपयि Udb. 7 (In gram.)

A final syllable or letter of a word. 8 The last word in a compound. 9 As-

certainment or settlement (of a ques-

tion); definite or final settlement; उभयोरपि दृष्टेऽस्त्यनयोस्तत्त्वदर्शिनः Bg. 2. 16.

10 The last portion or remainder; as निशांत, वेदांत. 11 Nature, condition; sort, species. 12 Disposition; essence; कुदांतः—**COMP.**—**अवशाधिन्** *m.* a chāṇ-

dāla.—**अवसाधिन्** 1 a barber.—2 a chāṇ-

dāla, low-caste.—**कर**, **करण** **कारिन्** *a.* fatal, mortal, destructive.—**कर्मन्** *n.* death.—**कालः**, **वेला** time or hour of death.—**कृत** *m.* death.—**ग** *a.* going

to the end of, thoroughly conversant or familiar with, (in comp.) गति, —**गमिन्** *a.* perishing.—**गमनं** finishing, completing.—2 death.—**दीपकं** a figure of speech (in Rhetoric).—**पालः** 1 fron-

tier-guard—2 a door-keeper (rare).—**लीन** *a.* hidden, concealed.—**लोपः** drop-

ping of the final of a word.—**वासिन्** (*स्ते*) *a.* dwelling near the frontiers; dwelling close by. (*m.*) a pupil

(who always dwells near his master to receive instruction); a chāṇ-

dāla (who dwells at the extremity of a village).—**वेला**—**कालः** q. v.—**शय्या** 1 a bed on the ground.—2 the last bed,

death-bed.—3 a place for burial or burning.—**सत्क्रिया** funeral ceremonies.—**सद** *m.* a pupil; तद्व्यासते ग्रहनिवासदः Ki. 6. 34.

अंतक *a.* Causing death, destroying; fatal; R. 11. 21.—**कः** 1 Death.

2 Death personified, the destroyer; Yama, the god of death; ऋषिप्रभावात्मनि

नांतकोऽपि प्रभुः प्रहृष्टो R. 2. 62.

अंततः *ind.* 1 From the end. 2 At last, finally; at length, lastly. 3 In part, partly. 4 inside, within. 5 In the lowest way (अंततः may have all the

senses of अंत).

अंते *ind.* (loc. of अंत; oft. used adverbially) 1 In the end, at last. 2 Inside. 3 In the presence of, near, close by.—**COMP.**—**वासः** 1 a neighbour; companion.—2 a pupil; Si. 3. 55; Ve. 3. 7.—**वासिन्**—अंतवासिन् q. v. above.

अंतर *ind.* 1 (Used as a prefix to verbs and regarded as a preposition or गति) (*a.*) In the middle, between; in, into, inside; हृत्, वा, गम्, सु, ई, ली &c. (*b.*) Under 2 (Used adverbially) (*a.*) Between, betwixt, amongst, within, in the middle or interior, inside (opp. बहिः) अद्व्यतांतः R. 2. 32; अंतर्ध्वं भ्रूयते V. 1. 1 internally, in the mind. (*b.*) By way of so ang or holding अंतर्हस्ता गता (इत परितुष्ट

3 (As a separable preposition) (*a.*) In, into, between, in the middle, within, (with loc.); निवसततद्वरिणि लंघ्यो बहिः Pt. 1. 31; अस्वत्तरवृत्तम् Rv. 1. 23. 19. (*b.*) Between (with acc.) Ved.; हिरण्यम्योर्ह

कुस्योत्तरवदित आस Sat. Br. (*c.*) In, into, inside, in the interior, in the midst (with gen); प्रतिबलजलवेरंतरौर्वायमाणे Ve. 3. 5; अंतःकुंडलिकं बुकस्य Ratn. 2. 3; लघु-

वृत्तितया सिद्धं गते बहिरंतश्च नृपस्य मंडलं Ki. 2. 53. 4 It is frequently used as the first member of compounds in the sense of 'internally' 'within,' 'in the interior,' 'having in the interior,' 'filled with,' or in the sense of 'inward,' 'internal' 'secret' forming Adverbial Bahuvrihi or Tatpuruṣha compounds. (Note. In comp. the र् of अंतर is changed to a visarga before hard consonants, as अंतःकरणं, अंतःस्थ &c.)

—**COMP.**—**अग्निः** inward fire, the fire which stimulates digestion.—**अंग** *a.* 1 inward, internal, comprehended, (with abl); चयनंतरंगं पूर्वस्यः Pat. Sūtra. -2 related to, essential to or referring to the essential part of the अंग or base of a word —> dear, most beloved. (*m.*) 1 the inmost limb or organ, the heart, mind. —2 an intimate friend, near or confidential person.—**आकाशः** the ether or Brahma that resides in the heart of man (a term often occurring in the Upanishads).—**आकृतं** secret or hidden intention.—**आत्मन्** *m.* (स्मा) 1 the inmost spirit or soul, the soul or mind; also the internal feelings, the heart; जीवः संज्ञितप्राणायः Ms. 12. 13, Bg. 6. 47. —2 (in pul.) the inherent supreme spirit or soul (residing in the interior of man); अंतरात्मनि देहिता Ku. 6. 21.

—**आराम** *a.* rejoicing in oneself, finding pleasure in his soul or heart; गीतः सुखीतप्राणस्तथातर्जोतिरेव सः Bg. 5. 24.—**इन्द्रियं** an internal organ or sense, —**करणं** the heart, soul; the seat of thought and feeling, thinking incurly, mind, conscience; प्रमाणं प्रवृत्त्यः S. 1. 22. कुटिल *a.* inwardly crooked (fig. also). (*स्*) a couch-shell.

—**कोणः** the inner corner.—**कोपः** secret anger, inward wrath.—**गडु** *a.* useless, unnecessary, unavailing; एकमेवतर्गदुत्त bar. S. —**गम्-गत** &c. see under अंतर्गम्.

—**गर्भ** *a.* bearing young, pregnant.—**गिर-रि** *ind.* in mountains.—**गुह्यवलयः** the sphincter muscle.—**गूढ** *a.* concealed inside; विषः with poison concealed in the heart.—**गृहं**, **गेहं**, **भवनं** the inner apartment of a house.—**चयः** —**यं** the open space before the house between the entrance-door and the house (= porch or court).—**चर** *a.* pervading the body —**ज्वरं** the who mach —**ज्वलन्** inflammation —**ताप** *a.* burning inwardly (*च*) internal

fever or heat S. 3. 13. -**दहन-दाहः** 1 inward heat. -2 inflammation. -**देशः** an intermediate region of the compass. -**द्वारं** a private or secret door within the house. -**धि**, **हित** &c. see s. 7. -**पटः** -**पटः** a screen of cloth held between two persons who are to be united until the actual time union arrives. -**पट्** *ind.* in the interior of an inflected word. -**परिधानं** the innermost garment. -**पातः**, **पात्यः** 1 insertion of a letter (in gram.) -2 a post fixed in the middle of the sacrificial ground (used in ritual works). -**पतित**, -**पाति** *α*. 1 inserted. -2 included or comprised in; falling within. -**पुरं** 1 inner apartments of a palace (set apart for women); female or women's apartments, harem; कन्यातःपुरे कश्चिन्न-विज्ञप्ति Pt. 1. -2 inmates of the female apartments, a queen or queens, the ladies taken collectively; विश्वपुरुषकृत्य राज्ञेः S. 3. -**प्रसारः** gossip of the harem; कदाचिद्विस्मयार्थानन्तःपुरेभ्यः कथ्येत S. 2. -**जन** women of the palace, inmates of the female apartments; -**चर**, -**अचर** -**रक्षकः**, -**वर्ती** guardian or superintendent of the harem, chamberlain; सहायः one belonging to the harem. -**पुरिकः** a chamberlain = **चर**. -**प्रकृतिः** *f* 1 the internal nature or constitution of man. -2 the ministry or body of ministers of a king. -3 heart or soul. -**प्रकोपनं** sowing internal dissensions. -**प्रतिष्ठानं** residence in the interior. -**चाप** *α*. 1 with suppressed tears; अंतर्बाष्पश्रममुचरो राजराजस्य कथ्यो Me. 3. -2 with tears gushing up inside. -**भावः**, **भावना** see under अंतर्धे separately. -**धूमिः** *f*. interior of the earth. -**भेदः** discord, internal dissensions. -**भूमि** *α*. subterranean. -**मनस्** *α* sad, distracted. -**मृत** *α*. still-born. -**यामः** a suppression of the breath and voice. -**लीन** *α*. 1 latent, hidden, concealed inside; नस्य दुःखेः U. 3. 9 -2 inherent. -**वंशः** = **पुरं** q. 7. -**वंशिकः**, -**वासिकः** a superintendent of the women's apartments. -**वल्नी** a pregnant woman. -**वस्त्रं** -**वासम्** *n*. an undergarment -**वाणि** *α*. very learned. -**वेगः** inward uneasiness or anxiety, inward fever. -**वेदिः** -**दी** the tract of land between the rivers Ganga and Yamunā. -**वेदिमन्** *n*. the inner apartments, interior of a house. -**वेदिमकः** a chamberlain. -**हारीरं** internal and spiritual part of man; the interior of the body. -**शिला** *N*. of a river rising from the Vindhya mountain. -**संज्ञ** *α*. inwardly conscious. -**संज्ञा** a pregnant woman. -**संतापः** internal pain, sorrow, regret. -**सलिल** *α*. with water (flowing) underground; नदीमिवांतःसलिलां सरस्वती B. 3. 8. -**सार** *α* full or strong inside powerful, strong heavy or ponder

ous; **रं** वन तुल्यं नानिलः शङ्कति त्वं Me. 20. (-**र**) internal treasure or store, inner store or contents. -**सेनं** *ind.* into the midst of armies. -**स्थः** (also written अंतस्थ) a term applied to the semivowels, as standing between vowels and consonants and being formed by a slight contact of the vocal organs. -**स्वेदः** an elephant (in rut.). -**हासः** a secret or suppressed laugh. -**हृदयं** the interior of the heart.

अंतर *α*. 1 Being in the inside, interior, (opp. बाह्य). 2 Near, proximate. 3 Related, intimate, dear; अयमस्वन्तरो नमः Bharata. 4 Similar (also अंतरतम) (of sounds and words); स्वा-नैः अंतरतमः P. I. 1. 50. 5 Different from; other than (with abl.). 6 Exterior, situated outside, or to be worn outside. (In this sense it is declined optionally like सर्व in nom. pl. and abl. and loc. sing.); so अंतरायं पुरि, अंतराणि नर्वि. -**रं** 1 (*α*). The interior, inside; लीयते मृदुलांतरे Ratn. 1. 26. (*b*) A hole, an opening. 2 Soul, heart; mind; सद्यः पुरुषांतरविदो महेदस्य V. 3. 3 The supreme Soul. 4 interval, intermediate time or space; अल्पकृतांतर V. 4. 26; बृहद्गजांतरं R. 3. 54; अंतरे oft. translated by between, betwixt; न मृदुलान्तरं रचितं स्तनान्तरे S. 6. 17. 5 Room, place, space in general; मृदुलान्तरात्तमचल्य Ku. 1. 40; लोकेन अयं शोकस्य नांतरं दातुमर्हसि Rām. do not give way to sorrow. अंतरं अंतरं Mk. 2 make way. 6 Access, entrance, admission, footing; लेभेतरं चतसि गोपदेशः R. 6. 66; लब्ध्यांतरा सवरेणैषि मेहे 16. 7. 7 Period (of time), term; मासांतरे देयं Ak.; इति तौ विहातस्समी R. 8. 56. 8 Opportunity, occasion, time; यावत्स्वा-मिदुखे निवेदयितुं अंतरान्वेषी भवानि S. 7. 9 Difference (between two things), (with gen. or in comp.); तव मनश्च समुद्रपल्लवोरिवान्तरं M. 1; यदेतं सर्षपशैलराज-योर्वेदतरं वायस्वनेतयोः Rām.; दुर्मसादुमता किमेतं R. 8. 90. 10 (Math.) Difference, remainder. 11 (*a*) Difference, another, other, changed, altered (manner, kind, way &c.). (Note that in this sense अंतर always forms the latter part of a compound and its gender remains unaffected i. e. neuter, whatever be the gender of the noun forming the first part; कन्यांतरं (अन्या कन्या), राजांतरं (अन्यो राजा) गुहांतरं (अन्यदुगह); in most cases it may be rendered by the English word 'another'; इदमवस्थांतरमारोपित S. 3 changed condition. (*b*) Various, different (used in pl.); लोको दिव्यत इवावस्थांतरेषु S. 4. 2. 12 Peculiarity, a (peculiar) sort, variety, or kind; त्रिविधेः त्रिकः; मीनो राक्षसे, *ibid.* 13 Weakness, weak or vulnerable point a failing defect, or defective point प्रवेदंते रि

Sabdak.; हृजयः खलु ताहंतरे Ki. 2. 52. 14 Surety, gaurantee, security. 15 Excellence, as in गुणांतरे व्रजति शिल्पमाधातु M. 1. 6 (this meaning may be deduced from 11) 16 A garment (परिधानं) 17 Purpose, object, (Malli. on R. 16. 82). 18 Representative, substitution 19 Being without. -**COMP.** -**अपत्या** a pregnant woman. -**ज्ञ** *α*. knowing the interior, prudent, fore-seeing; नांतरज्ञाः श्रियो जातु श्रियराज्ञां न भूयते Ki. 11. 24. -**दिशा**, **अंतरा** दिक् intermediate region or quarter of the compass. -**पु** (*पु*) **रुषः** the internal man, soul (the deity that resides in man, and witnesses all his deeds). -**प्रभवः** one of a mixed origin or caste. -**स्थ**, **स्थापिन्**, -**स्थित** *α*. 1 inward, internal, inherent. -2 interposed, intervening.

अंतरतः *ind.* 1 In the interior; internally, between or betwixt, 2 with in (with gen.).

अंतरतम *α*. Nearest, internal, most immediate, most intimate, or related like, analogous. -**मः** A letter of the same class.

अंतरायः -**रायः** An impediment, obstacle, hindrance; स चेत् त्वमंतरायो भवसि मृतो विधिः R. 3. 45, 14. 65; अथ ते बाण-पथवातिनः कृष्णसारस्य अंतरायौ तपस्विनौ संवृत्तौ S. 171.

अंतरयति Den. P. 1 To cause to intervene, divert, put off; भवतु तावदंतरायानि U. 6. 2 To oppose. 3 To remove (to a distance), push after.

अंतरयणः = अंतरय.

अंतरा *ind.* 1 (Used adverbially) (*a*) In the interior, inside, inwardly (*b*) In the middle, between; त्रिंशद्विंशतराति S. 2. R. 15. 20. (*c*) On the way, midway; विलक्षेतां च नांतर Mv. 7. 28. (*d*) In neighbourhood, near at hand; almost. (*e*) in the meantime (*f*) At intervals, here and there, now and then, for some time, now-now (when repeated); अंतरा वितुसक्तम-तरा मातुसंज्ञानंतरा शुकनासमयं कुशालापां K. 118. 2 (used as a preposition with acc.) (*a*) Between; अंतरा त्वां च मां च कर्मदुः Mbh. (*b*) Without, except, न च प्रयोजनमंतरा चाणक्यः स्वधेदि चेद्वृत्ते Mu. 3. -**COMP.** -**अंसः** breast. -**भवदेहः** -**भवसत्त्व** the soul or embodied soul existing between the two stages of death and birth. -**दिश** see अंतरादिश. -**वेदिः** -**दी** *f*. 1 a veranda resting on columns, porch, portico. -2 a kind of wall R. 12. 93. -**ज्ञं** *ind.* between the horns

अंतरायः = अंतरय q. 7.

अंतरालं, **अंतरालकं** 1 Intermediate space or region or time, interval, दक्षिणस्याः पूर्वास्याश्च दिशोऽंतरालं दक्षिणपूर्वा Sk., अंतराले in midway, in the middle or midst in the interval नाम्नाम परिफितो दमस्तपले U 1 31 2 Interior inside,

अप्रः (pl.) 1 N. of a people and
the country inhabited by them 2

N of a dynasty of kings. 3 A man of a mixed (low) caste.

अन्नं 1 Food (in general). 2 Food as representing the lowest form in which the Supreme Soul is manifested. 3 Boiled rice. —अन्नः The sun. —Comp. —अन्नं proper food; food in general. —आच्छादनं, —वस्त्रं food and clothing, the bare necessities of life. —कालः hour of dinner; meal-time. —कलः—मल q. v. —कूटः a large heap of boiled rice. —कोष्ठकः 1 a cupboard; granary. —2 Vishnu. —3 the sun. —संधिः dysentery, diarrhoea. —जले food and water, bare subsistence. —दासः a servant who works for food only, one who becomes a servant or slave by getting food only. —देवता the deity supposed to preside over articles of food. —दोषः sin arising from the eating of prohibited food. —द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. —दुर्गा a form of Durgā (the goddess of plenty). —प्राज्ञः—प्राज्ञः the ceremony of giving a new-born child food to eat for the first time, one of the 16 Samśkāras performed between the 5th and 8th month (usually in the sixth, Ms. 2. 34) with preliminary oblations to fire (Mar. उद्गाथन). —ब्रह्मन्, —आत्मन् m. Brahma as represented by food. —भुज् a. eating food, epithet of Siva. —मय a. see below. —मलं 1 excrement. —2 spirituous liquor. —रक्षः precautions as to eating food. —रसः essence of food, chyle. —वस्त्रं—आच्छादनं q. v. —व्यवहारः the law or custom relating to food, i. e. the custom of eating together or not with other persons. —शेषः leavings of food, offal. —संस्कारः consecration of food.

अन्नमय a. (री f.) Consisting or made of food; —कोशः—वस्त्रः the gross material body, the स्थूलशरीर, which is sustained by food and which is the fifth or last vesture or wrapper of the soul; hence, also the material world, the coarsest or lowest form in which Brahma is considered as manifesting itself in the worldly existence. —अन्नं Plenty of food.

अन्य a. [n. अन्यत् &c.] 1 Another different, other (मिच्); another, other (generally); स एव स्वयः क्षणेन भवतीति विचित्रमेव Bh. 2. 40. 2 Other than, different from, else than (with abl or as last member of comp.); नास्ति जीविताद्वयद्विमतपरमिह सर्वजंतूनां K. 35 उचितं ददोऽन्यच्च कर्षयेयो न किंचन B. 12 49 3 Strange, unusual, extraordinary. —अन्या जगद्विमतयो भवतः प्रवृत्तिः Bv 1 69 पन्था ह्यन्ये सा S D 4 Ordinary any one 5 Additional, new अन्या moreover besides, and

again (used to connect sentences together); एकः—अन्य the one the other; Me. 78; see under एक also; अन्य-अन्य one-another अन्यमुखे अन्यनिर्वहणे Mu. 5; अन्यदुर्लभं सत्त्वमन्यच्छान्दित्वितं Si. 2. 62; अन्य-अन्य-अन्य &c. one, another, third, fourth, &c.—Comp. —असाधारण a. not common to others, peculiar. —उदरं a. born from another. (—र्यः) a step-mother's son, a half-brother. (—र्या) a half-sister. —ऊदा a. married to another; another's wife. —क्षेत्रं 1 another field. —2 another or foreign territory. —3 another's wife. —ग-गामिन् a. 1 going to another. —2 adulterous, unchaste. —गोत्र a. of a different family or lineage —चित्त a. having the mind fixed on something or some one else; see मनस्. —ज-जात a. of a different origin. —जन्मन् n. another life or existence, regeneration, metempsychosis. —दुर्बल a. difficult to be borne by others. —देवत, —र्य, —दैव्य a. addressed or referring to another deity (as a Vedic Mantra). —नाभि a. belonging to another family. —पदार्थः 1 another substance. —2 the sense of another word; प्रधाने बहुव्रीहिः the Bahuvrīhi compound essentially depends on the sense of another word. —पर a. 1 devoted to another or something else. —2 expressing or referring to something else. —पुष्टः—दा-भुतः—ना 'reared by another', epithet of the cuckoo which is supposed to be reared by the crow (called अन्यभुत); अप्यन्यपुष्टा प्रतिश्लोका Ku. 1. 45; कलमन्यपुष्टा भवितं R. 8. 59. —पूर्वा 1 a woman already promised or betrothed to another. —2 a remarried widow. —बीजः, —बीज-समुद्भवः, —समुत्पन्नः an adopted son (born from other parents), one who may be adopted as a son for want of legitimate issue. —भुत m. a crow (rearing another). —मनस्, मनस्क, —मानस a. 1 inattentive. —2 fickle, unsteady. —मातुजः a half-brother (born of another mother). —रूप changed, altered. —लिंग-गक a. following the gender of another word (i. e. the substantive), an adjective. —वापः the cuckoo. —विवाचित a. —पुष्ट a cuckoo. —संगमः intercourse with another; illicit intercourse. —साधारण a. common to many others. —स्त्री another's wife, a woman not one's own. [In Rhetoric she is considered as one of three chief female characters in a poetical composition, the other two being स्त्रीया and साधारणी स्त्री. अन्या may be either a damsel or another's wife The 'damsel' is one not yet married who is bashful and arrived at the age of puberty As another's wife she is fond of fe-

stivals and similar occasions of amusement, who is a disgrace to her family and utterly destitute of modesty, see S. D. 108-110.] —अन्यः an adulterer.

अन्यक—अन्य.

अन्यतम a. (declined like a noun) One of many, any one out of a large number.

अन्यतर a. (declined like a pronoun) One of two (persons or things), either of the two (with gen.); सतः परीक्षान्यतरद्वये M. 1. 2; अन्यतरस्यां (loc. of र) either way, in both ways, optionally.

अन्यतरतः adv. On one of two sides

अन्यतरेषुः adv. On either of two days, on one day or on another.

अन्यतः adv. 1 From another. 2 On one side; अन्यतः—अन्यतः एकतः—अन्यतः on the one side, on the other side, तपनमंडलदीपितमेकतः सततदिशतमोदतमन्यतः Ku. 5. 2. 3 From another ground or motive.

अन्यत्र adv. (oft.—अन्यस्मिन् with a subat. or adj. force) 1 Elsewhere, in another place. 2 On another occasion. 3 Except, without. 4 Otherwise, in the other case or sense.

अन्यथा ind. 1 Otherwise, in another way or manner, in a different manner; यदमात्रं न तद्वद्वि भावि चेत्त तदन्यथा H. 1; अन्यथा—अन्यथा in one way—in another (different) way; अन्यथा कृ to do otherwise, change or alter, undo, falsify; स्वया कदाचिदपि मम वचनं नान्यथा कृतं Pt. 4. 2 Otherwise, or else, in the contrary case; व्यक्तं नास्ति कथमन्यथा वास्तव्यपि तां न पश्येत् U. 3. 3 On the other hand. 4 Falsely, untruly; किमन्यथा भवितुं नया विज्ञापितपूर्वा V. 2. 5 Wrongly, erroneously, badly, as in अन्यथासिद्धि q. v. below. —Comp. —अनुप-पत्तिः f. see अर्थापत्ति. कारः changing, altering. (—रं) adv. in a different manner, differently P. III. 4. 27. स्वपत्तिः f. erroneous conception of the spirit, wrong conception in general (in phil.) —भारः alteration, change, difference. —वादिन् a. speaking differently or falsely; (in law) a prevaricating witness. —वृत्ति a. 1 changed, altered. —2 affected, disturbed by strong emotions; Me. 3. —सिद्ध a. proved or demonstrated wrongly; (in Nyāya) said of a cause (कारण) which is not the true one, but only refers to accidental and remote circumstances —सिद्धः, —सिद्धिः f. wrong demonstration, an unessential cause, an accidental or concomitant circumstance; Bhāṣiā P. 16. —स्तोत्रं satire, irony; Y. 2. 204.

अन्यथा ind. 1 At another time on another on many other cases अन्यथा ह्यन्यं पुंसां सुमा क्षणेन बोधिताम् Si. 2

41, R. 11. 73 2 Once, at one time, once upon a time. 3 Sometimes.

अन्वयीय *a.* 1 Belonging to another. 2 Being or existing in another.

अन्वाहि *ind.* At another time (= अन्यदा).

अन्वाह्य-श-ज्ञ *a.* Changed, unusual, strange.

अन्वाय *a.* Unjust, improper. -यः 1 Any unjust, or unlawful action; see न्याय; अन्वायेन unjustly, improperly. 2 Injustice, impropriety. 3 Irregularity.

अन्वायित *a.* Unjust, improper.

अन्वाय्य *a.* 1 Unjust, unlawful. 2 Improper, unbecoming. 3 Not authoritative.

अन्वून *a.* Not defective or deficient, complete, whole, entire; °अधिक neither deficient nor superfluous. -Comp. -अन *a.* not having a defective limb.

अन्वेद्युः *ind.* 1 On the other or following day; अन्वेद्युस्मादुचरस्य भावं जिज्ञासमाना R. 2. 26. 2 One day, once.

अन्वेत्य *ind.* One another, each other, mutual (treated like a pronoun); oft. in comp.; °कलहः mutual quarrel; so वातः. -न्वे *ind.* Mutually. -Comp. -अभावः mutual non-existence or negation; one of the two main kinds of अभाव; (equivalent to difference) (भेद). -आश्रय *a.* mutually dependent. (-यः) mutual or reciprocal dependence, reciprocal relation of cause and effect (a term in Nyāya). -उक्तिः *f.* conversation. -भेदः mutual dissension or enmity. -विभागः mutual partition of an inheritance made by the sharers (without the presence of any other party). -वृत्तिः *f.* mutual effect of one thing upon another. व्यतिकरः-संश्रयः reciprocal action or influence; mutual relation of cause and effect.

अन्वक्ष *a.* 1 Visible. 2 Immediately following. -क्षं *ind.* 1 Afterwards, after. 2 Immediately after, forthwith, directly; Y. 3. 21.

अन्वक् *ind.* 1 Afterwards. 2 From behind. 3 Friendly disposed, favourably; अन्वगृह्णा-भावे-आस्ते becoming friendly disposed. 4 (with acc.) After; तः...अन्वगम्यौ मय्यमलोकगणः R. 2. 16.

अन्वच् *a.* Going after, following; अनुचि in the rear or behind, from behind.

अन्वयः 1 Going after, following; also follower, retinue, attendants; वा त्वमेकाकिनी भीरु निरन्वयजने वने Bk. 5. 66. 2 Association, connection, relation. 3 The natural order or connection of words in a sentence grammatical order or relation तत्पर्यायः

वृत्तिमाहः पदार्थान्वयचोषणे S. D.; logical connection of words. 4 Drift, tenor, purport. 5 Race, family, lineage; रघूनामन्वयं वक्ष्ये R. 1. 9, 12 6 Descendants, posterity; ताम्य ऋते अन्वयः Y. 2. 117. 7 Logical connection of cause and effect, logical continuance; जन्म-वत्य यतोऽन्वयादितरतः Bhāg. 8 (In Nya'ya) Statement of the constant and invariable concomitance of the हेतु (middle term) and the साध्य (major term) of an Indian syllogism (हेतुसाध्यव्याप्तिरन्वयः). -Comp. -आयत्त *a.* hereditary. -ज्ञः a genealogist; R. 6. 8. -व्यतिरेक (°कौ or °कं) 1 positive and negative assertion, agreement and contrariety or difference. -2 rule and exception. -व्याप्तिः *f.* affirmative assertion or agreement, affirmative universal.

अन्वर्थ *a.* Having a meaning easily deducible from the etymology of the word; true to the sense, significant; तथैव सोऽनुवर्त्यो राजा प्रवृत्तिरंजनात् R. 4. 12; अन्यथा तैश्चैवरा Ki. 11. 64. -Comp. -ग्रहणं literal acceptance of the meaning of a word (opp. ° to रुढ). -संज्ञा 1 an appropriate name, a technical term which directly conveys its own meaning. -2 a proper name the meaning of which is obvious.

अन्ववकिरणं Scattering about successively.

अन्ववसर्गः 1 Slackening. 2 Permission to do as one likes (कामचारमुक्ता). 3 Following one's own will.

अन्ववसित *a.* Connected with, bound or fastened to.

अन्ववायः A race, family, lineage.

अन्ववेक्षा Regard, consideration.

अन्ववृक्षा The 9th day of the dark half of the three months following the full moon in मार्गशीर्ष, i. e. वीस, नाव and काल्युन.

अन्ववृक्ष्वी A Śrāddha or any such ceremony performed on the अन्ववृक्षा days.

अन्ववृक्ष्वी *ind.* Towards the north-west direction.

अन्ववृक्ष्वी *ind.* Day after day, every day.

अन्ववृक्ष्वी Subsequent mention or enumeration; an explanation referring to what is mentioned before.

अन्ववाच्यः 1 Statement of a secondary (जीव) rite or action after the mention of a primary (वस्तु) one; adding an object of secondary importance to the main object, one of the senses of the particle च; as भो भिक्षासट गा चानय where going out to beg is enjoined to the beggar as his principal object, and the bringing of a cow (if he can see a y) is tacked on to it as a secondary object. 2 such an object itself

अन्वाजे *ind.* (Used like उपाजे only with कृ) So as to assist or support the weak, optionally regarded as a preposition; °कृत्य or °कृत्या.

अन्वादिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Mentioned after or according to; employed again. 2 (Hence) Inferior, of secondary importance.

अन्वादेशः Subsequent or repeated mention, referring to what has been previously mentioned.

अन्वाधानं Putting on or depositing fuel on the sacred fires.

अन्वाधिः (In civil law) 1 A bail, deposit or security delivered to a third person to be handed over ultimately to the right owner. 2 A second deposit. 3 Constant anxiety, remorse repentance.

अन्वाधेयं-यकं A sort of स्त्रीय or woman's property, presented to her after marriage by her husband's or father's family, or by her own relatives; विवाहादस्मरतो यच्च लभ्ये भर्तृकुलसिद्धिः । अन्वाधेयं तु तद्वद्वयं पितुः (V. 1. बृह-) कुलसिद्धिः ॥

अन्वारमः, -अण Touching, contact, especially touching the यजमान (the performer of a sacrifice) to make him entitled to the fruits and merits of the holy rite.

अन्वारोहणं A woman's ascending the funeral pile after or with the body of her husband.

अन्वासनं 1 Service, attendance, worship. 2 Taking a seat after another. 3 Regret, sorrow.

अन्वाहार्यः (also-र्थः), -र्थकं The monthly Śrāddha performed in honor of the manes on the day of new moon.

अन्वाहिक *a.* (की) *f.* Daily, diurnal.

अन्वाहित=अन्वाधेय q. v.

अन्वित *p. p.* 1 Followed or attended by, in company with, joined by. 2 Possessed of, having; struck with, overpowered by; with instr. or in compound. 3 Connected with, linked to, following (as a consequence). 4 Connected grammatically. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* having a meaning which is easily understood from the context. -अर्थवादः-अभिधानवादः a doctrine of the Mīmāṃsakas that words in a sentence convey meanings not independently or generally, but as connected with one another in that particular sentence; see K. P. 2, and अभिहितान्वयवाद also.

अन्वीक्षणं-क्षा 1 Search, seeking for, investigation. 2 Reflection.

अन्वीत=अन्वित q. v.

अन्वृच *ind.* Verse after verse.

अन्वेष्टः-यणं-णा 1 Search after, seeking for watching वय गमुकर

इति S 1 24

12 11

इति R

अन्वेषक, अन्वेषिन्, अन्वेषः *a. Searching after, seeking for, inquiring &c.*

अप् *f.* (Declined in classical language only in pl.; आपः, अपः, अद्भिः, अद्भ्यः, अपां and अप्, but in singular and pl. in Veda.) Water; खानि वैव स्वयेन्द्रिः Ms. 2. 60. Water is generally considered to be the first of the 5 elements of creation, as in अप एव ससर्जदी तद्वत् बीजमवाहयत् Ms. 1. 8, S. 1. 1; but in Ms. 1. 78. it is said to have been created from ज्योतिष् or तेजस् after मद्, आकाशः, वायु and ज्योतिष् or अग्नि. —Comp. —चरः an aquatic animal. —पतिः 1 'lord of waters', N. of Varuna —2 the ocean. For other comps. see s. v.

अप् *ind.* 1 (As a prefix to verbs it means) (a) Away from; अपसृति, अपनयति; (b) deterioration, अपकरोति does wrongly or badly; (c) opposition, negation, contradiction, अपकर्षति, अपचिनीति; (d) exclusion, (वर्जनं); अपवह्, अपवह् *caus.* 2 As first member of Tat. or Bahuvrīhi comp. it has all the above senses; अपवानं, अपशब्दः a bad or corrupt word; °भी fearless; अपरगः discontent (opp. °भी fearless; अपरगः. In most cases अप may be translated by 'bad', 'inferior', 'corrupt', 'wrong' 'unworthy,' &c. 3 As a separable preposition (with a noun in the abl.) (a) away from; वसन्तप्रसवलोकेभ्यो लंकायां वसन्तिर्नरः Bk. 8. 87; (b) without, on the outside of; अपहरेः संभारः Sk.; (c) with the exception of, excepting; अप विगतैर्भ्यो ब्रह्मो देवः Sk. on the outside of, with the exception of. In these senses अप may form adverbial compounds also; विष्णु संसारः Sk. without Vishnu; विगतैर् ब्रह्मो देवः excepting T. &c. अप also implies negation, contradiction &c.; कामं, शोकं.

अपकरणं 1 Acting improperly. 2 Doing wrong, injuring; illtreating, offending.

अपकर्तुं *a.* Injurious, offensive. —*m.* An enemy.

अपकर्षः 1 Discharge, paying off (of a debt); दत्तस्मानपकर्षं च Ms. 8. 4. 2 An improper or unworthy act; any degrading or impure act. 3 Wickedness, violence, oppression.

अपकर्षः 1 (a) Drawing off or down; diminution, reduction; loss, destruction; तेजोपकर्षः Ve. 1; deterioration. (b) dishonour, degradation; (opp उत्कर्ष in all senses). 2 Anticipation of a word occurring later on (in gram., poetry or mīmāṃsā' &c.).

अपकर्षक *a.* Lessening, diminishing, detracting from; दोषासृज्य (काव्यस्य) अपकर्षकाः S. D. 1.

अपकर्षणं 1 Removing, drawing away or down depriving (one) of

extracting. 2 Lessening, detraction. 3 Superseding.

अपकारः 1 Harm, injury, hurt, offence, (opp. उपकार); उपकारिणं संघिनं विवेकापकारिणं । उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षण-मेतयोः Si. 2. 37; अपकारोऽपुनरुपकारायैव संबन्धः, &c. 2 Thinking ill of, desire to offend or hurt. 3 Wickedness, violence, oppression. 4 A mean or degraded action. —Comp. —अर्थिन् *a.* malevolent, malicious. —गिरि *f.* (—गीः), —शब्दः abusive words, menacing or insulting speech.

अपकारक, —कारिन् *a.* Injuring, mischievous, harmful, injurious; Pt. 1. 95, Si. 2. 37. —कः, —री An evil-doer.

अपकृतिः = अपकार *q. v.*; so also अपक्रिया hurt, injury, disservice; fault, misdeed; paying or clearing off (debts).

अपकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn or taken away, removed. 2 Low, vile, mean (opp. उत्कृष्ट); न कश्चिद्गुणानामप्यपकृष्टोपि मज्जे S. 5. 10. —ह्रः A crow.

अपकौशली News, information.

अपक्वः *f.* 1 Unripeness, immaturity. 2 Indigestion.

अपक्रमः 1 Going away, escape, retreat. 2 Gliding or passing away (of time). —*a.* 1 Without order. 2 Irregular, in wrong order.

अपक्रमणं, —क्रामः Retreat, retiring, flight, escape &c.

अपक्रोशः Abuse, reviling.

अपक्ष *a.* 1 Without wings or the power of flight. 2 Not belonging to the same side or party. 3 Having no adherents of friends. 4 Opposed to, adverse. —Comp. —पातः impartiality. —पातिन् *a.* Impartial.

अपक्षयः Decline, decay, wane.

अपक्षेपः, —क्षेपणं 1 Casting away or throwing down. 2 Throwing or putting down, one of the 5 kinds of कर्म in the Vaisesika phil., see कर्मन्.

अपगन्धः One who has attained his majority; see अपोगन्ध.

अपगमः, —गमं 1 Going away or departure, separation; समागमः सापगमः H. 4. 65. 2 Falling off; removal, disappearance; घृतापगमापगमादन्तरं R. 3. 7. 3 Death; decease.

अपगतिः *f.* A bad fate.

अपगर्हः 1 Censure, reviling. 2 One who reviles or says what is disagreeable, reviler.

अपगर्जित *a.* Thunderless, (as a cloud).

अपगुणः A demerit, fault.

अपगोपुर *a.* Deprived of its gateways (as a town).

अपघनः A limb or member of the body, as a hand or foot (अपघनोऽयम् P. III. 3. 81. अंगं शरीरापघनः स च न सर्वं किंतु पाणिः पादश्चेत्याहुः Sk. and Kāśikā); but it is also used in the of

'the body'; लोहोदघनवनस्कंधा ललितापघना द्वियं Bk. 7. 92 (where the commentators take अपघन to mean the body itself).

अपघातः 1 Striking or cutting off, warding off, preventing. 2 Killing. 3 A violent death, any evil accident proving fatal.

अपघातिन् *a.* Killing, murdering.

अपचः 1 Unable to cook, or one who does not cook for himself. 2 A bad cook, a term of abuse.

अपचयः 1 Diminution, decrease, decay, decline, fall (fig. also.); कथा पचयः Dk. 160. 2 Loss, failure, defect.

अपचरितं A fault, wrong or wicked deed, misdeed; आहोस्त्रिसप्तो ममापचरितैर्भि-हंसितो वीरकाः S. 5. 9.

अपचारः 1 Departure; death; सिंहको-पञ्च कान्तिकापचारं विभियं Dk. 72. 2 Want, absence. 3 A fault; offence, misdeed, improper conduct, crime; राजन्मजाह ते कश्चिदपचारः प्रवर्तते R. 15. 47. 4 Injurious or hurtful conduct, injury. 5 A defect or deficiency; नापचारमगमन् कश्चित्कि-याः Si. 14. 32. 6 Unwholesome or improper regimen (अपचय); कृतापचारोपि परैरनाभिष्कृतविक्रियः । असाध्यः दुर्गते कोपं प्रति काले गदो यथा ॥ Si. 2. 84 (where अ° also means hurt or injury).

अपचारिन् *a.* Offending, doing wrong; wicked, bad.

अपचिन्तिः *f.* 1 Loss, decline, destruction. 2 Expense. 3 Atonement, compensation, expiation of sin. 4 Honouring, worshipping, showing reverence, worship; विहितापचिन्तिर्महिषता Si. 16. 9. (where it also means loss, destruction).

अपच्छद् *a.* Without a parasol or umbrella.

अपच्छाय *a.* 1 Shadowless. 2 Devoid of brightness, dim. —*यः* One that has no shadow, i. e. a god; of. N. 14. 21; द्वियं मज्जेता किमदस्य देवाश्चाप्य नलस्यास्ति तथापि नैषाम् । इतीत्यतीव तया निरीक्षि सा (छाया) नैषधे न त्रिदशेषु तेषु ॥

अपच्छेदः = दूतं 1 Cutting off or away. 2 Loss. 3 Interruption.

अपजयः Defeat, overthrow.

अपजातः A bad son who has turned out ill; one inferior to his parents in qualities; मानुष्यगुणो जातस्त्वजातः पितुः समः । अतिजातोऽधिकस्तस्मादपजातोऽधमायमः ॥ Subhāsh.

अपज्ञानं Denying, concealing.

अपञ्चीकृतं A simple elementary substance not made of the five (पञ्च) gross elements; the five subtle elements.

अपदी 1 A screen or wall of cloth,

particularly the screen or *kandī* surrounding tent. 2 A curtain. —Comp. —क्षेपः (अपक्षेपः) tossing aside the curtain; क्षेपेण (=अपक्षेपात्) 'with a (hurried) toss of the curtain frequently

occurring as a stage-direction denoting precipitate entrance on the stage which arises from fear, hurry, agitation &c., as when a character tossing up the curtain suddenly enters without the usual introduction नत प्रविशति &c.

अपटु *a.* 1 Not clever or skilful: dull, awkward. 2 Ineloquent (as a speaker). 3 Sick.

अपठ *a.* Unable to read; not reading; a bad reader; of. अपच.

अपठित *a.* 1 Not learned or wise, foolish, ignorant; विद्वन्मनसं विद्वानाम् Bh 2. 7. 2 Wanting in skill, taste, appreciation &c.

अपण्य *a.* Not saleable; जीविकार्थे चाप्ये P. V. 3. 99.

अपतर्पणं 1 Fasting (in sickness). 2 Absence of satisfaction.

अपतानकः Spasmodic contraction with occasional convulsive fits.

अपति-तिक *a.* Without a master; without a husband, unmarried.

अपत्नीक *a.* Without a wife.

अपतीर्थ *A* bad Tirtha or place of pilgrimage.

अपत्यं 1 Offspring, child, progeny, issue (of animals and men); offspring in general (male or female); sons or grandsons and other later generations of a Gotra; अपत्यं पीत्रप्रभृति गोत्र P. IV. 11. 62; अपत्यैरिव नीवारमागदेशो-चित्तैर्देहे R. 1. 50. 2 *A* patronymic affix.-COMP. -काम *a.* desirous of progeny. -वधः the vulva. -वत्ययः a patronymic affix. -विक्रयिन् *m.* a seller of his children, a father who sells his girl for money to a bridegroom. -शत्रुः 1 a crab. -2 a serpent.

अपत्रप *a.* Shameless, impudent, -प-पणे Shame, bashfulness.

अपत्रपिण्य *a.* Bashful.

अपत्रस्त *p. p.* Afraid of, deterred from; तत्रापत्रस्तः (slightly) afraid of waves.

अपथ *a.* Pathless, roadless. -थ, (also अपथाः) Not a way, absence of a way or road, a bad or wrong road (lit.); (fig.) a moral irregularity or deviation, bad or evil course; अपथं पदमपयति हि श्रुतवतोऽपि रजोनिनीलितः R. 9. 74.-COMP. -गामिन् *a.* pursuing evil courses; heretical.

अपथ्य *a.* 1 Unfit, improper, inconsistent, obnoxious; अकार्यकार्यसंकाश-मपथ्यं पथ्यसंमितं Rām. 2 (In medicine) Unwholesome, unsalutary (as food, regimen &c.); संतापयति कनपथ्यमृजं नरोत्तमः H. 3. 117. 3 Bad, unlucky.-COMP. -कारिन् *a.* an offender.

अपदः *A* reptile. -पदं 1 No place or abode. 2 A wrong or bad place or abode. 3 A word which is not a *pada* or an inflected

word. 4 Either, -COMP. -अंतर *a.* adjoining, contiguous, very near. (-रे) proximity, contiguity.

अपदक्षिणं *ind.* To the left side.

अपदम *a.* Without self-restraint.

अपदश *a.* Far from ten.

अपदानं -दानकं 1 Pure conduct, approved course of life. 2 A great or noble work, excellent work (perhaps for अवदानं q. v.). 3 A work well or completely done, an accomplished work.

अपदार्थः 1 Nothing, non-entity. 2 Not the meaning of words actually used in a sentence; अपदार्थोपि वाक्यार्थः सङ्गृह्यते K. P. 2.

अपदिशं *ind.* Half a point between two regions of the compass, in an intermediate region.

अपदेशः 1 Statement, adducing (उपदेश); pointing out, mentioning the name of; नैष न्यायो यहाहुरपदेशः Dk. 60; हेत्वपदेशात् प्रतिज्ञायाः पुनर्वचनं नियमनं Nyāya S. 2 A pretext, pretence, plea, excuse; केनापदेशेन पुनराश्रमं गच्छामः S. 2; रक्षापदेशान्मनिहोमणेन; R. 2. 8. 3 Statement of the reason, adducing a cause, the second (हेतु) of the five members of an Indian syllogism (according to the Vaisesikas). 4 A butt, mark. 5 A place, quarter. 6 Refusal. 7 Fame, reputation. 8 Deceit.

अपदेवता *A* goblin, evil spirit.

अपद्वयं *A* bad thing.

अपद्वारं *A* side-door or entrance, an entrance other than the proper door.

अपधूम *a.* Free from smoke.

अपध्यानं Evil thoughts, thinking ill of, cursing mentally.

अपध्वस्तः Degradation, falling off or from, disgrace. -COMP. -जन्, -जा *a* person of a mixed, degraded and impure caste; Ms. 10. 41, 46.

अपध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Reviled, cursed; accused, to be disdained. 2 Pounded badly or imperfectly. 3 Abandoned. -स्तः A vile wretch, lost to all sense of right and virtue.

अपनयः 1 Taking away, removing; refuting (as an assertion). 2 A bad policy or conduct. 3 Injury, offence (अपकार); तदपनयलापनयसरणानुश-यस्तु Si 2. 14.

अपनयनं 1 Taking away, removing; नातिभ्रमापनयनाय S. 5. 6. 2 Healing, curing. 3 Discharge or acquittance of a debt or obligation.

अपनस *a.* without a nose, असिकौक्षेव-मुद्यम्य चकारापनसं मुखं Bk. 4. 31.

अपनुजितः *f.* -नोदः -नोदनं Removing, taking away, destroying, expiation, atonement (as of a sin)

अपपाठः *A* wrong or bad reading (in a text); mistake in reading, द्वादशपपाठा अस्य जाताः.

अपपात्र *a.* Deprived of the use of common vessels, of low caste.

अपपात्रितः One who has lost his caste through some great sin or offence, and who is, therefore, not allowed by his relatives to eat or drink from a common vessel.

अपपानं *A* bad drink.

अपपूत *a.* Having badly formed hips. -तौ Badly formed hips.

अपप्रजाता *A* female that has suffered a miscarriage.

अपप्रदानं *A* bribe.

अपभय-भी *a.* Free from fear, fearless, undaunted; R. 3. 51.

अपभरणौ The last asterism.

अपभाषणं Reviling, defamation.

अपभ्रंशः *a.* 1 Failing down or away, a fall; अत्राक्षरविभक्तिं महतामन्वयपभ्रंशनिद्रा S. 4 v 1. 2 A corrupted word, corruption, (hence) an incorrect word whether formed against the rules of grammar or used in a sense not strictly Sanskrit; see अपभ्रंश. 3 A corrupt language, one of the lowest forms of the Prākṛita dialect used by cow-herds &c. (in kāvyas); (in Sāstras) any language other than Sanskrit; आभीरादिभिः काव्यपभ्रंश इति स्मृताः । कालेष्टं संस्कृत-दन्वपभ्रंशतयादिनाम् ॥ Kav. 1.

अपमः (In astr.) Declination; the ecliptic.

अपमर्दः What is swept away, dust, dirt.

अपमर्शः Touching, grazing.

अपमानः Disrespect, dishonour, disgrace; लभते बुद्धयवज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63.

अपमार्गः *A* by-path, side way, a bad way.

अपमुख *a.* 1 Having the face averted. 2 Ill-favoured, ill-looking.

अपमूर्धन् *a.* Headless; कलेवरं Ak.

अपमार्जनं 1 Wiping away, cleansing, purifying. 2 Shaving, paring.

अपमृत्युः 1 Sudden or untimely death, accidental death. 2 Any great danger, illness &c. from which a person, hopelessly given up for lost, recovers, quite contrary to expectation.

अपमृष्टित *a.* 1 Unintelligible, obscure, as a word or speech. 2 Unbearable, not borne or liked; विहितं नमश्च सदृशिमपमृष्टितमन्युताचनं । यस्य &c. Si. 15 46

अपयशस् *n.* (शः) Infamy, disgrace, ill-repute; अपयशो ययस्ति हि मरुता Bh 2. 55.

अपयानं Going away, retreat, flight.

अपर *a.* (treated as a pronoun in some senses) 1 Unrivalled, matchless of अनुपम अनुर 2 (a) Another other (used as ady or subet) (b)

More, additional. (c) Second, another. (d) Different, other Ms. 1. 85 (e) Ordinary, of the middle sort (मध्यम). 3 Belonging to another, not one's own (opp. स्व). 4 Hinder, posterior, latter, later, (in time or space) (opp. पूर्व); the last; शस्त्रपरः कालः Nir.; oft. used as first member of a genitive Tatpuruṣa comp. meaning 'the hind part', 'latter part or half'; पक्षः the latter half of a month; हेमन्तः latter half of winter; कक्षः hind part of the body &c.; वर्षा, शरत्, latter part of the rains, autumn &c. 5 Following, the next. 6 Western; Si. 9. 1. Ku. 1. 1. 7 Inferior, lower. 8 (In Nyāya) Nonextensive, not covering too much. When अपर is used in the singular as a correlative to एक the one, former, it means the other, the latter, एको ह्येव चैतदयमंशश्च सौम्यरश्मिनामपरो विद्वान् R. 5. 60; when used in pl. it means 'others', 'and others', and the words generally used as its correlatives are एके, केचित्-काचित् &c. अपरे अन्ये; एके समुहवृत्तेषु संहतिं शिरोमिराज्ञामपरे गृहीयुतः Si. 12. 45 some-others; शिक्षायाः केचिद्वचनप्रवृत्त्यां सार्वभौम्ये । अन्ये स्वलोचिषः शैलान् गृह्यास्वन्त्ये न्यलेषत ॥ केचिदासिपत स्तब्धमवाक्रे-चिद्वृत्तिः । उदत्ताखिरं मोक्षं वामनाः सेतुनापरे Bk. 15 31.—33.—रः 1 The hind foot of an elephant. 2 An enemy. —रा 1 Western direction. 2 The hind part of an elephant. 3 The womb; the outer skin of the embryo. 4 Suppressed menstruation in pregnancy. —र 1 The future. 2 The hind quarter of an elephant.—रि adv. Again, in future; अपरं moreover; अपरेण behind, west of, to the west of (with gen. or acc.)—Comp. —अग्नि (अग्नी dual) the southern and western fires (दक्षिण and गार्हपत्य). —अन्त one of the 8 divisions of दुष्प्रभृतयोग्य (the second kind of कान्य) mentioned in K. P. 5. In this the योग्य or suggested sense is subordinate to something else; e. g. अयं च रसनोत्कर्षी पीनस्तमविनर्दतः । नाम्दूरजवचन-रुशी नीविनिर्गमनः कुरा, where कुगर is subordinate to कुरा. —अंत a. living at the western borders. (—तः) 1 the western border or extremity, the extreme end or term; the western shore—2 (pl.) the country or inhabitants of the western borders near the Sahya mountain; अवरंतजयोदतैः (अनीकैः) R. 4. 53. western people.—3 the kings of this country.—4 death. —अंतका = अंतः pl. —अपराः, —रे, —राणि another and another, several, various —अर्थ the latter or second half. —अहः the afternoon, closing or last watch of the day. —इतरा the east. —कालः later period. —जनः an inhabitant of the west, the w people —दक्षिण

ind. in the south-west. —पक्षः 1 the second or dark half of the month. —2 the other or opposite side; a defendant (in law). —पर a. one and the other, several, various; अपरपराः सार्थाः गच्छति P. VI. 1. 144 Sk. several caravans go. —पाणिनीयाः the pupils of Pāṇini living in the west. —प्रणेय a. easily led or influenced by others, tractable. —रात्रः the latter or closing part of night, the last watch of night. —लोकः the other world, the next world, Paradise. —स्वस्तिकं the western point in the horizon. —हेमन्त a. belonging to the latter half of winter.

अपरता-स्वे Being another or different (one of the 24 guṇa); difference, contrariety, relativity.

अपरत्र adv. In another place, elsewhere; एकत्र or कचित्-अपत्र in one place-in another place.

अपरक्त a. 1 Colourless, bloodless, pale; आसापरक्तावरः S. 6. 5. 2 Discontented, dissatisfied.

अपरतिः f. 1 Cessation (=अवराति q. v.). 2 Dissatisfaction.

अपरतः 1 Contest, dispute (about the enjoyment of property); 'उज्झित uncontested, undisputed (as possession of anything). 2 Ill-repute.

अपरस्पर a. One after another, uninterrupted, continued; 'राः सार्था गच्छति सततमविच्छेदेन गच्छन्तीत्यर्थः Sk.

अपराग a. Colourless. —गः 1 Discontent, dissatisfaction, disaffection; अपरागसमीरणेतिः Ki. 2. 50. 2 Apathy, enmity.

अपराङ्ग a. [प्राङ्, प्राची, प्राक्] Not averted, fronting, facing, in front —ind. (—राक्) In front of. —Comp. —मुख a. (सी f.) 1 not turning away the face, with unaverted face —2 presenting a bold front.

अपराजित a. Unconquered, invincible. —तः 1 A sort of poisonous insect 2 N. of Viṣṇu, Siva. —ता 1 N. of Durgā, to be worshipped on the Vijayādasami or Dasarā day. 2 A kind of plant (or ओषधि) fastened round wrist and serving as a charm or amulet. 3 The north-east quarter.

अपराध p. p. 1 Sinned, offended, having committed an offence, an offender, (used in an active sense); कस्मिन्मणि पूजोऽपराधः शङ्कुतला S. 4. 2 Missed, not hitting the mark (as an arrow); निमिचादपराधेयोर्बाहुभ्यां यत्नितं Si. 2. 27. 3 Violated, transgressed.—द्धं An offence.

अपराधिः f. 1 Fault, offence. 2 Sin.

अपराधः An offence, a fault, crime, sin; कमपराधलवं मयि पश्यसि V. 4. 29; यथापराधद्वानां R. 1. 6.

a Offending guilty

अपरिग्रह a. Without possessions or belongings, attendants &c.; quite destitute, as in निराशीरपरिग्रहः. —ह 1 Non-acceptance, rejection 2 Destitution, poverty.

अपरिच्छद् a. Poor, destitute.

अपरिच्छिन्न a. 1 Undiscerned, 2 Continuous.

अपरिणयः Celibacy.

अपरिणीता An unmarried girl.

अपरिसंख्यानं Infinity, innumerable mass.

अपरीक्षित a. 1 Unexamined; untested, unproved. 2 Ill-considered, foolish, thoughtless (of person or thing); 'कारकं नान पंचमं तत्र Pt. 5 'the inconsiderate doer.' 3 Not clearly proved or established.

अपरुष a. Free from anger अपरुषा परुषाश्चरन्ति R. 9. 8.

अपरूप a. (—पा, —पी f.) Ugly, deformed, odd-shaped.—दं Deformity

अपरोक्षः ind. On the following day

अपरोक्ष a. 1 Not invisible, perceptible to the senses. 2 Not distant or remote. —क्ष adv. In the presence of (with gen.) अपरोक्षत् perceptibly, visibly.

अपरोधः Exclusion, prohibition.

अपर्ण a. Leafless —र्णा N. of Durgā or Pārvatī; Kālidāsa thus accounts for the name:—स्वयं विहीनं दुर्गमपर्णवृक्षितं परा हि काशं तपस्तपाय दुःखं । तद्व्यपकीर्णमिति श्रियं वदं वदं यर्णेति च तां गुराविः Ku. 5. 28

अपराप्त a. 1 Not sufficient or enough, incomplete, insufficient 2 Unlimited, 3 Unable (to do its work), incompetent; अपराप्तं तद्वत्कारं बलं भिन्नाभिरुक्षितं Bg. 1. 30.

अपराप्तिः f. Insufficiency.

अपराध a. Without order. —यः Want of order or method.

अपर्युषित a. Not standing overnight, fresh, new (as a flower).

अपर्वच a. Without a joint. —न. 1 No joint or point of conjunction. 2 A day which is not a पर्वत् i. e. not the proper time or season.

अपल a. Without flesh. —लं A pin or bolt.

अपलपनं, अपलापः 1 Concealing, hiding. 2 Concealment or denial of knowledge, evasion; न हि प्रत्यक्षसिद्ध्या पलापः कर्तुं शक्यते S. B. 3 Detraction, concealment of truth, thoughts, feelings &c. —Comp. —द्धः (in law) a fine laid on one who denies the charge on which he is convicted

अपलापिन् a. One who denies, disowns, hides &c.

अपलापिका Excessive thirst or desire, or thirst in general; (अपलापिका is sometimes used in the same sense, but regarded as an in word).

अपलापिन्, -लापुक *a.* 1 Thirsty. 2 Free from thirst or desire; अपलापिन् भविष्यति कदा च्चेत्तपलापुकः Mb.

अपवन *a.* Without wind or air, sheltered from wind. —नं A grove, a garden or park planted near a town.

अपवरकः—का 1 An inner apartment; the lying-in chamber. 2 An air-hole, aperture; ततश्चैकस्मादपवरकात् Mu. 1.

अपवरणं 1 Covering, screening. 2 A garment, cloth.

अपवर्गः 1 Completion, end, fulfilment or accomplishment of an action; अपवर्गे तृतीया P. II. 3. 6; क्रियापवर्गश्चतुर्विधः Ki. 1. 14 अपवर्गे तृतीयेति भणतः पाणिनिरपि N. 17. 68; Ki. 16. 49. 2 An exception, special rule; अभिप्रायपरकर्मण्यपवर्गः Susr. 3 Absolution, final beatitude; अपवर्गमहोदयार्थोऽभिवर्गमज्ञाविषययोगेति R. 8. 16. 4 A gift, donation. 5 Abandonment. 6 Throwing, discharge (as of arrows).

अपवर्जनं 1 Leaving, fulfilling (a promise); discharging (debt &c.). 2 A gift or donation. 3 Final beatitude.

अपवर्तः 1 Taking away, removing. 2 (Math.) The (common) divisor which is applied to both or either of the quantities of an equation.

अपवर्तनं 1 Removal, transferring from one place to another; स्थानं. 2 Taking away, depriving one of; न त्यागोस्ति द्विष्याश्च न च दयापवर्तनं Ms. 9. 79.

अपवादः 1 Censuring, reproach, blame; लोकापवादो बलवान्मते मे. R. 14. 40, scandal, evil report. देव्यामपि हि वैदेशां सापवादो यतो जनः U. 1. 6. 2 An exception (opp. उत्तरग); अपवादिरिवोत्तरगः दृष्टव्यादृष्टयः परैः Ku. 2. 27; R. 15. 7. 3 An order, command ततोपवादेन पताकिनी-पतेश्चाल निन्दावती महाचमः Ki. 14. 27. 4 Refutation; (Vedānta phil.) a refutation as of a wrong imputation or belief; एतद्विषयस्य सर्पस्य रज्जुनाप्रत्यवत्, वस्तु-भूतब्रह्मणो विवर्तस्य प्रपञ्चोऽवस्तुभूतलपतोपदेशः अपवादः Tv. 3 Confidence. 6 Love; familiarity.

अपवादकः अपवादिन् *a.* 1 Blaming, censuring, defaming; सृगवापवादिना माद-व्यन S. 2. 2 Opposing, setting aside, excluding.

अपवारणं 1 Covering, concealment. 2 Disappearance.

अपवारित *p. p.* Covered, concealed. —तं, अपवारितकेन Concealed or secret manner.—तं, अपवारितकेन, अपवार्य *ind.* Frequently occurring in dramas in the sense of 'apart' 'aside to another' (opp. प्रकाश); it is speaking in such a way that only the person addressed may hear it; तद्भवेद्व्यवारितं रहस्यं तु यदन्यस्य परावृत्तं प्रकाश्यते । विपताककरिणाम्यमवार्यतिरां क-था S. D. 6.

अपवादः, -हनं 1 Taking or carrying away removal 2 Deduct on subtraction (as of fractions)

अपविद्ध *a.* Unobstructed, uninterrupted; R. 3. 38.

अपविद्ध *p. p.* 1 Cast or thrown off, dismissed, rejected, neglected, removed; oft, used in the sense of 'freed from,' 'devoid of.' 2 Abject, mean. —पुत्रः A son that is abandoned by the father or mother or by both, and adopted by a stranger; one of the 12 kinds of sons among Hindus; Ms. 9. 171; Y. 2. 132.

अपविद्या Ignorance, spiritual ignorance, Māyā or illusion (अविद्या); तत्त्वस्य संविद्विरिवाविद्या Ki. 16. 32.

अपवीण *a.* Having no lute, or having a bad lute. —ण A bad lute.

अपवृत्तिः *f.* Fulfilment, accomplishment, completion.

अपवृत्तिः *f.* Opening, uncovering.

अपवृत्तिः *f.* End.

अपवेधः Piercing through (a pearl, ruby &c.) wrongly, or in the wrong direction.

अपव्ययः Extravagant expenditure, prodigality.

अपशकुनं A bad omen.

अपशोक *a.* Fearless. —क *adv.* Fearlessly.

अपशब्दः = अपसद् *q. v.*

अपशब्दः 1 A bad or ungrammatical word, a corrupted word (in form or meaning); न एव शक्तिविकल्पप्रमादालसतादिभिः । अन्यथोच्चारिताः शब्दा अपशब्दा इतिरिताः ॥ अपशब्दशतं माघे Subhā'sh. 2 Vulgar speech. 3 Ungrammatical language. 4 A reproachful word, offensive expression, censure.

अपशिरस्-शीर्ष-यन् *a.* Headless.

अपशुच *a.* Without sorrow.—*m.* The soul.

अपशोक *a.* Without sorrow or grief. —कः The Asoka tree.

अपश्चिम *a.* 1 Having no other in the rear, last (used much in the same sense as पश्चिम; cf. उत्तर and अनु-त्तर, उत्तर and अनुत्तर); अयमपश्चिमस्ते रामस्य शिरसि-पादपंकजसर्षः U. 1; प्रसीदतु महाराजो नमस्तेनापश्चिमेन व्रणवेन Ve. 6. 2 Not last, first, foremost. 3 Extreme; अपश्चिमा-मिनां कश्चापवादं प्राप्तवत्यहं Rām.

अपश्रयः A bolster, pillow.

अपश्री *a.* Deprived of beauty; Si. 11. 64.

अपश्रवः = अपान *q. v.*

अपश्व The point of the goad of an elephant.

अपशु *a.* 1 Contrary, opposite. 2 Unfavourable, adverse. 3 Left. —*adv.* 1 Contrary. 2 Falsely. 3 Faultlessly. 4 Well, properly.

अपशुर-ल *a.* Contrary, opposite.

अपसद् 1 An outcast, a low man; usually at the end of comp. in the sense of 'wretched'

कापालिक^o Māl 5 रेरे क्षत्रियापहन्ता Ve 3

2 N. for the children of six degrading connections, i. e. of men of the first three castes with women of the castes inferior to their own; विप्रस्य विप्र-वर्णेषु नृपतेर्वर्णयोर्द्वयोः । वैश्यस्य वर्णे चैकस्मिन् षडे वैश्यसदाः स्मृताः ॥ Ms. 10. 10.

अपसरः 1 Departure, retreat. 2 A proper excuse or apology, valid reason.

अपसरणं Going away, retreating, escape.

अपसर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandonment. 2 A gift or donation. 3 Final be-atitude.

अपसर्गः, -र्पकः A secret agent or emissary, spy; सपसर्गैर्नृजानगर पथकाल स्वपक्षि R. 17. 51, 14, 31.

अपसर्पणं Going back, retreating, observing as a spy.

अपसव्यः, -सव्यक *a.* 1 Not left, right; अपसव्येन हस्तेन Ms. 3. 214. 2. Contrary, opposite. —स्य *ind.* To the right, making the sacred thread hang down towards the left part of the body over the right shoulder (opp. सव्य when it hangs over the left); ॐ हू to go round one so as to keep the right side towards him; to make the sacred thread hang over the right shoulder.

अपसव्यवत् *a.* Wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder.

अपसारः 1 Going out, retreating. 2 An outlet, egress.

अपसारणं-ण Removing to a distance, driving, expelling; किमर्थमपसाराणां क्रियते Mu. 4; making room (cf. Mar. बाज्, बाज्).

अपसिद्धांतः A wrong or erroneous conclusion.

अपसृतिः *f.* going away or forth.

अपस्करः 1 Any part of a carriage except the wheel (—र also) 2 Excrement. 3 Vulva. 4 Anus.

अपस्नानं 1 Bathing, as after mourning or upon the death of a relative. 2 Impure bathing, bathing in water in which a person has previously washed himself.

अपस्पृश *a.* Devoid of spies; शब्दविद्येव नो भाति राजनीतिरपस्पृश Si. 2. 112.

अपस्पृशी *a.* Insensible.

अपस्मारः, -स्मृतिः *f.* 1 Forgetfulness. 2 Epilepsy, falling sickness.

अपस्मारिन् *a.* Epileptic.

अपस्मृति *a.* Forgetful.

अपह *a.* (At the end of comp.) Warding or keeping off, removing, destroying; सनिधं यदि जीवितारहा R. 8. 46.

अपहतिः *f.* Removing, destroying.

अपहन्नं Warding off, repelling.

अपहरणं 1 Taking or carrying away, removing. 2 Stealing.

अपहसितं, -हासः Silly or causeless laughter; often laughter with tearful eyes (जीवानामपहसितं)

अपहसित *p. p.* Thrown away dis-

More, additional. (c) Second, another. (d) Different, other Ms. 1. 85 (e) Ordinary, of the middle sort (मध्यम). 3 Belonging to another, not one's own (opp. स्व). 4 Hinder, posterior, latter, later, (in time or space) (opp. पूर्व); the last; रात्रेपरः कालः Nir.; oft. used as first member of a genitive Tatpuruṣa comp. meaning 'the hind part', 'latter part or half'; पक्षः the latter half of a month; हेमन्तः latter half of winter; कृच्छ्रः hind part of the body &c.; पक्षी, पक्षः latter part of the rains, autumn &c. 5 Following, the next. 6 Western; Si. 9. 1. Ku. 1. 1. 7 Inferior, lower. 8 (In Nyāya) Nonextensive, not covering too much. When अपर is used in the singular as a correlative to एक the one, former, it means the other; the latter, एको यदी वैतरथर्द्धज्ञानं सौप्त्यपरम्यानयो विदुर्मा R. 5. 60; when used in pl. it means 'others', 'and others', and the words generally used as its cor-relatives are एके, केचित्-काश्चिद् &c. अपरे अन्ये; एके सङ्गुर्बहुरेणसंहतिं शिरोभिपज्जामये नदीधृतः Si. 12. 45 some-others; शिक्षानः कश्चिद्व्यभृत्स्यमाहुरेरेदुर्बो । अन्ये श्लोकेषुः शैलान् गृहस्थान्ये न्यलेषत ॥ केचिदासिषत स्तब्धा भगवदे-चिद्वृणुषुः । उद्धतरिखुरंमेषि वानराः सेतुनापरे Bk. 15 31.—33.—रः 1 The hind foot of an elephant. 2 An enemy. —रा 1 Western direction. 2 The hind part of an elephant. 3 The womb; the outer skin of the embryo. 4 Sup-pressed menstruation in pregnancy. —र 1 The future. 2 The hind quarter of an elephant.—र adv. Again, in future; अपरंच moreover; अपरेण behind, west of, to the west of (with gen. or acc.)—Comp. —अग्नि (अग्नी dual) the southern and western fires (क्षुण्ण and माहर्ष्य). —अंय one of the 8 divisions of दुर्गाभूतव्यंय (the second kind of काव्य) mentioned in K. P. 5. In this the व्यंय or suggested sense is subordinate to something else; e. g. अयं स रत्नोत्कर्षी पीनस्तनविमर्दने । नाम्बूरुजयन-स्यर्षी नीविद्विस्तनः करः, where शृंगार is subordinate to करुण. —अंत a. living at the western borders. (—तः) 1 the western border or extremity, the extreme end or term; the western shore—2 (pl.) the country or inhabi- tants of the western borders near the Sahya mountain; अपरांतजयोद्धतेः (अनीकैः) B. 4. 53. western people.—3 the kings of this country.—4 death. —अंतकः अंतः pl. अपराः,—रे, —राणि another and another, several, various —अर्थ the latter or second half. —अह्नः the afternoon, closing or last watch of the day. —इतरा the east. —कालः later period. —जनः an inhabitant of the west, the people —क्षुण्ण

ind. in the south-west. —पक्षः 1 the second or dark half of the month. —2 the other or opposite side; a de- fendant (in law). —पर a. one and the other, several, various; अपरपरः सार्थाः गच्छति P. VI. 1. 144 Sk. several caravans go. —पाणिनीयाः the pupils of Pāṇini living in the west. —प्रणेय a. easily led or influenced by others, tractable. —रात्रः the latter or closing part of night, the last watch of night. —लोकः the other world, the next world, Paradise. —स्वस्तिकं the we- stern point in the horizon. —हेमन्त a. belonging to the latter half of winter. अपरत-स्वं Being another or dif- ferent (one of the 24 guṇa); dif- ference, contrariety, relativity. अपरत्र adv. In another place, else- where; एकत्र or क्वचित्-अपरत्र in one place-in another place. अपरक्त a. 1 Colourless, bloodless, pale; भासापरक्तावरः S. 6. 5. 2 Discon- tented, dissatisfied. अपरतिः f. 1 Cessation (=अवराति q. v.). 2 Dissatisfaction. अपरवः 1 Contest, dispute (about the enjoyment of property); उज्झित uncontested, undisputed (as posses- sion of anything). 2 Ill-repute. अपरस्पर a. One after another, uninterrupted, continued; पाः सार्धं गच्छति सततमाविच्छेदेन गच्छतीत्यर्थः Sk. अपराग a. Colourless. —नः 1 Discon- tent, dissatisfaction, disaffection; अपरागसमीरणितः Ki. 2. 50. 2 Apathy, enmity. अपराच a. [पृच्छ, पृच्छी, पृच्छ] Not averted, fronting, facing, in front —ind. (—राक्ष) In front of. —Comp. —मुख a. (की f.) 1 not turning away the face, with unaverted face —2 pre- senting a bold front. अपराजित a. Unconquered, invinci- ble. —तः 1 A sort of poisonous insect 2 N. of Viṣṇu, Siya. —सा 1 N. of Durgā, to be worshipped on the Vi- jayādasami or Dasaśā day. 2 A kind of plant (or ओषधि) fastened round wrist and serving as a charm or amulet. 3 The north-east quarter. अपराद्ध p. p. 1 Sinned, offended, having committed an offence, an offender, (used in an active sense); कस्मिन्मपि पुनर्हिअपराद्धा शकुंतला S. 4. 2 Missed, not hitting the mark (as an arrow); निमित्तादपराद्धेर्वाच्युक्तस्येव वलितं Si. 2. 27. 3 Violated, transgressed.—लुं An offence. अपराद्धिः f. 1 Fault, offence. 2 Sin. अपराधः An offence, a fault, crime, sin; कमपराधलवं मयि पश्यसि V. 4. 29; यथापराधदंडानां R. 1. 6. अपराधिन् a. Offending guilty

अपरिग्रह a. Without possessions or belongings, attendants &c.; quite destitute, as in निराशीरपरिग्रहः. —ह 1 Non-acceptance, rejection 2 Des- titution, poverty. अपरिच्छिद् a. Poor, destitute. अपरिच्छिन्न a. 1 Undiscerned, 2 Continuous. अपरिणयः Celibacy. अपरिणीता An unmarried girl. अपरिसंख्यानं Infinity, innumerable ness. अपरीक्षित a. 1 Unexamined; un- tested, unproved. 2 Ill-considered, foolish, thoughtless (of person or thing); कारकं नान पंचमं तत्र Pt. 5 'the inconsiderate doer.' 3 Not clearly proved or established. अपरुद्ध a. Free from anger अपरुषा परुषाक्षरमीरिता R. 9. 8. अपरूप a. (—पा, —पी f.) Ugly, de- formed, odd-shaped.—रं Deformity अपरेद्युः ind. On the following day अपरोक्ष a. 1 Not invisible, per- ceptible to the senses. 2 Not distant or remote. —क्षं adv. In the presence of (with gen.) अपरोक्षात् perceptibly, visibly. अपरोधः Exclusion, prohibition. अपर्ण a. Leafless —र्गा N. of Durgā or Pārvatī; Kālidāsa thus accounts for the name:—स्वयंविशीर्णमुमर्षणं कृत्वा परा हि काष्ठा तपस्तस्या पुनः । तच्छ्रय्याकीर्णमिति द्विय वक्ष्यं वक्ष्यमिति च तां पुराविदुः Ku. 5. 28 अपर्णसि a. 1 Not sufficient or enough, incomplete, insufficient 2 Unlimited, 3 Unable (to do its work), incompetent; अपर्णसि तदस्माकं बलं नीज्जाभि- रक्षितं Bḡ. 1. 30. अपर्णसिः f. Insufficiency. अपर्णाय a. Without order. —यः Want of order or method. अपर्युषित a. Not standing overnight, fresh, new (as a flower). अपर्वच a. Without a joint. —न, 1 No joint or point of conjunction. 2 A day which is not a पर्वच i. e. not the proper time or season. अपल a. Without flesh. —लं A pin or bolt. अपलपनं, अपलापः 1 Concealing, hid- ing. 2 Concealment or denial of knowledge, evasion; न हि प्रत्यक्षसिद्धस्या- पलापः कर्तुं शक्यते S. B. 3 Detraction, concealment of truth, thoughts, feel- ings &c. —Comp. —द्वंद्वः (in law) a fine laid on one who denies the charge on which he is convicted. अपलापिन् a. One who denies, dis- owns, hides &c. अपलापिका Excessive thirst or de- sire, or thirst in general; (अपलापिका is sometimes used in the same sense, but regarded as an incorrect word)

अपलाधिन्, -लपुक *a.* 1 Thirsty. 2 Free from thirst or desire; प्रलापिन् मविप्यन्ति कदा च्चेत्तपलाधिकाः Mb.

अपवन *a.* Without wind or air, sheltered from wind. -न् A grove, a garden or park planted near a town.

अपवरकः -का 1 An inner apartment; the lying-in chamber. 2 An air-hole, aperture; ततश्चैकसाधारकात् Mu. 1.

अपवरणं 1 Covering, screening. 2 A garment, cloth.

अपवर्गः 1 Completion, end, fulfilment or accomplishment of an action; अपवर्गे तृतीया P. II. 3. 6; क्रियापदेष्वनुजीविषारङ्गताः Ki. 1. 14 अपवर्गे तृतीयेति भणतः पाणिनिरपि N. 17. 68; Ki. 16. 49. 2 An exception, special rule; अभिव्याख्यापकस्य अपवर्गः Suar. 3 Absolution, final beatitude; अपवर्गमहोदयार्थोऽर्थवर्मशास्त्रिवर्मयोगेनैव R. 8. 16. 4 A gift, donation. 5 Abandonment. 6 Throwing, discharge (as of arrows).

अपवर्जनं 1 Leaving, fulfilling (a promise); discharging (debt &c.). 2 A gift or donation. 3 Final beatitude.

अपवर्तः 1 Taking away, removing. 2 (Math.) The (common) divisor which is applied to both or either of the quantities of an equation.

अपवर्तनं 1 Removal, transferring from one place to another; स्थानं. 2 Taking away, depriving one of; न स्वागोस्ति द्विंशत्तश्च न च दायापवर्तनं Ms. 9. 79.

अपवादः 1 Censuring, reproach, blame; लोकापवादे बलवान्मते मे. R. 14. 40, scandal, evil report. देव्यामपि हि वैदेर्वा सापवादो यतो जनः U. 1. 6. 2 An exception (opp. उत्सर्ग); अपवादिरितोत्सर्गाः कृतव्यावृत्तयः परैः Ku. 2. 27; R. 15. 7. 3 An order, command ततोपवादेन पताकिनीपदेशचाल निन्हादवती महाचक्रः Ki. 14. 27. 4 Refutation; (Vedānta phil.) refutation as of a wrong imputation or belief; उक्तुमिदमित्यस्य सप्तस्य उक्तुमात्रवत्, वस्तु-भूतब्रह्मणो विवर्तस्य प्रपञ्चोऽवस्तुभूतलक्षणोपदेशः अपवादः Tv. 5 Confidence. 6 Love; familiarity.

अपवादकः अपवादिन् *a.* 1 Blaming, censuring, defaming; वृगवापवादिना मादयेन S. 2. 2 Opposing, setting aside, excluding.

अपवारणं 1 Covering, concealment. 2 Disappearance.

अपवारित *p. p.* Covered, concealed. -न्, अपवारितकं Concealed or secret manner. -न्तः, अपवारितकेन, अपवार्य *ind.* Frequently occurring in dramas in the sense of 'apart' 'aside to another' (opp. प्रकाश); it is speaking in such a way that only the person addressed may hear it; तद्वेदववारितं रहस्यं तु वदन्यस्य पराङ्मुख्यं प्रकाशयते । निपताकक्रेणान्यमपवात्यतिरा कथा S. D. 6.

अपवाहः. -हन् 1 Taking or carrying away removal 2 Deduction subtraction (as of fractions)

अपवित्र *a.* Unobstructed, uninterrupted; R. 3. 38.

अपविद्ध *p. p.* 1 Cast or thrown off, dismissed, rejected, neglected, removed; oft, used in the sense of 'freed from,' 'devoid of.' 2 Abject, mean. -हः, पुत्रः A son that is abandoned by the father or mother or by both, and adopted by a stranger; one of the 12 kinds of sons among Hindus; Ms. 9. 171; Y. 2. 132.

अपविद्या Ignorance, spiritual ignorance, Mâyā or illusion (अविद्या); तन्वस्य संविद्विवापविद्या Ki. 16. 32.

अपवीण *a.* Having no lute, or having a bad lute. -ण A bad lute.

अपवृत्तिः *f.* Fulfilment, accomplishment, completion.

अपवृत्तिः *f.* Opening, uncovering.

अपवृत्तिः *f.* End.

अपवधः Piercing through (a pearl, ruby &c.) wrongly, or in the wrong direction.

अपव्ययः Extravagant expenditure, prodigality.

अपशकुन् A bad omen.

अपशूक *a.* Fearless. -क *adv.* Fearlessly.

अपशब्दः = अपसद् *q. v.*

अपशब्दः 1 A bad or ungrammatical word, a corrupted word (in form or meaning); न एव शब्दविकल्पप्रमादालसतादिभिः । अन्यथोच्चारिताः शब्दा अपशब्दा इति रिताः ॥ अपशब्दशर्तं मार्चं Subhā'sh. 2 Vulgar speech. 3 Ungrammatical language. 4 A reproachful word, offensive expression, censure.

अपशिरस्-शीर्ष-पन् *a.* Headless.

अपशुन् *a.* Without sorrow. -म. The soul.

अपशोक *a.* Without sorrow or grief. -कः The *Asoka* tree.

अपश्चिम *a.* 1 Having no other in the rear, last (used much in the same sense as पश्चिम; cf. उत्तर and अनुत्तर, उत्तर and अनुत्तर); अयमपश्चिमस्ते रामस्य शिरसि पादपंकजसर्षः U. 1; प्रसीदतु महाराजो ममानेनापश्चिमेन प्रणयेन Ve. 6. 2 Not last, first, foremost. 3 Extreme; अपश्चिमाभिर्मां कथामापदं प्रातवत्यहं Rām.

अपश्रयः A bolster, pillow.

अपश्री *a.* Deprived of beauty; Si. 11. 64.

अपश्रवसः = अपान *q. v.*

अपष्ट The point of the goad of an elephant.

अपष्टु *a.* 1 Contrary, opposite. 2 Unfavourable, adverse. 3 Left. -हु *adv.* 1 Contrary. 2 Falsely. 3 Faultlessly. 4 Well, properly.

अपष्टुर-ल *a.* Contrary, opposite.

अपसद् 1 An outcast, a low man; usually at the end of comp. in the sense of 'wretched,'

कापालिकः MAL 6 ३३

Ve 3

2 N. for the children of six degrading connections, *i. e.* of men of the first three castes with women of the castes inferior to their own; विप्रस्य विप्रवर्णेषु नृपतेर्वर्णयोर्द्वयोः । वैश्यस्य वर्णे चैकस्मिन् षडे नेत्रसन्नाः स्मृताः Ms. 10. 10.

अपसरः 1 Departure, retreat. 2 A proper excuse or apology, valid reason.

अपसरणं Going away, retreating, escape.

अपसर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandonment 2 A gift or donation. 3 Final beatitude.

अपसर्पः, -पकः A secret agent or emissary, spy; सापसर्पज्जागार यथाकाल स्वपक्षि R. 17. 51, 14, 31.

अपसर्पणं Going back, retreating, observing as a spy.

अपस्य, -स्यक *a.* 1 Not left, right, अपस्येन हस्तेन Ms. 3. 214. 2 Contrary, opposite. -स्य *ind.* To the right, making the sacred thread hang down towards the left part of the body over the right shoulder (opp. स्य when it hangs over the left); च्यं कृ to go round one so as to keep the right side towards him; to make the sacred thread hang over the right shoulder

अपस्यवत् *a.* Wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder.

अपसारः 1 Going out, retreating. 2 An outlet, egress.

अपसारणं-ण Removing to a distance, driving, expelling; किमर्थमपसारणा क्रियते Mu. 4; making room (cf. Mar. बाजू, बाजू).

अपसिद्धांतः A wrong or erroneous conclusion.

अपसृतिः *f.* going away or forth.

अपस्करः 1 Any part of a carriage except the wheel (-क also) 2 Excrement. 3 Vulva. 4 Anus.

अपस्नानं 1 Bathing, as after mourning or upon the death of a relative. 2 Impure bathing, bathing in water in which a person has previously washed himself.

अपस्पृश *a.* Devoid of spies; शब्दविवेचनो भाति राजनीतिरपस्पृश Si. 2. 112.

अपस्पृश *a.* Insensible.

अपस्मारः, -सृतिः *f.* 1 Forgetfulness. 2 Epilepsy, falling sickness.

अपस्मारिन् *a.* Epileptic.

अपस्मृति *a.* Forgetful.

अपह *a.* (At the end of comp) Warding or keeping off, removing, destroying; त्रिगिर् यदि जीवितपाह R. 8. 46

अपहतिः *f.* Removing, destroying.

अपहनन्तं Warding off, repelling.

अपहरणं 1 Taking or carrying away, removing. 2 Stealing.

अपहसितं, -हासः Silly or causeless laughter; often laughter with tearful eyes ()

अपहस्तित *p. p.* Thrown away dis-

carded, given up; ^०सकलसखीजनं त्वयि वि-
श्रयिति ने हृदयं K. 233, 202.

अपहानि: *f.* 1 Leaving, abandon-
ment. 2 Ceasing, vanishing. 3 Excep-
tion, exclusion.

अपहार: 1 Taking or carrying away,
stealing, destroying; निद्रापहार, विष^०. 2
Concealing, disassembling; कथमात्मापहारं
नरानि S. 1 how shall I dissemble my-
self, conceal my real name and char-
acter.

अपह्रव: 1 Concealment, hiding, con-
cealment of one's knowledge, feel-
ings &c. 2 Denial or disowning of
the truth, dissimulation; ^०वे ज्ञः P. I.
3. 44. 3 Love, affection.

अपहृति: *f.* 1 Concealment of knowl-
edge, denial. 2 (In rhet.) A figure
of speech, in which the real charac-
ter of the thing in question is denied
and that of another (alien or ima-
ginary) object is ascribed to, or
superimposed upon, it; *e. g.* नेदं नभो-
मङ्गलं दुराश्रितं ताश्च तारं नवकनभंगाः ॥ see also
K. P. 10 and S. D. 683-84.

अपह्रासः Reduction, diminution.

अपाक् *ind.* See अपाच्.

अपाकः 1 Indigestion (of food &c.).
2 Immaturity.

अपाकरणं 1 Driving away, removal.
2 Rejection, refutation. 3 Payment,
liquidation.

अपाकनन्त्रं *n.* (र्त्त) Payment, liqui-
dation.

अपाकृति: *f.* 1 Rejection, removal
&c. 2 Emotion resulting from anger,
fear &c.; Ki. 1. 27.

अपाक्ष *a.* 1 Present, perceptible. 2
Eyeless; having bad eyes.

अपाक्ष, पाक्षेय, पाक्ष्य *a.* 'Not in
the same row or in line'; especially
one who is not allowed by his caste-
men to sit in the same row with them
at meals, an outcast.

अपाना-नाक्ष: *a.* 1 The outer corner
or angle of the eye; चलापां हृदि S. 1.
24. 2 A sectarian mark on the fore-
head. 3 Cupid, the god of love.
-Comp. -दर्शनं, -दृष्टि: *f.*, -विलोकितां,
-वीक्षणं &c. a side-glance; side-long
look, wink. -देशः the corner itself.
-नेत्र *a.* (said of a lady) having eyes
with beautiful (or long) outer cor-
ners; यदियं पुनरप्यपानेना परिहृतायैरुखी मया-
य दृष्टा V. 1. 17. (a better interpreta-
tion would, however, be 'with the
eyes turned towards the corner').

अपाच्, अपाच 1 Going or situated
backwards, behind. 2 Not open or
clear. 3 Western. 4 Southern. -*क्*
ind. 1 Behind, backwards. 2 West-
ward or southward.

अपाची The south or west, ^०द्वतरा the
north

अपाचीन *a.* 1 Situated backwards
or behind, turned backwards. 2 Not

visible, imperceptible; Rv. 7. 6. 4.
3 Southern. 4 Western. 5 Opposite.
अपाच्य *a.* western or southern.

अपाणिनीय *a.* 1 Not taught by
Pāṇini in his works (as a rule &c.).
2 One who does not (properly) stu-
dy Pāṇini's grammar; *i. e.*, a super-
ficial scholar, smatterer of Sanskrit.

अपात्रं 1 A worthless vessel or uten-
sil. 2 (fig.) An unworthy or unde-
serving person, unfit receptacle or
recipient. 3 One unfit or disqualified
to receive gifts, -Comp. -द्वत्पा, अपा-
त्रीकरणं doing degrading or unworthy
acts; disqualification, see Ms. 11. 70.
-दायिन् *a.* giving to unworthy persons
-भृत् *a.* supporting the unworthy or
worthless; प्रायेणापात्रभृद्वति राजा Pt. 1.

अपादानं 1 Taking away, removal,
ablation. 2 (In gram.) The sense of
the ablative case; ध्रुवमपायेऽपादानं P. I.
4. 24.

अपाध्वन् *m.* A bad way.

अपानः Breathing out, respiration,
one of the five lifewinds in the body
which goes downwards and out at
the anus. -नः -न् The anus. -Comp.
-द्वारं the anus. -पवनः, -वायुः the life-
wind called अपान.

अपासुत *a.* Free from falsehood;
true.

अपाप-पिन् *a.* ^० Sinless, pure, vir-
tuous.

अपां *gen. pl.* of अप् water; first
member of some compounds:—-ज्यो-
तिस् *n.* lightning. -नपात् an epithet
of fire and Savitri. -नाथः, -पतिः 1
the ocean. -2 N. Varuna. निधिः 1
the ocean. 2- N. of Vishnu. -पायन्
n. food. -पितं fire. -योनिः the ocean.

अपानार्गः N. of a plant (Mar.
आषाढा).

अपामार्जनं Cleansing, purifying,
removing (diseases, evils &c.).

अपायः 1 Going away, departure.
2 Separation; ध्रुवमपायेऽपादानं P. I. 4. 24;

येन जातं त्रिपायाय कद्रुदं ईसकीकिल Bk. 6. 75.
3 Disappearance, vanishing, absence.

4 Destruction, loss, annihilation; क-
णापायविमिषवर्णया R. 8. 42. 5. An evil,
misfortune, calamity, danger (oft.
opp. उपाय); कायः संनिहितापायः H. 4. 65.
6. Loss, injury.

अपार *a.* 1 Shoreless. 2 Boundless,
unlimited. 3 Inexhaustible, immense.
4 Out of reach, 5 Difficult to be cro-
ssed; difficult to be surmounted or
overcome. -र The opposite bank of
a river.

अपार्ण *a.* 1 Distant, remote. 2
Near.

अपार्थ, अपार्थक्य *a.* 1 Useless, un-
profitable, worthless. 2 Meaningless,
senseless. -क्षि Senseless or a obser-
ent talk or argument (regarded as
one of the faults of composition in

rhetoric); cf. also Kāv. 3. 28; ससुदा-
वार्थशून्यं वचनद्वार्थमिति प्रत्ये 1.

अपावरणं, अपावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Opening. 2
Covering, enclosing, surrounding. 3
Concealing, hiding.

अपावर्तनं, -वृत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning away
or from, retreating, repulse. 2
Revolution.

अपाश्रय *a.* Without support or re-
fuge, helpless.—चः 1 Refuge, re-
course, that to which recourse is had
for refuge. 2 As awning or canopy
spread over a court-yard. 3 Head.

अपासंगः A quiver.

अपासनं 1 Throwing away, discard-
ing. 2 Quitting. 3 Killing.

अपासरणं Departure, retreat, remo-
val; see अपसरण.

अपासु *a.* Lifeless, dead.

अपि *ind.* (Sometimes with the अ
dropped according to the opinion of
Bhāguri; वदि माहुरिरल्लोपमवाच्योऽप्यसंगयो,
पिवा, पिधान &c.) 1 (Used with roots
and nouns in the sense of) Placing
near or over, taking towards, reach-
ing or going up to, proximity, near-
ness &c. 2 (As a separable adverb
or conjunction) And, also, too,
moreover, besides, in addition अस्ति न

सोदरस्तेदोच्येतेषु S. 1; on one's part, in
one's turn; विष्णुश्चामपायि राजपुत्राः पाठिता
Pt. 1; अपिअपि or अपिच as well as, and
also; अपि स्तुति, अपि सिंच Sk. न नापि चैव,
न वापि, नापि वा, न चापि neither-nor. 3

It is often used to express emphasis
in the sense of 'too', 'even', 'very',
अद्यापि still even now इदानीमपि even
now; यद्यपि though, although, even if,
तथापि still, nevertheless; sometimes
यद्यपि is understood तथापि only being
used; as in Ki. 1. 28, 4 Though (oft.
translatable by 'even', 'even if'),

सप्तसिखमद्विद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं S. 1, 20
though overspread &c.; इयमधिकननोद्गाव-
रुक्लेनापि तन्वी *ibid.* though in her bark
dress. 5 Used at the beginning of
sentences अपि introduces a question,
अपि सन्निहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः S. 1; अपि त्रिवार्थ-
सुलभं समित्कुशो...अपि स्वसक्त्या तपसि प्रयतेते
Ku. 5. 33, 34, 35. 6 Hope, expecta-
tion (usually with the potential
mood); कृतं रामसदृशं कर्म। अपि जीवेत्त
ब्राह्मणाश्चिः U. 2 I hope the Brāhmana
boy comes to life. Note—In this
sense अपि is frequently used with नाम
and has the sense of (a) 'is it likely',
'may it be'; (b) 'perhaps', 'in all pro-
bability'; or (c) 'would that', 'I wish
or hope that'; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्ण-
श्वसंभवा स्यात् S. 1; S. 7; तदपि नाम मना-
यतीनांसि रत्निरमयभाषागोचरं Mā. 1 perhaps,
in all probability; अपिनामाहं पुत्रत्वा भवेय
V. 2 I wish I were P. 7 Affixed to in-
terrogative words अपि makes the
sense indefinite any some कोपि
some one किमपि something कुत्रापि

somewhere. It may often be translated by 'unknown', 'indescribable', 'inexpressible'; व्यतिरिक्तं पदार्थानां कोपि हेतुः U. 6. 12. 8 After words expressing number अपि has the sense of 'totality', 'all'; चतुर्णामपि वर्णानां of all the 4 castes. 9 It sometimes expresses 'doubt' or 'uncertainty', 'fear' (शङ्का); अपि चोरो भवेत् G. M. there is perhaps a thief. 10 (With pot. mood) It has the sense of संभावना 'possibility', 'supposition'; अपि स्तुयाद्विष्य. 11 Contempt, censure; अपि जायां त्यजति जातु गणिकामवस्ते गर्हितमेतत् Sk. shame to, or die upon, you &c.; विजालम् देवदत्तमपि सिंचेत्पल्लवं. 12: It is also used with the Imperative mood to mark 'indifference on the part of the speaker', where he permits another to do as he likes; अपि स्तुहि Sk. you may praise (if you like); अपि स्तुष्वपि सेवास्मात्सध्यदुक्तं नराज्ञान Bk. 8. 92. 13 अपि is sometimes used as a particle of exclamation. 14 Rarely in the sense of 'therefore', 'hence' (अत एव). 15 Used as a separable preposition with gen. it is said to express the sense of a word understood; the example usually given is सर्षपेऽपि स्वात् where some word like विदुरपि 'a drop,' 'a little' &c. has to be understood, there may perhaps be a drop of ghee.

अपिगीर्ण *a.* 1 Praised, celebrated. 2 Told, described.

अपिच्छिल *a.* 1 Not muddy, clear, free from sediment. 2 Deep.

अपितृक *a.* 1 Fatherless. 2 Not ancestral or paternal, not inherited; (अपितृक also in this sense).

अपिपुत्र *a.* Not ancestral.

अपिधान-पिधान 1 Covering, concealing. 2 A cover, lid, covering (fig. also).

अपिधिः *f.* Concealment.

अपिपत्र *a.* Sharing in the same religious acts or other works; connected by blood.

अपिहित-पिहित *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed, covered, concealed (fig. also); बाष्पापिहित covered, with tears. 2 Not concealed, plain, clear; अर्थो निपुमपिहितः पिहितश्च किञ्चित् सत्यं चकास्ति मरहद्वृषस्तनामः Subhāsh.

अपीतिः *f.* 1 Entering into, approaching. 2 Dissolution, destruction, loss. 3 Destruction of the world (पलय); अपीतो तद्दृष्टं प्रसंगादसमञ्जसं Br. Sutra.

अपीनसः Dryness of the nose, cold (in the head).

अपुंस्का *f.* A woman without a husband; नापुंस्कासीति नै नतिः Bk. 5. 70.

अपुत्र Not a son. —*a.* —*सुत्रक* *a.* (निपातः) Having no son or heir

अपुत्रिका The daughter of a sonless

father, who herself has no male child; one who is not appointed by her father to beget male issue for him on failure of a son; cf. अकृता.

अपुनर् *ind.* Not again, once for all, for ever. —*COMP.* —*अन्वय* *a.* not returning; dead. —*आदानं* not taking back or again. —*आवृत्तिः* *f.* 'non-return', final beatitude. —*माप्य* *a.* irrecoverable. —*भवः* 1 not being born again (of diseases also). —*2* final beatitude.

अपुष्ट *a.* 1 Not nourished or fed, lean, not fat. 2 Not loud or violent, soft, low (as sound). 3 (In Rhet.) Not feeding or assisting (the meaning), irrelevant (सुखानुपकारि), regarded as one of the *arthadoshas* (faults of the sense or meaning); as in the instance given under S. D. 576 विलोप्य विततं ध्यासि विधुं मुच रणे शिवे, the adjective वितत 'expanded,' as applied to the sky, does not in any way help the cessation of anger, and is, therefore, irrelevant.

अपूपः A small round cake of flour, meal &c. (Mar. बड़ा, चाखा, अरसा &c.), thicker than ordinary cakes and mixed with sugar and spices.

अपूपीय, अपूप्य *a.* Belonging to, intended for, अपूप. —*त्वं* Flour, meal.

अपूरणी The silk-cotton tree (शालमूली) (Mar. सावरी).

अपूर्ण *a.* Not full or completed, incomplete, imperfect; अपूर्णमेकं सतं कृतं R. 3. 88; अपूर्ण एव पंचरात्रे द्वादश M. 3.

अपूर्वं *a.* 1 Not preceded, not having existed before, quite new; 'ई नाटकं S. 1. 2. Strange, extraordinary, wonderful; अपूर्वो दृश्यते बह्विः कामिन्याः स्तनमंडलः । दूतो दहतीवायं हृदि लग्नस्तु शीतलः ॥ S. Til. 17; singular, unexampled, unprecedented; अपूर्वकर्मचोदालमपि सुखं विमुच नां U. 1. 46 committing an unparalleled atrocity. 3 Unknown. 4 Not first. —*ई* 1 The remote consequence of an act (as the acquisition of heaven which is the result of good deeds). 2 Virtue and vice as the eventual cause of future happiness or misery. —*ई*: The supreme soul. —*COMP.* —*पतिः* *f.* one who has had no husband before, a virgin. —*विधिः* an authoritative direction or injunction which is quite new.

अपुष्य *ind.* Not separately, together with, collectively.

अपेक्षा-क्षण 1 Expectation, hope, desire. 2 Need, requirement, necessity; oft. in comp.; स्फुलिगावस्थया बह्विरेषापेक्ष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15 awaiting kindling. 3 Consideration, reference, regard, with the obj. n loc case more usually in comp. the instr. and sometimes loc. of this word (अपेक्षया, अपेक्षया) fre-

quently occur in comp. meaning 'with reference to', 'out of regard for', 'for the sake of'; नियमपेक्षया R. 1. 94. प्रथम-सुकृतापेक्षया Me. 17; अत्र व्यंग्यं गुणीयुतं तदपेक्षया वाच्यस्त्वेन चमत्कारिकत्वात् K. P. 1 as compared with it. 4 Connection, relation. 5 Care, attention, heed; देशापेक्षास्तथा दूयं यातादायांशुरीकं Bk. 7. 49. 6 Respect, deference. 7 (In gram.) —*आकांक्षा* *q. v.*

अपेक्ष्य, —*क्षित्त्य*, —*क्षणीय* *pot. p.* To be desired, wanted, hoped for, expected, considered &c.; desirable.

अपेक्षित *p. p.* Looked for, expected, wanted, required; considered &c. —*त्वं* Desire, wish; regard, reference.

अपेत *p. p.* 1 Gone away, disappeared, अपेतमुद्धाभिनिवेशोऽन्यः Si. 3. 1. 2 Departing or deviating from, contrary (with abl.); अर्थादपेतं अर्थ्यं Sk. 3 Free from, deprived of (with abl. or in comp.), सुखापेतः Sk.; उद्वहद्वयव्यां तामवद्यापेतः R. 7. 70, faultless.

अपेहि (Imper. 2nd sing.) Used as the first member of some compounds (belonging to the class मधुर-व्यंतकादि); किरा, द्वितीया, स्वाग्ना &c. where it has the sense of 'excluding', 'expelling', 'refusing admission to', e. g. वाणिजाः a ceremony where merchants are excluded; so द्वितीया &c.

अपेगंडः *a.* 1 Having a limb too many or too few (redundant or deficient) 2 Not under 16 years of age; Ms. 8. 148. 3 A child or infant. 4 Very timid. 5 Wrinkled.

अपोह *a.* Removed from (with abl.); कल्पनापोहः—कल्पनायाः अपोहः; see वृह् with अप.

अपोहः 1 Removing, driving away, healing &c. 2 Removal of doubt by the exercise of the reasoning faculty. 3 Reasoning, arguing. 4 Negative reasoning (opp. ऊह) (अपरतर्कनिरासाय कृतो विपरितस्तर्कः), स्वयद्ब्रह्मागोशसमर्थः Mbh, ऊहापोहमिं सरोजनयना गयद्विधवेतरां Bv. 2. 74; hence ऊहापोहः—complete discussion of a question. 5 Excluding all things not coming under the category in point; तद्वाच्यपोहो वा शब्दार्थः (where Mahesvara paraphrases अपोह by अतद्वाच्य-वृत्ति इ. e. तद्विज्ञानागः)

अपोहन् 1 Removal &c. —*अपोह* above 2 Reasoning faculty; मत्तः सृष्टिज्ञाननय-हन् च Bg. 15. 15.

अपोह्य, अपोहनीय *pot. p.* To be removed, taken away, expiated (as sin); to be established by reason.

अपौरुष-पौरुषेय *a.* 1 Unmanly, cowardly, timid. 2 Superhuman, not of the authorship of man, of divine origin; अपौरुषेया वेदाः; अपौरुषेयप्रतिष्ठः सुवर्ण-विदुरिवाख्यायते Māl. 9 not set up by (the hand of) man. —*चं*, —*षेय* 1 Co-wardice 2 Superhuman power

अपौर्यामा —*मत्त* *m* N of a sacrifice and of a verse of the Sāma Veda

closing that rite; the last or 7th part of the Jyotishtoma sacrifice.

अप्ययः 1 Approaching, meeting. 2 Pouring out (of rivers). 3 Entrance into, vanishing, disappearance; absorption, dissolution into oneself. 4 Destruction.

अपकरणं Not the main or principal topic, incidental or irrelevant matter.

अपकाश *a.* 1 Not shining or bright, dark, wanting in brightness (fig. also) प्रकाशश्चापकाशश्च लोकलोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68. 2 Self-illuminated. 3 Hidden, secret. —ई, —हो *ind.* In secret, secretly.

अपकृत *a.* 1 Not principal or chief, incidental. 2 Not to the point, irrelevant; see प्रकृत, प्रस्तुत; अपकृतं अनुत्थां to beat about the bush, not to come to the point. —हं (In Rhet.) उपमान *s. e.* the standard of comparison (opp. प्रकृत of उपमेय).

अपगम *a.* Going too fast to be followed by others.

अपगल्भ *a.* Not bold, bashful, modest (opp. धृष्ट); धृष्टः पार्श्वे वसति नियतं दूरतश्चापगल्भः H. 2. 26.

अपमृग *a.* Perplexed, confounded.

अपमृज *a.* 1 Without progeny, childless. 2 Unborn. 3 Unpeopled.

अपमृज्ज, अपमृजा *a.* Childless, having no issue or progeny; अतीतायामपमृजसि कामवास्तद्वापुस्तु Y. 2. 144. —ता A woman who has borne no child, a barren woman.

अप्रतिकर्मन् *a.* 1 Of unequalled deeds or achievements. 2 Irresistible.

अप्रति (ती) कार *a.* Irremediable, helpless.

अप्रतिघ *a.* 1 Not to be vanquished, invincible. 2 Not to be warded or kept off. 3 Not angry.

अप्रतिद्वन्द्व *a.* 1 Having no adversary in battle, irresistible. 2 Unsurpassed, unrivalled.

अप्रतिपक्ष *a.* 1 Without a rival or opponent. 2 Unlike.

अप्रतिपत्ति *f.* 1 Non-performance, non-acceptance. 2 Neglect, disregard. 3 Want of understanding. 4 Absence of determination, confusion, perplexity; विह्वल &c K. 159; (अप्रतिपत्तिर्जडा स्यादिशानिष्टदर्शनश्चातिभिः); चित्ताव्यवसज्ज K. 240. 5 (Hence) absence of mind or ready wit (स्मृत्यभावः); उत्तरस्याप्रतिपत्तिरतिभा Gaunt. S.

अप्रतिषेध *a.* 1 Unimpeded, unobstructed. 2 Undisputed; (in law) got by birth without any obstruction, not collateral (as inheritance).

अप्रतिमल *a.* Of irresistible might, of unequalled power.

अप्रतिभ *a.* 1 Modest, bashful. 2 Not ready-witted, dull.

अप्रतिभट *a.* Unrivalled.—टः An unrivalled warrior

अप्रतिम *a.* Incomparable, matchless, unrivalled; so अप्रतिमान्.

अप्रतिरथ *a.* or—थः (A hero) who has no प्रतिरथ or rival warrior, a matchless or unrivalled warrior; शीघ्रंतिप्रतिरथं तनयं विवेक्ष्य S. 4. 19, S. 7, 7. 33.

अप्रतिरथ *a.* Uncontested, undisputed; वषट्शताधिकमोगः संततोऽप्रतिरथः स्वत्वं गमयति Mit.

अप्रतिरूप *a.* 1 Not corresponding with, unfit. 2 Of unequalled form. 3 Incomparable.

अप्रतिवीर्य *a.* Of incomparable prowess.

अप्रतिशासन *a.* Having no rival ruler, subject to one rule; R. 8. 27.

अप्रतिष्ठ *a.* 1 Not stable or firmly fixed, not made permanent. 2 Unprofitable, useless. 3 Disreputable.

अप्रतिष्ठानं Instability, want of solidity or firmness (fig. also); तर्कप्रतिष्ठानाद्यन्यथाबुद्धेयं S. B.

अप्रतिहत *a.* 1 Not obstructed or impeded, irresistible; अस्मद्गृहे गतिः Pt. 1; क्षुभतामप्रतिहतप्रसन्नार्थस्य कोपज्योतिः Ve. 1; शक्ति of irresistible power. 2 Unimpaired, unmarred, unaffected; सा बुद्धिरप्रतिहिता Bh. 2. 40; Pt. 5. 26; so चित्मन्सू. 3. Not disappointed. —Comp. —नेत्र *a.* of unimpaired eyes.

अप्रतीत *a.* 1 Not pleased or delighted. 2 (In rhet.) Not understood or clearly intelligible (as a word), one of the defects of a word (शब्ददोषः); a word is said to be अप्रतीत if it be used in a sense which it has in particular classes of works only (and not general or popular use). See K. P. 7.

अप्रप्ता A girl, one not given away in marriage.

अप्रत्यक्ष *a.* 1 Invisible, imperceptible. 2 Unknown. 3 Absent.

अप्रत्यक्ष *a.* 1 Diffident, distrustful (with loc.); बलवदपि शिक्षितात्मातन्मन्यप्रत्यक्षं चेतः S. 1. 2. 2 Having no knowledge. 3 (In gram.) Having no affix. —यः 1 Diffidence, distrust, disbelief; क्षेत्रप्रत्यक्षानां Pt. 1. 191. 2 Not being understood. 3 Not an affix; अर्थवद्वातुरत्ययः प्रातिपदिकं P. 1. 2. 45.

अप्रदक्षिणं *ind.* From the left to the right.

अप्रधान *a.* Subordinate, secondary, inferior; आवां तावदप्रधानौ H. 2. —नं (तात्त्वं) 1 Subordinate or secondary state, inferiority. 2 A secondary or subordinate act. (The word अप्रधान usually occurs in the neuter gender either by itself or as last member of comp.).

अप्रधृष्य *a.* Unconquerable, invincible; यदाश्रीर्षं भीष्ममत्वंतस्मिन् हतं पार्श्वेनाहवेष्मप्रधृष्यं Mb.; M. 5. 17.

अप्रशु *a.* 1 Wanting power not powerful 2 Having no power or con-

trol over, unable, incompetent; with gen. or loc.

अप्रमत्त *a.* Not careless, careful, attentive, vigilant.

अप्रमद *a.* Devoid of festivities, sad, joyless; Bk. 10. 9.

अप्रमा Incorrect knowledge (opp. प्रमा q. v.).

अप्रमाण *a.* 1 Unlimited, immeasurable. 2 Unauthorized. 3 Not regarded as an authority, not trustworthy, S. 5. 25. —णं 1 That which cannot be taken as authority in actions; ई, *e* a rule, direction &c. which cannot be accepted as obligatory. 2 Irrelevancy.

अप्रमाद *a.* Careful, vigilant. —दः Care, attention, vigilance.

अप्रमेय *a.* 1 Immeasurable, unbounded, boundless. 2 That which cannot be properly ascertained, understood &c.; inscrutable; अचिन्त्यस्याप्रमेयस्य कार्य-तत्त्वार्थविलस्युः Ms. 1. 3. —यं Brahma.

अप्रयाणिः *f.* Not going or progressing (used only in uttering imprecations); अप्रयाणिस्ते शठ इत्याह Sk. mayest thou not move onward or progress See अजीवनि.

अप्रयुक्त *a.* 1 Not used or employed, not applied. 2 Wrongly used, as a word. 3 (In Rhet.) Rare, unusual (as a word when used in a particular sense or gender though that sense or gender be sanctioned by lexicographers); *a. g.* तथा मन्ये देवतास्य पिशाचो राक्षसोऽथवा K. P. 7 where mas. gender of देवत, though sanctioned (by Amara), is not used by poets, and is, therefore, अप्रयुक्त.

अप्रवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Not engaging in action or proceeding, not taking place 2 Inertia, inactivity, absence of incentive or stimulus.

अप्रसंगः 1 Want of attachment. 2 Want of connection. 3 Inopportune time or occasion; अप्रसंगमिधाने च श्रोतुं श्रद्धा न जायते।

अप्रसिद्ध *a.* 1. Unknown, insignificant, Ku. 3. 19. 2 Unusual, uncommon.

अप्रस्ताविक *a.* (की *f.*) Not belonging to the subject-matter, irrelevant (=अप्रस्ताविक q. v.)

अप्रस्तुत *a.* 1 Unsuitable to the time or subject, not to the point, irrelevant. 2 Absurd, nonsensical. 3 Accidental or extraneous. —Comp. —प्रज्ञासा a figure of speech which, by describing the अप्रस्तुत (what is not the subject-matter) conveys a reference to the प्रस्तुत or subject-matter; अप्रस्तुत-प्रज्ञासा सा या सैव प्रस्तुताश्रया K. P. 10. It is of 5 kinds :—कार्ये विहिते सामान्ये विशिष्टे प्रस्तुते सति। तदन्यस्य वचस्तुल्ये तुल्यस्येति च ऐवम् *a* when the subject-matter is viewed (*a*) as an effect informs

tion of which is conveyed by stating the cause; (b) when viewed as a cause by stating the effect; (c) when viewed as a general assertion by stating a particular instance; (d) when viewed as a particular instance by stating a general assertion; and (e) when viewed as similar by stating what is similar to it, see K. P. 10; and S. D. 706 for examples.

अप्रहृत *a.* 1 Unhurt. 2 Waste, unploughed. 3 New and unbleached (as cloth).

अपाकरणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Not belonging to the subject-matter; अपाकरणिकस्याभिधानेन प्राकरणिकस्याक्षिपोऽप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा K. P. 10.

अप्राकृत *a.* 1 Not vulgar. 2 Not original. 3 Not ordinary, extraordinary. 4 Special.

अप्राप्त *a.* Secondary, subordinate; inferior.

अप्राप्त *a.* 1 Not obtained or got; अप्राप्तोऽस्तु या प्राप्तिः सैव संयोग इति: Bhāṣhā P. 2 Not arrived or come. 3 Not authorised or following, as a rule. 4 Not come to or reached. —**अवसर**. —**काल** *a.* inopportune, ill-timed, unseasonable; °लं वचनं बृहस्पतिरपि रुद्रन् । लभते बुद्धयश्चाननमनानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63 —**यौवन** *a.* not arrived at puberty. —**व्यवहार**, **वयस्क** *a.* (in law) under age, not old enough to engage in public business on one's own responsibility, a minor (a boy before he reaches his 16th year); अप्राव्यवहारोऽसौ आयत्तु षोडश-वार्षिकः Dakṣha.

अप्राप्तिः *f.* 1 Non-acquisition; तदप्राप्तिमहादुःखविप्रलम्बिता K. P. 4. 2 Not being proved or established by a rule before; विशिख्यंतमप्राप्तौ निवमः पाक्षिके सति Mim. 3 Not taking place or occurring.

अप्रामाणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Unauthoritative, unwarranted; इदं वचनमप्रामाणिकं. 2 Untrustworthy, unreliable.

अप्रिय *a.* 1 Disliked, disagreeable, offensive; अप्रियस्य च पथस्य वक्ता ओता च दुर्लभः Rām.; Ms. 4. 138. 2 Unkind, unfriendly. —**यः** A foe, an enemy. —**यः** An unfriendly or offensive act; पाणि-याहस्य सार्धं स्त्री नाचरेत्किंचिदपि Ms. 5. 156 —**COMP.** —**कर**, —**कारिन्**, —**कारक** *a.* unfriendly, ill-disposed. —**वद**, (°व) —**वादिन्** *a.* speaking unkind or harsh words; वंशार्थज्यत्रियंवदा Y. 1. 73; माता वस्य गृहे नास्ति भार्यो चाश्रियवादिनी Chān. 44.

अमिती *f.* 1 Dislike, aversion. 2 Enmity.

अमोद *a.* 1 Not arrogant. 2 Timid, gentle, not bold. 3 Not full-grown. —**ह्री** 1 An unmarried girl. 2 A girl very recently married and not arrived at puberty or won anhood

अप्रहृत *a.* Not protracted (as a vowel)

अप्सरसः *f.* (—राः—रा) (for etym. cf. Rām. अप्सु निनयनादेव रसावस्मा-द्वप्रियः । उपेतुर्ननुजश्रेष्ठ तस्मादप्सरसोऽभवन्) A class of female divinities or celestial damsels who reside in the sky and are regarded as the wives of the Gandharvas. They are very fond of bathing, can change their shapes, and are endowed with superhuman power (प्रभाय). They are called स्वर्देव्याः, and are usually described as the servants of Indra. Bāṇa mentions 14 different families of these nymphs (see K. 136). The word is usually said to be in pl. (स्त्रियां बहुवचनसः); but the singular, as also the form अप्सरा, sometimes occur; नियमविद्वकाणि मेनका नाम अप्सराः प्रेषिता S. 1; एकाप्सरः &c. R. 7. 53. —**COMP.** —**सौम्य** *N.* of a sacred pool in which the Apsarasas bathe; probably it is the name of a place; see S. 6. —**पतिः** lord of the Apsarasas, epithet of Indra.

अफल *a.* 1 Unfruitful, fruitless, barren (lit. & fig.); °ला ओषधयः; °लं कार्यं &c. 2 Unproductive, useless, vain; यथा वंदोऽफलः स्त्रीषु यथा गौर्गवि चाफला । यथा यदोऽफलं दानं तथा विप्रोऽनुचोऽफलः Ms. 2-18. 3 Deprived of virility, emasculated; अफलोऽहं कृतस्तेन कोषात्ता च निराकृता Rām. —**COMP.** —**आकांक्षिन्**, —**प्रेक्षु** *a.* one who desires no reward (for his labours), disinterested; अफला-कांक्षिमिर्भूतः क्रियते ब्रह्मादिभिः Mb.

अफेन *a.* Frothless, without scum or foam. —**नै** Opium.

अवच्छिन्न *a.* 1 At liberty, not bound or restrained. 2 Unmeaning, nonsensical, absurd, contradictory; *c. g.* याचज्जीवमहं मौनी ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता । माता तु मम वंश्यासीदुत्तमश्च पितमहः ॥ (contradictory); जगद्भवः कंबलपादुकाभ्यां द्वारि स्थितो गायति मंगलानि । Rāyamukuta on Ak. —**COMP.** —**मुख** *a.* foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous.

अवंधुः, —**बांधव** *a.* Friendless, lonely.

अवल *a.* 1 Weak, feeble. 2 Unprotected. —**ला** A woman (as belonging to the weaker sex); दूरे हि ते कविवरा विपरीतबोधा ये नित्यमाहुरवला इति कामिनीनाम् । यामिर्विलोलतलपारकदंष्ट्रपतिः शक्रादयोपि विजिता-स्त्वबलाः कथं ताः ॥ Bh. 1. 11; °जनः a woman. —**लं** Weakness, want of strength: see बलाबलं also.

अवाध *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unobstructed. 2 Free from pain. —**घः** 1 Non-obstruction. 2 Non-refutation.

अवाल *a.* 1 Not childish, youthful. 2 Not young, full (as the moon.)

अवाह्य *a.* 1 Not exterior, internal. 2 (fig.) Familiar or conversant with.

अविधनः The submarine fire (that feeds on the waters of the ocean).

अविधनं बहिर्गम्यो निमति R 13 4

अवृद्ध *a.* Foolish, unwise अपवाद Sān S

अबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Want of understanding. 2 Ignorance, stupidity. —**COMP.** —**पूर्व-पूर्वक** *a.* not wanton or intentional. (—वै, —वैक) *adv.* unconsciously or ignorantly.

अबुध-बुध *a.* Foolish, stupid. —**m.** A fool —*f.* (असु) Ignorance, want of intellect.

अनोध *a.* Ignorant, foolish, stupid. —**घः** 1 Ignorance, stupidity, want of understanding; °वैपहतान्वाये Bh 3. 2; निसर्गदुर्बोध्यवैपद्मकाः ह्यभूपतीनां चरितं ह जेतवः Ki. 1. 6. 2 Not knowing or being aware of. —**COMP.** —**गम्य** *a.* incomprehensible, inconceivable.

अब्ज *a.* Born in or produced from water. —**जं** 1 A lotus. 2 One thousand millions —**COMP.** —**कविका** the seedvessel of a lotus. —**जः**, —**भवः**, —**भूः**, —**योनिः** epithets of Brahmā —**बांधवः** 'a friend of lotuses,' the sun. —**वाहनः** epithet of Siva.

अब्जा A pearl-oyster. **अब्जिनी** 1 A collection of lotuses 2 A place full of lotuses. 3 A lotus plant. —**COMP.** —**पतिः** the sun.

अब्दः 1 A cloud. 2 A year (in this sense *n.* also). 3 *N.* of a mountain —**COMP.** —**अर्ध** half a year. —**वाहनः** *N.* of Siva. —**शत** a century. —**सारः** a kind of camphor.

अब्धिः 1 The ocean, receptacle of water; (fig. also), दुःखं, कार्यं, ज्ञानं &c.; store or reservoir of anything. 2 A pond, lake. 3 (In Math.) A symbolical expression for the number 7; sometimes for 4. —**COMP.** —**अग्नि** the submarine fire. —**कफः**, —**फेनः** froth, foam. —**जः** 1 the moon. —**2** conch (—**जा**) 1 spirituous liquor (produced from the ocean). —**2** the Goddess Lakshmi. —**द्वीप** the earth. —**नगरी** *N.* of Dwārakā, the capital of Krishna —**नवनीतकः** the moon. —**नंदुकी** the pearl-oyster. —**शयनः** *N.* of Vishnu. —**सारः** a gem.

अब्रह्मचर्य *a.* Unchaste. —**वै-वैक** 1 Unchastity. 2 Sexual union.

अब्रह्मण्य *a.* 1 Not fit for a Brāhmaṇa; अब्रह्मण्यमवर्णं स्यात् वक्ष्ये व्रह्मणे हितम् Halāy. 2 Inimical to Brāhmaṇas —**यं** An act not befitting a Brāhmaṇa, an unbrahmanical act. In dramas usually found as an exclamation uttered by a Brāhmaṇa in the sense of 'to the rescue', 'help', 'help', 'a horrible or disgraceful deed has been committed'; अथैतत् योगसदस्यं व्या-दिना कर्तितं पुरः । अब्रह्मण्यननुक्रांतजीवो योग-स्थितो द्विजः Bri. Kath.

अब्रह्मन् *a.* Separated from or devoid of Brāhmaṇas; नाब्रह्म क्षत्रदुष्टोति Ms. 9 322.

अभक्ति *f.* 1 Want of devotion or attachment 2 Unbelief incredulity *a.* 1 Not to be eaten 2 Pro-

hibited from eating. —**द्व** A prohibited article of food.

अभय *a.* Unfortunate, ill-fated.

अभय *a.* Inauspicious, bad, wicked. —**द्व** 1 Evil, sin, wickedness. 2 Sorrow.

अभय *a.* Free from fear, secure, safe; वैराग्यवैश्यामयं Bh. 3. 35. —**द्व** 1 Absence or removal of fear. 2 Security safety, protection from fear or danger; मया तस्याभयं दत्तं Pt. 1. —**Comp.** —**कृत** *a.* 1 not terrific, mild. —2 giving assurance or safety. —**हिदिमः** 1 proclamation of assurance or safety. —2 a military or war-drum. —**द्व** —**दायित्व** —**पद** *a.* giving a guarantee or promise of safety. —**वक्षिणा**, —**दानं**, —**पदानं** giving a promise, assurance, or guarantee of safety or protection (from danger); सर्वत्रदानेन भयप्रदानं (प्रदानं) Pt. 1. 290. —**पत्रं** a written document or paper granting assurance of safety; cf. the modern 'safe-conduct'. —**याचना** asking for protection. —**वचनं**, —**वाच** *f.* an assurance or promise of safety.

अभयकर-कृत *a.* 1 Not dreadful. 2 Causing security.

अभयः 1 Non-existence; मत्त एव भवाभवे Mb. 2 Absolution, final beatitude; प्राप्नुमभवमभिव्यक्तिं वा Ki. 12. 30, 18. 27. 3 End or destruction; मयाय सर्वभूतानामभयश्च रक्षता Rām.

अभयः 1 Not to be. 2 Improper, inauspicious. 3 Unfortunate, luckless; उपगतमवधिरक्ष्यभयाः Ki. 10. 51.

अभाग *a.* 1 Without a share (of inheritance). 2 Undivided.

अभावः 1 Not being or existing, non-existence; नतो भावोऽभावः Mk. 1 has disappeared. 2 Absence, want, failure; सर्वयाम्यभावे तु ब्राह्मणा रिक्थभाविनः Ms. 9. 188; mostly in comp.; सर्वभावे ह्येवम् 189 failing all. 3 Annihilation death, destruction, non-entity; नामाव उपलब्धः S. B. 4 (In phil.) Privation, non-existence, nullity or negation, supposed to be the seventh category or पदार्थ in the system of Kanāda. It is of two principal kinds संज्ञाभाव and व्योपन्यासाभाव; the first comprising three varieties प्रागभाव, प्रवृत्ताभाव and अस्त्यताभाव.

अभावना 1 Absence of judgment or right discernment. 2 Absence of religious meditation.

अभावित *a.* Not told. —**Comp.** —**दुस्कः** a word which cannot become masculine or neuter, i. e. always feminine.

अभि *ind.* 1 (as a prefix to verbs and nouns) It means (a) 'to', 'towards', 'in the direction of'; अभिगम्य go towards, अभिगम्य, अभिनं, अभिनं &c. (b) 'for', 'against', 'लघु' पद &c.; (c) 'on', 'upon', 'सिन्धु' to sprinkle on &c.; (d) 'over', 'above', 'across' —**द्व** to overpower 'तत्' (e) 'greatly' excessively कर् 2 (As

a prefix to nouns not derived from verbs, and to adjectives). It expresses (a) intensity or superiority; 'अभि' 'supreme duty'; 'तत्र' 'very red'; 'नव' 'very new'; (b) 'towards', 'in the direction of', forming adv. compounds; 'अभि', 'सुखं', 'दृष्टि' &c. 3 (As a preposition with acc.) (a) To, towards, in the direction of, against; (with acc. or in comp. in this sense; अस्थिति or अभिमति शूलमाः पतति; वृष्टमभि द्योते विद्युत् Sk. (b) Near, before, in front or presence of (c) On, upon, with regard or reference to; साधुव्यवहारं मातरमभि Sk. (d) Severally, one after another (in a distributive sense); वृष्टं वृष्टमभिसिंचति Sk.

अभि (भी) क *a.* Lustful, libidinous, voluptuous; सोपिकारमभिकः कुलोचितं काश्चन स्वयमवर्तयत्समाः R. 19. 4; अपि सिंचेः कृद्वाभौ त्वं दूयं मयसि योजमिकः Bk. 8. 92.

अभिकांक्षा Wish, desire, longing.

अभिकांक्षि *a.* Longing, wishing.

अभिकाम *a.* Affectionate, loving, desirous, wishing for, lustful, with the object of love in acc. or in comp.; याचे कामभिकामाह Mb. —**मः** 1 Affection, love. 2 Wish, desire.

अभिक्रमः 1 Beginning, attempting, an undertaking; नेहाभिक्रमनाशोस्ति तस्यवायो न विद्यते Bg. 2. 4. 2 A determined attack or onset, assault, onslaught. 3 Ascending, mounting.

अभिक्रमणं, —**क्रांतिः** *f.* Approaching, attacking &c. —**अभिक्रम** above.

अभिक्रोशः 1 Calling out, crying. 2 Reviling, censure.

अभिक्रोशकः One who calls out; a reviler, calumniator.

अभिरूपा 1 Splendour, beauty, lustre; कान्याभिरूपा तयोरासीद् व्रजतोः सुद्वेवयोः R. 1. 46. सूर्यापि न खलु कमलं पुष्पति स्वाभिरूपा Me. 80; Ku. 1. 43; 7. 18. 2 Telling, declaring. 3 Calling, addressing. 4 A name, appellation. 5 A word, synonym. 6 Fame, glory; notoriety (in a bad sense) greatness (माहात्म्यं). —**अभिरूपानं** Fame, glory.

अभिगम्य, —**गमनं** 1 (a) Approaching, going or coming to, visit, arrival; तवाहंता नाभिगमेन त्वं R. 5. 11, 17. 72; ज्येष्ठामिगमनाद्वर्षे तेनाप्यभिगमिता 12. 35. 2 Sexual intercourse (with a man or woman); परद्वाराभिगमनं K. 147; प्रसह्य दास्यसिमे Y. 2. 291.

अभिगम्य *pot. p.* 1 To be approached, visited or sought; Ku. 6. 56. 2 Accessible, inviting; भीमकान्तैर्नृपकुलैः... अघृष्यन्नाभिगम्यश्च R. 1. 16.

अभिगर्जनं, **अभिगर्जितं** A wild, or ferocious roar; up-roar.

अभिगमिन् *a.* Approaching, having intercourse with.

अभिगृहि *f.* Guarding, protecting

अभिगोप्य *m.* Protector guardian.

अभिग्रहः 1 Seizing, robbing, plundering. 2 Attack, assault. 3 Challenge. 4 Complaint. 5 Authority; weight. **अभिग्रहणं** Robbing, siezing. **अभिग्रहणं** 1 Rubbing, friction. 2 Possession by an evil spirit.

अभिघातः 1 Striking, beating, smiting; attack; तदाभिघातादिनं लघुके Ku. 7. 49. 2 Extirpation, complete destruction or removal; दुःखत्रयनाभिघातादिजिज्ञासाः तदाभिघातके हेतोः Sān. K. 1. —**त** A harsh pronunciation caused by the neglect of *Sandhi* rules.

अभिघातक *a.* (तिका *f.*) Repelling, warding off.

अभिघातिन *m.* An enemy.

अभिघारः 1 Ghee or clarified butter 2 Dropping down ghee upon offerings at sacrifices; प्रणीतवृषदाज्याभिघारवोरस्तनूनात् Mv. 3.

अभिघारणं Act of sprinkling (with ghee).

अभिचरः A follower, servant.

अभिचरणं Enchanting, exorcising, employment of spells for malevolent purposes (such as ह्येनयग).

अभिचारः 1 Exorcising, enchanting, employment of magical spells for malevolent purposes, magic itself 2 Killing. —**Comp.** —**ज्वरः** a fever caused by magical spells. —**संज्ञः** a magical formula, an incantation or formula for working a charm; Si. 7. 58. —**यज्ञः**, —**होमः** a sacrifice made for magical purposes.

अभिचारकः, —**चारिन्** (रिक्ती, रिणी *f.*) *a.* Conjuring, enchanting, —**कः**, —**रि** A conjurer, magician.

अभिजनः 1 (a) A family, race, lineage. (b) Birth, extraction, descent. 2 High or noble descent, noble birth or family; सुतं तन्माहात्म्यं यदाभिजनतो यच्च गुणतः Māl. 2. 13; शीलं शैलतटास्तत्त्वभिजनः संदक्षतां वह्निना Bh. 2. 39. 3 Native country, mother land, ancestral abode (opp. निवास); यच्च पूर्वकविनं सोऽभिजनः Sk. 4 Fame, celebrity. 5 The head or ornament of family. 6 Attendants, retinue (परिजन *q. v.*)

अभिजनवत् *a.* Of noble descent, nobly born; 'नतो भर्तुः श्लाघ्ये स्थिता गृहिणी पदे S. 4. 18.

अभिजयः Conquest; complete victory.

अभिजात *p. p.* 1 (a) Born to or for, Bg. 16. 3, 5. (b) Produced all around. (c) Born in consequence of. 2 Born, produced. 3 Noble, nobly or well born, of noble descent; जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन स्त्रः सौर्यता कुशः R. 17. 4; courteous, polite; अभिजातं खल्वस्य वचनं V. 1. 4 Fit, proper, worthy. 5 Sweet, agreeable, प्रजल्पितायानभिजातवचि Ku. 1. 45. 6 Handsome, beautiful. 7 Learned, wise —**distinguished** —**सकीर्ण** नामिजादेः यत्पदुदेः संस्कृत (उदेत्)

अभिजातिः *f.* Noble birth.

अभिजिघ्र्ण Touching the head with the nose (as a sign of affection &c.)
अभिजित् *m.* 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 N. of one of the lunar mansions.

अभिज्ञ *a.* 1 Knowing, aware of, one who understands or is acquainted with experiencing or having had experience of (with gen. or loc. or in comp.); यद्वा कौशलमिन्द्रमुदने तत्राप्यभिज्ञो जनः U. 5. 35, अभिज्ञाच्छेदपातानं क्रियते नन्दमुखाः Ku. 2. 41, Me. 16; R. 7. 64; अभिज्ञे भवान्स्वार्थं 1. 2. Skilled in, skilful, clever.
—ज्ञा 1 Recognition. 2 Remembrance, recognition.

अभिज्ञानं 1 Recognition; तदभिज्ञानहेतोर्हि दत्तं तेन महात्मना Rām. 2 Remembrance, recollection. 3 (a) A sign or token of recognition (person or thing); वत्स गगित्वस्मिन् मालम्भिज्ञानं च धारयामि Māl. 9, Bk. 8. 118, 124; so 'शकुन्तले'. 4 The dark portion in the disc of the moon.
—COMP.—आभरणं a recognition-ornament, a token-ring S. 4.

अभितक्ष *ind.* (Used as an adverb or preposition with acc.) 1 Near to, to, towards; अभितस्तं पृथग्वदुः स्नेहेन परितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. 2 (a) Near, hard by, in the proximity of; ततो राजाब्रवीद्वाक्यं सुमंत्रमभितः स्थितं Rām. (b) Before, in the presence of; तन्वन्तमिन्द्रमभितो हरुमंशुजालं Ki. 2. 59. 3 Opposite to, facing, in front of; Ki. 6. 1, 5, 14. 4 On both sides; वृडावुचितकंपयमभितस्तुग्रीवयं पृष्ठतः U. 4. 20; Bk. 9. 137. 5 Before and after. 6 On all sides, round, round about (with acc. or gen.); परितजेन यथाव्यापारं राजानमभितः स्थितः M. 1. 7 Entirely, completely, throughout. 8 Quickly.

अभितापः Extreme heat, whether of body or mind; agitation, affliction, great distress or pain; Si. 9. 1; Ki. 9. 4; बलवाद्युर्ध्वं मनसोभितापः V. 3.

अभिताम्र *a.* Very red, dark-red; R. 15. 49.

अभिदक्षिणं *ind.* To or towards the right (=प्रदक्षिणं q. v.).

अभिद्वः, -वर्ण An attack.

अभिद्वोहः 1 Injuring, plotting against, harm, cruelty. 2 Abuse; censure.

अभिद्वर्षणं 1 Possession by evil spirits, demons &c. 2 Oppressing.

अभिधा 1 A name, an appellation; oft. in comp.; कुलमवसंतायभिधः S. D. 2 A word, sound. 3 The literal power or sense of a word, denotation. one of the three powers of a word; शाब्दार्थोऽभिधवा बोध्यः S. D. 2 (अभिधा conveys to the understanding the meaning which belongs to the word by common consent or convention (संज्ञेत) (which primarily made it a word at all); स मुखोऽर्थस्त्वमुख्यो यो व्यापरोऽव्यापिभ्योच्यते K. P. 2 —COMP—
—अंसिम् *a* long one's name —सुल

a. founded on a word's denotation or literal meaning.

अभिधानं 1 Telling, speaking, naming, denotation; एतावतानर्थानामिदमभिधानं Nir. 2 Predication, assertion; See P. II. 3. 2. Sk. 3 A name, appellation, designation; अभिधानं तु पश्चादस्याहमश्रोषं K. 32; तथाभिधानाद् व्यथते नताननः Ki. 1. 24; (at the end of comp.) called, named; अणभिधानाद् बंधनात् R. 3. 20. 4 Speech, discourse. 5 A dictionary, vocabulary (of words), lexicon (in these last 2 senses said to be also *m.*). —COMP.—कोशः, -माला a dictionary.

अभिधायक (यिका *f.*), अभिधायिन् *a.* 1 Naming, expressing, denoting; कर्तुः कुल्याभिधायिनी Ak. denotes, means, has the sense of. 2 Saying, speaking, telling; लक्ष्मीनित्याभिधायिनि त्रियतमे Amaru. 23; वाच्याभिधायी पुरुषः पृष्ठमांसाद् उच्यते Trik.

अभिधावनं Assault, pursuit.

अभिधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be named, mentioned, expressed &c. 2 Nameable, (in logic); अभिधेयाः पदार्थाः—च 1 Signification, meaning, sense, import; Ki. 14. 5. 2 A substance. 3 The subject-matter; इहाभिधेयं सप्रयोजनं K. P. 1; इति प्रयोजनाभिधेयसंबन्धः Mugdha. 4 The primary or literal sense of a word (=अभिधा); अभिधेयविनाश्वत्प्रतीतिर्लक्ष्णोच्यते K. P. 2.

अभिधा 1 Coveting another's property. 2 Longing, wish; desire in general; अभिधोपदेशात् Br. Sūt. 3 Desire of taking (in general).

अभिध्यानं 1 Desiring or longing for, coveting; a wish or desire. 2 Meditation, profound thought.

अभिन्दः 1 Rejoicing, joy, delight. 2 Praising, applauding, congratulating. 3 Wish, desire. 4 Encouraging, inciting to action.

अभिन्दन् 1 Rejoicing at, greeting, welcoming. 2 Praising, approving. 3 Wish, desire.

अभिन्दनीय-नद्य *pot. p.* To be rejoiced at, praised, or applauded; कामधेतुर्दभिन्दनीयं S. 5; R. 5. 31.

अभिन्न *a.* Bent, deeply bowed or bent; सनाभिपमस्तबकामिन्नं R. 13. 32.

अभिनयः 1 Acting, gesticulation, any theatrical action (expressive of some sentiment, passion &c. by look, gesture, posture &c.); नृत्याभिनयक्रियाच्युतं Ku. 5. 79; अभिनयान् परिचैतुमि-बोयता R. 9. 33; नर्तकीरुमिनयातिर्लघ्विनीः 19. 14. 2 Dramatic representation, exhibition on the stage; ललितभिनयं तमस्य मतीं मरुतां द्रष्टुमनाः सलोकपालः V. 2. 18. S. D. thus defines and classifies अभिनयः—
भवेदभिनयोऽवस्थाशुकारः स चतुर्विधः। आंगिको वा-
चिकश्चैवमहार्थः सान्तिरुक्तयो ॥ 274, 'acting is the imitation of condition' it is of four kinds (1) gestural conveyed

by bodily actions; (2) vocal, conveyed by words; (3) extraneous, conveyed by dress, ornaments, decoration &c.; (4) internal, conveyed by the manifestation of the internal feelings such as perspiration, thrilling &c.

अभिनव *a.* 1 Quite new or fresh (in all senses); पदं किं दृश्यते अभिनवा S. 3. 8, 5. 1; वा द्यूः K. 2. newly married 2 Very young, not having experience —COMP.—यौवनं, -वयस्क youthful, very young.

अभिनहनं A bandage (over the eyes), a blind.

अभिनियुक्त *a.* Occupied in, busy
अभिनिवृत्त *a.* 1 Left or quitted (by the sun when it sets). 2 One asleep at sunset.

अभिनिर्यणं 1 A march. 2 Invasion, marching against an enemy.

अभिनिर्यष्ट *p. p.* 1 Intent on, engrossed in, applying oneself to. 2 Firmly or steadily fixed, attentive, intent. 3 Endowed with, possessed of; हरभिरभिनिर्यष्टं (गर्भं) लोकपालाद्युगविः R. 2. 75. 4 Determined, resolute. 5 (In a bad sense) Obstinate, perverse.

अभिनिर्यष्टता Resoluteness, determination of purpose; निदाक्षेपापनाणादेरनर्थोऽभिनिर्यष्टता S. D. i. e. adhering to one's purpose, not minding censure, abuse, dishonoured &c.

अभिनिर्युक्तिः *f.* Accomplishment, completion.

अभिनिर्येष्टः 1 Devotion, attachment, intentness, close application, with loc. or in comp.; कदनस्मिन्ने मावाभिनिर्येष्टः V. 3.; अहो निरर्थक्याकारेभ्यमभिनिर्येष्टः K. 120, बलीयान्बल मेऽभिनिर्येष्टः S. 3; असंशयते बलुन्य-
भिनिर्येष्टः Mit. 2 Earnest desire, ardent longing or expectation. 3 Resolution, determination of purpose, perseverance; जनकास्वजायं नितितल्लुभाभिनिर्येष्टांशो R. 14. 43; अनुत्पन्नः शतोपिण Ku. 5. 7. 4 (In Yoga phil.) A sort of ignorance causing fear of death; instinctive clinging to worldly life and bodily enjoyments and the fear that one might be cut off from all of them by death.

अभिनिर्येष्टिन् *a.* 1 Devoted to, adhering or clinging to. 2 Fixing on, directing or turning (the mind) to. 3 Determined, resolute.

अभिनिर्यक्रमणं Going out or forth.

अभिनिर्यटानः A letter of the alphabet.

अभिनिर्यपतनं Sallying, issuing.

अभिनिर्यपत्तिः *f.* Completion, end, accomplishment, fulfilment.

अभिनिर्यहः Denial, concealment.

अभिनीत *p. p.* 1 Brought near, conveyed. 2 Performed, represented dramatically. 3 Highly finished or polished, most excellent. 4 Highly ornamented or decorated. 5 Fit proper suitable (योग्य)

नास्वमित्तुवाचं बुधितिरः Mb. 6 Patient, forgiving, oven-minded. 7 Angry. 8 Kind, friendly.

अभिनीतिः *f.* 1 Gesture, expressive gesticulation. 2 Kindness, friendship, patience; सात्वतुर्वमभिनीतिहेतुकं Ki. 13. 36.

अभिनेतृ *m.* An actor.—त्री An actress.

अभिनेयः, -नेतव्य *pot. p.* To be acted or dramatically represented &c.; इदं तन्नाभिनेयं तद्व्यापारं रूपकं S. D. 273. तस्य (प्रबन्धस्य) एकदेशः अभिनेयार्थः कृतः U. 4. a part of it has been adapted to the stage.

अभिन्न *a.* 1 Not broken or cut. 2. Unaffected. 3 Not changed or altered. 4 Not different from, the same, identical (with abl.); जयन्मिथोभिन्नमभिन्नीच्यत् Prab.

अभिपतनं 1 Approaching. 2 Falling upon, assault, attack. 3 Going forth, departure.

अभिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching, drawing near. 2 Completion.

अभिपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gone or come near, approached, ran towards, gone to (a state &c.) 2 Fled, fugitive, seeking refuge with. 3 Subdued, overpowered, afflicted, seized &c. कालाभिपन्ना सीदति सिक्तासेतवो यथा Rām.; दोषं, कष्टमलं, व्याधं &c. 4 Unfortunate, fallen into difficulties &c. 5 Accepted. 6 Guilty.

अभिपरिप्लुत *a.* Overflowed, filled with, inundated; shaken; शोकेन, नयुना &c.

अभिपूरण Filling, overpowering.

अभिपूर्व *ind.* Successively.

अभिप्रणयनं Consecrating by sacred hymns.

अभिप्रणयः Affection, favour, proposition.

अभिप्रणीत *p. p.* 1 Consecrated; जज्वाल लोकप्रियते स राजा यथाध्वरे वह्निरभिप्रणीतः Bk. 1. 4. 2 Brought.

अभिप्रथनं Spreading or extending over, throwing over.

अभिप्रदक्षिण *ind.* Towards the right.

अभिप्रवर्तनं 1 Advancing up to. 2 Proceeding, acting. 3 Flowing, coming forth, as of sweat.

अभिप्रायः प्रार्थना q. v.

अभिप्रायः 1 Aim, purpose, object, intention; wish, desire; अभिप्रायः न सिध्यति तेनेदं वतते जयत् Pt. 1. 158; साभिप्रायाणि वचंसि Pt. 2 earnest words; भावः कवेरभिप्रायः 2 meaning, sense, import, implied sense, of a word, passage &c., तेषामयमभिप्रायः such is the meaning intended, import (of the passage &c.) 3 Opinion, belief. 4 Relation, reference.

अभिप्रेत *p. p.* 1 Meant, aimed at, intended; designed; अन्तःकरणार्थोऽभिप्रेतः निवेद्यमभिप्रेत Pt 1 2 W shed, deared

यथाभिप्रेतमुद्गीयतां H. 1. 3 Approved, accepted. 4 Dear or agreeable to.

अभिप्रेक्षण Sprinkling upon.

अभिप्लवः 1 Affliction, disturbance. 2 Inundation, overflowing.

अभिप्लुत *p. p.* Overpowered, overwhelmed (lit. and fig.).

अभिप्लुद्धिः *f.* An organ of apprehension a बुद्ध्यादियं or ज्ञानेन्द्रियं (opp. कर्मेन्द्रियं); these are the eye, tongue, ear, nose and skin.

अभिभवः 1 Defeat, subjugation, subjection; स्वर्शादुक्कला इव स्वर्कांतास्तद्वन्ते-जोमिमवाद्भवंति S. 2. 7 when assailed, opposed, overpowered by another energy; अभिभवः कृत एव सपत्नजः R. 9. 4. 2 Being overpowered; जराभिभवविच्छाये K. 346; being attacked or affected, stupefied (by fever &c.) 3 Contempt, disrespect; निरभिभवसाराः परकथाः Bh. 2. 64. 4 Humiliation, mortification (of pride); अस्वयमेकात्मिनश्चेन्माकृतिः Ku. 5. 43. 5 Predominance, rise, spread; अधर्माभिभवार्कणं श्रद्धयति कुलक्षयः Bg. 1. 41; Ki. 2. 37.

अभिभवनं Overpowering, overcoming, being overpowered by &c.

अभिभावनं Making victorious, overpowering.

अभिभवन्, -भाव (हु) क *a.* 1 Overpowering, defeating, conquering. 2 Surpassing, excelling; सर्वतोभिभाविना R. 1. 14; Ki. 11. 6.

अभिभाषणं Addressing; speaking to.

अभिभूतिः *f.* 1 Predominance, prevalence. 2 Conquering, defeat, subjugation; अभिभूतिमयाद्वहतः दुःखमुज्झति न धाम मानिनः Ki. 2. 20. 3 Disrespect, humiliation.

अभिमत *p. p.* 1 Desired, wished, dear, beloved; agreeable, desirable; नास्ति जीवितादन्यदभिमततरादि जगति सर्वजन्तूनां K. 35, 58; अभिमतफलशोभी चारु प्रस्फोर बाहुः Bk. 1. 27. 2 Approved, accepted, admitted; न किल भवतां स्थानं दद्याद्गृहेऽभिमतं ततः U. 3. 32; प्रसिद्धमाहात्म्याभिमतानामपि कपिलकणमुकुटश्रुतीनां S. B. honoured, respected.—तं Wish, desire.—तः A beloved person, lover.

अभिमतस् *a.* Intent on, desirous of, anxious, longing for; भवतोभिमतः समीहते सखः कर्तुमुपेय माननां Si. 16. 2 (where अ also means undaunted).

अभिमेवर्ण 1 Consecrating, making sacred by repetition of special formulas or Mantras; Y. 1. 237. 2 Charming, enchanting. 3 Addressing, inviting; advising.

अभिसरः 1 Killing, destruction, slaughter. 2 War, combat. 3 Treachery in one's own camp. danger from one's own men or party. 4 Binding, confinement; a tie or fetter.

अभिमर्द 1 Rubbing, friction 2 Crushing down ravage, devastation

of a country (by an enemy). 3 War, battle. 4 Spirituous liquor.

अभिमर्दन *a.* Crushing down, oppressing.—नं Crushing, oppression.

अभिमर्शः, -र्शनं, -मर्शः, -र्षणं 1 Touch, contact. 2 Assault, violence, outraging; sexual intercourse; कृताभिमर्शमनुभूयमानः S. 5. 20 carnally touched or embraced, seduced, outraged; पराभिमर्शो न तवास्ति Ku. 5. 43 (Mallī-परवर्षणं), Ms. 8. 352, Y. 2. 284.

अभिमर्शक-र्षक, -मर्शिन-र्षिन *a.* 1 Touching, coming in contact with 2 Outraging; स्वकलनाभिमर्शं वैरास्पदं धननिव Dk. 63.

अभिमार्दः Intoxication.

अभिमानः 1 Pride (in a good sense) self-respect, honourable or worthy feeling; सदाभिमानीकथनादि मानिनः Si. 1. 67. 2. Self-conceit, pride, arrogance, high opinion of oneself; अहं proud, conceited. 3 Referring all objects to self, the act of अहंकार, personality. 4 Conceit, conception; supposition, belief, opinion. 5 Affection, love 6 Desire, wishing for. 7 Injury; killing, seeking to injure.—Comp.—ज्ञाहिन् *a.* proud.—ज्ञान्य *a.* void of pride or arrogance, humble.

अभिमानिन् *a.* 1 Possessed of self-respect. 2 Having a high opinion of oneself, proud, arrogant, conceited. 3 Regarding all objects as referring to one's own self.

अभिमुख *a.* (खि *f.*) 1 With the face turned or directed towards, towards, turned towards, facing; अभिमुखे मयि संहतमीक्षितं S. 2. 11. 2 Coming or going near, approaching near. V. 2. 9 3 Disposed or intending to, inclined to; ready for, about (to do something), in comp.; अस्ताभिमुखे सर्वे Mu. 4. 19; प्रसादाभिमुखो वेधाः प्रत्युपाच दिवौकशः Ku. 2. 16; 5. 60; U. 7. 4, Mā. 10. 13. 4 Favourable, friendly or favourably disposed. 5 With the face turned upwards.—खं, खे *ind.* To wards, in the direction of, facing, in front or presence of, facing, in front or presence of, near to; with acc., gen. or in comp., or by itself, आसीताभिमुखं दुराः Ms. 2. 193; तिष्ठन्मुखेऽभिमुखं स विकीर्णमानः Ki. 2. 59; नैपथ्याभिमुखमवलोक्य S. 1; कर्णं दद्यात्तुभिमुखं मयि भाषमाण S. 1. 31.

अभियाचनं, -याचनम् Asking for, request, an entreaty, solicitation.

अभियातु, -यातिन् *a.* Approaching, assailing.

अभियातिः, -यायिन्-तु *m.* (-ची, -ता) Approaching with hostile intentions, enemy, a foe; R. 12. 43.

अभियाने 1 Approaching. 2 Marching against attack assault रणभियानेन Dk 10 मा चिंग out for batt e

अभियुक्त *p. p.* 1 (a) Engaged or occupied or absorbed in, intent on. (b) Diligent, persevering, resolute, intent, attentive, careful; इदं विषयं पाल्यं निविदमभियुक्तेन मनसा U. 3. 30. 2 Well-versed or proficient in; शास्त्रार्थेऽभियुक्तानां पुरुषाणां Kumārila. 3 (Hence) Learned, of acknowledged position; a competent judge, a learned person (*m.* also in this sense); न हि शक्यते देवमन्यथा कर्तुमभियुक्तेनापि K. 62. 4 Attacked, assailed; अभियुक्तं स्वयं ते गन्तारस्वामतः परे Si. 2. 101; Mu. 3. 25. 5 Accused, charged, indicted Mk. 9. 9; prosecuted; a defendant; अभियुक्तोऽभियोगस्य यदि कुर्याद्वह्नं Nārada. 6 Appointed.

अभियोक्त *a.* Assailing, attacking, accusing — *m.* (का) 1 An enemy, assailant, invader. 2 (In law) A complainant, plaintiff, accuser, prosecutor; Ms. 8. 52, 58; Y. 2. 95. 3 A pretender.

अभियोगः 1 Application or devotion; connection; दुरुचयतिपस्तत्रमनयोगाभियोगजो Mā. 9. 51; Ch. P. 11. 2 Close application, perseverance, energetic effort, exertion; संतः स्वयं परहितेयु कृतमभियोगाः Bh. 2. 73. 3 (a) Application or devotion to learn something; कस्यां कलायामभियोगो भवत्योः M. 5. (b) Learning, scholarship; अनभियोगश्च शब्दादेशिदानां अभियोगश्चेतरेषां S'abarasvāmin. 4 (a) Attack, assault; invasion (of a town or country); क्षुभितं वनगोचरमभियोगात् Ki. 13. 10, 2. 46. 5 (In law) A charge, accusation, plaint; अभियोगनविस्तीर्य तेन प्रत्यभियोजयेत् Y. 2. 9.

अभियोगिन् *a.* 1 Devoted to, intent on. 2 Attacking, assaulting. 3 Accusing. — *m.* A plaintiff, complainant.

अभिरक्षा, -रक्षणं Universal or complete protection; protection in every quarter; प्रशान्तवार्यं दिशतोऽभिरक्षया Ki. 1. 18.

अभिरतिः *f.* Pleasure, delight, satisfaction; attachment or devotion to; न मृगयाभिरतिर्न दुष्टोदरं (तमगादरत्) R. 9. 7; Ki. 6. 44.

अभिराम *a.* 1 Pleasing, delightful, sweet, agreeable; मनेभिरामाः (केकाः) R. 1. 39; 2. 72. 2 Beautiful, lovely, graceful, charming; स्वयस्थानेपगतमुना-समेवमभिरामा Me. 51. राम इत्यभिरामेण ह्युपा तस्य बोद्धितः R. 10. 67. — *ind.* Gracefully; श्रीधामगभिरामं S. 1. 7.

अभिरुचिः *f.* 1 Desire, taste, liking, relish, delight, pleasure; यशसि चाभिरुचिः Bh. 2. 63; परस्परमभिरुचिनिष्पन्नो विवाहः K. 367. 2 Desire of fame, Ambition.

अभिरुचितः A lover; Si. 10. 68.

अभिरुत A sound, cry, noise.

अभिरूप *a.* 1 Corresponding with, conformable or suitable to; अभिरूपतया वयसो बलकलं S. 1. v. 1. 2 Pleasing, delightful उपप्लवामिस्त्वय वयस सत्ताय न (कन्यां दद्यात् Ms. 9. 88 3 Dear to be

loved or liked by, favourite. 4 Learned, wise, enlightened; अभिरूपमुच्यते परिवर्द्धं S. 1. — *p.* 1 The moon. 2 Siva. 3 Vishnu. 4 Cupid, — *Comp.* — *पतिः* 'having an agreeable husband,' N. of a fast or rite performed to secure a good husband in the next world; Mk. 1.

अभिरुचनं Jumping across or over, flying at.

अभिरुच्यं Desiring, longing.

अभिरुचिषि *p. p.* Desired, wished, longed for. — *तं* Desire, wish, will.

अभिरुचः 1 Expression, word, speech. 2 Declaration, mention, specification. 3 Declaration of the object of a vow or religious obligation.

अभिरुचः Cutting, reaping, mowing.

अभिरुचः (सः sometimes) A desire, wish, longing for, affection, longing of a lover, love, (usually with loc. of the object of desire); अतोऽभिरुचिप्रथमं तथाविधे मतो बबध्व R. 3. 4; न खलु सत्यमेव शङ्कतलायां मनमभिरुचः S. 2, Pt. 5. 67.

अभिरुचक, -लावि (सि) च, -लावुक *a.* Wishing or desiring for (with acc., loc. or in comp.); desirous, covetous, greedy of; श्राव्यमस्यामभिरुचि मे मनः S. 1. 22. जयमवमवाञ्जनमरातिष्मभिरुचकः Ki. 11. 18; Si. 15. 59.

अभिरुचित *a.* Written, inscribed. — *तं*, अभिरुचितं 1 Writing, inscribing. 2 A writing.

अभिरुचि *a.* 1 Adhering or clinging to, attached to; R. 3. 8 2 Embracing, shrouding; Me. 36.

अभिरुचलित *a.* 1 Agitated, disturbed. 2 Playful, unsteady.

अभिरुचता A sort of spider.

अभिरुचनं 1 Addressing. 2 Salutation.

अभिरुचनं Respectful salutation; पादं holding the feet (of another) as an humble obeisance; see अभिरुचनं below.

अभिरुचयणं Raining upon, rain; watering.

अभिरुचः, -वाचनं Reverential salutation, salutation of a superior or elder by an inferior or junior, or of a teacher by his disciple. It consists in (1) rising from one's seat (प्रस्थान), (2) seizing the feet (पादपश्यन्), and (3) repeating the form of salutation (अभिरुच) which includes the name or title of the person addressed, followed by the mention of the person's own name.

अभिरुचक *a.* (विक्ता *f.*) 1 Saluting. 2 Polite, respectful, humble.

अभिरुचिः 1 Complete comprehension or inclusion; one of the senses of the participle आ आक P II 1 13 the int. exceptio as

opposed to the limit *conclusio*, and translated by 'from,' 'commencing with,' 'including'; as in आवाले-आवा-हस्य-हसिमक्तिः. 2 Complete pervasion. अभिरुचिश्च *a.* Widely celebrated, renowned.

अभिरुचिः *f.* Increase, growth, addition; success, prosperity.

अभिरुच्यः *p. p.* 1 Manifested, revealed, declared. 2 Distinct, plain, clear.

अभिरुच्यतिः *f.* Manifestation (of a cause as an effect); distinction, display, exhibition; सर्वगोष्ठ्याभिरुच्यते M. 1; द्वीतिसंवेष्टेनार्या मायभिरुच्यतिर्यते S. D. b अभिरुच्यन्तं Manifesting, revealing अभिरुच्यन्तं, व्यापित् *a.* Including, comprehending, pervading.

अभिरुच्यतिः *f.* Inclusion, comprehension, universal pervasion.

अभिरुच्यारणं, -व्याहारः 1 Uttering, pronunciation, speaking. 2 An articulate and significant word, a name, appellation.

अभिरुच्यक, -कंसिन् *a.* Accusing, calumniating, insulting.

अभिरुच्यन्तं Accusation, charge, (whether true or false); निध्या Y. 2. 289, abuse, insult, affront; पंचाशद् ब्राह्मणा इत्यः क्षत्रियस्माभिरुच्यन्ते Ms. 8. 268.

अभिरुच्यका Doubt, suspicion, alarm, anxiety.

अभिरुच्यन्तं-शायः 1 A curse, imprecation. 2 A serious charge, accusation, Y. 2. 99; अभिरुच्यः पातकभियोगः Mit. 3 Slander, calumny. — *Comp.* — *ज्वरः* fever caused by the pronunciation of a curse.

अभिरुच्यन्तं *a.* Declared, or announced; said, named.

अभिरुच्यन्त *p. p.* 1 Calumniated, abused, insulted; Ms. 8. 116, 373; Y. 1. 161. 2 Hurt, injured, attacked (supposed to be from अभिरुच्य) द्वि केनाभिरुच्यन्तसि केन वासि विनानिता Rām. 3 Cursed (for अभिरुच्य). 4 Wicked, sinful.

अभिरुच्यन्तक *a.* Falsely accused, defamed.

अभिरुच्यन्तिः *f.* 1 A curse. 2 Misfortune, evil, calamity. 3 Censure, calumny, defamation, insult. 4 Asking, begging.

अभिरुच्यन्तं Pronouncing a curse.

अभिरुच्यन्त *a.* Cold, chilly, as wind

अभिरुच्यन्तं Intense grief or pain, torment.

अभिरुच्यन्तं Repeating Vedic texts, while Brāhmaṇas are sitting down to a Śrāddha.

अभिरुच्यन्तः (also अभिरुच्यन्तः) 1 Complete contact or union; attachment, connection. 2 Defeat, mortification, discomfiture

रुच्यते R. 2. 30 3 A sudden blow shock of grief,

sudden calamity or misfortune; ततोऽभिषगमिलिवेष्टिता R. 14. 54, 77; जडं विज्जिवात् R. 8. 75. 4 Possession by devils or evil spirits; अभिषाताभिषंगाभ्याम्भिषाताभिषातः Mādh. N. 5 An oath. 6 Embracing; copulation. 7 A curse or imprecation, abuse. 8 A false accusation, calumny or defamation. 9 Contempt, disrespect.

अभिषंजनं=अभिषंग q. v.

अभिषवः 1 Extracting or pressing out the Soma juice. 2 Distillation or extraction (of liquors &c.) 3 Religious bathing; ablution preparatory to religious rites. 4 Bathing or ablution (in general). 5 A sacrifice in general. —दं Sour gruel.

अभिषवणं Bathing.

अभिषिक्त p. p. 1 Sprinkled over, wetted; संगे दुनवृत्तरामधुताभिषिक्ता Ch. P. 29 2 Crowded, inaugurated, installed.

अभिषेकः 1 Sprinkling, watering. 2 Anointing, inaugurating or consecrating by sprinkling water (a king, idol &c.) 3 (Particularly) Coronation, inauguration, installation (of kings); royal unction; अथाभिषेकं रुक्मकेतुः R. 14. 7. 4 The (holy) water required at inauguration, coronation water; R. 17. 14. 5 Bathing; ablution, holy or religious bathing; अभिषेकोऽस्तीर्णाय काश्यपाय S. 4; अनाभिषेकाय तपोऽनना R. 18. 51. 6 Bathing or sprinkling with water (of a divinity to whom worship is offered). —Comp. —अहः the day of coronation. —शाला coronation-hall.

अभिषेचनं 1 Sprinkling. 2 Coronation, inauguration.

अभिषेचनं Marching against an enemy, encountering a foe.

अभिषेचयति Den. P. To march against (with an army), to attack, to face or encounter (another) with an army; कः सिद्धराजनभिषेचयितुं समर्थः Ve. 2 25; Si. 6. 64.

अभिषवः Praise, eulogy.

अभिष्यं (र्यं) वृः 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. 2 Weakness of, or running at, the eyes. 3 Great increase or enlargement, surplus, excess, superfluous portion; स्वर्गाभिष्यन्दनं कृत्स्नोपनिवेशितं (ओषधिर्यं) Ku. 6. 37 by drawing off the surplus population i. e. by emigration; cf. also R. 15. 29.

अभिषंगः 1 Contact. 2 Intense attachment, love, affection; विद्यास्व-भिषंगः Dk. 155; अहो अभिषंगः Māi. 1.

अभिषंश्रयः Refuge, shelter.

अभिषंस्तवः High praise.

अभिषंतापः War, battle, contest; जंग्य स्वादिभिषंतापः Halāy.

अभिषंदेहः 1 Exchange. 2 Organ of generation.

—चक 1 A deceiver cheat 2 Traducer calumniator

अभिसंधा 1 Speech, declaration, word, assertion, promise; तेन सत्याभिसंधेन त्रिवर्गमुनिष्ठता Rām. true to his word. 2 Deceit.

अभिसंधानं 1 Speech, word, deliberate declaration, promise; सा हि सत्याभिसंधाना Rām. 2 Cheating, deception; पराभिसंधानपरं गय्यस्य विचेष्टितं R. 17. 76. 3 Aim, intention, purpose; अन्य-भिसंधानेनाभ्यवादिस्वमन्यकतृत्वं च Mit. 4 Making peace.

अभिसंधायः=अभिसंधि.

अभिसंधिः 1 Speech; deliberate declaration, promise. 2 Intention, object, purpose, aim. 3 Implied sense, the meaning intended, as in अयमभिसंधिः (frequently occurring in explanatory glosses). 4 Opinion, belief. 5 Special agreement, terms of an agreement, condition, stipulation.

अभिसमवायः Union.

अभिसंपत्तिः f. Becoming or being effected completely; going over, transition.

अभिसंपरायः Futurity.

अभिसंघातः 1 Meeting together, confluence. 2 War, battle, contest. 3 A curse.

अभिसंबन्धः Connection, relation; conjunction, contact; sexual connection; Ms. 5. 63.

अभिसंमुखः a. Facing, fronting; looking respectfully towards.

अभिसरः 1 A follower, an attendant. 2 A companion.

अभिसरणं 1 Approaching, going to meet (also with hostile intentions). 2 Meeting, rendezvous, assignation or appointment of lovers; तदभिसरणस्य भेन बलंती पतति पदानि कियंति चलेती Gīt. 6.

अभिसर्गः Creation.

अभिसर्जनं 1 A gift, donation. 2 Killing.

अभिसर्पणं Approaching, drawing near (with hostile intentions).

अभिसां (शां) त्वः, —त्वनं Conciliation consolation.

अभिसायं ind. At sunset, about evening; धितोऽयाद्रेरभिसायमुद्धकै Si. 1. 16; Ki. 11. 51.

अभिसारः 1 Going to meet (as a lover), appointment, assignation; रतिमुद्धारे गतमभिसारं मदनमनहस्तेषं Gīt. 5. 2 The place where lovers meet by appointment, rendezvous; स्वरितमुपैति न कथमभिसारं Gīt. 6. 3 An attack, assault; शोभितसारः पुस्त्य न Rām. —Comp. —स्थानं a place fit for making appointments; see under अभिसारिका below.

अभिसारिका A woman who either goes to meet her lover or keeps an appointment made by him Ku 7 3 R 6 12, कलादीनी तु या यात सकंत सामिगारिका Ak The S D eco unends

the following 8 places as eligible spots for lovers to meet:—(1) a field; (2) a garden; (3) a ruined temple; (4) the house of a female messenger; (5) forest; (6) caravansary (a place for pilgrims &c.) (7) a cemetery; and (8) the bank of a river; क्षेत्रं वाटी भग्नेदालयं दूतीगृहं वनं मालयं च स्मृशानं च नद्यादीनां तटी तथा ॥

अभिसारिन् a. Going to meet, visiting; attacking, rushing out, going forth; बुद्धाभिसारिणः U. 5. —गी=अभि सारिका see above.

अभिस्नेहः Attachment, affection, love, desire; यः सर्वत्राभिसनेहः Bg. 2. 57 अभिस्फुरित a. Expanded to the full, full-grown (as a blossom).

अभिहत p. p. 1 Struck (fig. also), beaten, smitten, injured; वासभिरातप ह्वाभिहतं सरोजं M. 5. 3, Amaru. 2 2 Struck, affected, overcome; शोकं, कामं, दुःखं. 3 Obstructed. 4 (In Math.) Multiplied.

अभिहतिः f. 1 Striking, beating, hurting &c. 2 (In Math.) Multiplication.

अभिहरणं 1 Bringing near, fetching; R. 11. 48. 2 Robbing.

अभिह्वः 1 Invocation, calling 2 Sacrificing fully or completely. 3 Sacrificing.

अभिहारः 1 Carrying away, robbing, stealing. 2 An attack, assault 3 Arming oneself, taking up arms.

अभिहासः Jest, joke, mirth.

अभिहित p. p. 1 Said, spoken, declared, mentioned. 2 Addressed, called. —Comp. —अन्वयवादाः —वादिन् m a particular doctrine (or the follower of that doctrine) on the import of words. The followers of this doctrine (the Naiyāyikas) hold that words by themselves can express their own independent meanings, which are afterwards combined into a sentence expressing one connected idea; that, in other words, it is the logical connection between the words of a sentence, and not the sense of the words themselves, that suggests the import or purport of a sentence, they thus believe in a *tātparyārtha* as distinguished from *vāchyārtha* See K. P. 2.

अभिहोमः Offering an oblation of clarified butter.

अभी a. Without fear; R. 9. 63; 15 8

अभीक a 1 Longing after; anxious. 2 Lustful, libidinous, voluptuous, नेदस्मिन् सत्यसौगतामभीकाम् Si. 5. 64. 3 Fearless.

अभीक्ष्ण a. 1 Repeated, frequent 2 Constant, perpetual 3 Excessive ह्यं ind 1 Frequently repeated y 2 Constantly 3 Very much exceeding y

अमीघात = अभिघात q. v.
अमीप्सित a. Desired, wished. -तं A wish, desire.

अमीप्सित्, अमीप्सु a. Wishing for, desirous of obtaining.

अमीरः 1 A cowherd. 2 N. of a pastoral people; more usually written अमीर q. v. -Comp. -पल्ली a hamlet of cowherds.

अमीशापः A curse; see अभिशाप.

अमीशुः-पुः 1 A rein, bridle; तेन हि सृच्यतानमीशुः S 1. 2 A ray of light; प्रकृततापिचिन्मैरमीशुभिः Si. 1. 22; मत्तु resplendent, splendid. 3 Desire. 4 Attachment.

अमीष्ट p. p. 1 Wished, desired. 2 Dear, favourite, darling. -ष्टः A darling. -ष्टा A mistress, beloved woman. -ष्टु 1 An object of desire. 2 A desirable object (अभिमत): अन्यस्मै हृदयं वै हि नानमीष्टे पढामहे Bk. 20. 24.

अमीषणः-अभिषण q. v.

अमुज a. 1 Not bent or crooked, straight. 2 Well, free from disease. अमुज a. Armless, maimed.

अमुजिष्या Not a slave or servant, an independent woman.

अमुः 'Unborn,' N. of Vishnu.

अमृत a. Non-existent, what is not or has not been; not true or real, false. -Comp. -आहरणं 'utterance of an unreality,' a covert expression, a speech founded on fraud. -तद्भावः the becoming or being changed into, or making, that which it is not before; अमृततद्भावेन चिन्मैः अकृष्णः कृष्णः संपद्यते तं करोति कृष्णिकरोति Sk.; cf. पयोवरीयुत-चतु सद्यदा R. 2, 3. -पूर्व a. unprecedented, unsurpassed; अमृतं वै राजा चित्तमणिर्नाम Vās. 1, Ve. 3. 2. -मादुर्भावः becoming manifest of what has not been before. -इच्छा a. having no enemy.

अमृतिः f. 1 Non-existence, non-entity. 2 Poverty.

अमृतिः f. 1 Non-earth, any thing but earth. 2 An unfit place or object, no proper object for; अमृतिरियमविनयस्य S. 7. तं स खलु मोचरयानाममृतिर्विसर्जनावसर-सत्कारः ibid. far exceeded or transcended my (highest) expectations; Si. 1. 42.

अमृत, अमृत्रिम a. 1 Not hired or paid. 2 Not supported.

अमेद a. 1 Undivided. 2 Identical, same. -तः 1 Absence of difference or distinction, identity, sameness; तद्रूपकमेदेन य उपमानोपमेययोः K. P. 10. 2 Close union; इच्छतां सह ववृमिमेदं Ki. 9. 13; H. 3. 79; आशास्महे विग्रहयोरेमेदं Bh. 1. 24.

अमेध, अमेदिक a. 1 Impenetrable. 2 Indivisible. -जं A diamond.

अमोक्ष a. 1 Not to be eaten, prohibited as food unholly अम a one whose food is prohibited from being eaten by others

अम्य a. 1 Near, proximate. 2 Fresh, new; इदं सं. पितमम्ये संग्रहरेऽच्युतयोः Mb. -ञ् Proximity, vicinity.

अम्यंक a. Recently marked.

अम्यनः 1 Smearing the body with unctuous or oily substances, smearing with oil; अम्यनपथ्यमल्लचकार. Ku. 7. 7. 2 Smearing in general, innuendo. 3 An unguent.

अम्यञ्जनं 1 Smearing the body with oily substances. 2 Smearing or anointing in general. 3 Applying collyrium to the eyelashes. 4 An oily substance; oil, unguent.

अम्यधिक a. 1 More than, exceeding. 2 Surpassing, more than in quality or quantity, higher, greater; एष चाभ्यधिकोऽस्माकं गुणः Rām.; न त्वत्समोऽस्यम्यधिकः कुतोऽन्यः Bg. 11. 43; sometimes with abl. or instr.; दानं दशम्यः कुमेभ्यो हस्तेऽस्यधिकं वयः Ms. 8. 320. 3 More, extraordinary, pre-eminent; मय पंचाभ्यधिकः S. 6. 2.

अम्यदुज्ञा, -ज्ञानं 1 Consent, approval, permission; कृत्याम्यदुज्ञा कुरुणा गरीयसा Ku. 5. 7, R. 2. 69. 2 Order, command. 3 Granting leave of absence, dismissing. 4 Admission of an argument.

अम्यंतर a. 1 Interior, internal, inner (opp. बाह्य); R. 17. 45; K. 66; Y. 3. 293. 2 Being included in, one of a group or body; देवीपरिजनान्यतरः M. 5. Initiated in, familiar or conversant with; with loc. or in comp.; संगीतकेश्वरं त्वं स्वः M. 5; अहो प्रयोगान्यतरः प्राहिनकः M. 2. 4 Nearest, intimate, closely or intimately related; स्वन्तः श्रान्त्यतरा येन Pt. 1. 259. -ई 1 The inside or interior, inner or interior part (of anything), space within; शमीनिवा-म्यंतरलीनपावकां R. 3. 9; Bg. 5. 27. 2 Included space, interval (of time or place); श्रमासाभ्यंतरे Pt. 4. 3 The mind. -Comp. -करण a. having the organs (concealed) inside, internally possessed of the powers of perception; V. 4. -कला the secret art, the art of coquetry or flirtation.

अम्यंतरकः An intimate friend.

अम्यंतरीक 8 U. 1 To initiate, familiarize with; प्रागल्भ्याद्भक्तमिच्छति मंत्रेण-म्यंतरीकृताः Rām. 2 To admit or introduce to; सर्वविशेषेषु अम्यंतरीकरणाय K. 101; Dk. 159, 162. 3 To make a near friend of (a person); बाह्याभ्याम्यंतरीकृताः Pt. 1. 259.

अम्यंतरीकरणं Initiating, introducing &c.; सजीविनिर्जीवाश्च च द्युतकलास्वम्यंतरीकरणं Dk. 39.

अम्यमनं 1 Attack, injury. 2 Disease. अम्यमित् अम्यां प p 1 Diseased muck 2 Inured

An attack on an enemy
-adv Towards or against the enemy

अम्यमित्रीणः-यः, -मित्र्यः A warrior who valiantly encounters his enemy, उद्योगमम्यमित्रीणां दधेष्टं त्वं च संततु Bk. 5. 47, मारीचाद्युपयन्नास दम्यमित्र्यो भवामि ते 46.

अम्ययः 1 Coming, arrival 2 Setting (of the sun).

अम्यवर्चन, -र्चा Worship, adoration, reverence.

अम्यर्थ a. Near, proximate, being close or near (of space); approaching, drawing near (of time); अम्यर्थ-मयकृतमम्युज्ञाद्वि R. 2. 32. -ई Proximity, vicinity; अधिकारिणि वनाभ्यर्णे किमद्विज्ञान्यति Gt. 7; अम्यर्थे परिम्य निर्मेरमरः प्रेमां चया राधया Gt. 1, Si. 3. 21.

अम्यर्थन -ना A request, an entreaty, petition, suit; नामम्यर्थेन Ku. 1. 52.

अम्यर्थिन् a. One who begs, asks, &c. अम्यर्थणा 1 Worship. 2 Respect, honour, reverence.

अम्यर्हित a. 1 Honoured, revered, greatly respectable or venerable. 2 Fit, becoming, suitable; अम्यर्हिता वधुषु तुल्यस्या इतिर्विशेषणं तपोधनानां Ki. 3. 11.

अम्यचकर्षणं Extraction, drawing out. अम्यचकाशः An open space.

अम्यचस्कंदः-दनं 1 Vigorously encountering an enemy, marching against an enemy. 2 Striking so as to disable an enemy. 3 A blow in general.

अम्यचहरणं 1 Throwing away or down. 2 Eating, taking food; throwing down the throat (कंडाक्षोन्नयनं Mit).

अम्यचहारः 1 Eating, taking food, eating, drinking &c. 2 Food; जम-शब्दोऽम्यचहारार्थवाची K'asi; संवादादेषी M. 4.

अम्यचहार्य pol. p. Fit to eat, eatable -ई Food; सर्वत्रौदरिकस्य अम्यचहार्यमेव विदयः V. 3.

अम्यसनं 1 Repetition, repeated practice or exercise. 2 Constant study, close application (to anything), (तां) विद्यामभ्यसनेनेव प्रसादयितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88.

अम्यसूयक a. (यिका f.) Jealous, envious, a detractor, calumniator, मातात्मपरदेहेषु प्राद्विषतोऽम्यसूयकाः Bg. 16. 18.

अम्यसूय Envy, jealousy, disfavour, anger; शक्राम्यसूयादिनिष्ठये यः R. 6. 74, लोपु देवेषु च साम्यसूयाः 7. 2, 9. 64.

अम्यस्त p. p. 1 Repeated, frequently practised, exercised; नयनयोरभ्यस्तसामीलन Amaru. 92; used or accustomed to, अनुभ्यस्तप्रत्ययः U. 5. 2 Learnt, studied, शेषेभ्यस्तविद्यानां R. 1. 8; Bh. 3. 89 3 (In Math.) Multiplied. 4 (Ingram). Reduplicated.

अम्याकर्षः Striking the breast with the flat of the hand as a sign of defiance (as by wrestlers &c.).

अम्याकक्षितं 1 A false charge groundless complaint 2 A desire

A false charge calumny

अभ्यागत *p. p.* 1 Come near, arrived 2 Come as a guest; सर्वत्राभ्यागती युग् H. 1. 108. -तः A guest, visitor.
 अभ्यागमने 1 Coming or going near, arrival; a visit; तयोऽभ्यागमसंभवा युद्ः S. 1. 23; किं च मधुभ्यागमकारणं ते R. 16. 8 Mv. 2. 22. 2 Vicinity, neighbourhood. 3 Encountering, attacking. 4 War, battle. 5 Enmity, hostility.
 अभ्यागमनं Approach, arrival, visit; हेतु तदभ्यागमने परीक्षुः Ki. 3. 4.
 अभ्यागारिकः One who is diligent in supporting a family.
 अभ्याघातः An attack, assault.
 अभ्यादानं Beginning, commencement, first beginning.
 अभ्याधानं Laying on, adding (as fuel).
 अभ्यात *a.* Ill, diseased.
 अभ्यापातः A calamity, misfortune.
 अभ्यामर्द्धः, -मर्द्धं War, battle, conflict, attack.
 अभ्यारोहः -रोहणं Ascending, mounting, going up to.
 अभ्यावृत्तिः *f.* Repetition, recurrence (so many times); see अनभ्यावृत्ति also.
 अभ्याश *a.* Near, proximate. -ज्ञः 1 Reaching to, pervading. 2 Proximate neighbourhood, vicinity (also written as अभ्यास q. v.); वायसाभ्याशे सद्युपदिष्टः Pt. 2. सहस्राभ्यागतं मेदिनीभ्याशपरिवर्तिनी Mb., Dk. 62. 3 Result, consequence. 4 Prospect, hope of gaining; hence oft. used in the sense of 'quickly'.
 अभ्यासः 1 Repetition in general; व्याख्याता व्याख्याता इति पदभ्यासोऽभ्यासपरिसमाप्तिं शोतयति S. B.; वाभ्यासक्रममीक्षते Pt. 1. 151. 2 Repeated practice or exercise, continued practice or use; अचिरतश्च वाभ्यासात् K. 30. अभ्यासेन तु कौतये वेद्येन च युक्तं Bg. 6. 35, 44 by constant practice (to remain pure and unmodified); 12. 12; निगृहीतेन मनसा R. 10. 23; so शर्, अन्न &c. 3 Habit, custom, practice; अमंगलाभ्यासरति Ku. 5. 65; Y. 3. 68. 4 Discipline in arms, exercise, military discipline. 5 Reciting, study वायज्ञशिक्षयाभ्यासः K. P. 1. 6 Vicinity, proximity, neighbourhood (for अभ्यास); वृत्तपरिवाभ्यासे (शे) मधौ परभूतोन्मुखी Ku. 6. 2; (अभ्यासे-शे मधौ most mean here speaking to 'Madhu' who was near her, scil. by having manifested himself before her, which fully preserves the simile of Pārvatī, herself silent, speaking to her lover who was near her through her friend); अप्रियं तवाभ्यासे दीता पुष्यव्रता वधुः U. 7. 17 given in your charge; अभ्यासा-शा-दागतः Sk (regarded as an Aluk compound). 7 (In gram.) Reduplication. 8 The first syllable of a reduplicated base, reduplicative syllable 9 ('u Math) Multiplication 10 Chorus, burden of a song -COMP -वत् *a* approach-

ed, gone near. योगः abstraction of mind resulting from continuous deep meditation; अभ्यासयोगेन ततो मासिच्छातं वनेज्य Bg. 12. 9. -लोपः dropping of the reduplicative syllable. व्यवयः interval caused by the reduplicative syllable.

अभ्यासादनं Attacking or facing an enemy.

अभ्याहननं 1 Striking, hurting, killing. 2 Impeding, obstructing.

अभ्याहारः 1 Bringing near or towards, conveying. 2 Robbing.

अभ्युक्षणं 1 Sprinkling over, wetting; परस्परभ्युक्षणतत्परता (तासां) R. 16. 57. 2 Consecration by sprinkling.

अभ्युचित *a.* Usual, customary.

अभ्युच्चयः 1 Increase, augmentation. 2 Prosperity.

अभ्युक्तीशनं Loud acclamation.

अभ्युत्थानं 1 Rising (from a seat) to do honour, rising in honour of. 2 Starting, departure, setting out. 3 Rise (lit. and fig.), elevation, prosperity, dignity; (तस्य) नवाभ्युत्थानदर्शिनो ननुः सज्जताः प्रजाः R. 4. 3. यदा यदा हि वर्णस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत । अभ्युत्थाननधर्मस्य तदात्मानं सृजामहे Bg. 4. 7.

अभ्युत्पतनं Springing or leaping against, sudden spring or leap, assault; अलक्षिताभ्युत्पतनो नृपेण R. 2. 27.

अभ्युदयः 1 Rise (of heavenly bodies); sunrise. 2 Rise, prosperity, good fortune, elevation, success; सृजति नः स्वामिनमभ्युदयाः Ratn. 1; मधो हि लोकभ्युदयाय तदृशा R. 3. 14. 3 A festival; festive occasion. 4 Beginning, commencement.

अभ्युदाहरणं An example or illustration of a thing by its reverse.

अभ्युदित *p. p.* 1 Risen. 2 Elevated. 3 Asleep at sunrise.

अभ्युदयः, -ननं, -गतिः *f.* 1 Going forth to meet or to do honour (to a guest or to a venerable person). 2 Rising, occurring, originating.

अभ्युद्यत *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up; as आद्युव, शस्त्र. 2 Prepared or ready, exerting oneself for (with inf., dat., loc. or in comp.). 3 Gone forth, risen, appearing forth, or approaching; कुलमभ्युद्यतवृत्तेनर R. 8. 15. 4 Given or brought unsolicited.

अभ्युन्नत *a.* 1 Raised, elevated; S. 3. 8. 2 Projecting upwards; very high; Ku. 1. 33.

अभ्युन्नतिः *f.* Great elevation or prosperity.

अभ्युपगमः 1 Approach, arrival. 2 Granting, admitting, accepting to be true; confession (as of guilt). 3 Undertaking, promising; निषेव° M. 1 a contract, agreement, promise -COMP -सिद्धाव an admitted proposition or *प्रमाण*

अभ्युपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching to assist, taking pity or compassion on, favouring; a favour, kindness, अनभ्युपपत्त्या S. 4. 2 Consolation 3 Protection, defence; ब्राह्मणाभ्युपपत्तौ च शपथे नास्ति पातकं Ms. 8. 112. 4 An agreement, assent, promise. 5 Impregnation of a woman (especially of a brother's widow as an act of duty).

अभ्युपायः 1 A promise, an engagement, agreement. 2 A means, an expedient, remedy; असिन्धुराणां विजयाभ्युपाये Ku. 3. 19.

अभ्युपायनं A complimentary present; inducement, bribe.

अभ्युपेत *ind.* Having approached, having agreed or promised. -COMP. -अभ्युपेता one of the 18 titles of Hindu law, breach of contract or engagement between master and servant.

अभ्युपेत्य *p. p.* 1 Come near, approached. 2 Promised, accepted, undertaken; Me. 38.

अभ्युषः, अभ्युषः, अभ्युषः A sort of cake or bread.

अभ्युहः 1 Arguing, reasoning, discussion. 2 Deduction, inference, guess, conjecture; पराभ्युहस्थानान्यपि तदुत्तराणि स्थगयति Mal. 1. 14. 3 Supplying an ellipsis. 4 Understanding.

अभ्र 1 P. [अभ्रति, आवभ्र, अभ्रति] To go, wander about; वनेज्जानन्न निर्भयः Bk. 4. 11; 14. 110.

अभ्र 1 A cloud. 2 Atmosphere, sky, परितो विषादु दधन्प्रक्षिः Si. 9. 3, see अम्रलिह &c. 3 Talc, mica. 4 (In arith) A zero or cypher. -COMP. -अवकाशाः clouds as the only shelter; fall of rain. -अवकाशिक, -काशिन *a.* exposed to the rain (and so practising penance), not seeking shelter from the rain. -उत्तरः 'sky-born' the thunder bolt of Indra. -जानः one of the elephants supporting the globe; N of Airavata. -पथः 1 atmosphere. -2 balloon. -पिशाचः, चक्रः 'sky-demon', epithet of Rāhu. -पुष्पः N. of a cane (Mar. वेत) Calamus Rotang. (-ए) 1. water. -2 'a sky flower', anything impossible, a castle in the air. -मातंगः Indra's elephant, Airāvata -माला, हेतु° a line, succession, or mass of clouds.

अभ्रलिह *a.* 'Cloud-licking', touching or scraping the clouds (very high); अभ्रलिहायाः प्रासादाः Me. 64, प्रासादमभ्रलिहमात्तरोह R. 14. 29. -हः Wind अभ्रकं Talc, mica. -COMP -भस्मन् *n.* calx of talc. -सस्त्रं steel.

अभ्रकव *a.* Touching or scraping the clouds, very high प्रादा नल्य Bk -व 1 W nd, air 2 A mountain

अथसु: *f.* The female elephant of the east, the mate of Airāvata, Indra's elephant. -COMP. -मियः, -वल्लभः Airāvata.

अग्निः-श्री *f.* 1 A wooden scraper or sharp-pointed stick (for cleaning a boat). 2 A spade, hoe in general.

अग्रित *a.* Overcast with clouds, clouded; R. 3. 12.

अग्रिय *a.* Belonging to or produced from clouds, sky or mustaka. -यः Lightning. -यं A mass of thunder-clouds.

अशेषः Non-deviation, fitness, propriety.

अम् *ind.* 1 Quickly. 2 A little.

अम् 1 P. [अमति, अमित, अमित] 1 To go to go to or towards. 2 To serve, honour. 3 To sound, 4 To eat. —10 P or *Caus.* (आमयति) 1 To come upon, attack, afflict with sickness or pain from disease. 2 To be ill or be afflicted or diseased.

अम *a.* Unripe (as fruit). —मः 1 Going. 2 Sickness, disease. 3 A servant, follower. 4 This, self.

अमंगल-रूप *a.* 1 Inauspicious, evil, ill, R. 12. 43; °अम्याकरति Ku. 5. 65; अमंगलं झीलं तव भवतु नमिधमसिले Pushpa-danta. 2 Unlucky, unfortunate. —लः The castor-oil tree (रंड). —लं Inauspiciousness, ill-luck; evil; oft. used in dramatic literature; शांतं पापं प्रतिहतमंगलं; cf.; God forbid.

अमंड *a.* 1 Without decoration or ornaments. 2 Without froth or scum (as boiled rice). —डः The castor oil tree (रंड).

अमत् *a.* 1 not felt, not perceptible by the mind, unknown. 2 Disliked, not agreed to —तः 1 Time. 2 Sickness, disease. 3 Death.

अमति *a.* Evil-minded, wicked, depraved. —तिः 1 A rogue, cheat. 2 The moon. 3 Time. —तिः *f.* 1 Ignorance, unconsciousness, absence of knowledge, intention, or forethought; अमतितां बहू जन्मन्; Ms. 5. 20; 4 222. —COMP. —पूर्व *a.* unconscious, unintentional.

अमत् *a.* Sober, sane.

अमत्रं 1 A pot, vessel, utensil. 2 Strength, power.

अमत्सर *a.* Not jealous or envious, charitable.

अमनस्, अमनस्क *a.* 1 Without the organ of desire, thought &c. 2 Devoid of intellect (as a child). 3 Inattentive. 4 Having no control over the mind. 5 Devoid of affection. —*n.* (—नः) 1 Not the organ of desire, non-perception. 2 Inattentive.

म The Supreme Being —COMP.

—मत् *a.* unknown, unthought of —नीत

—ज्ञ *a.* disapproved, condemned

reprobate. —योगः inattention. —हर *a.* displeasing, disagreeable.

अमनाक् *ind.* Not a little, greatly, very much.

अमनुष्य *a.* 1 Not human, not manly. 2 Not frequented by man. —रयः 1 Not a man. 2 A demon.

अमंत्र, वक्र *a.* 1 Not accompanied by Vedic verses, not requiring the repetition of Vedic texts, as a ceremony &c. 2 Not entitled to Vedic verses, such as a Sūdra, a female &c. 3 Not knowing Vedic text, अवताना-मंत्राणां Ms. 12 114. 4 not accompanied by the use of spells or incantations, as a cure &c.; अन्त्या कथमन्यथावलीढा न हि जीवति जना मननमेवाः Bv. 1. 111.

अमंद *a.* 1 Not slow or dull, active, intelligent. 2 Sharp, strong, violent (wind &c.). 3 Not little, much, excessive, great, violent; अमंददुर्दिन U. 5. 5; अमंदमिलिदिदिरे निखिलमाधुरीमदिरे Bv. 4. 1.

अमम *a.* Without egotism, without any selfish or worldly attachment शरणेष्वममश्चैव ब्रह्मलनिकेतनः Ms. 6. 26.

अममता, —त्वं Indifference, disinterestedness.

अमर *a.* Undying, immortal, imperishable; अजरामरवत् शशी वियामर्थं न सायेयत् H. Pr. 3, Ms. 2. 148. —रः 1 A god, deity. 2 Quicksilver. 3 Gold. 4 The number 33 (that being the number of Gods). 5 N. of Amarasimha. 6 A heap of bones. —रः 1 The residence of Indra (cf. अमरावती). 2 The navel string. 3 The womb. 4 A house-post. —रः 1 A female of gods. 2 Indra's capital. —COMP. —अंगना, —झी a celestial nymph, heavenly damsel; सुषाण रत्नाणि हरामंगलाः Si 1. 51. —अद्रिः, 'mountain of the gods,' N. of the mountain Sumeru. —अधिपः, ईश्वरः, ईशः, पतिः, भर्ता, राजः &c. 'the lord of the gods,' epithets of Indra; sometimes of Siva and Vishnu also.

—आचार्यः, —गुरु, —ह्ययः 'preceptor of the gods,' epithets of Brihaspati. —आपगा —तदिनी, —सरित् *f.* the heavenly river, epithets of the Ganges; तदिनीरिधसि वसत् Bh. 3. 123. —आलयाः the abode of the gods, heaven. —कंडको N. of that part of the Vindhya range which is near the source of the river Narmadā

—कोशः, —यः N. of the most popular Sanskrit lexicon called after the author अमरसिंह. —तरुः वृक्षः 1 a celestial tree, a tree in the paradise of Indra; अमरतरुं कुसुमसौरभसेवनसंपूर्णसकलकामस्य Bv. 1. 28. —2 = देवदारु. —3 the wish-yielding tree —द्विजाः a Brāhmaṇa who lives by attending a temple or idol; or one who superintends a temple पुरं the residence of the gods celestia-
paradise —दुष्पुं व्यक्तं त्वं यं द

ing tree (कल्पवृक्ष). —प्रख्य-प्रभ *a.* like an immortal. —रत्नं a crystal. —लोकः the world of the gods, heaven; ता heavenly bliss; तेषु सत्पावर्तमानो गच्छन्मर-लोकां Ms. 2. 5. —सिंहः N. of the author of *Amarakoṣha*; he was a Jaina and is said to have been one of the 9 gems that adorned the court of king Vikramāditya.

अमरता, —त्वं Immortality.

अमरावती Abode of the gods, residence of Indra.; ससंक्रमेद्भुतपातितार्गला निमीलितक्षीय भियामरावती K. P. 1.

अमर्य *a.* Immortal, divine, imperishable; °मवेपि R. 7. 53; °सुवनं heaven, °ता immortality. —र्त्यः A god —COMP —आपगा the celestial river, epithet of the Ganges; Vikr. 18. 104.

अमर्यन् *n.* Not a vital organ or part of the body. —COMP. —वेपिन् *a.* not injuring the vital parts; mild, soft.

अमर्याद *a.* 1 Exceeding due limits or bounds, transgressing every bound, disrespectful, improper; नयो-दायाममर्यादाः क्षिप्रतिष्ठति सर्वदा Pt. 1. 142. तादृशं स्वमर्यादां कर्म कर्तुं चिकीर्षसि Rām 2 Boundless, infinite. —दा Transgression of due limits or bounds, impropriety of conduct, disrespect, violation of due respect.

अमर्य *a.* Not enduring or bearing. —र्यः 1 Non-endurance, intolerance, impatience; अमर्यश्च्येन जनस्य जंतुना न जा-तहर्देन न विद्विषाद्; Ki. 1. 33; jealousy, jealous anger; किं तु भवतस्तत्तत्रापोल्लभ-यमर्थः U. 5. In Rhet. अमर्य is one of the 33 minor feelings or व्यभिचारिभाव See S. D.; R. G. thus defines it: परकृतावज्ञादिनापराधजन्यो मौनान्तर्याम्यादिकारणभूतद्विषयविशेषोऽमर्यः.. 2 Anger, passion, wrath; पुत्रवधामर्योपिपित्तं गांडीविना Ve. 4; सानर्यं angry, indignant; सानर्यं angrily. 3 Impetuosity, violence. —COMP. —ज *a.* arising from anger or impatience. —हासः an angry laugh, sarcastic sneer.

अमर्यण, —र्यित, —र्यित्, —र्यवत् *a.* 1 Impatient, intolerant, unforgiving Pt. 1. 326. 2 Angry, indignant, passionate; हृदि क्षतो गोत्रभिद्वयमर्यणः R. 3. 53, अभिमन्युवधामर्यितः पांडुद्वये Ve. 4. 3 Impetuous, determined.

अमल *a.* 1 Free from dirt or impurities, pure, stainless, spotless; अमलाः छद्दः Pt. 2. 171 pure, sincere. 2 White, shining; कर्णावसक्तमलदत्तपत्र Ku. 7. 23; R. 6. 80. —ला 1 N. of the goddess Lakshmi. 2 The navel cord. 3 N. of a tree (Mar. आवळा). —लं 1 Purity. 2 Tale. 3 The Supreme Spirit. —COMP. —पतञ्जि *m.* (श्री) the wild goose. —रत्नं, —मणिः a crystal.

अमलान *a.* Clean spotless, pure (morally also) न त्वेवायं जने न प जीवित Mā 2 2

अमसः 1 Disease. 2 Stupidity. 3 A fool. 4 Time.

अमा *a.* Measureless. *-ind.* 1 With, near, close to. 2 Together with, in conjunction or company with, as in अमास्य, अमावास्या q. v. *-f* 1 The day of the new moon, the day of the conjunction of the sun and moon; अमायां तु सदा सोम औषधीः प्रतिपद्यते Vyāsa. 2 The sixteenth digit of the moon. *-m.* The soul. *-Comp.* *-अंतः* the end of the the day of new moon. *-पर्वन्* *n.* the sacred time of अमा, day of new moon.

अमांस *a.* 1 Without flesh, not containing flesh. 2 Lean, thin, weak—*s* Not flesh, anything but flesh. *-Comp.* *-ओद्वनिक* *a.* (की *f.*) not relating to a preparation of rice with meat.

अमारयः A companion or follower of a king, minister; अमारयद्वैः सबोमिरन्ति R. 3. 28

अमात्र *a.* 1 Boundless, immeasurable. 2 Not whole or entire. 3 Not elementary. *-त्रः* The Supreme Spirit.

अमानर्न, ना Disrespect insult; disobedience.

अमानस्ये Pain.

अमानिन् *a.* Modest, humble.

अमाह्व *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Not human, not belonging to man, supernatural, unearthly, superhuman; आकृतिरेवानुमापयन्माह्वता K. 132.

अमाह्वय *a.* Not human, superhuman &c.

अमाम (ना) सी=अमावसी or अमावास्या q. v.

अमाय *a.* 1 Not cunning or sagacious, guileless, sincere. 2 Immeasurable. *-या* 1 Absence of fraud or deceit, honesty, sincerity. 2 (In Vedānta phil.) Absence of delusion or error, knowledge of the supreme truth. *-यः* 1 the Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म).

अमायिक, नायिन् *a.* Guileless, honest.

अमावस्या, वास्या, वसी, वासी (also written अमावसी-मासी) The day of new moon, when the sun and moon dwell together or are in conjunction; the 15th day of the dark half of every lunar month; सूर्याचंद्रमसोः द्यः परः सविर्कषः साआवस्या Gobhila.

अमित *a.* 1 Unmeasured, boundless, unlimited, immense; मितं ददाति हि पिता मितं प्राता मितं हृतः 1 अमितस्य हि दातारं भर्तारं का न पूजयेत् Rām. 2 Neglected, disregarded. 3 Unknown. 4 Unpolished. *-Comp.* *-अक्षर* *a.* prosaic. *-आम* *a.* of great lustre, of unbounded splendour. *-ओजस्* *a.* of unbounded energy, all-powerful, Almighty. तेजस्, द्युति *a.* of unbounded lustre or glory *-विक्रम* 1 of unbounded valour 2 a name of Viṣṇu

अमित्रः Not a friend, an enemy, adversary, foe, rival, opponent; स्यातामित्रौ मित्रे च सहजप्राकृतावपि Si. 2 36; तस्य मित्राण्यमित्रास्ते 101; प्रकृत्यमित्रा हि सतामसाधवः Ki. 14. 21. *-Comp.* *-घातः, वातिन्,* *-हन्,* *-हृत्* killing enemies. *-जित्* *a.* conquering one's enemies; अभित्रजिमित्रजि-दोजिना यत् N. 1. 13.

अमिथ्या *adv.* Not falsely, truly; ताम्रचतुसे विषमममिथ्या R. 14. 6.

अमिन् *a.* Sick, diseased.

अमिषं 1 An object of worldly enjoyment, luxury. 2 Honesty, absence of fraud or deceit. 3 Flesh.

अमीवा 1 Affliction, sickness, disease. 2 Distress, terror. *-व* Affliction, distress, pain, injury.

अमुक *pron. a.* A certain person or thing, so and so (to be used when a person or thing is referred to without a name); मते मेऽमुकपुत्रस्य यदशेषलिखितम् Y. 2 86-87; उभयान्ययितेनैतन्मया हस्तकस्तुना । लिखितं हस्तकेनेति लेखकोति ततो लिखेत् 88.

अमुक *a.* 1 Not loosened, not let go. 2 Not liberated from recurring birth and death, not having got final beatitude. *-क* A weapon (a knife, sword &c.) that is always grasped and not thrown. *-Comp.* *-हस्त* *a.* sparing, stingy (in a bad sense), frugal, economical; सदा प्रहृष्टा भाष्यं व्यथे वासुकहस्ता Ms. 5. 150.

अमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Non-liberation. 2 Want of freedom or liberty.

अमुतः *ind.* 1 From there, there. 2 From that place, from above, i. e. from the other world or heaven. 3 Upon this, thereupon; henceforth.

अमुत्र *ind.* (opp. इह) 1 There, in that place, therein; अमुत्रासत् यवनाः Dk. 127. 2 There (in what precedes or has been said), in that case. 3 There above, in the next world, in the life to come; यद्वर्जितं च तत्कुर्णयेनामुत्र सुखं वसेत्. 4 There; अनेनैवार्कः सर्वे नगरेऽमुत्र भक्षिताः Ka.

अमुया *ind.* Thus, in that manner.

अमुष्य (gen. of अद्) Of such a one (in comp. only). *-Comp.* *-कुल* *a.* belong to the family of such a one. (*-लं*) a wellknown family. *-पुत्रः*, *-त्री* the son or daughter of such a one or of a good or well-known family or origin; see आमुष्यायण.

अमुह्य, *-त्र*, *-क्ष*, *a.* (*-शी*, *-क्षी* *f.*) Such-like, such a one, of such a form or kind.

अमूर्त *a.* Formless, incorporeal, unembodied (opp. मूर्त where Mukta. says मूर्तत्वं=अवच्छिन्नपरिमाणवत्त्वं). *-र्तः* N. of Siva. *-Comp.* *-गुणः* (In Vais. phil.) a quality considered to be अमूर्त or incorporeal such as परं अमूर्त &c.

अमूर्ति *a.* Formless, shapeless *-र्ति* N. of Viṣṇu *-र्तिः* *f.* Shapelessness

अमूल, लक *a.* 1 Rootless (lit.); (fig.) without basis or support, baseless, groundless. 2 Without authority; not being in the original; नमूलं लिखते किञ्चित् Malli. 3 Without material cause, as the Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas.

अमूल्य *a.* Priceless, invaluable.

अमुणालं The root of a fragrant grass (वरिण, Mar. काळा वाळा) used for screens &c.

अमृत *a.* 1 Not dead. 2 Immortal. 3 Imperishable, indestructible *-तः* 1 A God, an immortal, a deity 2 N. of Dhanvantari, physician of the gods. *-ता* 1 Spirituous liquor 2 N. of various plants. *-तं* 1 (*a*) Immortality. (*b*) Final beatitude, absolution; Ms. 12, 104; स त्रिवे चामृताय च Ak. 2 The collective body of immortals. 3 The world of immortality, Paradise, Heaven. 4 Nectar of immortality, ambrosia, beverage of the gods (opp. विष) supposed to be churned out of the ocean; देवास्तुरेयतमंमुनिधिर्मनश्चे Ki. 5. 30, विशादम्यमृतं ग्राह्यं Ms. 2. 239; विषमम्यमृतं कश्चिद्वेदेदमृतं वा विषमीश्वरेच्छया R. 8. 46; oft used in combination with words like वाक्, वचनं, वाणी &c. कुमारजन्मासुतसंनिताक्षर R. 3. 16. 5 The Soma juice. 6 Antidote against poison. 7 The residue or leavings of a sacrifice (यज्ञशेष); Ms. 3. 285. 8 Unsolicited alms, alms got without solicitation; मृतं स्यादाचितं नैश्यममृतं स्यादाचितं Ms. 4. 4-5. 9 Water, अमृताभ्यातजीवित U. 6. 21; cf. also the formulas अमृतोपस्तरणमसि स्वाहा and अमृता-विधानमसि स्वाहा repeated by Brāhmanas at the time of sipping water before the commencement and at the end of meals. 10 A drug. 11 Clarified butter; अमृतं नाम यत् संतो मन्त्रजिह्वं जुह्वति Si. 2. 107. 12 Milk. 13 Food in general. 14 Boiled rice. 15 Anything sweet, anything lovely or charming. 16 Gold. 17 Quicksilver 18 Poison. 19 The Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म). *-Comp.* *-अंशुः* *-करः*, *-दीधितिः*, *-द्युतिः*, *-रश्मिः* &c. epithets of the moon; अमृतदीधितिरेव विदर्भजे N. 4. 104. *-अंधस्*, *-अज्ञानः*, *-आशिश्* *m.* 'one whose food is nectar'; a god, an immortal. *-आहरणः* N. of Garuḍa who once stole Amṛita-उत्पन्ना a fly (*-क्ष*), उद्धवं a kind of collyrium. *-कुदं* a vessel containing nectar. *-क्षारं* sal ammoniac. *-गर्भ* *a.* filled with water or nectar; ambrosial. (*-ज्ञः*) 1 the individual soul. *-2* the supreme soul. *-तर्किणी* moonlight. *-द्रव* *a.* shedding nectar. (*-वः*) flow of nectar. *-धारा* 1 N. of a metre 2 flow of nectar *-प* 1 a drinker of nectar a god or deity 2 N. of Viṣṇu 3 one who

drinks wine; अमृतपानात्मवाञ्छासाधनसमु
मनुष्यसर्वाजिहीते Si 7. 42 (where अं has
sense 1 also). -फला a bunch of
grapes, vine plant, a grape (द्राक्षा).
-अयुः 1 a god or deity in general -2
a horse or the moon. -अमृत m. an im-
mortal, a god, deity; one who tastes
the sacrificial residues. -अमृत a. free
from birth and death. -अमृतं churning
(of the ocean) for nectar. -रसः
1 nectar, ambrosia; काव्यादुतरसास्वादः H.
1. विविधकाव्यादुतरसां विनामः Bh. 3. 40.
-2 the Supreme Spirit. -लता, -लतिका
a nectar-giving creeper plant. -वाक्
a producing nectar-like sweet words
-सार a. ambrosial. (-रः) 1 clarified
butter. -सूः, -सूतिः 1 the moon (distill-
ing nectar). -2 mother of the gods.
-सौदरः 'brother or nectar', the horse
called उच्चैःश्रवस्. -स्रवः flow of nectar.
-स्रुत a. shedding or distilling nec-
tar; Ku. 1. 45.

अमृतक The nectar of immortality.

अमृतता, -त्वं Immortality.

अमृतज्ञः N. of Vishnu (sleeping
in waters).

अमृषा ind. Not falsely, truly.

अमृष्ट a. Unrubbed. -COMP. -मृज a.
of unimpaired purity.

अमेदस्क a. Fatless, lean

अमेधस्य a. Foolish, stupid, an idiot.

अमेधय a. 1 Not able or allowed to
sacrifice. 2 Unfit for a sacrifice;
अमेधयं प्रक्षिपेद्वी Ms. 4. 53, 56; 5. 5, 132.

3 Unholy, filthy, foul, dirty, impure,
Bg. 17. 10; Bh. 3. 106. -अयं 1 Ex-
crement, ordure; सङ्कल्पजद्राजमार्गे यस्त्वमे-
व्यमनापदि Ms. 9. 282; 5. 126. 2 An
unlucky or inauspicious omen; अमेधयं
दृष्ट्वा हरेस्तुतिर्दत्त Kāty. -COMP. -कुणपाशिन्
a. feeding on carrion. -युक्त, -लिप्त a.
smeared with ordure, foul, defiled,
dirty.

अमेय a. 1 Immeasurable, boundless;
अमेयो मितलोकस्त्वं R. 10. 18. 2 Unkno-
wable. -COMP. -आत्मन् a. possessing
an immeasurable soul, magnanimous.
(-मः) N. of Vishnu.

अमोघ a. 1 Unfailing, reaching the
mark; यमुष्मदीयं समवच वाणं Ku. 3. 66;
R. 3. 53; 12. 97; कानिलक्ष्येष्वमेघैः Ms.
73 2 Unerring, infallible (words,
boon &c.); अमेघाः प्रतिगृह्यतावय्वीनुपदमा-
क्षिभः R. 1. 44. 3 Not vain or useless,
fruitful, productive; यद्दमेघमपामन्तरुहं
व्रीजमज त्वया Ku. 2. 5; so 'बलं', 'शक्तिः',
'वीर्यं', 'क्रोधः' &c. -अः 1 Not failing or
erring. 2 N. of Vishnu. -COMP. -दंडः
unerring in punishment, N. of Siva.
-दर्शिन, -दृष्टि a. of unerring mind or
view. -बल a. of never-failing
strength or vigour. -वाच् f. words not
vain or die that are sure to be ful-
filled (a) one whose words are
not vain -वाचित a. never disappo-

inted. -विक्रमः of never failing
valour, N. of Siva.

अं 1 P. 1 To go. 2 (A.) To sound.

अंवः A father. -अं 1 The eye. 2
Water. -अं ind. A particle of affir-
mation; 'well,' 'well now.'

अंवकं 1 An eye (in अंवरक). 2 A
father.

अंवरं 1 Sky, atmosphere, ether;
तत्त्वतर्जयद्वारे R. 12. 41. 2 Cloth, garment,
clothing, dress; दिव्यमाल्यांबरश्च Bg. 11.
11; R. 3. 9; दिगंबरः सागरांबरा मही the sea-
girt earth. 3 Saffron. 4 Talc. 5 A
kind of perfume (Ambergris).
-COMP. -अंतः 1 the end of a garment.
-2 the horizon. -ओकस् m. dwelling
in heaven, a god; (अमरजः) विलिख्यते
मौलिमिरंजकैकसां Ku. 5. 79. -दं cotton.
-मणिः the sun. -लेखिन a. skytouching;
R. 13. 26.

अंवरिणं (In some senses अंवरिणः also)
1 A frying-pan. 2 Regret, remorse.
3 War, battle. 4 One of the bells. 5
A young animal, colt. 6 The sun. 7
N. of Vishnu. 8 N. of Siva.

अंवरः 1 The offspring of a man of
the Brāhmaṇa and a woman of the
Vaiśya tribe; ब्राह्मणाद्वैश्यकन्यायामंबरी नाम
जायते Ms. 10. 8, Y. 1. 91. 2 An ele-
phant-driver. 3 (pl.) N. of a country
and its inhabitants. -अंवर N. of several
plants: - (a) गणिका, द्युधिका (Mar. जुई)
(b) पाठा (Mar. पहाडपूल); (c) दुक्किका
(Mar. दुका); (d) another plant
(Mar. अंबाडा) -अंवर, -अंरी An Ambashṭha
warrior.

अंवरं 9. Voc. अंवे Ved; अंवर in later
Sanskrit 1 A mother; also used as
an affectionate or respectful mode of
address; 'good woman,' 'good mother';
किंमवाभिः प्रेषितः, अंबाणां कुरी, निर्विघ्नः
कृतांजलिस्तत्र यद्वं सत्यं अंबाणां कुरी, निर्विघ्नः
Pāṇḍu's mother, a relative of Kāśī-
rāja. [She and her two sisters were carried
off by Bhīṣma to be the wives of Vichi-
tra-Vīrya who had no issue. Amba,
however, had been previously betrothed
to a king of Sala and Bhīṣma sent her
to him; but the latter rejected her be-
cause she had been in another man's
house. So she came back to Bhīṣma
and prayed him to accept her; but he
could not break his vow of life-long
celibacy, and being enraged she returned
to the forest and practised austere
penance to revenge herself on Bhīṣma.
Siva favoured her and promised her the
desired vengeance in another birth.
Afterwards she was born as Sikhāṇḍī,
daughter of Drupada, who came to be
called Sikhāṇḍī and became the cause
of Bhīṣma's death.]

-अंरा A mother

1 A mother good woman
(as a e m of respect o endea ment)

2 N. of a plant (Mar. अंबाडा). 3 N.
of the youngest daughter of Kāśīrāja
wife of Vichitra-Vīrya. She became
the mother of Pāṇḍu by Vyāsa who
was invoked by Satyawati to beget
a son to Vichitra-Vīrya who had
died without issue.

अंबिका 1 A mother, good woman,
also used like अंबा as a term of res-
pect or endearment; अंबिके अंबिके शृणु
मम विलासि Mk. 1. 2 N. of Pārvatī, wife
of Siva; अंबाभिर्देवनाम्बुः पुरापाकाभिर्देवना
Ku. 6. 90. 3 N. of the middle
daughter of Kāśīrāja and the eldest
wife of Vichitra-Vīrya. Like her
youngest sister she had no progeny,
and Vyāsa begot on her a son named
धृतराष्ट्रः; see अंबा above -COMP. -पतिः -
अंभी N. of Siva. -पुत्रः, -सुतः N. of
धृतराष्ट्रः.

अंबिकेयः, -यकः N. of Ganesa, Kār-
ttikeya or Dhṛitarāṣṭra; more cor-
rectly written अंबिकेय q. v.

अंबु n. 1 Water; गंगमंभु सितमंभु गङ्गा
K. P. 10. 2 The watery element
of the blood (cf. imber). -COMP.
-कणः a drop of water. -कंठकः (short-
noosed) alligator. -फक्रातः alligator
-कीडाः, -कुर्मः a porpoise. -कैदारः lemon-
tree (खालगुह). -क्रिया libation of
water; presentation of water to the
Manes of the deceased. -ग, -चर,
-चारिन् a. moving or living in water,
aquatic. -घनः hail. -चत्वरं a lake. -ज
a. produced in water, aquatic (opp.
स्थलज); ह्यगधीनि च माल्यानि स्थलजाः स्थलजानि
च Rām. (-जः) 1 the moon. -2
camphor. -3 the Śārāsa bird. -4 the
conch. (-जं) 1 a lotus; इंद्रीवरेण नयन
सुखमंभुजेन S. Til 3. -2 the thunderbolt
of Indra. -अंबुः, आसन् 'the lotus-born
god', Brāhmā; आसना the goddess
Lakṣmī. -जन्मन् n. a lotus. (-मः) 1
the moon. -2 the conch. -3 Śārāsa.
-तस्करः 'water-thief', the sun. -व a.
giving or yielding water. (-वः) a
cloud; नवोद्भूतानीकमुद्भूतलक्षणं R. 3. 53.
-धरः 1 a cloud; वदिनश्चावृषरात्र योनयः Ku.
4. 43; शस्त्रमृगशृंगयोरोधः R. 6 44 2
talc. -धिः 1 any receptacle of waters,
such as a jar; अंधुधिवटः Sk. -2 the
ocean; धारं Bh. 2. 6. -3 the number
four (in Math.). -निधिः 'treasure of
waters', the ocean; देवाहुरिदृतमंभुनिधिर्ममथे
Ki. 5. 30. -प a. drinking water. (-पः)
1 the ocean. -2 Varuṇa, the regent
of waters. -पातः current, flow or
stream of water, cascade; गंगोपातप्रतिना
गृहेभ्यः Bk 1. 8. -प्रसादः, -प्रसादनं the
clearing nut tree (कतक) q. v.; कत
कतकवृक्षस्य यद्यप्युपसादकं न नामधेयणदेव तस्य
वारि स्तुतिरिति -अंबं a cloud -अंबु m. 1
water bearer a cloud 2 the ocean
-3 tal a produced on y n
water (-ज) a conchshell -अंबु

a cloud; ध्वनितव्यचित्तमनुसृज्यं च Ki. 5. 12. -राजः 1 the ocean. -2 Varuna. -राशिः receptacle or store of water, the ocean; स्वयं ज्वलन्त्यैव इवांबुराशिः S. 3. 3; चंद्रोदयारंभ इवांबुराशिः Ku. 3. 67. R. 6. 57; 9. 82. -रहः n. 1 a lotus. -2 Sārassā. -रहः, -रह, a lotus; विपुलिनंदुरहा न सद्रिपुः Ki. 5. 10. -रोहिणी a lotus. -वाहः 1 a cloud; तद्विस्तृतिमिवांबुवाहं Ki. 3. 1; भर्तुमित्रं त्रियमविषयं विद्धि सामंबुवाहं Me. 99. -2 a lake. -3 water-bearer. -वाहिनः a. carrying or conveying water. -m.) a cloud. -वाहिनी a wooden vessel, a sort of bucket. -विहारः sporting in water. -वेतसः a kind of cane or reed growing in water. -सरणं flow or current of water. -सर्पिणी a leech. -सेचनी a wooden baling vessel.

अंबुमत् a. Watery, containing water. -ती N. of a river.

अंबुलुत a. Sputtered, pronounced indistinctly in shutting the lips, the sound thus remaining as it were in the mouth; uttered while emitting saliva from the mouth. -ते A sputtering noise, the growling of a bear; दृषति कुहरमाजामत्र महकयमानमुपसितश्रुणि स्थानेनवृकृतानि U. 2. 21; Māl. 9. 6; Mv. 5. 41.

अंश 1 A. [अंभते, अंभित] To sound.

अंभसू n. 1 Water; कथमप्ययं सामंतराणिषतेः प्रतीक्षते Ku. 2. 37; स्वयमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कौमसा परिषेवति Si. 2. 54; अंभसाकृतं done by water P. VI. 3. 3. 2 The sky. 3 The fourth sign of the zodiac. -COMP. -ज a. aquatic. (-जः) 1 the moon. -2 the (Indian) crane of Sārassā. (-जं) a lotus; बाले तव सुसामेजि कथमिदी-कृतं S. Til. 17; 80 पादं, नैनं. -हं a group of lotus flowers; कुसुमवनमपादि श्रीमदंभोजखंडं Si. 1. 64. -जन्मन् m., जनिः, जेनिः the lotus born God, epithet of Brahmā. -जन्मन् n. a lotus. -जन्, -धरः a cloud. -धिः, -निधिः, -राशिः 'receptacle of waters', the ocean; समुद्रांभोनिधेयं महानद्या नवागसा Si. 2. 100; यादवांभोनिधिर्नृदे वेलय भवतः क्षमा 58; 80 अमसा निधिः; शिखाभिराश्लिष्ट इवांभसा निधिः Si. 1. 20; वल्लभः a coral. -रहः n. (रह), -रहं a lotus; हेमांभेरुहसस्त्राणां तद्वाग्यो धाम साप्रतं Ku. 2. 44. (m.) the (Indian) crane. -सारं a pearl. -सुः smoke; cloudiness.

अंभोजिनी 1 A lotus-plant or its flowers; ध्वनिवासविलासं Bh. 2. 18. 2 A group of lotus flowers. 3 A place abounding in lotuses.

अमय a. (री. f.) Watery, formed from water.

अम्र=आम q. v.

अम्ल a. Sour, acid; कटुभल्लयप्रादुष्णती-क्षणलविदाहिनः (आहाराः) Bg. 17. 9. -म्लः 1 Sourness, acidity, one of the six kinds of tastes or q v 2 Vinegar 3 Wood-sorrel 4 The com-

mon citron tree. 5 Belch. -COMP. -अम्ल a. acidulated. -उद्गारः sour eructation. -केशरः the citron tree. -गंधि a. having a sour smell. -गौरसः sour butter-milk. -जंवीरः, -निंबकः the lime-tree. -पित्तं acidity of stomach, sour bile. -फलः the tamarind tree. (-लं) tamarind fruit. -रस a. having an acid taste. (-सः) sourness, acidity. -वृक्षः the tamarind tree. -सारः the lime tree. -हरिद्रा N. of a plant.

अम्लकः . of a plant (लकुच), a sort of bread-fruit tree.

अम्लान a. 1 Not withered or faded (flowers &c.). 2 Clean, clear, bright (face); pure, unclouded; परार्थन्यायवादेषु काणोपम्लानदर्शनः. -नः Globe-amaranth (Mar. आकोली).

अम्लानि a. Vigorous, not fading. -नि f. 1 Vigour. 2 Freshness; verdure.

अम्लानिन् a. Clear, clean. -नी A collection of globe-amaranths.

अम्लि (म्ली) का 1 Sour taste in the mouth, sour eructation. 2 The tamarind tree.

अम्लिमन् m. Sourness.

अय 1 A. (sometimes P. also, especially with उह) (अयते, अयाचके, आयितुं, अयित) To go. -WITH अंतर to interpose, intervene; ददुर्क उपस्थितारयति Mk. 2. -अय्यु 1 to rise (as the sun, moon &c.). -2 to thrive, prosper. -उह 1 to rise (as the sun &c.); उदयति हि शशकः कथमिनिगंडपांडुः Mk. 1. 57. -2 to appear, come in sight; अयं, तौ यजिग्यः प्रातश्चोदयंतौ राजकाः Mb. 3. 30 spring, arise, originate, proceed from; तदोदयदन्ववधूनिषेधः N. 3. 92; यथाशेषम् उदयते Sat. Br. -परा (रा being changed to ला) to run away, retreat, fly away.

अयः 1 Going, moving (mostly in comp., as in अस्तमय). 2 Good actions of former birth. 3 Good fortune, good luck; सुदुर्पार्थिण्यान्वितः R. 4. 26. 4 A die or cube (to play with). -COMP. -अन्वित, अयत्त a. fortunate, lucky; सुलभेः सदा नयवताज्यवता Ki. 5. 20.

अयस्य Healthiness, freedom from disease.

अयज्ञ a. Not offering sacrifice. -ज्ञ No sacrifice, a bad sacrifice.

अयज्ञिय a. 1 Not fit for sacrifice (as माय). 2 Not fit to perform a sacrifice (as a boy not invested with the sacred thread). 3 Profane, vulgar.

अयत्न a. Not requiring any effort; पटवास्ता R. 4. 55. -त्यः Absence of effort or exertion; -अयत्नेन, -त्यात्, -त्यतः without effort or exertion, easily, readily.

अयथा ind. Not as it should be or as intended to be, unfitted, improper, wrongly -COMP. अयं a 1 not true

to the sense, unmeaning, nonsensical -2 incongruous, unfit, false, S. 3. 2, incorrect, wrong; अनुभवो द्विविधो यथार्थो यथार्थश्च T. S.; अनुभवः incorrect or untrue knowledge, wrong notion -उह a. 1 not as wished or desired disliked. -2 not enough or sufficient -अचित a. unfit, unworthy. -तथ a. 1 not as it should be, unfit, unsuitable, unworthy; इवमयथातथं स्वामिनश्चेद्वि Ve. 2 -2 vain, useless, profitless. (-थं) ind. 1 unfittedly, unsuitably. -2 in vain, uselessly; तद्वच्चति अ° Ms. 3. 240. -तथ्य unsuitableness, incongruity; uselessness. -द्योतनं intimation or occurrence of some thing or act which is not expected -पुर, -पूर्व a. unprecedented unparalleled. -वृत्त a. acting wrongly -शास्त्रकारिन् a. not acting according to the Sastras, irreligious; अयथाशास्त्र कारी च न विभगं विता प्रदुः Nārada.

अयथावत् ind. Wrongly; improperly अयनं a. 1 Going, moving, walking, as in रामायणे. 2 A walk, path, way, road; अगस्त्यविहारादयनात् R. 16. 44 3 A place, site, abode. 4 A way of entrance, an entrance (to an array of troops or व्यूह); अयनेषु च सप्तैषु यथामग्न-वस्थितः Bg. 1. 11. 5 The sun's passage, north and south of the equator. 6 (Hence) The period of duration of this passage, half year, the time from one solstice to another; see उचरायण and दक्षिणायन. 7 The equinoctial and solstitial points; दक्षिणे अयने winter solstice; उत्तरे अयने summer solstice. 8 Final emancipation; नान्यः देधा विद्यते-यनाय Svet. Up. -COMP. -कालः the interval between the solstices. -वृत्त the ecliptic.

अयंत्रित a. Unrestrained, unchecked, self-willed.

अयमित a. 1 Unrestrained, unchecked. 2 Untrimmed, undecorated (as nails &c.) Me. 92.

अयमास a. Disreputable, infamous, disgraceful; also अयमास in this sense. -न. (रा) Infamy, disgrace, ill-repute, dishonour, scandal; अयशो महद्वापेति Ms. 8. 128; किमयशो ननु दोरमतः परं U. 3. 27; स्वाभावलोलित्ययशः प्रदुष्टं R. 6. 41. -COMP. -कर a. (री. f.) disgraceful, ignominious.

अयशस्य a. Infamous, ignominious.

अयस् n. 1 Iron; अभितप्तमयोपि मार्दवं भजते केव कथा क्षीरिणु R. 8. 43. 2 Steel. 3 Gold. 4 A metal in general. 5 Aloe wood. -m. Fire. -COMP. -अय, -अयकं a hammer; a pestle (for cleaning grain). -कांडः 1 an iron-arrow. -2 excellent iron. -3 a large quantity of iron. -कांतः (अयस्कान्तः) 1 a magnet load-stone

तेन लोहवत् Ku. 2 59 स यक्ष्म

स्वांत इनायस R 17 63 U 4 21 2 a

a wild sparrow
(lit) moonlight & a forest (fig)

an ornament or decoration which is useless, or does not serve its purpose; just as moonlight in a forest is useless there being no human beings to view, enjoy, and appreciate it, so is decoration when not viewed and appreciated by those for whom it is intended; thus Malli. on स्त्रीणां शिवालोकाफलो हि वेदः Ku. 7. 22 remarks: अन्यथाऽरण्यचंद्रिका स्यादिति मानः. -**अर** (°ज्वेत् also) -**जीव** *a. wild.* -**धर्म**: *wild state or usage, wild nature; तथारण्यवर्मा-द्रियोज्य धर्म्यधर्मं नियोजितः Pt. 1.* -**रूपति**: -**राज** (°द), -**राज**: 'lord of the woods', epithet of a lion or a tiger; so अरण्यनां पतिः. -**वृद्धि**: 'wise in a forest'; (fig.) a foolish person (who can display his learning only in a forest where no one will hear him and correct his errors). -**मद** *a. growing in a forest, wild.* -**मक्षिका** a gadfly. -**वानं** retiring to the woods. -**रक्षक**: forest-keeper. -**रुदित** (°ज्वे) 'weeping in a forest', a cry in the wilderness; (fig.) a vain or useless speech, or a cry with no one to heed it; hence anything done to no purpose; अरण्ये स्या रुदितं S. 2; शोकं भ्रष्टाविहीनस्य अरण्यरुदितोपमं Pt. 1. 893; त्वलनधुनारण्यरुदितः Amara. 76. -**वायस**: a wild crow, raven. -**वास्त**: -**सनाभय**: retiring into woods, residence in a forest. -**वासिद** *a. living in a forest, wild.* (-*m.*) a forest-dweller, an anchorite. -**विलपित**, -**विलाप**: (°ज्वे) 'रुदितं above. -**वन्द** *m.* 'a wild hound', wolf. -**समा** a forest-court. -**अरण्यक** A forest. -**अरण्यानि**: -**नी** *f.* A large forest or desert, vast wilderness.

अरव *a.* 1 Dull, languid, apathetic. 2 Dissatisfied, discontented, averse to. -**र** Noncopulation. -**Comp.** -**व्रप** *a.* not ashamed of copulation (-*p.*) a dog (as copulating even in the streets without shame). -**अरति** *a.* 1 Dissatisfied. 2 Dull, languid. -**ति**: *f.* 1 Absence of pleasure or amusement, regarded as arising from the longings of love; स्वामीद्वयस्वलाभेन चेतसो गानवद्विनिः। अरतिः सा S. D. 2 Pain, distress. 3 Anxiety, regret, uneasiness, agitation; संपत्ते शुभमरतिं हि सद्बोधः Ki. 5. 51. 4 Dissatisfaction, discontent. 5 Languor, dulness. 6 A bilious disease.

अरति: (*m.* or *f.*) 1 The elbow sometimes the fist itself. 2 A cubit of the middle length, from the elbow to the tip of the little finger, an ell; अरतिस्तु निष्कनिष्ठं हस्तिना Ak.; मध्यखलीकूपं-योमेव्ये प्रमाणिकः करा। वक्ष्यहस्तिरो रतिररतिः सकतिष्ठिकः ॥ Hal'ay; Ki. 18. 6. -**अरति**: The elbow.

अर *ind.* 1 Swiftly, near, at hand, present. 2 Readily

अरमण, **अरममाण** *a.* 1 Not pleasing or gratifying, disagreeable. 2 Unceasing, incessant.

अरर 1 The leaf or panel of a door (कपाटे); सरमसमरणे द्रामपादुह्य Mv. 6. 27 (-*r.*; -*री* also); चतुर्कोटिपिपाटिताररपुटो यास्याम्यहं पञ्चपत् Bv. 1. 58. 2 covering or sheath in general. -**र**: An awl.

अररे *ind.* A vocative particle expressive of (1) great haste; (2) contempt or disdain; अररे महाराजं प्रति कुतः क्षत्रियाः G. M.

अरविन्द 1 A lotus (it is one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see under पञ्चबाण); शम्भुमरविन्दुराभिः S. 3. 7. It is a sun-lotus; cf. सुराशुभिर्भिन्नविचारविन्दं Ku. 1. 32; स्थलं, चरणं, मुखं &c. 2 Also, a red or blue lotus. -**र**: 1 The (Indian) crane. 2 Copper. -**Comp.** -**अक्ष** *a.* lotus-eyed, an epithet of Vishnu. -**द्वलप्रम** copper. -**नाभिः**, -**भः** *N.* of Vishnu; हृदये मदीये देवश्रकास्तु भगवान्नामविन्दुनामः Bv. 4. 8. -**सद्** *m.* *N.* of Brahma.

अरविन्दिनी 1 A lotus plant; प्रपीतमयुका भूमिः हृदयेचाराविन्दिनी Bk. 5. 70. 2 An assemblage of lotus flowers. 3 A place abounding in lotus flowers.

अरस *a.* 1 Sapless, tasteless, insipid. 2 Dull, flat. 3 Weak, having no strength, inefficacious.

अरसिक *a.* 1 Devoid of taste, sapless, insipid, flavourless (of a thing). 2 Void of feeling or taste, dull, inappreciative, insensible to the charms (of poetry &c.); अरसिकेषु कविविनिवेदनं विरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.

अराग, **अरागिन्** *a.* Cool, dispassionate; तमहमरागमकुण्ठं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वैदे Ve. 1. 4.

अराजक *a.* Having no king, anarchical; नाराजके जनपदे Rām.; Ms. 7. 3. अराजके जीवलोके दुर्गला बलवत्तरिः । पीडयते च हि विवेक प्रभुत्वं कल्पयिच्छत् ॥ Mb.; शोच्यं राजमराजकं Chāp. 57.

अराजन् *m.* Not a king. -**Comp.** -**भोगीन** *a.* not fit for the use of a king. -**स्थापित** *a.* not established by a king, illegal.

अराति: 1 An enemy, foe; देशः सोमरातिवोपितजलैर्यस्मिन्नुद्धाः धृतिः Ve. 3. 31. 2 The number six. -**Comp.** -**भय**: destruction of enemies.

अराल *a.* Curved, crooked; पादावरालो-ल्ली M. 2. 3. -**र**: 1 A bent or crooked arm. 2 An elephant in rut. -**ला** An unchaste woman, harlot, courtesan. -**Comp.** -**केशी** a woman with curled hair; भित्ता विराक्रमदरालकेश्याः R. 6. 81. -**पञ्चम** *a.* having curved eyelashes; Ku. 5. 49.

अरि: 1 An enemy, foe; विजितातिपुरा-सरः R. 1. 59, 61; 4. 4. 2 An enemy of mankind (said of the six feelings which disturb man's mind) कर्मः क्रोध

स्तथा लोभो मदनेहो च मत्सरः; कृतादिषड्वर्गजनेन Ki. 1. 9. 3 *N.* of the number six (from the six enemies) 4 Any part of a carriage. 5 A wheel. -**Comp.** -**कर्षण** *a.* tamer or subduer of enemies. -**कुलं** 1 a host of enemies. -2 an enemy. -**र**: destroyer of enemies.

-**चितन**, -**चिता** schemes directed against enemies; administration of foreign affairs. -**न्दन** *a.* 'an enemy's joy', affording triumph to an enemy.

-**मद**: the foremost or most powerful enemy; R. 14. 31. -**खट्व**, -**ह्व**, -**हिसक**: destroyer of enemies; R. 9. 18.

अरिन्द *a.* Subduer of enemies, victorious, conquering.

अरिक्थभाज, **अरिक्थीय** *a.* Not entitled to a share in the ancestral property (as an heir incapacitated by impotence &c.).

अरिन् 1 An oar; लोलैररिन्निक्षरपौरवामितः Si. 12. 71. 2 A rudder, helm.

अरिष A continuous down-pour of rain. -**र**: A sort of disease in the anus.

अरिष्ट *a.* Unhurt; perfect, imperishable, safe. -**र**: 1 A heron. 2 A raven, crow. 3 An enemy. 4 *N.* of various plants: (a) the soap-berry tree (Mar. रिडा); (b) another plant (Mar. निव). 5 Garlic. -**र** 1 Bad or ill luck, evil, misfortune. 2 A portentous phenomenon foreboding misfortune, unlucky omen. 3 Unfavourable symptom, especially of approaching death; रोगिणो नरणं यस्माद्वक्त्रं यावि लक्ष्यते । तदक्षयमरिष्टं स्यादिति न्यायमिधीयते ॥

4 Good fortune or luck, happiness.

5 The lying-in-chamber. 6 Butter-milk. 7 Spirituous liquor; Si. 18.

77. -**Comp.** -**रुह** the lying-in-chamber.

-**वति** *a.* making fortunate or happy, auspicious. (-*ति*: *f.*) security, succession of good fortune, continuous happiness; तद्वत्प्रवृत्ता निष्कामाशिषां काममति-हृतातिमाशास्महे Mv. 1. -**मधन**: *N.* of Siva or Vishnu. -**शय्या** a lying-in-conch; अरिष्टशय्यां परितो विस्मरिण R. 3. 15. -**खट्व**, -**ह्व** *m.* killer of Arishṭa, epithet of Vishnu.

अरुचि: *f.* 1 Aversion, dislike in general; क स योगानामुपर्युक्तः K. 146. 2 Want of appetite, disrelish, disgust; सन्निपातक्षयशक्तसहिकारचिप्रयुद् Susr. 3 Absence of a satisfactory explanation.

अरुचिर, **अरुच्य** *a.* Disagreeable, disgusting.

अरुज *a.* Free from disease, sound, healthy.

अरुज *a.* Sound, healthy.

अरुण *a.* (पा, -णी *f.*) 1 Reddish brown, tawny, red, ruddy (of the colour of the morning as opposed to the darkness of night)

पूर्वम् Ku 4 12 2 Perplexed, embe-

अर्च १ U. (अर्चति, अर्चत) १ (a)
To adore or worship; salute, welcome
with respect; B. 2. 21, 1. 6, 90; 4.
84, 12. 89; Ms. 3. 93; आर्चद् द्विजातीन्
परमार्थिदाम् Bk. 1. 15, 14. 63; 17. 5.
(b) To honour, i. e. decorate, adorn;
U. 2. 9. 2 To praise (Ved.). -10 P.
or *Carus*. To honour, adore, worship;
स्वर्गोत्क्रामार्चितमर्चयित्वा Ku. 15. 9.—WITH
अभि सम्मति to worship adore,
honour तत् स्तुतिम् Bk 1
24, Bg 18 46 —य १ to praise, sup

praises of. -2 to honour, worship; प्रातर्चनार्थं जपदर्शनं Bk. 2. 20.

अर्चक *a.* Worshipping, adoring. -कः Worshipper; उद्देवद्विजार्चकः Ms. 11. 225.

अर्चन *a.* Worshipping, praising -न-नः Worship, reverence or respect paid to deities and superiors. अर्चनीय, अर्च्य *pot. p.* To be adored or worshipped, venerable, respectable; R. 2. 10; Bk. 6. 70.

अर्चा *f.* 1 Worship, adoration. 2 An idol or image intended to be worshipped; नैवेद्यस्याधिभिरर्चाः प्रकल्पिताः Mbh.

अर्चिः *f.* Ray, flame (of fire or of the morning twilight); आसीदासन्नानिर्वाण-प्रदीपधिरिवोपति R. 12. 1; नैशस्यार्चिर्द्वैतयुज इव छिन्नमृपिच्छुमा V. 1. 8.

अर्चिस् *n.* (-र्चिः) 1 A ray of light, flame; प्रदीपार्चिर्हविर्ग्राह्ये B. 3. 14. 2 Light, lustre; मृगनादधिपां Ku. 2. 20, Rtn. 4. 16. (said to be also *f.*). -*m.* 1 A ray of light. 2 Fire.

अर्चिसत् *a.* Flaming, brilliant, bright; V. 3. 2. -*m.* 1 Fire. 2 The sun.

अर्ज *1 P.* (अर्जति, अर्जित) 1 To procure, secure, gain, earn, usually in the *caus.* in this sense; पितृव्याविरोधेन यत्नस्तत्प्रयोजितं Y. 2. 118. 2 To take up; आनर्जुर्दुजोष्माणि Bk. 14. 74.—10 *P.* or *caus.* To procure, acquire, obtain; स्वयमर्जित, स्वार्जित self-acquired. With उप to obtain or procure.

अर्जक *a.* (-र्जिका *f.*) Procuring, acquiring; one who acquires or gets.

अर्जन Getting, acquisition; अर्जान-मर्जते दुःखं Pt. 1. 163; अर्जयितुं व्यापारोऽर्जनं Day. B.

अर्जुन *a.* (न-नी *f.*) 1 White, clear, bright, of the colour of day; पिशंगनीजीवजुनमर्जुनच्छाधि Si. 1. 6. 2 Silvery. -नः 1 The white colour. 2 A peacock. 3 A tree (Mar. अर्जुनसदृश), with useful rind. 4 *N.* of the third Pāṇḍava who was a son of Kuntī by Indra and hence called ऐन्द्रि also. [Arjuna was so called because he was 'white' or 'pure in actions'. He was taught the use of arms by Droṇa and was his favourite pupil. By his skill in arms he won Draupadī at her Svayamvara (see Draupadī). For an involuntary transgression he went into temporary exile and during that time he learnt the science of arms from Parasurama. He married Ulupi, a Naga Princess, by whom he had a son named Iravat, and also Chitrangada, daughter of the king of Manipura, who bore him a son named Babhravahana. During this exile he visited Dwaraka, and with the help and advice of Krishna succeeded in marrying S. a. By her he had a son named he obtained the bow Gandiva from the god

Agni whom he assisted in burning the Khandava forest. When Dharma, his eldest brother, lost the kingdom by gambling, and the five brothers went into exile, he went to the Himalayas to propitiate the gods and to obtain from them celestial weapons for use in the contemplated war against the Kauravas. There he fought with Siva who appeared in the disguise of a Kirata; but when he discovered the true character of his adversary he worshipped him and Siva gave him the Parupatastra. Indra, Varuna, Yama and Kubera also presented him with their own weapons. In the 13th year of their exile, the Pandavas entered the service of the king of Virata and he had to act the part of a eunuch, and music and dancing master. In the great war with the Kauravas Arjuna took a very distinguished part. He secured the assistance of Krishna who acted as his charioteer and related to him the Bhagavadgītā when on the first day of the battle he hesitated to bend his bow against his own kinsmen. In the course of the great struggle he slew or vanquished several redoubtable warriors on the side of the Kauravas, such as Jayadratha Bhishma, Karṇa &c. After Yudhishtira had been installed sovereign of Hastinapura, he resolved to perform the Asvamedha sacrifice, and a horse was let loose with Arjuna as its guardian. Arjuna followed it through many cities and countries and fought with many kings. At the city of Manipura he had to fight with his own son Babhravahana and was killed; but he was restored to life by a charm supplied by his wife Ulupi. He traversed, the whole of Bharatakhanda and returned to Hastinapura, loaded with spoils and tributes, and the great horse-sacrifice was then duly performed. He was afterwards called by Krishna to Dwaraka amid the intestine struggles of Yadavas and there he performed the funeral ceremonies of Vasudeva and Krishna. Soon after this the five Pandavas repaired to heaven having installed Parikshit—the only surviving son of Abhimanyu—on the throne of Hastinapura. Arjuna was the bravest of the Pandavas, highminded, generous, upright, handsome and the most prominent figure of all his brothers.] 5 *N.* of K'artavīrya, slain by Parasurama. See कर्तवीर्य. 6 The only son of his mother. -नी 1 A procuress, bawd. 2 A cow. 3 *N.* of a river commonly called कर्तोयार. -नं Grass. -COMP. -उपसः the teak tree. -छवि *a.* white, of a white colour. -स्वजः 'white-bannered', *N.* of Hanumat.

अर्णः 1 The teak tree. 2 A letter (of the alphabet).

अर्णव The (foaming) sea, ocean (fig also) शोक of grief so पितृ मन of men

Bh. 3. 10 -COMP. -अंतः the extremity of the ocean. -उज्ज्वलः the moon. (-नः) Lakshmi. (-नं) nectar. -पोतः -यानं a boat or ship. -संदिग्धः 1 'inhabiting the ocean', *N.* of Varuṇa, regent of the waters. -2 *N.* of Vishnu.

अर्णस् *n.* Water. -COMP. -दः a cloud. -भवः conch-shell.

अर्णस्त्वत् *a.* Having much water. -*m.* The ocean.

अर्त्तन Censure, reproach, abuse.

अर्त्तिः *f.* 1 Pain, sorrow, grief; शिरोर्त्ति head-ache. 2 The end of a bow.

अर्त्तिका An elder sister (in dramas).

अर्थ 10 *A.* [अर्थयते, अर्थित] 1 To request, beg, supplicate, ask, entreat, solicit (with two acc.); स्वामिममर्थमर्थयते Dk. 71; तमामिकम्य सर्वेऽद्य वयं चार्थमिहे वसु Mb. 1; प्रहस्तमर्थयार्चके योक्तुं Bk. 14. 98.

2 To strive to obtain, desire, wish. -WITH अभि to beg, supplicate, request; इमं सारंगं प्रियप्रवृत्तिनिमित्तमर्थयते V. 2; अवकाशं किलोदन्वाद् रामायामर्थयितो वदौ R. 4. 58. -अभि 1 to ask, request. -2 to desire. -य 1 to ask or pray for, beg, request; तेन भवंतं प्रार्थयते S. 2. -2 to desire, want, wish or long for; अहो विद्वत्स्यः प्रार्थितार्थेतिद्वयः S. 3; स्वर्गं प्रार्थयते Bg. 9. 20; Bk. 7. 48. R. 7. 50, 64. -3 to look for, search, be in search of; प्रार्थयन्तं तथा सीता Bk. 7. 48. -4 To attack, seize or fall upon; अस्ते अश्वानी-केन यवनानां प्रार्थितः M. 5; दुर्जयो लवणः शाली विद्वलः प्रार्थयतानिति R. 15. 5, 958. -यति to challenge (to combat), encounter, seek as an opponent; एत सीतादुः संख्ये प्रार्थयत रघवे Bk. 6. 25. -2 to make an enemy of. -सं 1 to believe, consider, regard, think; समर्थये यत्थमं प्रियां प्रति V. 4. 39; मया न साधु समर्थितं V. 2. अदुष्टमुक्त-निवासानं समर्थये S. 7. -2 to corroborate, support, substantiate by proof; उक्तमेवायमुदाहरणेन समर्थयति. -समप्रि or संय to beg, request &c.

अर्थः 1 Object, purpose, end and aim; wish, desire; ज्ञातार्थी ज्ञातसंबन्धः श्रोतु श्रोता प्रवर्तते; सिद्धं परिपेक्षी Mu. 5; oft. used in this sense as the last member of compounds and translated by 'for,' intended for, 'for the sake of,' 'on account of,' 'on behalf of,' and used like an adj. to qualify nouns; संतापार्थीय विषये R. 1. 34; तां देवतापित्रतिथि-क्रियार्थी (येषु) 2. 16; द्विजानीं यवाशः Sk., यज्ञार्थी स्वर्गोऽप्यत्र Bg. 3. 9. It mostly occurs in this sense as अर्थ, अर्थे or अर्थाय and has an adverbial force, कियर्थ for what purpose, why; वेलो-लक्षणार्थ S. 4; तदर्थानादृष्टं भोर्वात्तार्थमादृ-कु. 6. 13; गवार्थं ब्राह्मणार्थं च Pt. 1. 420, यदर्थं तत्कर्मजीविताः Bg. 1. 9. -गव तत्र गवस्यार्थं देवता Nala 18 19 यद् परमार्थं चार्थ 23 9 2 Cause motive, reason, ground, अनुपपन्नं युक्तं

त्रियार्थः R. 2. 55 means or cause. 3 Meaning, sense, signification, import; अर्थ is of 3 kinds:—वाच्य or expressed, लक्ष्य or indicated (secondary), and व्यग्र or suggested; तद्द्वौषो शब्दार्थौ K. P. 1 अर्थो वाच्यश्च लक्ष्यश्च व्यग्रश्चेति त्रिधा मतः ॥ S. D. 2. 4 A thing, object, substance; अर्थो हि कस्या परकीय, एव S. 4. 21; that which can be perceived by the senses, an object of sense; इन्द्रियं H. 1. 146; Ku 7. 71; इन्द्रियेभ्यः परा ह्यर्था अर्थव्यञ्जक परं मनः Kath. (the objects of sense are five रूप, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श and शब्द). 5 (a) An affair, business, matter, work; शक्य प्रतिपन्नोऽयमर्थोऽगताजाय Ve. 3; अर्थोऽयमर्थव्यञ्जक एव Ku. 3. 18; अर्थोऽर्थोऽर्थव्यञ्जक Dk 67; संगीतार्थः Me. 56 business of singing, i. e. musical concert (apparat of singing); संदेशार्थः Me. 5 matters of message, i. e. messages. (b) Interest, object; स्वार्थसाधनतत्परः Ms. 4. 196; द्रव्यमेवार्थसाधनं R. 1. 19; द्रुतपेक्षार्थं 1 72; सर्वार्थव्यञ्जकः Ms. 7. 121; मालवि-
ताया न मे कश्चिदर्थः M. 3 I have no interest in M. (c) Subject matter, contents (as of letters &c.); स्वामव-
गतार्थं करिष्यामि Mu. I will acquaint you with the matter: तेन हि अस्य गृहीतार्थं भवामि V. 2 if so I should know its contents. 6 Wealth, riches, property, money; स्वामय संवृतात्तार्थानां R. 1. 7; विवर्थाः वृत्तसमयाः Pt. 1. 163. 7 Attainment of riches or worldly prosperity, regarded as one of the four ends of human existence, the other three being धर्म कान and मोक्ष; with अर्थ and कान, धर्म forms the well-known triad; cf. Ku. 5. 38; अर्थार्थकानी तस्यास्तं धर्म एव मनीषिणः R. 1. 25. 8 (a) Use, advantage, profit, good; तथाहि सर्वं तस्यासन् परार्थकफला श्रयाः R. 1. 29; यावानर्थ उदपाने सर्वतः संप्लुतो-
क्ते Bg. 2. 46; also अर्थ, निरर्थक q. v. (b) Use, want, need, concern, with instr.; कोऽर्थः पुत्रेण जितेन Pt. 1 what is the use of a son being born; कश्च तेनार्थः Dk. 59; कोऽर्थस्तिरस्त्रां श्रुतेः Pt. 2. 33 what do brutes care for merits; Bh. 2. 48; योग्येनार्थः कस्य न स्याज्जनेन Si. 18. 66, नैव तस्य कृतेनार्थो नाकृतेनेह कश्चन Bg. 3. 18 9 Asking, begging; request, suit, petition. 10 Action, plaint (in law). 11 The actual state, fact of the matter; as in यथार्थ, अर्थतः, तत्त्वविद्. 12 Manner, kind, sort. 13 Prevention, warding off; मन्त्रकार्थो धूमः; prohibition, abolition (this meaning may also be derived from 1 above). 14 N. of Vishnu. —COMP. —अधिकारः charge of money, office of treasurer; ० न नियोक्तव्यौ H. 2. —अधिकारिन् m. a treasurer. —अन्तरं 1 another or different meaning. —2 another cause or motive एव Ku 3 18 —3 a new matter or cr ce new affair —4 opposite or antithe-

tical meaning, difference of mean-
ing. —न्यासः a figure of speech in which a general proposition is adduced to support a particular instance, or a particular instance, to support a general proposition; it is an inference from particular to general and *vice versa* उक्तिरर्थोऽन्यासः स्यात् सामान्यविशेषयोः । (१) हनुमान्निबन्धनतद् दुष्करं किं महात्मनां ॥ (२) गुणवद्भक्तुसंसर्गायाति नीचोपि गौरवं । पुत्रमालासुखेण सन् शिरसि धार्यते Kuval.; cf. also K. P. 10 and S. D. 709. —अन्वित a. 1 rich, wealthy. —2 significant. —अयिन् a. one who longs for or strives to get wealth or gain any object. —अलंकारः a figure of speech determined by and dependent on the sense, and not on sound (opp. शब्दालंकार). —आगमः 1 acquisition of wealth, income. —2 conveying of a sense. —आपत्तिः f. 1 an inference from circumstances, presumption, implication, one of the five sources of knowledge or modes of proof, according to the Mīmāṃsakas. It is an inference used to account for an apparent inconsistency; as in the familiar instance पीनो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुङ्क्ते the apparent inconsistency between 'fatness' and 'not eating by day' is accounted for by the inference of his 'eating by night'. —2 a figure of speech (according to some rhetoricians) in which a relevant as-
sertion suggests an inference not actually connected with the subject in hand, or *vice versa*; it corresponds to what is popularly called कैमुतिकन्याय or दंडाणुन्याय; e. g. हारोयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुहति सनमंते । सुकानामप्ययथैव के वयं समरंकिणः Amaru. 100; अभितदमयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिणु R. 8. 43. —उत्पत्तिः f. acquisition of wealth; so 'उपार्जनं'. —उपश्लेषकः an introductory scene (in dramas); अर्थोपश्लेषकः एव S. D. 308. —उपमा a simile dependent on sense and not on sound; see under उपमा. —उष्णम् m. the glow or warmth of wealth; अर्थोष्णानि विरहितः दुःखः स एव Bh. 2. 40. —ओषा, —राशिः treasure, hoard of money. —कर (री f.). —कृत् a. 1 enriching. —2 useful, advantageous. —काम a. desirous of wealth. (—मौ dual), wealth and (sensual) desire or pleasure; R. 1. 25. —कृच्छ्रं 1 a difficult matter. —2 pecuniary difficulty; न ह्युदर्थकृच्छ्रेषु Niti. —कृत्य doing or execution of a business; अस्त्युपेताथकृत्याः Me. 38. —गौरवं depth of meaning; मास्तेर्यगौरवं Udb., Ki. 2. 27. —ग्राम (—ग्री f.) extravagant, wasteful, prodigal. —जात a. full of meaning. (ग) 1 a collection of things 2 a large amount of wealth, dorable property —सत्य 1 the real truth, the

fact of the matter. —2 the real nature or cause of anything. —द a. 1 yielding wealth. —2 advantageous, useful. —3 liberal. —दूषणं 1 extravagance, waste. —2 unjust seizure of property or withholding what is due. —3 finding fault with the meaning. —दोषः a literary fault or blemish with regard to the sense, one of the four *doshas* or blemishes of literary composition, the other three being पददोष, पदांशदोष and वाक्यदोष; for definitions &c. see K. P. 7. —निर्वन्धन a. dependent on wealth. —निश्चयः determination, decision. —पतिः 1 'the lord of riches', a king; किंचिद्दिहस्यायेति वचोपि R. 2. 46, 1. 59; 9. 3; 18. 1; Pt. 1. 74. —2 an epithet of Kubera. —पर, —लुब्ध a. 1 intent on gaining wealth, covetous. —2 niggardly. —प्रकृतिः f. the leading source or occasion of the grand object in a drama; (the number of these 'sources' is five:—विजं विदुः पताका च प्रकटी कार्यमेव च । अर्थप्रकृतयः पञ्च ज्ञात्वा रोज्या यथाविधि S. D. 317). —प्रयोगः usury. —चञ्चः arrangement of words, composition, text; stanza, verse, S. 7. 5; ललितार्थचञ्च V. 2. 14. —बुद्धि a. selfish. —चोचः indication of the (real) import. —भेदः distinction or difference of meaning; अर्थभेदेन शब्दभेदः. —मात्रं, —जा 1 property, wealth. —सुक्त a. significant. —लाभः acquisition of wealth. —लोभः avarice. —वादः 1 declaration of any purpose. —2 affirmation, declaratory assertion, an explanatory remark; speech or assertion having a certain object; a sentence. (It usually recommends a विधि or precept by stating the good arising from its proper observance, and the evils arising from its omission, and also by adducing historical instances in its support.) —3 praise, eulogy; अर्थवाद एव; दोषं तु मे कंचित्कथय U. 1. —विकल्पः 1 deviation from truth, perversion of fact, —2 prevarication; also वैकल्प. —वृद्धिः f. accumulation of wealth. —व्ययः expenditure; ज्ञा a. conversant with money-matters. —शास्त्रं 1 the science of wealth (political economy). —2 science of polity, political science, politics; Dk. 120. इह ललु अर्थशास्त्रकारा-
श्लिषिषां सिद्धिमुपवर्णयन्ति Mu. 3; व्यवहारिन् a politician. —3 the science of practical life. —शौचं purity or honesty in money-matters; सर्वेषां चैव शौचानामर्थशौच परं स्तुते Ms. 5. 106. —संस्थानं 1 accumulation of wealth. —2 treasury. —संबन्धः connection of the sense with the word or sentence. —सारः considerable wealth; Pt. 2. 42. —सिद्धिः f. fulfilment of a desired object, success
अर्थत and 1 With reference to the ing or a particular object

यच्चाथो गौरं Māl. 1. 7 depth of meaning. 2 In fact, really, truly; न नामतः केवलमर्थतोऽपि Si. 3. 56. 3 For the sake of money, gain or profit; ऐश्वर्यादन्वित-मिष्टमयं लोकोऽर्थतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14. 4 By reason of.

अर्थना Request, entreaty, suit, petition; N. 5. 112.

अर्थवत् a. 1 Wealthy. 2 Significant, full of sense or meaning; अर्थवान् खलु न राजशब्दः S. 5. 3 Having meaning; अर्थवद्वातुप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिकं P. I. 2. 45. 4 Serving some purpose; successful, useful.

अर्थवत्ता Wealth, property.

अर्थो ind. (abl. of अर्थ) 1 As a matter of course, of course, in fact; सूचिकेन इडो भवति इत्यनेन तत्सहचरितनयप्रभक्षण-मर्थादायातं भवति S. D. 10 2 According to the circumstances or state of the case; as a matter of fact. 3 That is to say, namely.

अर्थिकः 1 a crier, watchman. 2 Especially, a minstrel whose duty it is to announce (by song &c.) the different fixed periods of the day, such as the hours of rising, sleeping, eating &c.

अर्थित p. p. Requested, asked, desired. - सं Wish, desire; petition.

अर्थिता, -त्वं 1 Begging, request. 2 Wish, desire.

अर्थिन् a. 1 Seeking to gain or obtain, wishing for, desirous of, with instr. or in COMP.; कोषवृद्धायां Mu. 5; को वपेन यमार्थी ह्यात् Mb.; अर्थार्थी Pt. 1. 4, 9. 2 Entreating or begging any one (with gen.); अर्थी वरुचिर्भेस्तु Ks. 3 Possessed of desires. -m. 1 One who asks, begs or solicits; a beggar, suppliant, sutor; यथाकामार्थितार्थिता R. 1. 6; 2. 64; 5. 31; 9. 27; कोऽर्थी गतो गौरं Pt. 1. 146; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजन्म भवतामास्ते वयं चार्थिनः Mv. 1. 30. 2 (In law) A plaintiff, complainant, prosecutor; स धर्मस्थस्य सः शब्द-वर्धित्यर्थिनो स्वयं । ददर्श संशयच्छेद्यान् व्यवहारानतं-दितः R. 17. 39. 3 A servant, follower. -COMP. -भावः state of a suppliant, begging, request; Māl. 9. 30. -सात् adv. at the disposal of beggars; विमज्ज मेरुर्न यदर्थिसात्कृतः N. 1. 16.

अर्थिय a. (In comp.) 1 Destined or intended for, doomed to suffer; इति यातनार्थीयं Ms. 12. 16. 2 Belonging or relating to; कर्म चैव तदर्थीयं Bg. 17. 27.

अर्थ्य a. 1 first to be asked or sought for. 2 Fit, proper. 3 Appropriate, not deviating from the sense, significant; स्तुत्यं स्तुतिभिरर्थ्याभिप्रेतस्ये सर-स्वती R. 4. 6; Ku. 2. 3. 4 Rich, wealthy. 5 Wise, intelligent. -इर् Red chalk.

अर्ह 1 P. [अर्हति, अर्हति] 1 to afflict, torment; strike, hurt, kill; रक्षःसहस्राणि पादुङ्गादीं Bk. 12 56 see cases below

2 To beg, request, ask; निर्गलितोऽङ्गुर्भर्तुः शब्दघनं गर्दति चातकोपि R. 5. 17. -Caus. (or 10 P.) 1 (a) To afflict, torment, distress; कामार्थित, कोप, मयं &c. (b) To strike, hurt, injure, kill; येनार्दित् दैत्यपुरं पिनाकी Bk. 2. 46. -WITH अति to torment excessively, fall upon or attack; अत्यादीहि बालिनः पुत्रं Bk. 15. 115. -अभि to distress, afflict, pain.

अर्धन a. 1 Distressing, afflicting. -नं Pain, trouble, anxiety, excitement, agitation. -नं, -ना 1 Going, moving. 2 Asking, begging. 3 Killing, hurting; giving pain.

अर्ध a. Half, forming a half. -धं, -धः 1 A half, half portion; सर्वनाशे समुत्पत्ते अर्धं व्यजति पंडितः; गतमर्धं दिवसस्य V. 2; यद्धं विच्छिन्नं S. 1. 9. divided in half, (अर्धं may be compounded with almost every noun and adjective; as first member of compound with nouns it means 'a half of', 'कायः=अर्धं कायस्य; with adjectives, it has an adverbial force; 'इयम् half dark; with ordinal numerals 'with a half of that number'; 'तृतीयं containing two and the third only half; i. e. two and a half. -COMP. -अक्षि n. side-look, wink; Mk. 8. 42. -अर्धं half the body. -अर्धः a half, the half; -अर्धश्च a. sharing a half. -अर्धः, -धं 1 half of a half, quarter; चतुर्थार्धभागव्यां ताम्रगोत्रयतामुने R. 10 56. -2 half and half. -अवभेदकः hemispheric (Mar. अर्ध-शिखि). -अवशेष a. having only a half left. -आसनं 1 half a seat; अर्धसंनं गोत्रभिर्देवित्यष्टौ R. 6. 73; समहि दिविकसं समक्ष-मर्धसंनोपवेशितस्य S. 7. (it being considered a mark of very great respect to make room for a guest &c. on the same seat with oneself); -2 greeting kindly or with great respect. -3 exemption from censure. -इन्दुः 1 the half or crescent moon, -2 semi-circular impression of a finger-nail, crescent shaped nail-print; N. 6. 25 -3 an arrow with a crescent-shaped head (=अर्धचंद्र below). -मौलि N. of Siva Me. 56. -उक्त a. half said or uttered; रामभद्र इति अर्थोक्तं महाराज U. 1 -उक्तिः f. a broken speech; an interrupted speech. -उद्व. 1 the rising of the half moon. -2 partial rise. -आसनं a sort of posture in meditation. -ऊरुके a short petticoat (Mar. परकर). -कृत a. half done, incomplete. -खारं, -री a kind of measure, half a Khāri. -गंगा N. of the river Kāveri so 'जाह्नवी. -शुक्लः a necklace of 24 strings. -गोलः a hemisphere. -चंद्र a. crescent-shaped, (-इः) 1 the half moon, crescent moon; सार्धचंद्रं निमति यः Ku. 6. 75. -2 the semicircular marks on a peacock's tail -3 an arrow with a crescent-

shaped head; अर्धचंद्रमुखिर्वाणेश्चिच्छेदं कवली-खुलम् R. 12. 96. -4 a crescent-shaped nailprint. -5 the hand bent into a semicircle, as for the purpose of seizing or clutching anything; 'इं द्वा to seize by the neck and turn out; दीयतामेतस्यार्धचंद्रः Pt. 1. -चंद्राकार, -चंद्राकृति a. half-moon-shaped. -चोलकः a short bodice. -दिनं, -दिवस 1 half a day, mid-day. -2 a day of 12 hours. -नाराचः a crescent-shaped iron-pointed arrow. -नारीशः, -नारीश्वर a form of Siva, (half male and half female), -नार्व half a boat. -निशा mid-night. -पंचाशत् f. twenty-five. -पण a measure containing half a pāṇa. -पथ half way. (-ये) midway. -प्रहरः half a watch, one hour and a half. -भागः a half, half a share or part, तदर्थभागिनं लभस्व काशितं Ku. 5. 50; R. 7. 45. -भागिक a. sharing a half. -भाज a. 1 sharing a half, entitled to a half. -2 a companion, sharer. -भास्करः mid-day. -माणवकः -माणवः a necklace of 12 strings (माणवक consisting of 24). -मात्रा 1 half a (short) syllable. -2 a term for a consonant. -मार्गे ind. midway; V. 1. 3. -मासः half a month, a fortnight. मासिक a. happening every fortnight -2 lasting for a fortnight. -मुष्टि f. a half-clenched hand. -यानः half a watch. -यधः a warrior who fights on a car with another (who is not so skilled as a रथी); रणे रणेऽभिमानि च विमुक्तश्चापि हृष्यते । वृणी कर्णः प्रमादी च तेन मेऽर्थयो मतः Mb. -रात्रः mid-night, अथाधरात्रे स्तिमितप्रदीपे R. 16. 4. -विसर्गः, -विसर्जनीयः the Visarga sound before क, ख, ग, and ङ. -वीक्षणं a side-look, glance. -वृद्ध a. middle-aged. -चैना-सिकः N. of the followers of Kapāda (arguing half perishableness). -वैशं half or incomplete murder, Ku. 4. 31. -व्यासः the radius of a circle. -शतं fifty. -शेष a. having only a half left. -श्लोकः half a sloka or verse. -सीरिन् m. 1 a cultivator, ploughman who takes half the crop for his labour; Y. 1. 166. -2 =अर्थिक p. v. -हारः a necklace of 64 strings. -ह्रस्वः half a (short) syllable.

अर्धक a. Half; see अर्ध.

अधिक a. (की f.) 1 Measuring a half. 2 Entitled to half a share. -कः A half-caste man; वैश्यकन्यासमुल्लङ्घ्यो ब्राह्मणेन तु संसृजतः । अधिकः स तु विज्ञेयो भोज्यो विज्ञेयं संशयः Parāśara.

अधिन् a. Sharing or entitled to a half.

अर्पणं 1 Placing or putting upon, setting upon; पादार्पणानुग्रहयुक्तं R. 2. 35 2 Inserting placing or putting in 3 Giving offering x

स्वेदापिण्डनिष्क्रमणे R. 2. 55. मुखपिण्डे प्रकृति-
प्रगल्भाः 13. 9; तस्करुष्व मर्दणे Bg. 9. 27.
4 Restoration, delivery, giving back;
न्यास Ak. 5 Piercing, perforating;
तीक्ष्णतुण्डपिण्डां नखैः सर्वां व्यदारयत् Rām.

अपिंस: The heart; flesh in the
heart.

अर्ह 1 P. (अर्हति, आर्हन्, अर्हितुं) 1
To go towards. 2 To kill, hurt.

अर्ध (र्धु) द्-र्ध 1 A swelling, tu-
mour, (various kinds). 2 One
hundred millions. 3 N. of a moun-
tain in the west of India (Abu).
4 A serpent. 5 A cloud. 6 A long
round mass, lump of flesh. 7 A ser-
pent-like demon killed by Indra.

अर्भक a. 1 Small, minute, short.
2 Weak, lean. 3 Foolish. 4 Young,
childish. —कः 1 A boy, child;
युवस्य यायादयन्तमर्भकः R. 3. 21, 25, 7.
67. 2 The young of an animal. 3
A fool, idiot.

अर्ष 1 a. Excellent, best. 2 Re-
spectable. —र्षः 1 A master, lord.
2 A man of the third tribe, Vaisya.
—र्षा 1 A mistress. 2 A woman of
the Vaisya tribe. —र्षी The wife of
a Vaisya. —COMP. —अर्षः A Vaisya
of rank.

अर्षमन्त्र m. 1 The sun. 2 The head
of the Manes; पितृणामर्षमा चास्मि Bg.
10. 29. 3 N. of the arka plant.

अर्षणी A woman of the Vaisya
tribe.

अर्षन् m. 1 A horse; अर्षन्कृतप्रवर्णमर्षन्तं
इजः Si. 12. 31. 2 One of the ten
horses of the moon. 3 Indra. 4 A
short span (गोकर्णपरिमाण). —ती 1 A
mare. 2 A bawd, procuress.

अर्षन्त्वा a. 1 Coming hitherward
(opp. पश्चात्). 2 Turned towards,
coming to meet any one. 3 Being
on this side. 4 Being below or be-
hind (in time or place). 5 Follow-
ing, subsequent. —क ind. 1

Hitherward, on this side. 2 From
a certain point. 3 Before (in time
or place); पश्चिदेर्षाकं सलिलमयं ब्रह्माडमधुत्
K. 125; अर्षाकं संवत्सरास्त्वामी हतेत परतो नुपः
Y. 2. 173, 113; 1. 254. 4 On the
lower side, behind, downwards (opp.
उर्ध्व). 5 Afterwards, subsequently.
6 (With loc.) Within, near; एते
चार्षाद्युपवनधुवि छिनदभीकुराथः S. 1. 15.
—COMP. —कालः posterior time. —कालिक
a. belonging to proximate time, mo-
dern; 'त' modernness, posteriority
of time. —कूलं the near bank of
a river.

अर्षाचीन a. 1 Modern, recent. 2
Reverse, contrary. —न ind. (With
abl) 1 On this side of 2 Later than
वर्षं पृथिव्या अर्षाचीनमाविरुद्धं Sat Br

अर्षाक्ष n. Piles. —COMP. —क्ष a des-
troying piles (—क्ष) 1 N of the

plant छुरण, so called because it is
said to cure piles.

अर्षास a. Afflicted with piles.

अर्ह 1 P. [अर्हति, अर्हितुं, आर्हन्, अर्हित] (epic A. as रावणे नार्हते पूजां Rām.) 1
To deserve, merit, be worthy of
with acc. or inf.); किमिव नाशुभानमरे-
श्वराकहति S. 7. 2 To have a right to,
be entitled to; ननु गर्भः पित्र्यं विक्रयमर्हति
S. 6. न स्त्री स्वातन्त्र्यमर्हति Ms. 9. 3. 3 To
be fit or deserve to be done; अर्थना
मयि मर्षादः कर्तुमर्हति N. 5. 112; Dk. 137.
4 To be equal to; be worth; न ते गात्रा-
प्युपचारमर्हति S. 3. 18; सर्वे ते जपयज्ञस्य कलां
नार्हति षोडशी Ms. 2. 86. 5 To be able,
translateable by 'can'; न मे वचनमस्यथा
भवितुमर्हति S. 4. 6 To worship, honour;
see caus. below. 7 (Used with inf.
in the second pers. and sometimes
in the third) अर्ह represents a mild
form of command, advice or
courteous request, and may be trans-
lated by 'pray,' 'deign,' 'be pleased
to,' will be pleased to'; द्विगण्यहान्यर्हति
सोऽमर्हन् R. 5. 25 pray wait &c; नार्हसि
मे प्रणयं विहेतुं 2. 58. —Caus. or 10 P.
To honour, worship; राजर्जितवत् मधुकं-
पाणिः Bk. 1. 17; Ms. 3. 3, 119.

अर्ह a. 1 Respectable, worthy of
respect, deserving; अर्हाचमोजयन् विप्रो
दुश्मर्हति माषकं Ms. 8. 192. 2 Worthy
of, having a claim to, entitled to,
with acc., inf., or in comp.; वैवाहः
पैतृकं रिष्यं पतिवैवादिना हि सः Ms. 9. 144;
संस्कारमर्हस्यं न च लक्ष्यसे Rām.; तस्मात्तदो
वर्षं हेतुं धार्तराष्ट्रान् स्वर्षाधिवान् Bg. 1. 37; so
मानं, वयं, देहं &c. 3 Becoming, proper,
fit; केवलं यानमर्हं स्वात् Pt. 3; with gen.
also, स मृषोर्हो नहीभुजा Pt. 1. 87-92. 4
Worth (in money), costing; see
below. —र्हः 1 N. of Indra. 2 N. of
Viṣṇu. 3 Price (as in महार्ह); महार्ह-
स्यापरिवर्तनच्युतिः Ku. 5. 12 (महानर्हो यस्याः
Malli.). —र्ह्यं Worship, adoration.

अर्हण-णा Worship, adoration, ho-
nour, treating with respect or
veneration; अर्हणामर्हते चक्रुर्धनयो नयचक्षुषे
B. 1. 55; Si. 15. 22.

अर्हत् a. Worthy, deserving, ador-
able. —m. 1 A Buddha; the highest
rank in Buddhist hierarchy. 2 A
superior divinity with the Jainas;
सर्वतो जितरागादिदीर्घवैलोक्यवृजितः । यथास्थिता-
धैवादी च देवोर्हन् परमेश्वरः ॥

अर्हव a. Worthy, deserving. —तः
1 A Buddha. 2 A Buddhist men-
dicant.

अर्हती The quality of being fit to
be worshipped, veneration, adoration
और्हादीर्घवैलोक्येः Sk.

अर्ह्यं pot-p- 1 Worthy-respectable.
2 Fit to be praised

अर्ह 1 U (अर्हति-चे अर्हितुं, अर्हति) 1
To adorn 2 To be competent or

able. 3 To prevent, ward off,
see अलम्.

अलं 1 The sting in the tail of a
scorpion. 2 Yellow orpiment,
cf. आल.

अलकः 1 A curl, lock of hair, hair
in general; ललाटिकाचन्दनधुसरालका Ku. 5.
55; अलके बालकुंदादुविद्धं Me. 65 (the
word is n. also, as appears from a
quotation of Malli.: स्वभाववक्राण्यलकानि
तासां). 2 Curls on the fore-head. 3
Saffron besmeared on the body. —का
1 A girl from eight to ten years of
age. 2 N. of the capital of Kubera,
and of the lord of the Yakshas; विभाति
यस्यां ललितालकायां मनोहरा वैश्रवणस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv.
2. 10; गंतव्या ते वसतिरलका नाम वक्ष्येवराणा
Me. 7. —COMP. —अधिपः, —पतिः, —ईश्वर
'lord of Alakā', N. of Kubera,
अत्यजीवदमरालकेभ्यो R. 19. 15. —अंतः the
end of a curl or ringlet. —नदा 1 N.
of the Ganges, or a river falling in-
to it. —2 a girl from eight to ten
years of age. —प्रभा N. of the
capital of Kubera. —संहतिः f. rows
of curls; Si. 6. 3.

अलकः —ककः The red resin of cer-
tain trees, red lac or sap (formerly
used by women to dye certain parts
of their body, particularly the soles
of the feet and lip); (इतथाचक्षां) चिरो-
ज्जितालककपाडलेन Ku. 5. 34, M. 3.
5; अलककां पक्षीं ततान R. 7. 7; क्रियो
हताधीः पुरुषं निरर्थं निष्पीडितालककवच्यजति
Mk. 4. 15. —COMP. —रसः red lac,
juice; अलकरसरकां मावलकस्यवर्जितैः । अयापि
चरणी तस्याः पक्वकोशसममयी Rām. —रामः
the red colour of alakā.

अलक्षण a. 1 Having no signs or
marks. 2 Undefined, undistinguished.
3 Having no good marks, inauspi-
cious, illomened; क्लेशावहा मर्तुलक्षणाहम्
R. 14. 5. —ण 1 A bad or inauspi-
cious sign. 2 That which is no
definition, a bad definition.

अलक्षित a. Unseen, unobserved,
अलक्षिताभ्युपगतो नृपेण R. 2. 27.

अलक्ष्मीः f. Evil fortune, bad luck,
poverty.

अलक्ष्य a. 1 Invisible, unknown,
unobserved. 2 Unmarked. 3 Having
no particular marks. 4 Insignificant
in appearance. 5 Having no pretence,
free from fraud. 6 Not लक्ष्य or se-
condary (as meaning). —COMP. —गति
a. moving invisibly. —जन्मता un-
known birth, obscure origin; वदुर्ध-
पाक्षमलक्ष्यजन्मता Ku. 5. 72. —लिंग a. dis-
guised, incognito —वाच a. addressing
words to no visible object; Ku. 5. 57.

अलगर्धः A water-serpent.

अलङ्ग a. (अ-ल-ङ्गी f.) 1 Not light
heavy lug 2 Not short, long (in
prosody) 3 Serious, solemn 4
Intense, violent, very great —COMP

-उपलः a rock. -प्रतिज्ञा *a.* solemnly pledged or promised.

अलकरणं 1 Decoration, ornamenting. 2 An ornament (lit. and fig.); सज्जति तावद्वेश्यणकरं पुरुषरत्नमलकरणं भुवः Bh. 2. 92.

अलकरिणश्च *a.* 1 Fond of ornaments. 2 Decorating, skilled in decorating.

अलकारः 1 Decoration, act of decorating or ornamenting. 2 An ornament (fig. also); अलकारः स्वर्गस्य V. 1. 3 A figure of speech, of which there are three kinds:—शब्द°, अर्थ°, and शब्दार्थ°. 4 The whole science of Rhetoric.—COMP. -शास्त्रं the science and art of rhetoric, poetics.—सुवर्णं gold used for ornaments.

अलकारकः Ornament, decoration; Ms. 7. 220.

अलङ्कृतिः *f.* 1 Decoration. 2 An ornament; कर्णालङ्कृतिः Amaru. 13. 3 A rhetorical ornament, a figure of speech; तद्वदेषौ शब्दार्थौ सद्गुणानलङ्कृती पुनः कापि K. P. 1; को विद्वाद्गमन्यते काव्यं शब्दार्थानलङ्कृती । असौ न मन्यते कस्माद्व्युत्पन्नमलङ्कृती । Chandr. 1; शालङ्कृतिः श्रवणकोमलवर्णराजिः Bv. 3. 6 (where अ° has senses 2 and 3).

अलङ्किया Adorning, ornamenting, decoration (fig. also).

अलङ्कनीय *a.* Insurmountable, inaccessible, beyond the reach of.

अलजः A kind of bird.

अलजरः, -जुरः An earthen jar.

अलम् *ind.* 1 (*a.*) Enough, sufficient for, adequate to (with dative or inf.); तस्यालम्बा क्षुधितस्य तुष्ये R. 2. 39; अन्यथा शत्रवराशाय कुर्वान त्वामलं वयम् Bk. 8. 98. (b) A match for, equal to (with dat.); दैत्येभ्यो हरितलं Sk.; अलं मल्लो मल्लाय Mbh. 2 Able, competent (with inf.); अलं भोक्तुं Sk.; वरेण श्रमिन् लोकानलं दयं हि तत्पः Ku. 2. 56; with loc. also; नवाणामपि लोकानामलमस्मि निवारणे Ram. 3 A way with, enough of, no need of, no use of (having a prohibitive force), with instr. or gerund; अलमन्यथा गृहीत्या M. 1. 20; आलप्यालमिदं श्रोत्रेण श्रवणपादहस्तं Si. 2. 40; अलं महीपाल तव श्रेमेण R. 2. 34; Ku. 5. 82; अलमिषाग्निः कुहनेः S. 4 so many flowers will do. 4 (*a.*) Completely, thoroughly, अर्हस्येन शमयितुमलं वारिधारासहस्रे Me. 53; स्वमपि विततयशः स्पर्शेणः श्रीगणेशम् S. 7. 34. (b) Greatly, excessively, to a high degree; तुवंति अलम् K. 2; यो गच्छत्यलं विद्विषतः प्रति Ak. —COMP. -कर्मिण *a.* competent to do any act; skilful, clever. -कु see under कु. -जीविक *a.* sufficient for livelihood. -घन *a.* possessing sufficient wealth, rich; निरादिहवश्चेत्तु प्रतिश्वः स्वादलंघनः Ms. 8. 162. -धूमः thick smoke, volume of smoke. -पुरुषीण *a.* fit for a man or sufficient for a man. -बल *a.* strong enough, hav-

ing sufficient power. -बुद्धिः sufficient sense. -बुष्ण *a.* able, competent; विनाचस्मदलं बुष्णुरिज्यायै तपसः सुतः Si. 2. 9.

अलंपद *a.* Not libidinous, chaste. -तः Women's apartments.

अलम्बुषः 1 Vomiting. 2 The palm of the hand with the fingers extended.

अलम्ब *a.* 1 Houseless, moving about. 2 Without destruction or loss, imperishable. -यः 1 Non-destruction; permanence. 2 Birth, production.

अलर्कः 1 A mad dog or one rendered furious. 2 N. of a plant (अतर्क).

अलले *ind.* A word of no import, occurring in the dialect of the pis'achas (mostly used in dramas).

अलबालः A basin for water at the root of a tree; see आलबाल.

अलस् *a.* Not shining.

अलस *a.* 1 Inactive, without energy, lazy, indolent. 2 Tired, fatigued, languid; नार्गश्रमादलसशरिरं वारिके M. 5; Amaru. 4, 90; V. 3. 2; गमनमलसं Māl. 1. 17. 3 Soft, gentle. 4 Slow, dull (as in gait or motion); श्रोणीमारादलसगमना Me. 82. —COMP. -ईक्षणा a woman with languishing looks.

अलसक *a.* Indolent, idle. -कः Flatulence.

अलातः-तं A fire-brand, half-burnt wood; निर्वाणालातलाषवं Ku. 2. 23.

अलाडुः-डु *f.* The bottle-gourd. -डु (*n.*) 1 A vessel made of gourd. 2 A fruit of the gourd which is very light and floats in water; किं हि नमैतद् अंबुनि मज्जत्यलाडुनि प्राशयः पुनंत इति Mv. 1; Ms. 6. 54. —COMP. -कटं the dust or down (रजः) of the bottle-gourd. -पात्रं a jar made of the bottle-gourd.

अलारः A door.

अलिः 1 A black bee. 2 A scorpion. 3 A crow. 4 The (Indian) cuckoo. 5 Spirituous liquor. —COMP. -कुलः a flight or number of bees. -संकुलः full of a swarm of bees; अलिङ्कुलसंकुलकुसुमनिराकुलनवदलमालतमाले Git. 1. -संकुलः the *kubja* plant. -जिह्वा, -ह्रिका the uvula, soft palate. -मिष *a.* pleasing to the bees. (-यः) the red lotus. (-यः) the trumpet flower. -माला a flight of bees. -विरावः, -रुतं song or hum of a bee. -चल्लभः—मिष q. v.

अलिकं The forehead; अलिकेन चहेमकंतिना Bv. 2. 171; Vb. 3. 6.

अलिच *m.* 1 A scorpion. 2 A bee; मलिनिमज्जलिते माधवयोषिताम् Si. 6. 4. -नी 1 A swarm of bees; अरमतालनी शिलीध्रे Si. 6. 72; अलिनीजिष्णुः कषातं चयः Bh. 1. 5.

अलिगदः A kind of snake.

अलिग *a.* 1 Having no characteristic marks, having no marks. 2 Having bad marks. 3 (In gram.) Having no gender

अलिजरा A water jar, see

अलिदः 1 A terrace before a house-door; सुखालिदोरण M. 5. 2 A place (like a square) at the door.

अलिपकः 1 A cuckoo. 2 A bee. 3 A dog.

अलिमकः—अनिमक q. v.

अलिपक-चक see अनिमक.

अलीक *a.* 1 Unpleasing, disagreeable. 2 Untrue, false, pretended; अलीक-कोपकांतेन K. 147; वचन Amaru. 23, 33, 43. -कं 1 The forehead. 2 Falsehood, untruth.

अलीकिच *a.* 1 Disagreeable, unpleasant. 2 False, deceiving.

अलुः A small water-pot.

अलुक, अलमासः A compound in which the case terminations are not dropped, but retained; e. g. सरसिज, आत्मनेपदं.

अले } *ind.* Unmeaning words in
अलेले } the dialect of the Pis'achas chiefly introduced in plays.

अलेपक *a.* Stainless. -कः An epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अलोक *a.* 1 That which cannot be seen, as in लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68 (न लोक्षत इत्यलोकः Malli.). 2 Having no people. 3 One who does not go to any other world after death (not having performed meritorious deeds). -कः, -कं 1 Not the world. 2 End or destruction of the world; absence of people; रक्ष सर्वानिर्वाहोकाद् नालोकं कर्तुमर्हति Bām. —COMP. -सानान्य *a.* extraordinary, uncommon.

अलोकनं Invisibility, disappearance.

अलोल *a.* 1 Tranquil, unagitated. 2 Firm, steady. 3 Not fickle. 4 Not thirsty, free from desire.

अलोलुप *a.* 1 Free from desire. 2 Not greedy or covetous, indifferent to sensual objects.

अलौकिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Not current in the world, uncommon, supernatural. 2 Unusual, rare. 3 Not current in the usual language, peculiar to the sacred writings, not used in classics, Vedic. 4 Theoretical; अलौकिकत्वादनरे स्वकोपे न यानि नामानि समुल्लिखेत् । विलोक्य तैत्तिरीयानां प्रचारस्य प्रयत्नः पुरुषोत्तमस्य Trik.

अल्प *a.* 1 Trifling, unimportant, insignificant (opp. महत् or दूर); Ms. 11. 36. 2 Small, little, minute, scanty (opp. बहु); अल्पस्य हेतोर्विद्वाद् हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47; 1. 2. 3 Mortal, of short existence. 4 Seldom, rare. -त्येन, -त्येन, -त्पात् *adv.* 1 A little. 2 For a slight reason; प्रीतिलेखेन मिश्रते Ram. 3 Easily, without much trouble or difficulty. —COMP. -अल्प *a.* very little or minute, little by little. -अलु—म्राण q. v. -आकांक्षि *a.* desiring little, contented or satisfied with little. -आयुस् *a.* shortlived Ms. 4. 157 (-यु *m.*) 1 a young one, cub 2 a goat; -आहार

आहारिन् *a.* eating little, moderate in diet. (-रः) moderation, abstinence in food. -इतर *a.* 1 other than small, large. -2 other than few, many; as कल्याः many or various ideas. -ऊन *a.* slightly defective, not quite complete. -उपायः small means. -बन्ध *a.* having little scent or odour. (-धः) a red lotus. -चेष्टित *a.* inert. -छद्-छाद् *a.* scantily clad; Mk. 1. 37. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing little, shallow, superficial. -तनु *a.* 1 dwarfish, short. -2 weak, thin. -दृष्टि *a.* narrow-minded, short-sighted. -धन *a.* not affluent or rich, poor; Ms. 3. 66; 11. 40. -धी *a.* weak-minded, foolish. -प्रजत् *a.* having few descendants or subjects. -प्रमाण, -प्रमाणक *a.* 1 of little weight or measure 2 of little authority, resting on little evidence. -प्रयोग *a.* of rare application or use, rarely used. -माण-असु *a.* having short breath, asthmatic. (-णः) 1 slight breathing or weak aspiration. -2 (in gram.) a name given to the unaspirated letters of the alphabet, *a. e.* the vowels, semivowels, nasals and the letters क् च द् त् प् य ज् ञ् द् ध्. -उल *a.* weak, feeble, having little strength. -बुद्धि-मति *a.* weak-minded silly, ignorant; Ms. 12. 74. -भाषिन् *a.* taciturn. -मध्यम *a.* slender waisted. -मात्रं a little, a little merely. -मूर्ति *a.* small-bodied, dwarfish. (-तिः *f.*) a small figure or object. -मूल्य *a.* of small value, cheap. -मेघस् *a.* of little understanding, ignorant, silly. -वयस् *a.* young in age, youthful. -बाह्निन् *a.* taciturn. -विद्य *a.* ignorant, uneducated. -विषय *a.* of limited range or capacity; क् चाल्पविषय मतिः R. 1. 2. -शक्ति *a.* weak, feeble. -सरस् *n.* a basin, a small pond (one which is shallow or dry in hot season).

अल्पक *a.* (लिका *f.*) 1 Small, little. 2 Contemptible, mean.

अल्पपच *a.* Cooking little, stingy, niggardly. -अः A miser.

अल्पज्ञः *ind.* 1 In a low degree, slightly, a little; बहुशो वृद्धाति अम्युदयिकेडु, अल्पज्ञः आद्रेडु P. V. 4. 42 Com. 2 Seldom, now and then.

अल्पित *a.* 1 Diminished. 2 Lowered in estimation, disparaged; दृष्टा न चक्रेलितकल्पपादः N. 1. 15.

अल्पिष्ठ *a.* Least, smallest, very small.

अल्पीक 8 U. To make small, diminish, reduce in number.

अल्पीयस् *a.* Smaller, less; very small.

अह्ना A mother (Voc. अह्).

अह् 1 P. [अवति, अवित or उत] 1 To protect, defend; यमवतामवति च धुरि स्थितः R. 9. 1; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तदुभिरवतु वस्तमिरा-मिरिष S 1 1 2 To please eat of give pleasure to विक्रमस्ते माभवति नाजिते

त्वमि R. 11. 75; न माभवति सद्गीषा रत्नसुरपि मेदिनी 1. 65. 3 To like, wish, desire. 4 To favour, promote. (In the Dhātupāṭha several other meanings are assigned to this root, but they are very rarely used in classical literature).

अव *ind.* (the initial अ is sometimes dropped, as in पूर्वापरीतोयनिधी वगाह Ku. 1. 1) 1 (As a preposition) Away, off, away from, down. 2 (As a prefix to verbs) It expresses (a) determination; अवधु; (b) diffusion, pervasion; अवकृ; (c) disrespect; अवज्ञा; (d) littleness; ब्रीहिनवहति; (e) support, resting upon; अवलम्ब; (f) purification, अवदात; (g) depreciation, discomfiture; अवहति शत्रू (परामवति); (h) commanding; अवकुर; (i) depression, bending down; अवदु, अवगाह; (j) knowledge; अवगम्, अवह. 3 As the first member of Tat. compounds it means अवकृष्ट; अवकौकिलः=अवकृष्टः कौकिलया Sk.

अवकट *a.* 1 Downwards; backwards. 2 Opposite, contrary. -ट Contrariety, opposition.

अवकरः Dust, sweepings.

अवकर्तः A part cut off, a strip.

अवकर्तनं Cutting off, stripping &c.

अवकर्षणं 1 Putting out, extraction. 2 Expulsion.

अवकलित *a.* 1 Seen, observed. 2 Known. 3 Taken, received.

अवकाशः 1 Occasion, opportunity; तते चापद्रुतिमे वृहति रणधुः को भवस्यावकाशः Ve. 8. 5; oft. used with लृप् in the sense of 'to get an opportunity or scope for action'; लब्धावकाशोऽविच्छन्मां तत्र दग्धो मनोमयः Ks. 1. 41. 2 (a) Place, space, room; अवकाशं किलोदन्वा-नामायाभ्यर्थितो द्वा R. 4. 58; so अन्यमवकाशमवगाह V. 4; यथावकाशं नी to take to its proper place, R. 6. 14; अस्माकमस्ति न कथंचिद्विहावकाशः Pt. 4. 8; अवकाशो विवि-कोर्षं महानयोः समागमे Rām. (b) Footing; admission, access, entrance; (छाया) छडे तु दर्पणतले छलभावकाशा S. 7. 32; oft. used in these senses with लृप्; लब्धावकाशो मे मनोरथः S. 1; शौकावेगदुषिते मे मनसि विवेक एव नावकाशो लभते Prab.; also with कृ or दा 'to make room for', 'admit', 'give way to'; असौ हि दत्वा तिमिरावकाशं Mk. 3. 6; तस्मादयो विपुलमतिमिर्नावकाशोऽव-मानां Pt. 1. 366; अवकाशो रुक् to obstruct, hinder or impede; न्यूनसलिलोत्पीडकभावकाशां (निद्रां) Me. 91. 3 Interval, intermediate space or time. 4 An aperture, opening.

अवकीर्णिन् *a.* Violating the vow or engagements of continence. -म. (-णी) A religious student who has committed an act of incontinence (such as sexual intercourse) against his vow of celibacy अवकीर्णी मनेद्वया

ब्रह्मचारी तु शोधितम् । नर्दं पञ्चमालम् नैर्न स विद्युत्यति ॥ Y. 3. 280; Ms. 3. 155.

अवकुंचनं Bending, curving, contraction.

अवकुण्ठनं 1 Investing, surrounding 2 Attracting, engaging.

अवकुण्ठित *a.* 1 Invested, surrounded, 2 Attracted.

अवकुट्ट *p. p.* 1 Pulled down. 2 Removed. 3 Expelled, turned out or away. 4 Inferior, low, degraded, outcast (opp. उरकुट्ट or प्रकुट्ट). -हः A servant who performs the lowest menial duties (such as sweeping &c.) (संनार्जनशोधनविनिवृत्त); पणो देवोऽवकुट्टस्य णवकुट्टस्य वेतनं Ms. 7. 126.

अवकृतिः *f.* 1 Considering as possible, possibility, probability; हेन मोक्षये अवकृतावेव Sk. (अवकृतिःसंभावना).

2 Suitableness.

अवकेशिन् *a.* Unfruitful, barren (as a tree).

अवकौकिल *a.* Drawn or called down to by a cuckoo.

अवक्र *a.* Not crooked; (fig.) honest, upright.

अवक्रन्द *a.* Crying slowly; roaring, neighing -हः A cry.

अवक्रन्दनं Crying out, weeping aloud.

अवक्रमः Descending, descent.

अवक्रयः 1 Price. 2 Wages, hire, farm, rent. 3 Letting out to hire, leasing. 4 A tax or tribute (to be paid to the king), duty (राजग्राह्य दत्तं Sk.)

अवक्रांतिः *f.* 1 Descent. 2 Approach. अवक्रिया Omission, neglect.

अवक्रोशः 1 Discordant noise. 2 A curse. 3 Abuse, censure.

अवक्रेलः 1 Trickling, descent of moisture. 2 Ichor.

अवक्रेलनं Trickling, falling (as of dew or moisture).

अवक्रणः A discordant note.

अवक्राणः Imperfect digestion or decoction.

अवक्षयः Destruction, decay, waste, loss.

अवक्षयणं Means of extinguishing (fire &c.)

अवक्षेपः 1 Blaming, reviling 2 Objection.

अवक्षेपणं 1 Throwing down, considered as one of the five kinds of *karman*, q. v. 2 Contempt, despising. 3 Censure, blame. 4 Overcoming, subduing. -णी Rein, bridle.

अवखड्गनं Dividing, destroying.

अवखातं A deep ditch.

अवगणनं 1 Disobedience, contempt, disregard. 2 Censure, blame. 3 Insult, mortification.

अवगण्डः A boil or pimple upon the face or cheeks.

अवगतिः *f.* 1 Knowledge perception comprehension 2 True or

determinate knowledge; ब्रह्मवगतिर्हि
पुत्रार्थः; ब्रह्मवगतिस्त्ववगतिना S. B.

अवगमः-गमनं 1 Going near; de-
scending. 2 Understanding, percep-
tion, knowledge.

आवगाह *p. p.* 1 Plunged into,
entered into, immersed; अश्वत्थमिवा-
गतेति S. 7. 2 Depressed, low, deep
(lit. and fig.); अश्वत्थमस्तद्वगाहा
जपनगोवायश्चात् S. 3. 8. 3 Congealed,
curdling (as blood).

अवगाहः-हन् 1 Bathing; सुमगसल्लिख-
गाहा S. 1. 3; सदावगाहक्षमवारिसंख्यः R. 1.
1. 2. Plunging, immersing (in general)
entering into; परदेशवगाहनात् H. 3. 95;
जलावगाहक्षणमातडात् R. 5. 47; दयानामवगा-
हनाय विविधा रम्यं स्रो निर्मितं S. Til. 1. 3
(fig.) Mastering, learning. 4 A
place of bathing.

अवगीत *p. p.* 1 Sung in a discordant
tone, sung badly. 2 Reproached,
abused, censured. 3 Wicked, vile. 4
satirized in song.—तं 1 Satire in
song, derision. 2 Reproach, blame.

अवगुणः A fault, defect, demerit;
अवगुणं परावगुणं Malli. on Ki. 13. 48.

अवगुह्यते 1 The act of covering the
head of women; hiding, veiling.
2 A veil (for the face); (fig. also);
अवगुह्यतस्योक्ता कुलजाभिसेदयि S. D.; कृत
शीर्षावगुह्यतः Mu. 6. 3 A covering,
mantle (in general).

अवगुह्यतवत् *a.* Covered with a veil,
veiled; वेति नारी S. 5.

अवगुह्यिका 1 Veiling, covering. 2 A
veil. 3 A curtain.

अवगुहित *p. p.* Veiled, covered,
concealed; राजनिनिवारगुहिते Ku. 4. 11.

अवगुरणं-गौरणं Menacing, assaulting
with intent to kill, assailing with
weapons.

अवगूह्यन् 1 Hiding, concealing. 2
Embracing.

अवग्रहः 1 Separation of the com-
ponent parts of a compound, or of
other grammatical forms. 2 The
mark or interval of such a separation.
3 A hiatus, absence of sandhi (as in
विक्तां च तं च मद्रं च इमां च मां च instead
of चेमां च) Bh. 2. 2. 4 The mark (s)
used to mark the elision of an after
ए and ओ. 5 Withholding of rain,
drought, failure of rain; इक्षिर्भवति
शरशतमवग्रहविशेषाणि R. 1. 62; 10. 48;
नभोनभस्योद्विहिवग्रह इवांतरे 12. 29; ह्येव सीता
तदवग्रहस्य Ku. 5. 61. 6 An obstacle,
impediment. 7 A herd of elephants.
8 The forehead of an elephant. 9
Nature, original temperament. 10
Punishment (opp. अनुग्रह). 11 An
imprecation, a term of abuse.

अवग्रहणं 1 An obstacle, impediment
2 Disrespect, disregard

1 Breaking separation 2
Impediment 3 A curse see अवग्रह

अवग्रहः 1 A hole in the ground, a
cave, a cavern. 2 A grind-stone,
stone-mill for grinding corn. 3
Stirring up, shaking.

अवग्रहणं 1 Rubbing into. 2 Rub-
bing off. 3 Grinding.

अवघातः 1 Striking. 2 Hurting,
killing. 3 A violent or sharp blow,
a stroke or blow in general; कर्णावघात-
निपुणेन च ताव्यमाना इरीकृताः कतिरेण...भृगाः
Nitipr. 2. 4 Threshing corn by bruis-
ing it with a pestle in a mortar.

अवघूर्णनं Rolling or whirling round.
अवघोषणं-गा 1 Proclaiming 2 A
proclamation.

अवघ्राणं The act of smelling at.

अवचन *a.* Not speaking, silent,
speechless; शकुंतला साव्यसादवचना तिष्ठति
S. 1.—न 1 Absence of assertion,
silence, taciturnity. 2 Censure, blame,
reproof; कर *a.* disobedient.

अवचनीय *a.* 1 Not to be spoken
or uttered, obscene or indecent
(language); वदिवचनीयेषु तदेव द्विगुणं
भवत् Ms. 8. 269. 2 Not censurable,
not blamable, free from censure;
लैकिवचनीया भवति Mk. 2; ता impro-
priety of speech, freedom from
censure; सर्वथा व्यवहर्तव्यं कुतो ह्यवचनीयता
U. 1. 5.

अवच(चा)यः Gathering (such as
flowers, fruits &c.); ततः प्रविशत कुसु-
मावचयमभिनयस्यै सख्यौ S. 4; अविरतकुसुमाव-
चायसेदात् Si. 7. 71.

अवचारणं Employing, application,
mode of proceeding.

अवच्छादः-लः The pendent cloth on a
chariot, an ornament (like a *chouri*)
hanging from the top of a banner;
पिच्छावच्छादमुत्तमावधाम जगुः Si. 5. 13;
दिवसकरवारणस्यावच्छादामकलापः K. 26.

अवच्छूर्णनं 1 Pounding, grinding,
reducing to powder. 2 Sprinkling
with powder; especially, throwing
absorbent powders on wounds.

अवच्छूल—अवच्छूल *q. v.*

अवच्छूलकः-कः A *chouri* or brush for
fanning off flies.

अवच्छ (च्छा) दः A cover, covering;
कांचनावच्छादः (खपर) Rām.

अवच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Cut off. 2 Sepa-
rated, divided, detached. 3 (In Logic)
Separated or excluded from all other
things by the properties predicated
of a thing as peculiar to itself.
4 Bounded; modified, determined;
द्विकालाव्यवच्छिन्न Bh. 2. 1. 5 Parti-
cularized, distinguished, characteriz-
ed, as by an attributive word.

अवच्छुरित *a.* Mixed. — तं A horse-
laugh.

अवच्छेदः 1 A part. portion. 2
Boundary limit 3 Separation 4
Distinction distinguishing parti-
cularization, (as by attributes) 5

Determination, decision, settlement,
शब्दार्थस्थानवच्छेदे विशेषस्तुतिहेतवः Vāk. P 6
That property of a thing which
distinguishes it from every thing
else, a characteristic property. 7
Bounding, defining.

अवच्छेदक *a.* 1 Separating. 2
Determining, deciding. 3 Bound-
ing. 4 Distinguishing, particulariz-
ing. 5 Peculiar, characteristic. —कः
1 That which distinguishes. 2 A
predicate, characteristic, property.

अवजयः Defeat; victory over; येन
द्रोणावजयाय दत्तः R. 6. 62. अवजिति *f.*
Conquest, defeat. अवज्ञा Disrespect,
contempt; low opinion; disregard
(with the obj. in loc. or gen.),
आत्मन्यवज्ञां शिथिलीकरणं R. 2. 41; ये नाम
कोचिद्विह नः प्रथयंतवज्ञां Māl. 1. 6.—Comp.
—उपहत *a.* treated with contempt,
humiliated. —दुःखं the agonies of
humiliation; मा जीवन् यः परावज्ञादुःखदग्धोऽपि
जीवति Si. 2. 45.

अवज्ञानं Disrespect, contempt.

अवटः 1 A hole, cavity. 2 A pit,
अवटे चापि मे राम प्रक्षिपन् कलेवरं, अवटे ये निवीयते
Rām. 3 A well. 4 Any low or depres-
sed part of the body, sinus; अवटश्चैव-
मेतानि स्थानान्यत्र शरीरे Y. 3. 98. 5 A
juggler.—Comp.—कच्छपः a tortoise in
a hole; (fig.) one who has had no
experience, who has seen nothing of
the world.

अवटिः, —टी *f.* 1 A hole. 2 A well
अवटीट *a.* Having a flat nose, flat-
nosed.

अवटुः 1 A hole in the ground. 2 A
well. 3 The back or nape of the neck.
4 The depressed part of the body.—दु
f. The raised portion of the neck
—दु *n.* A hole, a rent.

अवडीनं The flight of a bird, flying
down-wards.

अवतंसाः-सं 1 A garland. 2 An ear-
ring, a ring-shaped ornament, an
ear-ornament (fig. also); गण नन्दप्रस-
दावतंसाः Ku. 1. 55; स्ववाहनक्षोभकलावतंसा
7. 38; R. 13. 49. 3 An ornament
worn on the head, crest; (fig.) any
thing that serves as an ornament,
तामरावतंसा जलसंनिवेशाः Chāt. 2. 3; पुटरी-
कावतंसाभिः परिज्ञाभिः Rām. पुष्पावतंसं सलिल
Susr.

अवतंसकः An ear-ornament; an
ornament in general.

अवतंसयति Den. P. To use as ear
ring, make ear-rings of; अवतंसयति
दयमानाः वन्दः शिरीषकुहमानि S. 1. 4.

अवततिः *f.* Stretching, extending.

अवतप्त *p. p.* Heated, irradiated,
अवततेनकुलस्थितं an ichneumon's stand-
ing on hot ground (metaphorically
said of the inconstancy of man)

स्वते न रत्तु Sk

अवतमसं 1 Slight or dim darkness
दृष्टि तम Ak 2 Darkness (

general); अवतमसम्भित्वा भास्वताम्युद्धतेन Si. 11. 57 (where Malli. says यद्यपि क्षीणे वतमसं तमः इत्युक्तं तथापि इह विरोधादिशेषतादरेण नामान्यमेव ग्राह्यं).

अवतरः Descent; N. 3. 53; Si. 1. 43.

अवतरणं 1 Descending for bathing in water &c., descending (in general), coming down. 2 An incarnation; see अवतर. 3 Crossing. 4 A holy bathing place. 5 Translating from one language into another. 6 Introduction. 7 An extract, a quotation.

अवतरणिका 1 A short prayer at the beginning of a work which, it is supposed, causes the divinity so addressed to descend from heaven. 2 Introduction, preface.

अवतरणी Preface

अवतरणं A soothing remedy.

अवताडनं 1 Crushing, trampling or treading under; नैसर्गिकी सुरभिः कुहमस्य सिद्धा सृष्टि स्थितिं चरणैरवताडनानि U. 1. 14. 2 Striking.

अवतानः 1 Stretching. 2 The unbending of a bow. 3 A cover (in general.)

अवतारः 1 Descent; advent, setting in वसंतावतारसमये S. 1. 2 Form, manifestation; मत्स्यादिभिरवतारैस्त्वतारवतावताब्जता- ह्वा Sankara. 3 Descent of a deity upon earth, incarnation in general; कौत्स्ये संप्रति नवः पुरुषावतारः U. 5. 34; धर्म- धर्मात्मनोक्षागामवतार इवांगवान् R. 10. 84. 4 An incarnation of Vishnu; विष्णुर्देवं दशावताराहने क्षिप्रं महासंकटे Bh. 3. 95. (There are ten incarnations of Vishnu; the following verse from Git. describes them; वेदानुद्धरते जगन्निबद्धे- भूगोलसुविभ्रते देव्यं दारयते बलिं कलयते क्षत्रक्षयं कुर्वते । गोलस्य जयते हलं कलयते कारुण्यमातन्वते लेच्छान्मुच्यते दशाकृतिकृते कृष्णाय तुभ्यं नमः ॥ मत्स्यः कूर्मो वराहश्च नरसिंहोऽथ वामनः । रामो रामश्च कृष्णश्च बुद्धः कल्की च ते दश ॥ 5 Any new appearance, growth, rise; नवावतारं कनलादिवोयलम् R. 3. 36; 5. 24. 6 A landing-place. 7 A sacred bathing-place. 8 Translation. 9 A pond, tank. 10 Introduction, preface.

अवतारक a. (-रिका f.) 1 Making one's appearance. 2 Making a descent.

अवतारणं 1 Causing to descend. 2 Translation. 3 Possession by an evil spirit. 4 Worship, adoration. 5 Preface or introduction (to a work).

अवतीर्णं p. 1 Descended, alighted. 2 Bathed in. 3 Crossed, passed over; अपि नामावतीर्णोऽसि बाणोचरं Mal. 1.

अवतीका A woman or a cow mis- carrying from accident.

अवक्ति a. One who divides or cuts off; पञ्च° dividing into five parts.

अवदश Any pungent food which excites thirst at midday

अवदाह 1 Heat 2 The hot season

अवदात a. 1 Beautiful; अवदातकानिः Dk. 107. 2 Clean, pure, spotless, polished; सर्वविद्यावदातचेताः K. 36. 3 Bright, white; रज्जिकरकलावदानं कुलं K. 233; कुंदावदाताः कलहंसमालाः Bk. 2. 18. 4 Virtuous, meritorious; अन्यस्मिन् जन्मनि न कुतश्चदातं कर्म K. 62. 5 Yellow. —तः White or yellow colour.

अवदानं 1 A pure or approved occupation. 2 An accomplished act. 3 A valorous or glorious act, heroic act, heroism, glorious achievement- संगीयमानप्रियुरावदानः Ku. 7. 48; प्रापद्भ्रमः वदानतोषितात् R. 11. 21. 4 Object of a legend. 5 Cutting into pieces.

अवदारणं 1 Tearing, dividing, digging down, cutting into pieces. 2 A spade, hoe.

अवदाहः Heat; burning down.

अवदीर्णं p. 1 Divided, broken. 2 Melted, fused. 3 Bewildered.

अवदोहः 1 Milking. 2 Milk.

अवद्य a. 1 Fit to be condemned, censurable, not to be praised; न चापि काव्यं नवमित्यवद्यं M. 1. 2. 2 Defective, faulty, blamable, disagreeable, disliked; उद्वहदन्वयां तामवद्याद्वेतः R. 7. 70; see अवद्य also. 3 Unfit to be told. 4 Low, inferior. —द्यं 1 A fault, defect, imperfection. 2 Sin, vice. 3 Blame, censure, reproach; उद्वहदन्वयां तामवद्याद्वेतः R. 7. 70.

अवद्योतनं Light.

अवधानं 1 Attention; अवधानपरे चकार सा प्रलयांतोन्मिषिते विलोचने Ku. 4. 2; intentness, attentiveness; दत्तावधानः शृणोति hears attentively. 2 Devotion, care, carefulness; अवधानात् carefully or attentively; शृणुत जना अवधानात् क्रिया- निमां कालिदासस्य V. 1. 2. v. 1.

अवधारः Accurate determination, limitation.

अवधारक a. Determining accurately.

अवधारण a. Restrictive, limiting. —णं, —णा 1 Ascertainment, determination. 2 Affirmation, emphasis. 3 Limitation (of the sense of words); यावद्वधारणे, एवावधारणे; मानं कारस्व्यं अवधारणे Ak. 4 Restriction to a certain instance or instances to the exclusion of all others

अवधिः Application, attention. 2 Boundary; limit exclusive or inclusive, (in time or space); end, termination; स्मरशापावधिं सरस्वतीं Ku. 4. 43; conclusion; oft. at the end of comp., in the sense of 'ending with,' 'as far as,' 'till'; एष ते जीवितावधिः प्रवादः U. 1. 3 Period of time, time; R. 16. 52; शेषान् मासान् विश्वदिवसस्यापितस्यावधेर्वा Mc. 87. यदवधि-तवधि from or ever since-त 4 An engagement 5 ap- pointment 6 A division district, department 7 A hole p. t.

अवधीर् 10 P. To disregard, dis- respect, slight; अवधीरितसुहृच्चनस्य H. 1, to despise, repulse.

अवधीरणं Treating with disrespect.

अवधीरणा Disrespect, repulse; कुतव- त्यसि नावधीरणमपराद्धेऽपि यदा चिरं मयि R. 8. 48; M. 3. 19; अयं स ते तिष्ठति संगमात्स्वी विशंकसे भीरु यतीवधीरणां S. 3. 14.

अवधूतं p. 1 Shaken, waved. 2 Discarded, rejected, despised; R. 19. 43. 3 Insulted, humiliated. —तः An ascetic who has renounced all worldly attachments and connections, यो विलंब्याश्रमाद्वर्णाश्रमात्मन्येव स्थितः पुमान् । अति- वर्णाश्रमी योगी अवधूतः स उच्यते ॥ or अक्षरत्वात् धरेण्यत्वात् धृतसंसारबंधनात् । तत्त्वमस्यार्थसिद्धत्वाद् बहुतोऽभिधीयते ॥

अवधूलनं 1 Shaking, waving. 2 Agitation, trembling. 3 Disregard- ing.

अवध्य a. Inviolable, sacred, exempt from death.

अवध्वंसः 1 Abandoning, quitting. 2 Powder, dust. 3 Disrespect, censure, blame. 4 Falling off or form. 5 Sprinkling.

अवनं 1 Protection, defence; Nalod. 1. 4. 2 Gratifying, pleasing. 3 Wish, desire. 4 Delight, satisfaction.

अवनतं p. p. 1 Bent down, down- cast; विनय°, प्रयव°, 2 Setting. 3 Bend- ing, stooping.

अवनतं f. 1 Bending, bowing down, stooping; अवनतमनसः Mu. 1. 2; Si. 9. 8. 2 Declining in the west, setting. 3 A bow, prostration. 4 Bending (as a bow); यद्रूपमवनतिः K (where अ° also means 'stooping') 5 Modesty, humility.

अवनद्धं p. p. 1 Formed, made 2 Fixed, seated; bound on, tied; fasten- ed, put together. —द्धं A drum.

अवसन्न a. Bowed, bent; पर्याप्तपुस्तक- कावन्ना Ku. 3. 54; पाद° fallen at the feet.

अवन (ना) यः 1 Throwing down. 2 Causing to descend.

अवनाद a. Flat-nosed.

अवननामः 1 Bending or bowing, falling at the feet. 2 Causing to bend down.

अवनाहः Binding, girding, put- ting on.

अवनिः-नी f. 1 The earth. 2 A figure. 3 A river. —Comp. —ईश्वरः, ईश्वरः, —नाथः, —पतिः, —पालः lord of the earth, king; पतिरवनिपतीन् तैश्च- काशे चतुर्भिः R. 10. 86, 11. 93. —चर a. roving over the earth, vagabond —प्रः a mountain. —तलं the surface of the earth. —मंडलं the globe. —वह, —द a tree.

अवनेजनं 1 Washing ablution 2 Water for washing foot bath 3 Ms 2 209

Sprinkling water on the *darbha* grass at a *śrāddha* ceremony.

अवन्ति -*f.* 1 N. of a city, the modern उज्जयिनी, one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus, to die at which is said to secure eternal happiness; cf. अयोध्या मधुरा माया काशी काशिरवन्तिका। २ पुत्री द्वारावती चैव सतीता मोक्ष-दायिकाः ॥ The women of Avanti are said to be very skilful in all erotic arts; cf. आवन्त्य एव विपुलाः सुदृशो रत्नमणि B. R. 10. 82. 2 N. of a river.—*m.* (pl.) N. of a country identified with the modern Ma'lya', and its inhabitants; its capital being उज्जयिनी on the river सिन्धु; and there is also the temple of महाकाल in the suburbs; अवन्तिनाथोऽयमुज्जयिनीः R. 6. 32; अतो महाकालविक्रान्तस्य वसन्तदूरे किल चन्द्रमौलेः 6. 34, 35; प्राच्यान्तीज्यवनकथाकोविदमहद्भान् Me 30; अवन्तीपूजयिनी नाम नगरी K. 52.—**COMP.**—*पुरं* the city of Avanti, उज्जयिनी

अवन्ध *a.* Not barren, fruitful, productive.

अवपतनं Alighting, descending.

अवपाक *a.* Badly or ill cooked. -**कः** Bad cooking.

अवपातनं 1 Falling down; अवध्वजपातन Bb. 2. 31 falling down at the feet; (fig.) cringing. 2 Descent descending. 3 A hole, pit. 4 Particularly, a hole or pit for catching elephants; अवपातस्तु हस्त्यर्थे गते उक्ते तुपादिना Ya'dava; येनासि निम्नवपात-मग्नः कवीव वन्त्यः परुषं रास B. 16. 78.

अवपातनं Felling, knocking down, throwing down.

अवपात्रित *a.* One who has lost his caste, a person not allowed by his kindred to eat in a common vessel; see अपपात्रित.

अवपीड 1 Pressing down, pressure. 2 A kind of medicinal drug used to cause sneezing, sternutatory.

अवपीडनं 1 The act of pressing down. 2 A sternutatory. -**ना** Damage, violation.

अवबोधः 1 Waking, becoming awake (opp. स्वप्न); यो तु स्वभावबोधी तो युतानां प्रलवोदयी Ku. 2. 8; Bg. 6. 17. 2 Knowledge, perception; स्वमनुनाम-शृणुनाश्रुव सन्नि उज्ज्यासपरावबोधः R. 7. 41; 5. 64; प्रतिबुद्धेऽपि तेषामवबोधः श्रेष्ठ इत्येते S. D. 3 Discrimination, judgment. 4 Teaching, informing.

अवबोधक *a.* Indicating, showing; -**कः** 1 The sun. 2 A bard. 3 A teacher.

अवबोधनं Knowledge, perception.

अवभोगः Humbling, overcoming, defeating

1 Splendour lustre, light 2 Knowledge perception

3 Appearance, manifestation, inspiration. 4 Space, reach, compass. 5 False knowledge.

अवभासक *a.* Luminous. -**कं** The Supreme spirit.

अवभृश *p. p.* Contracted, bent, crooked.

अवभृथः 1 Bathing at the end of a principal sacrifice for purification; भुवं कौष्णेन कुंडोप्री मेथ्येनावभृथादपि R. 1. 84; 9. 22; 11. 31; 13. 61. 2 The water of purification. 3 A supplementary sacrifice to atone for defects in a principal and preceding one; a sacrifice in general; स्नातवत्यवभृथे ततस्त्वयि Si. 14. 10.—**COMP.**—**स्नानं** ablution after a sacrificial ceremony.

अवभृजः Abduction, carrying off.

अवभृज *a.* Flat-nosed.

अवन *a.* 1 Sinful. 2 Contemptible, mean. 3 Base, low, inferior (opp. परम); अवलकानलकानवमां गुरी R. 9. 14, see अवनम. 4 Next, intimate. 5 Last, youngest.

अवमत *p. p.* Despised, contemned &c. -**COMP.**—**अंकुशः** a restive elephant (that disdains the hook), one in rut; अवन्तुकामोऽवमतोऽंकुशग्रहः Si. 12. 16.

अवमतिः *f.* 1 Disregard, disrespect. 2 Aversion, dislike.

अवमर्दः 1 Trampling upon. 2 Devastation, oppression.

अवमर्शः Touch, contact.

अवमर्षः 1 Consideration investigation. 2 One of the five principal parts or *sandhis* of a play; यत्र मुख्य-फलोपाय उज्जिहो गर्भतोऽधिकः 1 शपायैः संत-रायश्च सोऽवमर्ष इति सूत्रः S. D. 366; also written विमर्ष. 3 Attacking.

अवमर्दणे 1 Intolerance, impatience. 2 Effacing, obliterating, banishing from recollection.

अवमानः Disrespect, contempt, disregard.

अवमाननं, -**ना** Disrespect, contempt.

अवमानन् *a.* Contemning, despising, slighting; विद्वांसुपस्थितश्रेयोवमानिनं S. 6; अयि आत्मयुगावमानिनि S. 3.

अवमूर्धन् *a.* With one's head hanging down. -**COMP.**—**शय** *a.* lying with the head hanging down, such as man (opp. देव); उत्पानशया देवा अवमूर्धशया मनुष्याः

अवमोचनं Setting at liberty, letting go, loosening.

अवयवः 1 A limb (of the body); मुखवयवद्वयं तां R. 12. 43, Amarn. 40, 46; a member (in general); कस्मिन्निदपि जीवति नदाव्यवायवे Mu. 1. 2 A part, portion (as of a whole). 3 A member or a component part of a logical argument or syllogism (These are five—प्रतिज्ञा हेतु उदाहरण उपपन्न and निगमन) 4 The body 5

A component, constituent, ingredient (in general); as of a compound &c. -**COMP.**—**अर्थः** the meaning of the component parts of a word.

अवयवशः *a.* ind. Part by part, severally, piece-meal.

अवयविन् *a.* Having limbs, having portions or subdivisions (as a whole) -*m.* (वी) 1 A whole. 2 A syllogism, or any logical agreement.

अवर *a.* 1 (a) Younger in years), मासेनावरः=मासावरः Sk. (b) Later; posterior, hinder (in time or space), यद्वरं कौशाभ्याः, यद्वरमाग्रहायण्याः Sk. 2 Following, succeeding. 3 Below, lower, inferior, less. 4 Mean, unimportant, worst, lowest (opp. उत्तम), अद्योग्यमवरं सूतं K. P. 1; दूरेण ह्यवरं कर्म बुद्धियोगाज्जनव Bg. 2. 49; अद्वयानः क्षुभा विद्यामाददीतावरादपि Ms. 2. 238. 5 Last (opp. प्रथम); सामान्येणां प्रथमावरत्वं Ku. 7. 44. 6. Least; usually as the last member of comp. with numerals, ज्यवैः साक्षिमिमांशः Ms. 8. 60

ज्यवरा परिषद् ज्ञेया 12. 112; Y. 2. 69. 7 Western.—**रं** The hind thigh of an elephant (also रं). -**COMP.**—**अर्धः** 1 the least part, the minimum.—2 the last half.—3 the hinder part of the body.—**अवर** *a.* lowest, most inferior of all; न हि प्रकृष्टांशु त्रेभ्यस्तु त्रेष्वस्यवरत्वात् Rām. -**उक्त** *a.* named last.—**ज** *a.* younger, junior. (-**जः**) 1 a younger brother.—2 a Sūdra. (-**जा**) a younger sister; विदर्भजावरजा R. 6. 58, 84, 12. 32.—**वर्ण** *a.* belonging to a low caste or tribe. (-**वर्णः**) 1 a Sūdra —2 the last or fourth tribe.—**वर्णक**, -**वर्णजः** a Sūdra.—**व्रतः** the sun.—**शैल** the western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set).

अवरतः ind. Behind, afterwards, hinder, posterior.

अवरतिः *f.* 1 Stopping; cessation. 2 Repose, relaxation, rest.

अवरीण *a.* Degraded, debased, despised.

अवर्ण 1 Broken, torn. 2 Diseased अवर्द्धिः *f.* 1 Obstruction, restraint.

2 Besieging. 3 Gaining.

अवरूप *a.* Ugly, deformed.

अवरोचकः Loss of appetite.

अवरोधः 1 Hindrance, obstruction.

2 Restraint; अंतः प्राणवरोध Mk. 1. 1.

3 Inner apartments or women's apartments, harem, seraglio; नित्ये-विनीतिवरोधदक्षैः Ku. 7. 73; पृथुष्ट राक्ष. S. 5. 3, 6. 11. 4 The wives of a king taken collectively (oft. pl.), अवरोधे महत्त्वयि R. 1. 32, 4. 68, 87, 6.

48, 16. 58. 5 An enclosure, confinement 6 Siege blockade 7 A cover

ng 8 A fence, a pen 9 A watch-

man 10 Depression hollow

अवरोधक *a.* 1 Impeding. 2 Besieging. —कः A guard. —कः A barrier, fence.

अवरोधनं 1 A siege, blockade. 2 Hindering. 3 An obstacle, impediment. 4 The inner or women's apartments in a royal palace; राजावरोधनवधुरवतारयंतः *Si.* 5. 18.

अवरोधिक *a.* Obstructive, impeding. —कः A guard of the queen's apartments. —का A female of the inner apartments; यस्तुंगारिहोऽवरोधिकाः *Si.* 12. 20.

अवरोधिन् *a.* 1 Obstructing, hindering. 2 Besieging.

अवरोपणं 1 Uprooting. 2 Causing to descend. 3 Taking away, depriving; diminishing.

अवरोहः 1 Descent. 2 A creeping plant winding itself round a tree from the bottom to the top. 3 Heaven. 4 A pendent branch, as of the fig-tree (वट); अवरोहशतकीर्णं वटमासाय तस्यतुः *Rām.* 5 (In music) The descending scale of notes.

अवरोहणं 1 Alighting, descending. 2 Ascending

अवर्ण *a.* 1 Colourless. 2 Bad, low. —र्णः 1 Scandal, ill-repute, stigma, spot; सोढुं नतस्यैवमवर्णमीदृशे *R.* 14. 38. 2 Blame, censure; न चावदद्भर्तुर्वर्णमार्गं 57 spoke no ill words.

अवलक्ष *a.* (also written बलक्ष) White. —क्षः The white colour.

अवलग्न *a.* Clinging or adhering to, touching. —ग्नः The waist.

अवलम्ब 1 Hanging down. 2 Hanging on, dependence on (fig. also); तनुजालावलम्बाः *Me.* 70; कुट्टपतिभवनद्वारसेवा^० *Bh.* 1. 67. 3 A prop, stay, support (lit. and fig.); सावलम्बगमना *R.* 19. 50 walking supported by others; संतति-विच्छेदनिवलम्बनां *S.* 6; देवनेत्यं दचहस्तावलम्बे *Ratn.* 1. 8. 4 Hence, a crutch or stick for support.

अवलम्बनं 1 A prop, support, stay; अवलम्बनाय दिनमर्तुःशुद्धं पतिभ्यतः करसहस्रमपि *Si* 9. 6; प्रस्थानविक्रमगतैरवलम्बनार्थं *S.* 5. 3; मम पुच्छे कणवलम्बनं कृत्वोत्तिष्ठ *H.* 1. 2 Help, assistance.

अवालिस *p. p.* 1 Proud, arrogant, haughty. 2 Anointed, smeared.

अवलीह *p. p.* 1 Eaten, chewed; दूर्ध्वशीवलीहः *S.* 1. 7. 2 Licked, lapped; touched (fig. also); नवयौवनावलीहावयवा *Dk.* 17 pervaded by youth; अञ्जज्वाला-वलीहाप्रतिबलजलेतसेवोरमणे *Ve.* 3. 5 surrounded (on all sides). 3 Devoured, destroyed.

अवलीला 1 Sport, play, mirth. 2 Disrespect, contempt.

अवलुञ्चनं 1 Cutting off, tearing or pulling out केशं 2 Uprooting

अवलुठनं 1 Rolling or wallowing on the ground 2 Robbing

अवलेखः 1 Breaking, scraping or scratching off. 2 Anything scraped off.

अवलेखा 1 Rubbing. 2 Adorning the person.

अवलेपः 1 Pride, haughtiness; त्रिय-संगमिष्वनवलेपमदः *Si.* 9. 51 (where अ° also means ointment); व्यक्तमानावलेपाः *Mu.* 3. 22. 2 Violence, attack, insult, outrage; किं मवतीनामसुखवलेपनापराद्धं *V.* 1; दृष्टो पवनावलेपजं धृजती वाष्पमिवाञ्जनाविलं *R.* 8. 35. 3 Smearing, anointing. 4 Ornament (शुष्प). 5 Union, association (संग)

अवलेपनं 1 Anointing. 2 Oil, any unctuous substance. 3 Union. 4 Pride.

अवलेहः 1 Licking, lapping. 2 An extract (as of Soma). 3 An electuary.

अवलेहिका=अवलेह (3).

अवलोकः 2 Seeing, beholding. 2 Sight.

अवलोकनं 1 Looking at, beholding, seeing; नो बहुधुरवलोकेनक्षमाः *R.* 11. 60. 2 Looking over, commanding a view of; दीर्घिकवलोकेनगवाक्षगता *M.* 1. 2 Sight, eye. 4 A look, glance; योगनिद्राताविशद्वैः सववैरवलोकेनैः *R.* 10. 14. 5 Looking out for, inquiry.

अवलोकित *p. p.* Seen &c. —तं A look, glance.

अववरकः 1 An aperture. 2 Window; see अपवरक.

अववादः 1 Censure. 2 Trust, confidence. 3 Disregard, disrespect. 4 Support, defence on. 5 Evil report. 6 A command.

अवव्रश्चः A splinter, chip.

अवज्ञ *a.* 1 Independent, free. 2 Not compliant or docile, disobedient, self-willed. 3 Not subject to or swayed by; अवज्ञो विषयाणां *K.* 45. 4 Not master of oneself, subject to the senses; *Ku.* 6. 95. 5 Dependent, helpless, powerless; क्षयिते ह्यवज्ञाः *Bg.* 3. 5; कथमवज्ञो ह्ययशोविषं विद्यामि *Mk.* 10. 13.—*Comp.*—इन्द्रियविज्ञ *a.* whose mind and senses are not held in subjection.

अवज्ञागमः Not submitting to another's will.

अवज्ञातनं 1 Destroying, cutting or lopping off. 2 Withering, drying up.

अवशेषः Remnant, rest, remainder; वृत्तान्तं *M.* 5 the rest of the story; in this sense usually in comp.; अवशेषं having only one half left, कथं^० or नामं^० one who survives only in narration or name, having only the name left behind; used figuratively for dead; see the words *s. v.*; सावशेष-मिष मद्रिन्वा वषनं *M.* 4 unfinished-शुद्ध मे सावशेषं वष 5 I hear me out let me finish my speech

अवश्य *a.* 1 Untameable, ungovernable. 2 Inevitable; अथमरणमवश्यमेव जतोः *Ve.* 4. 4. 3 Indispensable, necessary.—*Comp.*—पुत्रः a son whom it is impossible to govern or teach.

अवश्यं *ind.* 1 Necessarily, inevitably; त्वामप्यसं नवजलमयं मोचयिष्यत्यवश्यं *Me.* 93. 2 Certainly, at all events, by all means, surely, of course; अवश्यं यातार श्रितारमुविस्थापि विषयाः *Bh.* 3. 16; तां चावश्यं दिवसगणनातत्परमेकपत्नीं (द्रष्टव्यं) *Me.* 10. 61; अवश्यमेव most surely; if compounded with *pot. pass.* the final nasal is dropped; अवश्यपाच्य to be necessarily cooked; अवश्यकार्यं to be necessarily done.

अवश्यभाविन् *a.* Destined to take place, inevitable; अवश्यभाविनो भावा भवति महातापमि *H. Pr.* 28.

अवश्यक *a.* Necessary, inevitable, indispensable.

अवह्या Hoar-frost, a fog or mist
अवह्यापाः 1 Frost, dew. 2 Hoar-frost, white dew; अवह्यापावसिकस्य पुंडरी-कस्य चारुता *U.* 6. 29. 3 Pride.

अवअग्रयं Taking anything from off the fire (opp. अधिश्रवण); अधिश्रवणा-वश्रवणातादिपूर्वापरीक्षितो व्यापारकलापः पाकादिशब्दाच्चः *S. D.* 2.

अवदृष्टव्य *p. p.* 1 Supported; held, seized. 2 Hanging from or upon 3 Near, contiguous. 4 Obstructed, stooped. 5 Bound, tied.

अवदृष्टः 1 Leaning, resting upon. 2 Support, prop; पश्चात्पानीपक्तावदृष्टः *K.* 34; सङ्कलतावदृष्टमिश्रः *Māl.* 3; तत्त्व-महं दैर्घ्यावदृष्टं करोमि *Pt.* 1. 3 Haughtiness, pride. 4 A post, pillar. 5 Gold. 6 Commencement, beginning. 7 Stopping, staying. 8 Courage, resolute determination. 9 Paralysis, stupefaction.

अवदृष्टनं 1 Resting upon. 2 Supporting. 3 A post, pillar.

अवदृष्टमय *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) Golden, made of gold, or as large as a post; रत्न-वदृष्टमयेन पणिना *R.* 3. 53 (अ° is usually rendered in the above manner, but from the immediate context, it should more properly mean 'full of dignified boldness', 'breathing defiance').

अवसक्त *p. p.* 1 Suspended from, placed. 2 In contact with, touching.

अवसक्तिका 1 A cloth girt round the legs and knees (by a person), when sitting on his hams; also, the act of girding round this cloth, or the posture itself; शयानः त्रीदपाश्च कृत्वा चैवावसक्तिकाम् *Ms.* 4. 112. 2 (Hence) A wrapper, a girth or band in general.

अवसंहीनं The downward flight of birds in a body.

अवसय 1 A dwelling place, habitation 2 A village 3 A school

co ego see

अवसथः A college, school.

अवसन्न *p. p.* 1 Sunk down (fig. also), drooping. 2 Ended, terminated, gone off; अवसन्नायां रात्रौ H. 1. 3 Lost, deprived of; R. 9. 77.

अवसरः 1 Occasion, opportunity, time; नाशवसरं दृष्ट्वापि S. 2; भवद्विरामवसर-प्रदानाय वचसि नः Si. 2. 8; विसर्जनं सत्कारः S. 7; 'वस' suited to the occasion M. 1. 2 (Hence) A fit or proper opportunity; शरीरं सेवावसरं हरेभ्यः Ku. 7. 40; अवसरोयमास्थानं प्रकाशयितुं S. 1; see अन्यसर also. 3 Space, room, scope. 4 Leisure, advantageous position. 5 A year. 6 Raining. 7 Descent. 8 A consultation in private.

अवसर्गः 1 Letting off, relaxation. 2 Allowing one to follow one's inclinations. 3 Independence.

अवसर्गः A spy, a secret emissary.

अवसर्पणं Stepping or going down.

अवसादः 1 Sinking, fainting, sitting down. 2 Ruin, loss; विपदि तावद्व-सादकरी Ki. 18. 23, 6. 41. 3 End, termination. 4 Want of energy, exhaustion, fatigue. 5 (In law) Badness of a cause, defeat, losing (a cause).

अवसादक *a.* 1 Causing to sink, faint, or fall. 2 Causing dejection or fatigue.

अवसादनं 1 Decline, loss. 2 Oppression. 3 Finishing.

अवसानं 1 Stopping. 2 Conclusion, termination, end; बोधावसाने पुनरेव बोधो R. 2. 23; तच्छिष्याभ्यननवेदितावसानां 1. 95. 3 Death, decease; Ve. 5. 38; शूलद्वारावसाने स्यदः शरहयतिष्ठति S. 6. 4 Boundary, limit 5 (In gram.) The last part of a word or period (opp. आदि). 6 A pause. 7 A place (स्थान); resting place, residence.

अवसायः 1 Conclusion, end, termination. 2 Remainder. 3 Completion. 4 Determination, resolution, decision.

अवसित *p. p.* 1 Finished, ended, completed; क्षयव्यवसिति क्रियाविधौ R. 11. 37; अवसितश्च पशुसौ Dk. 91 it is all over with the brute; वचस्यवसिति तस्मिन्सर्ज निरमात्मनः Ku. 2. 53. 2 Known, understood. 3 Resolved, determined, ascertained. 4 Stored, gathered (as grain). 5 Tied, fastened, bound.

अवसेकः Sprinkling, bedewing; देशः को नु जलावसेकशिथिलः Mk. 3. 12.

अवसेचनं 1 Sprinkling. 2 Water used for sprinkling; पदं Ms. 4. 151. 3 Bleeding.

अवस्कंदः, -दनं 1 Attacking, attack, assault. 2 Descending. 3 A camp.

अवस्कंदित *a.* Attacking, assaulting; outraging.

अवस्करः 1 Ordure, excrement. 2 The privies (ग्रहदेश). 3 Dirt, sweepings (in general)

Spreading out

अवस्ताद *ind.* 1 Below, from below, downwards. 2 Under.

अवस्तारः 1 A curtain. 2 A covering; a screen or wall of cloth round a tent. 3 A mat.

अवस्तु *n.* 1 A worthless thing or matter; अवस्तुनिर्बन्धे कथं भुते Ku. 5. 66. 2 Unreality (of matter), insubstantiality; वस्तुत्वस्वातोपोज्ञानं.

अवस्था 1 State, condition, situation; स्वामिनी महत्त्ववस्था वर्तते Pt. 1 a critical state; तुल्यावस्थाः स्वयः कृतः R. 12. 80; तां तामवस्थां प्रतिपद्यमानं 13. 5; ईदृशीमवस्थां प्रपद्यते S. 5; Ku. 2. 6; oft. in comp.; तदवस्थाः Pt. 5 reduced to that state.

2 Position, circumstance. 3 Period, stage (of life &c.); जीवनं; वयोवस्था तस्याः श्रुतः N'al. 9. 29. 4 Form, appearance. 5 Degree, proportion. 6 Stability, fixity, as in अवस्थ q. v. 7 Appearance in a court of law. -Comp. -अंतरं another or altered state. -चतुष्टयं the four periods or states of human life; i. e. बाल्यं (childhood); कौमारं (youth); यौवनं (manhood); and वार्धक्यं (old age). -त्रयं the three states; i. e. जागृति (waking), स्वप्न (dreaming), and सुषुप्ति (sound sleep). -द्वयं the two states of life, i. e. सुखं and दुःखं (happiness and misery).

अवस्थानं 1 Standing, residing, dwelling. 2 Situation, position. 3 Residence, abode, place. 4 Period of staying.

अवस्थायिन् *a.* Staying, residing.

अवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Remained, stayed; &c. एवमवस्थिते K. 158 under these circumstances. 2 Firm of purpose, steady. 3 Resting with, dependent on.

अवस्थितिः *f.* 1 Abiding, dwelling. 2 Residence, abode.

अवस्थ्यदनं Trickling, oozing.

अवसंसर्जनं Dropping or falling down; a fall.

अवहतः *f.* Beating, threshing.

अवहनं 1 Threshing, beating off rice; अवहनवायोत्सृज्यते Mbh. 2 The lungs; वपा वसावहनं Y. 3. 94 (अवहनं=कुक्कुटः Mit.).

अवहरणं 1 Taking away, removing. 2 Throwing away. 3 Stealing, plundering. 4 Re-delivery. 5 Temporary suspension of hostilities, truce.

अवहस्तः The back of the hand.

अवहानिः *f.* Loss.

अवहारः 1 A thief. 2 A shark. 3 Temporary cessation of hostilities, truce. 4 Summoning, inviting. 5 Apostacy. 6 Re-delivery, redeeming.

अवहारकः A shark.

अवहार्य *pot. p.* 1 To be taken away or removed. 2 Finable, punishable. 3 Recoverable redeemable

A wall

अवहासः 1 Smiling, a smile. 2 A jest, joke, ridicule; यथाहासार्थमस्तु तोसि Bg. 11. 42.

अव (व) हिस्था-त्वं 1 Dissimulation in general. 2 Dissimulation or concealment of an internal feeling, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (व्यभिचारिभाव); मयगीरवलजादेर्हिषायाकास्यकिं वहिस्था S. D.; or according to R. G श्रीवादिना निमित्तेन हर्षायतुभाषानां गोपनाय जनितो भावविशेषोऽवहित्यं; for ex. see Ku. 6. 84, or Bv. 2. 80.

अवहेलः -ला Disrespect, contempt, disregard; अवहेलां कुटजं मधुकरे ना गा Bv. 1. 6.

अवहेलनं-ना Disregard.

अवाह् *ind.* 1 Downwards. 2 Southern, southward. -Comp. -ज्ञानं disrespect. -भव *a.* southern. -मुख *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 looking downwards; अवाह्-मुखस्योपरि पुष्पवृद्धिः R. 2. 60; 15. 78. -2 headlong. -शिरस *a.* having the head hung downwards; स सुदो नरकं याति काल-सूत्रनवाक्षिराः Ms. 3. 249, 8. 94.

अवाक्ष *a.* A gurdian, keeper.

अवाग्र *a.* Stooping; bowed.

अवाच *a.* Speechless, dumb. -n. Brahma.

अवाच or अवाच *a.* 1 Turned downwards, stooping; कुर्वन्तमित्यतिभरेण नगानवाचः Si. 6. 79. 2 Being or situated below, lower than (with abl.). 3 Headlong. 4 Southern. -m, n. Brahma. -ची 1 The south. 2 The lower region.

अवाचीन *a.* 1 Downward, headlong. 2 Southern. 3 Descended.

अवाच्य *a.* 1 Not proper to be addressed; अवाच्यो वीक्षितो नाम्ना यवीयानपि गो भवेत् Ms. 2. 128. 2 Improper to be uttered; vile, bad; अवाच्यं वृत्तो जिह्वा कथं न पतिता तव Ram; Bg. 2. 36. 3 Not distinctly expressed, not expressible in words. -Comp. -देशः 'the unspeakable place,' the vulva.

अवाचिन *a.* Bent, low.

अवातः Breathing, inhaling.

अवांतर *a.* 1 Situated or standing between; see compounds. 2 Included, involved. 3 Subordinate, secondary. 4 Not closely connected, extraneous, extra. -Comp. -दिश *a.* -दिशा an intermediate quarter (such as the अग्नेयी, देशाजी, वैश्वी and वायवी). -देशः a place situated between (two others), an intermediate region.

अवातिः *f.* Obtaining, getting; तपः किलेदं तदवातितावनं Ku. 5. 64.

अवाप्य *pot. p.* Attainable.

अवारः -रं 1 The near bank of a river. 2 This side. -Comp. -वारः the ocean. -वारीण *a.* 1 belonging to the ocean. -2 crossing a river.

अवारीण *a.* Crossing a river.

अवावटः The son of a woman by any man (of the same caste) other than her first husband द्वितीयेन तु प

विना सवर्णयां प्रजायते । अवावन् इति ख्यातः
सुद्धर्मा स जातितः ।

अवावन् *m.* A thief; stealing away.
अवासन् *a.* Unclothed, naked, —*m.*
N. of Buddha.

अवास्तव *a.* (बी. *f.*) 1 Unreal. 2
Unfounded, irrational.

अविः 1 A sheep; (*f.* also in this
sense); जीनकारुण्यस्तावीन् Ms. 11. 139,
3. 6. 2 The sun. 3 A mountain. 4
Air, wind. 5 A woollen blanket,
(of the skin of mice). 6 A blanket,
shawl in general. 7 A wall, enclosure.
8 A rat. —*विः f.* 1 An ewe. 2 A
woman in her courses. —*Comp.* —*कटः*
a flock of sheep. —*कदरेणः* a kind of
tribute (consisting of sheep). —*दुग्धं*,
इत्तं, —*मरीसं*, —*सोढं* the milk of an ewe.
—*पटः* sheep's skin, a woollen cloth.
—*पादः* a shepherd —*स्थलं* sheep-place;
N. of a town; अविस्थलं वृक्षस्थलं मार्कंडी
वाराणसं Mb.

अविकः A sheep. —*का* An ewe. —*कं*
A diamond.

अविता An ewe, a sheep.

अविकल्थ *a.* Not boasting or
vaunting.

अविकल्थान *a.* One who does not
boast, not vaunting; विद्वत्सोऽविकल्थना
भवति Mu. 3.

अविकल *a.* 1 Unimpaired, entire,
perfect, whole, all; तानीन्द्रियाण्यविकलानि
Bh. 2. 40; °लं कलं Me. 24, 34; °लं चन्द्रमस्युरः
Māl. 2. 11 full, full-orbed, 2 Regular,
orderly; consistent, not discordant;
कलमविकलतालं गायत्रीर्वाहेतोः Si. 11. 10.

अविकल्प *a.* Unchangeable. —*ल्पः*
1 Absence of doubt. 2 Absence of
option or alternative. 3 Positive act
or precept. —*ल्पं ind.* Without doubt,
unhesitatingly.

अविकार *a.* Immutable. —*रः* Im-
mutability.

अविकृतिः *f.* 1 Absence of change,
2 (In Sān. phil.) The inanimate
principle called प्रकृति, regarded as
the material cause of the universe;
सूत्रप्रकृतिरविकृतिः Sān. K.

अविक्रम *a.* Powerless, feeble. —*मः*
Cowardice.

अविक्रिय *a.* Unchangeable, immut-
able. —*यं* Brahma.

अविक्षत *a.* Unimpaired, whole,
entire; विरेकतुः प्रतिद्वयं तत्तस्मिन्नेवाह्वाविक्षतम्
Smṛiti.

अविग्रह *a.* Bodiless, incorporeal;
epithet of the Supreme Being. —*हः*
(In gram.) A compound the sense
of which cannot be expressed by
its constituent parts separately
(निष्पन्नात्).

अविघात *a.* Unimpeded, unobstruc-
ted; गति *a.* unobstructed in one's
course.

अविघ्न *a.* Unobstructed —*घ्न* Freedom
from obstacle or impediment, welfare

(this word is usually neuter, though
विघ्न is *m.*); साध्याय्यहमविघ्नमस्तु ते R 11 19;
अविघ्नमस्तु ते स्थ्याः पितेव बुरि पुत्रिणो 1. 91.

अविचार *a.* Void of judgment, ill-
judging. —*रः* Absence of judgment,
indiscretion.

अविचारित *a.* Ill-judged, not well
thought out or considered. —*Comp.*

—*निर्णयः* a prejudice, prejudiced
opinion.

अविचारिन् *a.* 1 Inconsiderate, in-
discreet. 2 Prompt.

अविज्ञातु *a.* Not knowing. —*m.* (तः)
The Supreme Being (परमेश्वर).

अविज्ञान *a.* A direct flight of birds.

अवितथ *a.* 1 Not false, true; तद्वि-
तथनवादीयेनम त्वं प्रियेति Si. 11. 33; अवितथा
वितथा सखि मा गिरः 6. 18. 2 Realised,
not fruitless. —*थं* Truth; अवितथमाह
त्रिंशदा S. 3, P. is right, what P. says
is right. —*थं ind.* Not falsely, ac-
cording to truth; Ms. 2. 144.

अवित्यजः-जं Quicksilver.

अविदूर *a.* Not distant, near, con-
tiguous. —*रं* Proximity. —*रं ind.*
Near to, not far from; so अविदूरेण,
अविदूरात्, —*दूरतः*, —*दूरे*.

अविद्य *a.* Not educated, foolish,
unwise. —*द्या* 1 Ignorance, folly, want
of learning. 2 Spiritual ignorance.
3 Illusion, illusion personified or
Māyā (a term frequently occurring
in Vedānta; by means of this illusion
one perceives the universe, which
does not really exist, as inherent in
Brahma which alone really exists).

अविद्यानय *a.* Caused by ignorance
or illusion.

अविधवा Not a widow, a married
woman whose husband is still living;
भर्तृमित्रं प्रियमविधवे विद्धि भार्यकुवाहं Me. 99.

अविधा *ind.* An interjection mean-
ing 'help, help' used in calling for
help in danger.

अविधेय *a.* Unmanageable, adverse;
विधेयविधेयता Mu. 4. 2.

अविनय *a.* Immodest, ill-behaved,
ill-mannered. —*यः* 1 Want of good
manners or modesty. 2 Rude be-
haviour, rudeness, immodest or rude
act; अयमाचरत्याविनयं सुखाय तत्प्रविकन्याह S.
1. 25; indecorum, impropriety of
conduct. 3 Incivility, disrespect. 4
Offence, crime, fault. 5 Pride, arro-
gance, insolence; अविनयमपय विष्णो
Sankara.

अविनाभावः 1 Non-separation. 2
Inherent or essential character, in-
separable connection. 3 Connection
(in general); अविनाभावोऽत्र संबन्धमात्रं न तु
नोतीयकत्वं K. P. 2.

अविनीत *a.* 1 Immodest, illbred. 2
Insolent, rude.

अविभक्त *a.* 1 Undivided, unparti-
tioned joint, (as property of a famu-
ly or co heirs) 2 Not broken entire

अविभाग *a.* Unpartitioned, undivid-
ed. —*वः* 1 Not dividing. 2 Undivided
inheritance.

अविभाज्य *a.* Indivisible. —*ज्यं* 1
Indivisibility. 2 Not being liable to
be partitioned; (said of certain arti-
cles which are not to be divided at
the time of partition); *e. g.* इच्छ
पात्रमलंकारं कृतानमुद्धं त्रियः । योगक्षेमं प्रचार च
न विभाज्यं प्रचक्षते Ms. 9. 219. २^० ind-
visibility, unfitness for partition.

अविरत *a.* Not desisting or ceasing
from (with abl); uninterrupted,
continual, perpetual; अविरतोऽहं दुष्कृतं विनै
Me. 102; Prov. संदीप्यविरतोद्योगः सत्त्व
विजयी भवेत् 'slow and steady wins the
race.' —*ते ind.* Eternally, continually,
अविरतं परकार्यं कृतां सतः Bv. 1. 113.

अविरति *a.* Incessant. —*तिः f.* 1 Con-
tinuity, uninterruptedness. 2 Incon-
tinence.

अविरल *a.* 1 Thick, dense; वाहिवात
U. 6. sharp-driving shower. 2 Con-
tiguous. 3 Coarse; gross, substantial.
4 Uninterrupted, continuous. —*लं ind.*
1 Closely; अविरलमालिगितं पवनः S. 3 7.
2 Uninterruptedly, constantly.

अविरोधः Consistency, compatibi-
lity; सामान्यास्य परार्थस्य हननमुतः स्वार्थाविरोधेन ये
Bh. 2. 74 consistently with their
own interest.

अविलंब *a.* Prompt. —*वः* Absence of
delay, promptitude. —*वं*, अविलंबेन *ind.*
Without delay, quickly.

अविलंबित *a.* Without delay, quick,
expeditions, prompt. —*तं ind.* Quickly,
without delay.

अविला An ewe.

अविक्षित *a.* 1 Not intended or
aimed at; ब्रालतः इत्यत्र एकशेषद्वयमविक्षितं.
2 Not to be said or spoken.

अविविक्त *a.* 1 Uninvestigated, not
properly thought out. 2 Indiscri-
minate, confounded. 3 Public.

अविवेक *a.* Wanting in judgment,
thoughtless. —*कः* 1 Want of dis-
crimination or judgment, imprudence,
अविवेकः परमापादां पदं Ki. 2. 30. 2
Hastiness, rashness.

अविशंक *a.* Having no fear or
doubt, fearless. —*का* Absence of
doubt or fear, confidence. —*कं*,
—*अविशंकेन ind.* Without doubt, or
hesitation.

अविशंकित *a.* 1 Unapprehensive,
fearless. 2 Without doubt, confiding,
युधवाक्यात्कथं वृद्धास्सज्जश्वमविशंकिताः K. P.

अविशेष *a.* Without any difference,
alike, similar —*वः*, —*वं* 1 Absence
of difference, similarity. 2 Identity,
sameness. —*Comp.* —*ज्ञ* *a.* not knowing
the difference (in things), undiscr-
minating.

अविष *a.* Not poisonous. —*वः* 1 An
2 A king —*वी* 1 A river 2
The earth 3 Heaven

अविषय *a.* Unperceived, invisible.
—*यः* 1 Absence, disappearance; खे-
रविषय किं न प्रदीपय प्रकाशय H. 2. 79. 2
Not an object of (anything), not
within the reach of, beyond, trans-
cending; न कश्चिद्दीप्ततामविषयो नाम S. 4;
सकलवचनानामविषयः Māl. 1. 30 beyond
the reach (power) of words. 3
Disregard of the objects of sense.
अवी A woman in her courses.
अवीचि *a.* Waveless. —*चिः* N. of
a particular hell.
अवीर *a.* 1 Unmanly, cowardly. 2
Having no son (as a woman). —*रा*
A woman who has neither sons nor
husband; अजातपुत्रा विधवा साखीरा परिकीर्तिता
(opp. वीरा which is thus defined;
पनिष्ठवती नारी वीरा प्रोक्ता मनीषिभिः); अनर्चितं
वृथा मांसमक्षीरयाग्नं योषितः Ms. 4. 213.
अवृत्ति *a.* 1 Not existing, not being
in. 2 Having no livelihood. —*त्तिः* *f.*
1 Absence of subsistence or means
of livelihood, inadequate support;
अवृत्तिर्हिता हि कीं प्रवृत्त्यै स्थितिमस्यपि Ms.
9 74; 10. 101; आदृष्टीतामनेवासादवृत्तावेक-
पुत्रिकं 4. 223. 2 Absence of wages;
नृत्वं nonexistence.
अवृथा *ind.* Not in vain, successfully.
—*COMP.* —*अर्थ* *a.* successful.
अवृष्टि *a.* Not pouring down rain
(as a cloud). —*ष्टिः* *f.* Want of rain,
drought.
अवेक्षक *a.* Inspecting, supervising;
a superintendent.
अवेक्षणं 1 Looking towards or at,
seeing. 2 Guarding, taking care of,
attending to, supervision, inspection;
वर्णभ्रमवेक्षणजागरूकः R. 14. 85. 3 At-
tention, care, observation. 4 Regarding,
considering; see अन्वेक्षणं.
अवेक्षणीय *pot. p.* To be looked to
or respected, to be looked upon
or considered; तपस्विसामान्यन्वेक्षणीया R.
14. 67.
अवेक्षा 1 Seeing, looking at. 2 At-
tention, care, regard.
अवेद्य *a.* 1 Unknowable, secret. 2
Unattainable. —*द्यः* A calf.
अवेला *a.* 1 Having no boundary or
limit, unlimited. 2 Untimely. —*लः*
Concealment of knowledge. —*ला*
Unfavourable time.
अवेध *a.* (धी *f.*) 1 Irregular not
conformable to law or rule; अवेधं
पचमं कुर्वन् राजा वंदेन ह्युपति. 2 Not san-
ctioned by the Śāstras.
अवेमत्यं Unanimity.
अवोक्षणं Sprinkling with the hand
slightly bent; उक्षात्तेनैव हस्तेन ओक्षणं परिकी-
र्तितं ॥ न्यपतम्युक्षणं ओक्तं तिरस्त्रावेक्षणं स्मृतं ॥
अवोदः Sprinkling, moistening.
अव्यक्त *a.* 1 Indistinct, not manifest
or apparent, inarticulate; 'वर्णं indi-
stinct accents S 7 17 2 Invisible,
imperceptible 3 Undetermined अ-
Bg 2 25 8 20 4

Undeveloped, uncreated. 5 (In alg.)
Unknown (as a quantity or number)
—*क्तः* 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 N. of Siva.
3 Cupid. 4 Primary matter which
has not yet entered into real existence.
5 A fool. —*क्तं* (In Vedānta phil.) 1
Brahma. 2 Spiritual ignorance. 3
(In Śān. phil.) The primary germ
of nature (सर्वकारण), the primordial
element or productive principle from
which all the phenomena of the
material world are developed; बुद्धेरिवा-
व्यक्तमुदाहरति R. 13. 60; महतः परमव्यक्तम-
व्यक्तस्तुल्यः परः Kāth. 4 The soul. —*क्तं*
ind. Imperceptibly, indistinctly.
—*COMP.* —*अव्युक्तं* imitating inarti-
culate or unmeaning sounds. —*आदि*
a. whose beginning is inscrutable.
—*क्रिया* an algebraic calculation. —*पद*
a. inarticulate. —*मूलपद्मः* the tree of
mundane existence (in Śān. phil.).
—*राग* *a.* dark-red, ruddy. (—*राः*) the
colour of the dawn; अव्यक्तरागस्त्वव्यक्तः
Ak. —*राज्ञः* an unknown number
or quantity (in algebra). —*लक्षणः*;
—*व्यक्तः* epithets of Siva. —*वर्त्मन्*;
—*सार्ग* *a.* whose ways are mysterious
or inscrutable. —*वाच* *a.* speaking
indistinctly. —*साम्यं* an equation of
unknown quantities.
अव्यग्र *a.* 1 Not agitated or ruffled,
steady, cool. 2 Not engaged or
occupied (in business).
अव्यग्न *a.* Not mutilated or defec-
tive, well made, sound, perfect.
अव्यञ्जन *a.* 1 Having no distinctive
or characteristic marks or signs (as
of the sex); न कस्या. 2 Indistinct.
—*वः* An animal without horns, though
of an age to have them.
अव्यथ *a.* Free from pain. —*थः* A
snake.
अव्ययिषः 1 The Sun. 2 The ocean.
—*यी* 1 The earth. 2 Midnight; night.
अव्यभि (भी) चारः 1 Non-separation;
अव्योन्मत्स्याव्यभिचारी भवेदात्मरणादिकः Ms. 9.
101. 2 Constancy, fidelity.
अव्यभिचारि *a.* 1 Not opposed or
adverse, favourable; Ku. 6. 86. 2
Not subject to exceptions, true in
all cases, without any instance to
the contrary; यदुच्यते पार्ष्णिनि पापवृत्ते न
स्वामित्यव्यभिचारि तद्वचः Ku. 5. 39; रत्नोपनि-
पातिनोऽर्जुनो इति यदुच्यते तदव्यभिचारि वचः S.
6. 3 Virtuous, moral, chaste. 4
Steady, permanent, faithful.
अव्यय *a.* 1 (a) Not liable to
change, imperishable, immutable;
वेदाविवादिनं नित्यं य एनमजमव्ययं Bg. 2. 21;
विनाशमव्ययस्यास्य न कश्चित्कर्तुमर्हति 17. (b)
Eternal, everlasting; अमृत्यं प्राहुरव्ययं
Bg. 15. 1; अकीर्तिं कथयिष्यति तेऽव्ययो 2.
34. 2 Unexpended, unwasted. 3
Economic 4 Giving imperishable
fruit —*यः* 1 N. of Vishnu 2 N. of
Siva —*यः* 1 Brahma 2 (In gram)

An indeclinable particle &c.; सदृश
त्रिषु लिङ्गेषु सर्वाच्च च विभक्तिषु । वचनेषु च सर्वेषु
यच्च व्येति तदव्ययम् ॥ —*COMP.* —*आत्मन्* *a.*
of an imperishable or eternal nature
(—*त्मा*) the soul or spirit. —*वर्गः* the
class of indeclinable words.
अव्ययीभावः 1 N. of one of the four
principal kinds of compounds in
Sanskrit, an adverbial or indeclinable
compound (formed of an indeclina-
ble, i. e. a preposition or an adverb,
and a noun); अपिहरि, सन्तुणं &c. 2 A-
bsence of expenditure (owing to
poverty); द्वंद्वो द्विद्वयपि चादौ भक्षते नित्यमव्ययी
भावः । तद्वत्कर्मधारय देनाहं त्यां बहुत्रिभिः ॥
Udb. (which, by the bye, gives the
names of compounds in Sanskrit)
3 Imperishableness.
अव्यलीक *a.* 1 Not false, true 2
Agreeable, having no disagreeable
feelings (त्रिय); इत्थं मिः प्रियतमा इव सोऽव्य-
लीकाः बुधाश्च वृत्ततन्मयं तदा व्यलीकाः Si. 5 1
अव्यवधान *a.* 1 Close, immediate,
direct. 2 Open. 3 Not covered, bare
4 Careless, inattentive. —*न* Careles-
sness.
अव्यवस्थ *a.* 1 Not fixed, moving,
unstable; स्थलारविद्विषयमव्यवस्था Ku. 1
33. 2 Unsettled, indiscriminate,
irregular. —*स्था* 1 Irregularity, devi-
ation from established rule. 2 An
incorrect opinion given on a point
of religious or civil law.
अव्यवस्थित *a.* 1 Not conformable
to law or practice. 2 Unregulated,
fickle, unstable; अव्यवस्थितः सत्त्व प्रसादोपि
मयंकरः Niti 9. 3 Not in due order,
unmethodical.
अव्यवहार्य *a.* 1 Not entitled to eat,
drink, or commune in general with
people of the same caste, excom-
municated. 2 Not to be made the
subject of litigation.
अव्यवहित *a.* Immediate, direct.
अव्याकृत *a.* 1 Not developed, not
manifest; तद्धदे तद्वाक्याकृतमासीत्, इदे नामरूपा-
भ्यामव्याकृते S. B. 2 Elementary. —*तं*
(In Vedānta phil.) 1 An elementary
substance from which all things
were created (considered identical
with Brahma). 2 (In Śān. phil.)
The prime germ of nature (प्रधान).
अव्याजः —*जः* 1 Absence of guile or
fraud, honesty. 2 Simplicity, artles-
sness; oft. in comp. with सुंदर, मनोहर
&c. in the sense of 'artlessly', 'natural-
ly'; इवे किलाव्याजमनोहरं वयः S. 1. 18.
अव्यापक *a.* 1 Not comprehensive.
2 Not spread over or pervading the
whole; special.
अव्यापार *a.* Having no work, un-
employed —*यः* 1 Cessation from work
2 A business not practised or under-
stood 3 Not one's own business
अव्यापारेण व्यापारं कृ to meddle with affairs

not one's own (which do not concern one).

अव्याप्ति. *f.* 1 Inadequate extent or pervasion of a proposition. 2 Non-inclusion or exclusion of a part of the thing defined, one of the three faults of a definition; लक्ष्यैकदेशे लक्षणस्यावर्तनमव्याप्तिः.

अव्याप्य *a.* Not extending to the whole circumstances, not pervading the whole extent; बह्विधुमस्याव्याप्यः. —COMP. —वृत्तिः *f.* (In Vais. phil.) a category of limited application, partial inherence with regard to time or space, as pleasure, pain &c.; अव्याप्यवृत्तिः क्षणिकी विशेषगुण इत्यन्ते Bhāṣā P. 27.

अव्याहत *a.* Not broken or interrupted, unobstructed; obeyed; अर्तुरव्याहताज्ञा R. 19. 57.

अव्युत्पन्न *a.* 1 Not proficient, inexperienced, not practised, ignorant; अव्युत्पन्नौ बालमावः K. 196. 2 Having no proper or regular derivation (as a word). —अः A person not versed in the grammar, idiom &c. of a language, a smattering or superficial linguist.

अव्रत *a.* Not observing (the prescribed) religious rites or obligations; अव्रतानामव्रतार्थां जातिनामप्रीतिनाम्। सहस्रशः समेतानां परिपञ्चं न विद्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 114; 3. 170.

अश् I. 5 A. [अश्नुते, अशित-अष्ट] 1 To pervade, fill completely, penetrate; स्त्राव्येष्वैरिव चानशोऽब्देः Bk. 2. 30; Ku. 12. 21. 2 To reach, go or come to, arrive at, attain to; सर्वमानस्यमश्नुते Y 1. 260. 3 To get, obtain, enjoy, experience; अश्नुकटैः पापपुण्यैरिव फलमश्नुते H 1. 83; R. 9. 9; न वेदफलमश्नुते Ms. 1. 109. फलं हशोरानशिते महिष्यः N. 6. 43. —WITH उप to obtain, enjoy, acquire; न च लोकमुपाश्रुते Mb.; क्रियाफलमुपाश्रुते Ms. 6. 82. —वि to fill completely, pervade, occupy; प्रातस्तस्य मनोश्च युगपद् व्यानशो दिशः R 4. 15; Bk. 9. 4, 14. 96. II. 9 P. (अश्नाति, अशित) 1 To eat, to consume; निवेद्य हुरवेऽश्रीयात् Ms. 2. 51; अश्नीमहि वयं भिक्षां Bh. 3. 117. 2 To taste, enjoy; यद्वति यदश्नाति तदेव भनितो वनं H. 1. 164-65; अश्नन्ति दिव्यान् दिवि देवभोगान् Bg. 9. 20; प्रत्यक्षं फलमश्नन्ति कर्मणां Mb. —Caus. (आशयति) To feed, give to eat, cause to eat or drink (with acc. of person); आशयचासुते देवान् Sk. —WITH प्र 1 to drink; न प्राश्नीतोऽवकम्पि Mb. —2 to eat, devour; प्राश्नन्नश्च हुरभिर् Bk. 17. 3, 1. 13, 15. 29. —स् 1 to eat; नक्तं चांश्च समश्नीयात् Ms. 6. 19, 11. 219. —2 taste, experience, enjoy; यथा फलं समश्नाति Mb. अश्नुकः—न An inauspicious or bad omen.

अशक्ति *f.* 1 Weakness powerlessness 2 Inability incapacity अशेष वा न R. 10 32

अशक्य *a.* Impossible, impracticable. अशंक, अशंकित *a.* 1 Fearless, undaunted; प्रविशत्यशंकः H. 1. 81. 2 Secure, having no doubt.

अशनं 1 Pervasion, penetration. 2 The act of eating, feeding. 3 Tasting, enjoying. 4 Food; अशनं वात्र मरुत्कल्पितं व्यालानां Bh. 3. 10; oft. at the end of adjective comp. in the sense of 'eating', 'one whose food is' &c.; फलमालाशनं, हुताशनं, पवनाशनं &c.

अशाना Desire to eat, hunger. अशानाया Hunger; च्युताशनायः फलबद्धि-भूत्या Bk. 3. 40; अचाद्वाश्चानाया निवर्तते पानातिपासा Sat. Br.

अशानाशित *a.* Hungry. अशनिः *m. f.* 1 Indra's thunderbolt; शकस्य महाशानिध्वजं R. 3. 56. 2 Flash of lightning; अनुधनमशानितः Sk.; अशनिः कल्पित एव वेष्टा R. 8. 47; अशनेष्टुत्स्य चोभयोर्वैशिनश्चानुधुवराश्च योनयः Ku. 4. 43. 3 A missile. 4 The tip of a missile. —निः *m.* 1 Indra. 2 Fire. 3 Fire produced from lightning.

अशब्द *a.* Not expressed in words; किमर्थमशब्दं रुचते K. 60 inaudibly. —ब्दं 1 The 'inexpressible,' i. e. Brahman. 2 (In Śān. phil.) प्रधान or primary germ of nature; ईश्वरेणां शब्दं S. R.

अशरण *a.* Helpless, forlorn, destitute of refuge; बलवदशरणोऽसि S. 6; 80 अशरण्य.

अशरीर *a.* Bodiless, incorporeal. —रः 1 The Supreme Being, Brahma. 2 Cupid, the god of love. 3 An ascetic who has renounced all worldly connections.

अशरीरिन् *a.* Incorporeal, unearthly, heavenly; usually with words like वाणी, वाक् &c.

अशास्त्र *a.* Not conformable to sacred authority, heterodox. —COMP. —विहित, —सिद्ध *a.* not sanctioned or enjoined by scriptures.

अशास्त्रीय *a.* Unscriptural; illegal, immoral.

अशित *p. p.* 1 Eaten, satisfied. 2 Enjoyed.

अशितगदीन Formerly grazed by cattle; see आशितगदीन.

अशित्रः 1 A thief. 2 An oblation of rice.

अशिरः 1 The fire. 2 The sun. 3 Wind. 4 A demon. —रं A diamond.

अशिरस् *a.* Headless. —म. A body without head; a trunk.

अशिव *a.* 1 Inauspicious, causing or threatening mischief; अशिव दिशि क्षीयां शिवास्तव भवावहाः (रुद्रः) Rām. 2 Unlucky, unfortunate. —वं 1 Ill-luck, misfortune. 2 Mischief. —COMP. —आचारः 1 improper behaviour, rudeness of conduct. —2 conduct opposed to every (sacred) authority

अशिक्ष *a.* 1 Ill bred rude 2 Unrefined barbarous, unworthy 3

Atheistical, profane. 4 Not sanctioned by any recognized authority. 5 Not prescribed in any work of authority.

अशीत *a.* Not cold, hot. —COMP. —करः, —रश्मिः &c. the sun.

अशीतिः *f.* Eighty (used in the singular and fem. gender whatever be the noun it qualifies).

अशीर्षक *a.* —अशीर्ष q. v.

अशुचि *a.* 1 Not clean, dirty, foul, impure; शोऽशुचिः संवर्कर्मणः in mourning. 2 Black. —चिः *f.* 1 Impurity. 2 Degradation.

अशुद्ध *a.* 1 Impure. 2 Incorrect, wrong.

अशुद्धि *a.* 1 Impure, foul. 2 Wicked. —चिः *f.* Impurity, foulness.

अशुभ *a.* 1 Inauspicious. 2 Impure, foul (opp. शुभ). 3 Unlucky, unfortunate. —भं 1 Inauspiciousness. 2 Sin. 3 Misfortune, calamity; नाथे कुतस्तद्व्य-ह्वर्न प्रजायां R. 5. 13. —COMP. —वदयः an inauspicious omen.

अशून्य *a.* 1 Not empty or vacant 2 Not unattended to, fulfilled, executed; स्वनिर्वाहमशून्यं कुरु (occurring frequently in dramas) execute or go about your business.

अशुत *a.* Uncooked, raw, unripe.

अशेष *a.* Without remainder, whole, entire, complete, perfect; अशेषशेषोभौष माषमश्नाति केवलं Udb.; क्रतोरशेषेण फलेन युज्यता R. 3 65, 48. —अः Non-remainder. —वं, अशेषेण, अशेषतः ind. Wholly, entirely, completely; तथाविचस्तावदशेषमस्तु सः Ku. 5. 82; येन श्रुताम्यशेषेण ब्रह्मस्वात्मन्यथो मयि Bg. 4. 35, 10. 16; Ms. 1. 59.

अशोक *a.* Without sorrow; not feeling or causing sorrow. —कः N. of a tree having red flowers; (said, according to the convention of poets, to put forth flowers when struck by ladies with the foot decked with jingling anklets; cf. अश्रुत सयः कुलमाच-शोकः...पादेन नपिष्वत खद्वरीणां संपर्कमाश्रित-चुरेण Ku. 3. 26; Ms. 78; R. 8. 62; M. 3. 12, 16. 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 N. of a celebrated king of the Maurya dynasty. —कं 1 The blossom of the Asoka tree (forming one of the five arrows of Cupid). 2 Quick-silver. —COMP. —अरिः the कदम्ब tree. —अष्टमी the eighth day in the first half of Chaitra. —तरुः, —वृक्षः the Asoka tree. —विराजः, —वं N. of a festival or व्रत which lasts for three nights. —वनिका a grove of Asoka trees; न्याय see under न्याय.

अशोक्य *a.* Not to be lamented or deplored; अशोक्यान्मशोक्यत्वं प्रजावादीश माषसे Bg. 2. 11.

अशौचं 1 Impurity dirtiness, foul

ness Pt 1 185 2 Defilement caused

either by child birth (called जन्म

शोक) or by the death of some relation (called मृतशोक): अहोदयसुपासीर-शाच वाचैः सह Ms. 11, 184.

अश्वया Hunger.
अश्वनीतपिवता Invitation to eat and drink, a feast where people are called to eat and drink; अश्वनीतपिवतीयती प्रयुता स्मरकर्मणि Bk. 5, 92.

अश्मकः (pl.) 1 N. of a country in the south. 2 The inhabitants of the country.

अश्मन् m. 1 A stone; वातक्षेपणीयाश्म-निषेवोत्तानात् R. 4, 77. 2 Flint. 3 A cloud. 4 A thunderbolt. —Comp.—**उत्थं** bitumen. —**कुड**, —**कुडक** a. breaking anything on stones. (—**हः**, —**हकः**) a class of devotees; a वानप्रस्थ; Y. 3, 49; Ms. 6, 17. —**गर्भः**, —**भै**, —**गर्भजः**, —**जं**, योगिः an emerald. —**जः**, —**जं** 1 red-chalk. —2 iron. —**जतु** n., —**जतुकं** bitumen. —**जातिः** an emerald named पद्मा. —**दारणः** an axe or crow for breaking stones. —**वृषं** bitumen. —**भालं** a mortar of stone or iron. —**सार** a. like iron or stone. (—**रः**, —**रं**) 1 iron. —2 sapphire.

अश्मंत 1 A fire-place. 2 A field, plain. 3 Death.

अश्मंतकः —**कं** A fire-place. —**कः** N. of a plant from the fibres of which a Brāhmaṇa's girdle may be made.

अश्मरी (In medicine) A disease called *stone* (in the bladder), gravel.

अश्वः A corner, mostly at the end of comp. —**अ** 1 A tear. 2 Blood (usually written अश्व q. v.). —Comp. —**पः** a blood-drinker, a fiend, cannibal.

अश्वज a. Deaf, having no ears. —**जः** A snake.

अश्राद्ध a. Not performing the Śrāddha ceremony. —**श्रः** Non-performance of a Śrāddha q. v. —Comp. —**भोजिन्** a. one who has vowed not to eat during the performance of a Śrāddha ceremony.

आश्रित a. 1 Unwearied, untired. 2 Incessant, continual. —**तं** ind. Incessantly, continually.

अश्रिः —**श्री** f. 1 A corner, angle (of a room, house &c.) (changed to अश्र at the end of comp. with चतुर, वि, षट् and a few other words; see चतुस्त्र). 2 The sharp side or edge (of a weapon &c.); वृत्तस्य हतः कुलिशं कुलिशाश्रिव लभ्यते Ku. 2, 30. 3 The sharp side of anything.

अश्रीकल a. 1 Having no splendour, without beauty, pale; Si. 15, 96. 2 Unlucky, not prosperous.

अश्रु n. A tear; एपात श्रुमौ सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3, 61. —Comp. —**उपहत** a. affected by tears, covered with tears. —**कला** a tear-drop. —**परिपूर्ण** a. filled with tears अश्रु having eyes filled with tears —**परिप्लुत** a. suffused with tears bathed in tears a flow of tears,

shedding tears. —**पूर्ण** a. filled with tears; आकुल troubled and filled with tears; Rg. 2, 1. —**सुख** a. suffused with tears, (suddenly) bursting into tears. —**लोचन**, —**नेत्र** a. with tears in the eyes, with tearful eyes.

अश्रुत a. 1 Unheard, inaudible 2 Foolish, uneducated.

अश्रौत a. Not sanctioned by the Vedas.

अश्रेयस् a. 1 Not better, inferior. —n. (सु) Mischief, unhappiness.

अश्लील a. 1 Unpleasant, ugly. 2 Vulgar, obscene, coarse; अश्लीलप्रायान् कलकलान् Dk. 49; परिवाद् Y. 1, 33. 3 Abusive. —**लं** 1 Rustic or coarse language, low abuse. 2 (In Rhet.) A fault of composition; using such words as produce in the mind of the hearer a feeling of shame, disgust, or inauspiciousness; s. g. in सारवं ह्रमहस्य, सुगवा कुटुम्बलिताननेन वृत्ती वायुं स्थिता तत्र सा and वृष्टुवनविभिन्नो मयियाया विनाशात् the words सार्वन, वायु, and विनाश are अश्लील, and produce respectively a sense of shame, disgust, and inauspiciousness, सार्वन suggesting the sense of लिंग (male organ of generation), वायु, of the अपान wind (that escaping at the anus), and विनाश, of मृत्यु (death).

अश्लेषा 1 The 9th Nakshatra or lunar mansion containing five stars. 2 Disunion, disjunction. —Comp. —**जः**, —**भवः**, —**धुः** N. of Ketu, i. e. the descending node.

अश्वः 1 A horse. 2 A symbolical expression for the number 'seven'. 3 A race of men (horse-like in strength); काष्ठतुल्यवपुर्भूतो मिथ्याचारश्च निःश्रेयः । द्वादशाक्षरमेवैवं ददितस्तु ह्यो मतः ॥ —**औ** (du.) A horse and a mare. —Comp. —**अजनी** a whip. —**अधिक** a. strong in cavalry, superior in horses —**अध्यक्षः** commander of cavalry. —**अनीकं** cavalry. —**अरिः** a buffalo. —**आशुवेदिः** veterinary science. —**आरोह** a. riding or mounted on a horse. (—**हः**) 1 a horseman, rider. —2 a ride. —**उरस** a. broad-chested like a horse. —**कर्णः**, —**कर्णकः** 1 a kind of tree. —2 the ear of a horse. —**कुटी** a stable for horses.

—**कुशलः** —**कोविद्** a. skilled in managing houses. —**खरजः** mule. —**खुरः** a horse's hoof. —**गोष्ठं** a stable. —**वासः** a pasture for horses. —**चलनशाला** a riding-house. —**चिकित्सकः**, —**वेद्यः** a farrier, a veterinary surgeon. —**चिकित्सा** farriery, veterinary science. —**जघनः** a kind of centaur. —**दूतः** a riding messenger. —**नायः** one who has the charge of a drove of grazing horses; a horse-herd —**निर्भक्षिकः** a groom a horse fastener —**प** a groom —**पाल** —**रक्ष** a horse-groom —**रश्मि** a groom or lightning. महिषिका

the natural enmity between a horse and a buffalo. —**सुख** a. having the head or face of a horse. (—**खः**) a horse-faced creature; a Kinnara or celestial chorister. (—**खी**) a Kinnara woman; सिद्धिं मेदां गतिमश्नुष्यः Ku. 1, 11

—**सेधः** horse-sacrifice; यथाश्वमेधः ऋतुपदं सर्वपापापनोदनः Ms. 11, 261. —**नेधिक**, —**नेधीय** a. fit for a horse-sacrifice, or relating to it. (—**कः**, —**यः**) a horse fit for the *Asvamedha* sacrifice

—**युज्ज** a. having horses yoked to it (as a carriage). (—**यः**) 1 N. of a constellation, the head of Aries. —2 the first lunar mansion. —3 the month of Āsvina. —**रक्षः** the keeper or rider of a horse, a groom. —**रथः** a carriage drawn by horses. (—**था**) N. of a river near गन्धमादन. —**रत्नं**, —**राजः** the best or lord of horses; i. e. उच्चैःश्रवन्

—**लाला** a kind of snake. —**वक्त्रं** = अश्वमुख q. v.; a Kinnara or Gandharva —**वडवं** a stud of horses and mares —**वहः** a horseman —**वारः**, —**वारकः** a horseman, groom. —**वाहः**, —**वाहकः** a horseman. —**विद्** a. 1 skilled in taming or managing horses. —2. procuring horses. (—**मः**) 1 a jockey. —2 an epithet of Nala. —**वृषः** a stallion. —**वैद्यः** a farrier. —**शाला** a stable. —**शान** a colt, foal. —**शास्त्रं** a manual or text-book of veterinary science. —**शृगालिका** the natural enmity between a horse and a jackal. —**साधः** —**सादिन्** m. a horseman, a rider, a horse-soldier R. 7, 47. —**सारथ्यं** coachmanship, charioteership, management of horses and chariots; क्षतानामसारथ्यं Ms. 10, 47. —**स्थान** a. born in a stable. (—**नं**) a stable or stall for horses. —**हारक** a horse-stealer. —**हृदयं** 1 the desire or intention of a horse. —2 horsemanship

अश्वक a. Horselike. —**कः** 1 A small horse; horse. 2 A hack, a bad horse. 3 A horse (in general).

अश्वकिनी The first Nakshatra or lunar mansion (अश्विनी).

अश्वतरः (री. f.) A mule.

अश्वत्थः The holy fig-tree; उर्व्वमुल्लोऽ वाक्ष्वाख एषोऽश्वत्थः सनातनः Kath., Bg. 15, 1.

अश्वत्थामन् m. [cf. Mb. अश्वत्थेवाय यस्त्थाम नदतः प्रदिशो गतम् ॥ अश्वत्थामेव बालोय तस्मान्नाम नावियति ॥] N. of a celebrated Brāhmaṇa warrior and general on the side of the Kaurava kings, son of Droṇa and Kṛipā. [He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of Brāhmaṇic and saintly lustre, and his altercation with Karṇa about the nomination of a general to succeed Droṇa clearly brings out the chief features of his character.] see Vc. 3rd act He is one of the 7 *Chakravartins* ever living

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अश्वतरः (री. f.) A mule.

अश्वत्थः The holy fig-tree; उर्व्वमुल्लोऽ वाक्ष्वाख एषोऽश्वत्थः सनातनः Kath., Bg. 15, 1.

अश्वत्थामन् m. [cf. Mb. अश्वत्थेवाय यस्त्थाम नदतः प्रदिशो गतम् ॥ अश्वत्थामेव बालोय तस्मान्नाम नावियति ॥] N. of a celebrated Brāhmaṇa warrior and general on the side of the Kaurava kings, son of Droṇa and Kṛipā. [He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of Brāhmaṇic and saintly lustre, and his altercation with Karṇa about the nomination of a general to succeed Droṇa clearly brings out the chief features of his character.] see Vc. 3rd act He is one of the 7 *Chakravartins* ever living

the natural enmity between a horse and a jackal. —**साधः** —**सादिन्** m. a horseman, a rider, a horse-soldier R. 7, 47. —**सारथ्यं** coachmanship, charioteership, management of horses and chariots; क्षतानामसारथ्यं Ms. 10, 47. —**स्थान** a. born in a stable. (—**नं**) a stable or stall for horses. —**हारक** a horse-stealer. —**हृदयं** 1 the desire or intention of a horse. —2 horsemanship

अश्वक a. Horselike. —**कः** 1 A small horse; horse. 2 A hack, a bad horse. 3 A horse (in general).

अश्वकिनी The first Nakshatra or lunar mansion (अश्विनी).

अश्वतरः (री. f.) A mule.

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अश्वक a. Horselike. —**कः** 1 A small horse; horse. 2 A hack, a bad horse. 3 A horse (in general).

अश्वकिनी The first Nakshatra or lunar mansion (अश्विनी).

अश्वतरः (री. f.) A mule.

अश्वस्तन, -स्तनिक *a.* 1 Not of to-morrow, of to-day 2 One makes no provision for the morrow; Ms. 4. 7.
अश्विक *a.* Drawn or carried by horses.

अश्विन् *m.* A cavalier, a horsetamer, -नौ (du.) The two physicians of the gods who are represented as the twin sons of the sun by a nymph in the form of a mare.

अश्विनी 1 The first of the 27 Nakshatras or lunar mansions (consisting of three stars). 2 A nymph considered in later times as the mother of the Asvins, the wife of the sun, who concealed herself in the form of a mare. -Comp. -कुमारौ, -पुत्रौ, -सुतौ the twin sons of Asvini, the sun's wife.

अश्वीय *a.* Belonging or relating to a horse, agreeable to horses. -यं A number of horses, cavalry: Si. 18. 5.
अषष्टकीण *a.* Not seen by six eyes, known or determined by two persons only. -उं A secret.

अषाढः The month Ashāḍha (usually written अषाढ q. v.)

अष्टक *a.* Consisting of 8 parts, eight-fold. -कः 1 One who studies or is acquainted with the eight books of Pāṇini's grammar. -का 1 A collection of three days (7th, 8th, 9th) beginning from the seventh day after the full moon. 2 The 8th day of three months on which the Manes are to be propitiated. 3 A Śrāddha ceremony to be performed on the above days. -कं 1 A whole consisting of 8 parts. 2 The 8 chapters of Pāṇini's Sūtras. 3 A division of the R̥gveda (it being divided into 8 Ashtakas or 10 Maṇḍalas). 4 Any group of eight; as वानराष्टकं, ताराष्टकं, रंगाष्टकं &c. 5 The number eight. -Comp. -अंगः, -नं a kind of board or cloth for playing with dice on (having eight divisions).

अष्टन् *num. a.* (nom. acc. अष्ट-ष्टौ) Eight. It often occurs in comp. as अष्ट with numerals and some other nouns; as अष्टदशन्, अष्टाविंशतिः, अष्टापद &c. -Comp. -अंग *a.* consisting of eight parts or members. (-नं) 1 the eight parts of the body with which a very low obeisance is performed; पातः, -प्रमाणः, साष्टांगनमस्कारः a respectful obeisance made by the prostration of the eight limbs of the body; (जातृभ्यां च तथा पदभ्यां पाणिभ्यामृषसा धिया । शिरसा वचसा हृदया श्रणोऽङ्ग इति: ॥). -2 the 8 parts of Yoga or concentration. -3 materials of worship taken collectively अर्घ्यं an offering of eight articles °पूपा a sort of medical incense removing fever °मैथुन sexual enjoyment of 8 kinds the eight

stages in the progress of a love-suit; स्मरणं कीर्तनं केवलं प्रेक्षणं पुष्पमाषणं । संकलनोऽथ-वसायश्च क्रियानिष्पत्तिश्च ॥. -अध्यायी N. of Pāṇini's grammatical work consisting of 8 Adhyāyas or chapters. -अष्टं an octagon. -अष्टयि *a.* octangular. -अष्ट (क्र) *a.* lasting for 8 days. -कर्णः *a.* eight-eared, an epithet of Brahmā. -कर्मन् *m.*, गतिकः a king who has 8 duties to perform; (they are:—आदाने च विसर्गे च तथा प्रेषणविधयोः । पंचमे चार्थवचने व्यवहारस्य चक्षणे ॥ वृंक्षुद्रयोः सदा रक्तस्तेनाष्टातिको नृपः । -कुल्वर *ind.* eight times. -कोणः an octagon. -गवः a flock of 8 cows -गुण *a.* eight-fold; द्वाचोष्टगुणमत्यं Ms. 8. 400. (-णं) the eight qualities which a Brāhmaṇ should possess; द्वा सर्ववृत्तेषु, क्षातिः, अन-सूया, शौचं, अनायासः, मंगलं, अकार्पण्यं, असूहा चेति ॥ Gautama. °आश्रय *a.* endowed with these eight qualities. -ष्ट (ष्टा) चत्वारिंशत् *a.* forty-eight. -तय *a.* eight-fold. -त्रिंशत् (-ष्टा) *a.* thirty-eight. -त्रिकं the number 24. -दलं 1 a lotus having eight petals. -2. an octagon. -दशन् (°ष्टा) see below. -दिशः *f.* the eight cardinal points; पूर्वदिशि दक्षिणा च नैऋती पश्चिमा तथा । वायवी चोत्तरदिशानी दिशा अष्टाविनाः स्मृताः ॥ °करिण्यः the eight female elephants living in the eight points. °पालाः the eight regents of the cardinal points; इन्द्रो बहिः पितृवृत्तिः (यमः) नैऋतो वरुणो मरुत् (वायुः) कुबेर ईशः पृथिवीः पूर्वदिशि दिशा क्रमात् ॥ Ak. °गजाः the eight elephants guarding the 8 quarters; देववता पुंडरीको वामनः कुशलोऽञ्जनः । पुष्पदंतः सार्वभौमः सुपतीकश्च दिग्गजाः ॥ Ak. -घातुः the eight metals taken collectively; स्वर्णं रूप्यं च ताम्रं च रं यशदमेव च । शीतं लौहं रसश्चेति धातवोऽष्टौ प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ -पद्, -द्व (°ष्ट or °ष्टा) *a.* eight-footed. पद्मः (°ष्टा) 1 a spider. -2 a fabulous animal called Sarabha. -3 a pin or bolt. -4 the mountain Kailas (-दः, -द्व) 1 gold; आवजिताष्टा-पद्मं यतः Ku. 7. 10; Si. 3. 28. -2 a kind of chequered cloth or a board for drafts, dice-board (Mar. पट). -पत्रं a sheet of gold. -संगलः a horse with a white face, tail, mane, breast and hoofs. (-लं) a collection of eight lucky things; according to some they are:—सुराजो वृषो नागः कलशो व्यजनं तथा । वैजयंती तथा मेरी दीप इत्यष्टमंगलम् ॥; according to others लोकैर्दत्तमंगलान्यष्टौ ब्राह्मणो गौर्द-ताशनः । हिरण्यं सर्पिर्वादिष्य आपो राजा तथाष्टमंगलः । -सानं *one* kuḍava. -मासिक *a.* occurring once in 8 months. -सूतिः the 'eight-formed', an epithet of Siva; the 8 forms being the 5 elements (earth, water, fire, air and ether), the sun and moon, and the sacrificing priest; cf. S 1 1—या ऋते सप्तपथा वहति विधिद्वितं या हविर्वा च क्षीरी वेदे ऋत विषयः अतिविषयपणा या स्थिता ध्याय विदं यामाहुः

यथा प्राणिनः प्राणवतः । प्रत्यक्षानिः प्रपन्नस्तनुमिरवतु वस्तामिराभिरदिशः ॥; or, briefly expressed, the names in Sanskrit (in the above order) are:— जलं वह्नितया यथा सूर्याचंद्रमसी तथा । आकाशं वायुरग्नी सूर्योऽष्टौ पिनाकिनः ॥ °धरः 'having 8 forms', Siva. -रत्नं the eight jewels taken collectively. -रसाः the 8 sentiments in dramas &c.; शुंगराहास्यकरुणरीद्रीरभयानका । वीभत्साद्भुतसंज्ञौ चैवष्टौ नाट्यं रसाः स्मृताः ॥ K. P. 4 (to which is sometimes added a 9th Rasa called शान्तः निर्वेदस्थायिमावोस्ति शान्तोपि नवमो रसः *ibid*); °आश्रय *a.* embodying or representing the eight sentiments; V. 2. 18. -विष्ट *a.* eight-fold, of eight kinds. -विंशतिः *f.* (°ष्टा) the number twenty-eight. -अवणः, -अवन् *N.* of Brahma (having 8 ears or four heads).

अष्टतय *a.* Having eight parts or limbs. -यं An aggregate of eight
अष्टया *ind.* 1 Eight-fold, eight times. 2 In 8 parts or sections; भिक्षा प्राकृतिरष्टया Bg. 7. 4; भिक्षं दद्या विप्रसत्तार वज्ञः R. 16. 3.

अष्टम *a.* (नी *f.*) Eighth. -मः The eighth part. -मी The eighth day in a lunar half month. -Comp. -अष्टा an 8th part. -कालिक *a.* one who omits seven meal times (i. e. full three days and the morning of the fourth) and partakes only of the 8th; Ms. 6. 19.

अष्टमक *a.* The eighth; यौशनश्मकं हरिः Y. 2. 244.

अष्टनिका A weight of four Tolas.

अष्टादशन् *a.* Eighteen. -Comp.

-उपपुराणं a secondary or minor Purāṇa; अष्टान्धुपुराणानि मुनिभिः कथितानि तु । आद्यं सनत्कुमारोक्तं भारद्वाजमतः परं । तृतीयं नारदं प्रोक्तं कुमारिणं ततः । चतुर्थं शिवयोगीन्द्रं साक्षात्दीक्षभाषितं । दुर्वाससोक्तमाध्वर्यं नारदोक्तमतः परं । कापिलं मानवं चैव तथैवोक्तमसितं । ब्रह्मांडं वाक्यं चाथ कालिकाहमेव च । महेश्वरं तथा शांभुं सौरं सर्वार्थसंभवं । पराशरं प्रवरं तथा भागवतद्वयं । इदं वशादशं प्रोक्तं पुराणं कीर्मसंज्ञितं । चतुर्थं संस्थितं पुण्यं संहितानां प्रमेदतः ॥ Hemādri. -पुराणं the eighteen Purāṇas: ब्राह्मं पाद्मं वैष्णवं च शैवं भागवतं तथा । तथान्यबारादयि च मार्कंडेयं च सप्तमं ॥ अग्रेयमष्टकं प्रोक्तं भाविष्यधर्मवं तथा । दशमं ब्रह्मवेवर्तं लिङ्गमेकादशं तथा ॥ बाराहं द्वादशं प्रोक्तं स्कंदं चाथ त्रयोदशं । चतुर्दशं वामनं च कौर्मं पंचदशं तथा ॥ मारुत्यं च गारुडं चैव ब्राह्मंडाष्टादशं तथा ॥ -विद्या the eighteen kinds of learning or lore; अंगानि वेदाश्चत्वारो नीमांसा न्यायविस्तरः । धर्मशास्त्रं पुराणं च विद्या खेताश्च-तुंदश ॥ आनुवंशिकं धनुर्वेदो गान्धर्वश्चेति ते चतस्रः । अर्थ-शास्त्रं चतुर्थं तु विद्या सप्तादशैव तु ॥ -विवादपद the eighteen subjects of litigation (causes of dispute); see Ms. 8. 4-7.

अष्टिः *f.* 1 A die for playing. 2 The number sixteen. 3 Seed. 4 Kernel.

अष्टौला 1 A globular or round body

2 A round pebble or stone 3 Kernel

4 Seed corn

अस् I. 2 P. [अस्ति, आसीत्, अस्तु, स्यात्; defective in non-conjugational tenses, its forms being made up from the root $\sqrt{\text{अस्}}$] 1 To be, live, exist (showing mere existence); नासदासीथो सदासीत् Rv. 10. 129. 1; न त्वेवाहं जातु नासं Bg. 2. 12, आसीद्राजा नलो नाम Nala. 1. 1. 2 To be (used as a copula or verb of incomplete predication, being followed by a noun or adjective or adverb, or some other equivalent); धार्मिके सति राजनि Ms. 11. 11; आचार्ये संस्थिते सति 5. 80 3 To belong to, be in the possession of (expressed in English by *have*), with gen. of possessor; यन्मास्ति हस्व तद् Pt. 4. 76; यस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा 5. 70. 4 To fall to the share of; तस्य त्रेत्य फलं नास्ति Ms. 3. 139. 5 To arise, occur; आसीन्न मन मनसि K. 142. 6 To become, 7 To lead or tend to, turn out or prove to be (with dat.); स स्थाणुः दिग्भक्तियोगद्वल्लो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1. 8 To suffice (with dat.); सा तेषां पावनाय स्यात् Ms. 11. 86; अन्यैर्दुर्गालैः परिक्षीयमान शाक्यं वा स्याद्वपणाय वा स्यात् Jagan-nātha. 9 To stay, reside, dwell, live; शा पितः कासि हे ह्यु Bk. 6. 11. 10 To be in a particular relation, to be affected (with loc.); किं तु खलु यथा वयमस्मान्मिम्यमस्मान् प्रति स्यात् S. 1. अस्तु well, let it be; परमस्तु, तथास्तु so be it, amen. The form आस joined to roots in forming their periphrastic perfect is sometimes separated from the root and used by itself; तं पातयां प्रथममास पपात पक्षात् R. 9. 61, 16. 86. —WITH अस्ति to be over, excel, surpass. —अभि to belong to, to fall to one's share; यन्मासिभ्यात् Sk. —आविस् to arise, spring up, be visible; आचार्यकं विजयि माम्मथमाविरासीत् M'al. 1. 26. —प्रादुस् to appear, spring up; प्रादुरासीरमोदः Ma. 1. 6; R. 11. 15. —व्यस्ति (Atm. व्यतिह, व्यतिसे व्यतिस्ते) to excel, surpass, be above or superior to, outweigh; अन्यथा व्यतिस्ते तु मनापि कर्मः Bk. 2. 35. —II 4 P (अस्यति, अस्त) 1 To throw, cast, hurl, discharge, shoot (with loc. of the mark); तस्मिन्नास्थदिशिकाच्छं R. 12. 23, Bk. 15. 91. 2 To throw or take away, let go, leave, give up; as in अस्तमान, अस्तशोक, अस्तकोप; see अस्त. —WITH अस्ति to shoot beyond or at, overpower (with arrows); अत्यस्त having shot beyond, having surpassed or excelled; joined in acc. Tat. comp. —अधि 1 to place upon another, add to. —2 to attribute the nature of one thing to another; बाह्यधर्मनात्मन्यस्यति S. B. —अप 1 to fling or throw away, cast off, leave, abandon, discard, reject; किमिस्त्वापामर्यानि योवने Ku. 5. 44; सारं ततो ग्राह्यमपास फल्य Pt. 1; Si. 1 58 Ve 3 4 ह्यादीनां का S D rejected refuted

—2 to drive away, disperse. —आभि 1 to practise, exercise; अम्यस्यतीव वत-मासिचारं R. 13. 67; M'al. 9. 32. —2 to perform repeatedly, repeat; द्वाकुलं रोमं-धमन्यस्यत् S. 2. 6; Ku. 2. 50. —3 to study, recite, read; वेदमेव सदाभ्यस्येत् Ms. 2. 166, 4. 147. —उद् 1 to raise or throw up, erect; पुच्छमुदस्यति Sk. —2 to turn away from. —3 to expel, turn out. —उपनि 1 to place or put near, deposit. —2 to state, hint, suggest, propose; किमिदमुपम्यस्तं S. 3. सदुपम्यस्यति कृत्य-वर्त्त यः Ki. 2. 3. —3 to prove. —4 to entrust or commit to the care of. —5 to describe in detail. —नि 1 to set or put down, place, throw down; शिखरिषु पदं न्यस्य Me. 13; रुष्टिद्वत् न्यसेत्वाद् Ms. 6. 46. —2 to lay or throw aside, abandon, give up, resign, relinquish; स न्यस्तपिहामपि राजलक्ष्मी R. 2. 7; न्यस्त-शस्त्रस्य Ve. 3. 18; so प्राणान् न्यस्यति. —3 to put in, place within, place or put down upon anything (with loc.); शिरस्याजा न्यस्ता Amaru. 82. चित्रन्यस्त committed to a picture V. 1. 4. स्तन-न्यस्तोद्धारं S. 3. 9 applied; अयोन्ये न मद्विधौ न्यस्यति मारुतन्यं Bk. 1. 22; Me. 59. —4 To entrust, consign, commit to the care of; अहमपि तव ह्यौ न्यस्तराज्यः V. 5. 17; प्रातरि न्यस्य मां Bk. 5. 82. —5 to give to, confer or bestow upon; रामे श्रीन्यस्त-तानि R. 12. 2. —6 to state, bring forward, adduce; अर्थात् न्यस्यति Malli. on Si. 1. 17. —निष् 1 to cast out, throw or drive away, give up, quit, drive or send back; निस्तगाभीर्यमपास्तपुलकं Si. 1. 55, 9. 63. —2 to destroy, ward off, defeat, annihilate, dispel; अह्नाय तावदरुणेन तमो निरस्तं R. 5. 71; रक्षांसि वेदीं परितो निरास्यत् Bk. 1. 12, 2. 36. —3 to turn out, expel, banish; गृहाभिरस्ता न तेन वै-देहसुता मनस्तः R. 14. 84. —4 to throw out, discharge (as arrows). —5 to reject, repudiate (as opinions) —6 to eclipse, obscure, throw into the back-ground; Bk. 1. 3. —परा 1 to leave, give up, quit, abandon; पस्तव-हृवा हृवाविहसति Ki. 5. 27 —2 to expel. —3 to reject, repudiate, refute; इति यदुक्तं तदपि परास्तं S. D. 1. —परि 1 to throw or cast round, spread round, diffuse. —2 to spread over, surround; ताद्रीधर्यस्तस्यः सितस्य Ku. 1. 44. —3 to turn round; पर्यस्तविलोचनेन Ku. 3. 68. —4 to shed, to throw down (as tears); R. 10. 76; Ms. 11. 183. —5 to overturn, upset. —6 to throw about; R. 13. 13, 5. 49. —परिनि to spread, stretch. —पुद् 1 to reject, exclude. —2 to prohibit, object to. —प्र 1 to throw, hurl or fling forth. —वि 1 to toss about, scatter, cast or throw asunder; dispel, destroy; Bk. 8. 116, 9. 31. —2 to divide into parts, separate, arrange स्वयं वेदान् न्यस्यत् Pt. 4 50 विद्यास वेदान् तस्याद् व्यास इति

स्यतः Mb.; R. 10. 85. —3 to take separately or singly; तदस्ति किं व्यस्तमपि त्रिलोचने Ku. 5. 72 even one. —4 to throw over, upset. —5 to expel, remove. —विनि 1 to put down, deposit, place; चिन्त्यसंती भुवि गणना देहलीवृक्षपुष्पैः Me. 88; Bk. 3. 3. —2 to fix in or on, direct towards; रामे चिन्त्यस्तमानताः Ram. —3 to deliver or make over, commit to the care of, entrust; कुतचिन्त्यस्तपत्नीः Y. 3. 45. —4 to arrange, dispose. —विपरि 1 to overturn, reverse, invert. —2 to change, alter; U. 1. —3 to take wrongly, misunderstand; प्रतीकारो व्यापेः कुलमिति विपर्यस्यति जनः Bh. 3. 92. —4 to undergo change (intrans.). —सं 1 to join or bring together, unite, combine; Ms. 3. 85, 7. 57. —2 to join in a compound, compound. —3 to take collectively or jointly; समस्तैरथवा वृषक Ms. 7. 198 jointly or severally. —संनि 1 to place or put down, deposit. —2 to lay down or aside, give up, abandon, quit; संन्यस्तशस्त्रः R. 2. 59; संन्यस्ताभरणं गात्रं Me. 93; Ku. 7. 67. —3 to make or deliver over, entrust, commit to the care of; Bg. 3. 30. 4 (used intrans.) to resign the world, to discard all worldly ties and attachments and become an anchorite, संदुष्य क्षणभरं तद्विच्छिन्नं न्यस्यत् संन्यस्यति Bh. 3. 132. —III 1 U. (असति-ने, अस्ति) 1 To go. 2 To take or receive, seize. 3 To shine. (The examples usually cited to illustrate this sense are निष्प्रभश्च प्रभुरास भूयतां R. 11. 81, तेनास लोकः पितृमारं विनेषा 14. 23; हास्य उत्पाद्य इवास यज्ञः Ku. 1. 35. But the sense of दिदीपे or 'shone' is far-fetched, though Vāmana is disposed to take it. It seems preferable to regard आस in these instances as equivalent to बभूव, either taking it as Śākāṭyana does, as an indeclinable तिङन्तप्रतिरूपकमव्ययं, or considering it, as Vallabha does, as an ungrammatical form used against the rules of grammar, ग्रामादिकः प्रयोगः; see Malli on Ku. 1. 35).

असंयत a. 1 Unrestrained, not under control. 2 Not tied, as in असंयतोऽपि मोक्षार्थी.

असंयमः Absence of control or restraint, especially of the senses

असंयवहित a. Immediate, without any interval (of time or space).

असंशय a. Free from doubt, certain. —चं ind. Without doubt, undoubtedly, certainly; असंशयं क्षणपरिग्रहक्षमा S. 1. 22.

असंश्रव a. Out of hearing, inaudible; असंश्रवे out of the hearing of; Ms. 2. 203.

असंसृष्ट a. 1 Not mixed with, not connected. 2 Not living in common, not reunited after partition of property (as an her)

असंस्कृत *a.* 1 Unpolished, not refined or cleansed &c. 2 Not decorated or adorned. 3 One over whom no purificatory rite (any one of the *samskāras*) has been performed.—तः An ungrammatical form (अपराध्).

असंस्तुत *a.* 1 Unknown, unacquainted, not familiar; असंस्तुत इव परित्यक्तो बाधो जनः K. 173; Ki. 3. 2 Unusual, strange. 3 Not in harmony or agreement with; यावति पश्चादसंस्तुते चेतः S 1. 34.

असंस्थानं 1 Absence of cohesion. 2 Disorder, confusion. 3 Want, destitution.

असंस्थित *a.* 1 Not arranged, irregular. 2 Not collected.

असंस्थितिः *f.* Disorder, confusion.

असंहत *a.* Not joined or united, scattered.—तः The *Purush* or soul (in *Sān. phil.*).

असंस्कृत *ind.* Not once, repeatedly, often and often; असंस्कृदेकरथेन तरसिना R. 9. 23; Ms. 92, 93.—*Comp.*—सनाधिः repeated meditation.—गर्भवासः repeated birth.

असक्त *a.* 1 Not excessively attached, not feeling interested in, indifferent (to); असक्तः हृत्तमन्वभूत् R. 1. 21. 2 Not entangled; S. 2. 12. 3 Not attached to worldly feelings and connections.—*क्तं ind.* 1 Without being excessively attached or addicted to. 2 Incessantly, ceaselessly.

असक्थ *a.* Thighless.

असखिः An enemy, adversary.

असंगोत्र *a.* Not belonging to the same *Gotra* or family.

असंकुल *a.* Not crowded, open, clear, broad (as a road &c.).—लः A broad road.

असंख्य *a.* Beyond calculation, countless, innumerable; Ms. 1. 80; 12. 15; ता-त्वं infinity.

असंख्यगत *a.* Countless, innumerable.

असंख्येय *a.* Innumerable.—यः An epithet of *Siva*.

असंयत *a.* 1 Not attached, free from worldly ties. 2 Not hindered or obstructed, not blunted. 3 Not united, solitary, unassailed.—यः 1 Non-attachment; Ms. 6. 75. 2 *Purusha* or soul (in *Sān. phil.*).

असंयत *a.* 1 Ununited, unaccompanied with. 2 Improbable, inconsistent. 3 Rude, ill-mannered, unpolished.

असंगतिः *f.* 1 Not associating with. 2 Incongruity, improbability. 3 (In *Rhet.*) A figure of speech in which a cause and the effect are represented as locally different or separated (in which there is an apparent violation of the relation between cause and effect)

असंगम *a.* Not united.—यः 1 Separation, disunion. 2 Incongruity.

असंगित् *a.* 1 Not united or associated. 2 Not attached to the world.

असंज्ञ *a.* Inesensible.—ज्ञा Disunion, disagreement, discord.

असत् *a.* 1 Not being or existing; असति स्वयि Ku. 4. 12; Ms. 9. 154. 2 Non-existent, unreal; आत्मनो ब्रह्मण्यभेदमसंतं कः करिष्यति. 3 Bad (opp. सत्); सदसद्व्याकिहेतवः R. 1. 10. 4 Wicked, vile, evil; as विचार. 5 Not manifest. 6 Wrong, improper, false, untrue; इति यदुक्तं तदसत् (oft. occurring in controversial works).—*m.* (द्र) Indra.—*n.* (त्) 1 Non-existence, non-entity. 2 Untruth, falsehood.

—स्त्री An unchaste woman; असती भवति सलज्जा Pt. 1. 418.—*Comp.*—अध्येतु *m.* a *Brāhmaṇa* who reads heterodox works, one who neglects his own *Sākhā* and studies another; also called शास्त्रारंडः; स्वशास्त्रं यः परित्यज्य अन्यत्र कुर्वते श्रमं । शास्त्रारंडः स विज्ञेयो दर्शयेत् क्रियासु च ॥.—आगतः 1 a heterodox *Sāstra* or doctrine.—2 acquisition (of wealth) by unfair or foul means.—3 a foul means itself.—आचार *a.* following evil practices, wicked. (—रः) an evil practice.—कर्मन्, —क्रिया 1 a bad deed.—2 bad treatment.—कल्पना 1 an untrue action.—2 fabrication of falsehood.—ग्र (घ्रा) हः 1 a bad trick.—2 a bad opinion, prejudice.—3 childish desire.—वैहितं harm, injury; प्राणिष्वसत्चेहितं S. 5. 6.—दुष्ट *a.* evil-eyed.

—पथः 1 a bad road (lit.).—2 evil practices or doctrines; नाशो ह्येत सतामसपथजुषामासुः समानां ज्ञानं Bv. 4. 36.—परिग्रहः acceptance of a bad road.—प्रतिग्रहः 1 present of bad things.—2 receiving unfit presents (such as तिल) or from improper persons.—भावः 1 non-existence, absence.—2 a bad or wicked opinion.—3 an evil disposition.—वृत्तिः, व्यवहार *a.* following evil practices, wicked. (—सिः *f.*) 1 a low or degrading occupation.—2 wickedness.—शास्त्रं 1 wrong doctrine.—2 a heterodox doctrine.—संसर्गः bad company.—हेतुः a bad or fallacious *hetu*; see हेत्वाभास.

असतापी Wickedness.

असत्ता 1 Non-existence. 2 Untruth.

3 Wickedness, badness.

असत्त्व *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. 2 Having no animal.—त्वं 1 Non-existence. 2 Unreality, untruth.

असत्य *a.* 1 Untrue, false. 2 Imaginary, unreal.—त्यः A liar.—स्यं Falsehood, lying, untruth.—*Comp.*—वादिन् *a.* speaking falsely liar.—संय *a.* not true to one's promise, false perfidious, treacherous ये जने सखी पदं धारिता S 4

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असत्त्व *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. 2 Having no animal.—त्वं 1 Non-existence. 2 Unreality, untruth.

असदृश *a.* (झि *f.*) 1 Dissimilar, unlike. 2 Unfit, improper, incongruous; संयोगवन्निष् K. 12 unworthy; मातः किमप्यसदृशं विकृतं वचस्ते Ve. 5. 3.

असद्यत् *ind.* Not immediately, after delay.

असन् *n.* Blood (used only in the declension of असृज् after acc. pl.)

असत्तं Throwing, discharging, casting; as in इवसन a bow.—यः N. of a tree (पीतसाल); निरसत्तैरसनैरद्वयार्थता Si. 6. 47.

असंदिग्ध *a.* 1 Not doubtful, distinct, clear. 2 Confident, unsuspected.

—यं *ind.* Certainly, undoubtedly

असंधि *a.* 1 Not joined together (as words). 2 Not bound or restrained, at liberty.—यिः Absence of *Sandhi* or euphony.

असंनद्ध 1 a. Unarmed 2 Pretending to knowledge, concealed (पक्षितमन्त्र).

असंनिकर्षः 1 Non-perception of objects, not bringing them to the mind. 2 Remoteness.

असंनिवृत्तिः *f.* Non-return; असंनिवृत्तौ तद्वर्ततेव S. 6. 9 gone never to return, R. 8. 49.

असंपिंड *a.* Not connected by offerings of rice-balls; or, not connected by blood-relationship.

असम्य *a.* Unfit for an assembly, vulgar, low, obscene, indecent (words &c.).

असम *a.* 1 Uneven, odd (as a number). 2 Unequal (in space, number or dignity); असमैः समीपमान Pt. 1. 74. 3 Unequalled, matchless, unsurpassed.—*Comp.*—इषुः, —बाणः, —सायकः 'having an odd number of arrows', epithets of *Cupid* who has five arrows.—नयन, —नेत्र, —लोचन *a.* 'having an odd number of eyes', epithets of *Siva*, who has three eyes.

असमंजस *a.* 1 Indistinct, unintelligible; स्वल्पवर्जसंज्ञसमुपजलितं ते U. 4. 4; Mā. 10. 2. 2 Unbecoming, improper; यद्यपि न कापि हानिर्दक्षामन्यस्य रासमे चरति । असमंजसमिति मत्वा तथापि तस्मादये चेतः ॥ Udb. 3 Absurd, nonsensical, foolish.

असमवायि *a.* Not intimate or in-herent, accidental, separable.—*Comp.*—कारणं (In *logio*) an accidental cause, not inherent and intimate relation; गुणकर्मभावविज्ञेयमथाप्यसमवायिहेतुत्व Bhāṣhā. P.; यथा तंतुयोगः पटस्य.

असमस्त *a.* 1 Incomplete; partial, not whole. 2 (In *gram.*) Not joined in a compound, not compounded. 3 Separate, detached, unconnected (opp. व्यस्त).

—स्तं An uncompounded word (the sentence showing the dissolution of a compound).

a. 1 Not completed or finished off incomplete R 8 76, Ku 4 19 2 Not fully acquired

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असमीक्ष्य *ind.* Not having (properly) considered. —*Comp.* —*कारिन्* *a.* acting inconsiderately, imprudent, not circumspect.

असंपत्ति *a.* Poor, miserable. —*सि:* *f.* 1 Ill-luck. 2 Non-accomplishment, failure.

असंपूर्ण *a.* 1 Not complete, unfinished. 2 Not whole or entire. 3 Not full, partial, as the moon; चंद्रमसंपूर्ण-मङ्गलनिर्दानं *Mu.* 1. 6.

असंबद्ध *a.* 1 Unconnected, incoherent. 2 Nonsensical, absurd, unmeaning; आ (न) लापिन् talking nonsense; असंबद्धः खल्वसि *Mk.* 9 absurd fellow. 3 Improper, wrong; *Ms.* 12. 6. —*द्वं* An absurd sentence, unmeaning or non-sensical speech; *e. g.* शब्दजीवमहं मैत्री when uttered by some one. see अवद् also.

असंबन्ध *a.* Unconnected, not relating or belonging to. —*यः* Non-connection, absence of any relation or connection; यद्वा साध्यवदन्यस्मिन्नसंबन्ध उद्गाह्यः *Bhāṣā P.* 68.

असंवाद्य *a.* 1 Not narrow, spacious. 2 Not crowded with people, lonely, solitary. 3 Open, accessible.

असंभव *a.* Improbable, unlikely. —*यः* 1 Non-existence. 2 Improbability, impossibility.

असंभव्य, असंभाविद् *a.* 1 Impossible. 2 Incomprehensible.

असंभावना 1 Difficulty or impossibility of comprehending. 2 Improbability.

असंयुत *a.* 1 Not brought about by artificial means, not artificial, natural; असंयुतं मंडनसंग्रहः *Ku.* 1. 31. 2 Not properly nourished.

असंमत *a.* 1 Disapproved, not allowed or permitted, not consented to. 2 Disliked; averse. 3 Dissentient, differing from. —*तः* An enemy; यत्तु दोषैरसंमतः *K. P.* 7. —*Comp.* —*आदायिन्* *a.* taking without the consent of the possessor, such as a thief.

असंसतिः *f.* 1 Dissent, disagreement. 2 Disapproval; dislike.

असंसोहः 1 Absence of infatuation. 2 Steadiness, composure, coolness. 3 Real knowledge, true insight (into a thing).

असम्यक् *a.* (मीची *f.*) 1 Bad, improper, incorrect. 2 Imperfect, incomplete.

असल 1 Iron. 2 A Mantra used in discharging a missile. 3 Arms.

असवर्ण *a.* Of a different caste or tribe; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णश्चैवसंभवा स्यात् *S.* 1.

असह *a.* 1 Not enduring; intolerant, impatient. 2 Unable to bear, support, or endure: oft. with gen. of object-
मा मरस *Mu* 4 13

असहन *a.* Not enduring, intolerant, envious. —*नः* An enemy. —*न्* Intolerance, impatience; परशुणासहनः—असह्यः.

असहनीय } Unbearable, insufferable.
असहितन्य } *a.* ble, intolerable; असह्य-
असह्य } रीडं भगवत्पणमस्यमेवेहि मे *R.*

1. 71; 18. 25; *Ku.* 4. 1.

असहाय *a.* 1 Friendless, lonely, solitary. 2 Without companions or assistants; *Ms.* 7. 30, 55; ता, —त्वं loneliness, solitude.

असाक्षात् *ind.* 1 Not before the eyes, invisibly, imperceptibly 2 Indirectly.

असाक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Having no witness, unattested, unwitnessed; असाक्षिकेषु स्वयंभुविद्यो विवदमानयोः *Ms.* 8. 109.

असाक्षिन् *a.* 1 Not an eye-witness. 2 One whose evidence is not admissible (in law). 3 One who is disqualified to attest a legal document.

असाधनीय, असाध्य *a.* 1 Not to be accomplished or completed. 2 Not capable of being proved. 3 Incurable, (as a disease or patient); असाध्यः कुर्वते कोपं प्रति काले गदो यथा *Si.* 2. 84.

असाधारण *a.* 1 Not common, peculiar, special, specific. 2 (In logic) Existing neither in सपक्ष or विपक्ष as a *hetu*; यस्तुभयस्माद् व्यावृत्तः स त्वसाधारणो मतः 3 Not to be claimed by any one else, exclusively belonging to one (as wealth &c.). —*णः* A fallacy or हेत्वाभास in Logic; one of the three kinds of अवैकान्तिक *q. v.*

असाधु *a.* 1 Not good, bad, distasteful, unpleasant; अतोर्हसि क्षुत्तमसाधु साधु वा *Ki.* 1. 4. 2 Wicked. 3 Ill-behaved (with loc.); असाधुर्मातरि *Sk.* 4 Corrupt, not properly formed or *Sanskrit* (as a word).

असामयिक *a.* (की *f.*) Inopportune, unseasonable; *Ki.* 2. 40.

असामान्य *a.* 1 Not common, peculiar; *li.* 15. 39. 2 Extra-ordinary. —*न्व* A peculiar or special property.

असांप्रत *a.* Unfit, unbecoming, improper. —*तं ind.* Improperly, unfitly; oft. used with an adjectival force —असांप्रतः विषयलोकोऽपि संबन्धे स्वयं हेतुमसांप्रतं *Ku.* 2. 55; संप्रत्यसांप्रतं वक्तुमुक्ते सुललापिना *Si.* 2. 71; *R.* 8. 60.

असार *a.* 1 Sapless, insipid. 2 (a) Without essence, useless; (b) worthless, without strength, stuff or value, deprived of its essence; असारं संसारं परिशुषितरत्नं विभुवनं *Māl.* 5. 30; *U.* 1; असारं खलु संसारं सारमेतच्छुद्धयं *Dharm.* 12, 13. 3 Vain, unprofitable. 4 Weak, feeble, infirm; बहूनामयसाराणां संहतिः कार्यसाधिका (समवायो हि दुर्जयः) *Pt.* 1. 331; *Si.* 2. 50. —*रः, री* 1 Unessential or unimportant portion. 2 N. of a tree (पर्ण). 3 Aloe wood.

असारता 1 Saplessness 2 Worthlessness 3 Unsubstantial nature

transitory state; विगिमां देहशुभ्रतामसारता *R.* 8. 51.

असाहसं Absence of violence, gentleness.

असिः 1 A sword. 2 A knife used for killing animals. —*सि ind.* Thou, cf. असि. —*Comp.* —*गंडः* a small pillow for the cheeks. —*जीविन्* *a.* one who earns his livelihood by means of swords, a soldier fighting for wages —*दंष्ट्रः, दंष्ट्रकः* the marine monster *makara* or crocodile. —*दत्तः* a crocodile. —*धारा* the edge of a sword; धराज इव दैर्घ्येन्द्रैस्त्यासिधारी *R.* 10. 86, 41. —*धाराव्रतं* 1 (according to some) the vow of standing on the edge of a sword; (according to others) the vow of keeping constant company with a young wife and yet steadily resisting the temptation of sexual intercourse with her; यन्नैकशयन-स्थापि प्रमदा नोपभुज्यते । अविधाराव्रतं नाम वदति मुनिर्पुंगवाः ॥ or युवा युवत्या सार्धं यन्मृगशमर्तुवदाचरेत् । अंतर्निवृत्तसंगः स्यादसिधारव्रतं हि तत् *Y'a-dava.* —2 (hence fig.) any hopelessly difficult task; सतां केनोद्दिष्टं विषयमसिधारव्रतमिदं *Bh.* 2. 28, 64. —*धावः* —*धावक* an armourer, furbisher. —*धेक्षुः* —*धेक्षुका* a knife; *Vikr.* 4. 69. —*पत्र* *a.* having sword-shaped leaves; *R.* 14. 48. —(त्र) 1 the sugar-cane. —2 a kind of tree which grows in the lower world. —(त्रं) 1 the blade of a sword. —2 a sheath. —*वनं* a hell where the trees have leaves as sharp as swords. —*पत्रकः* a sugar-cane. —*पुच्छः, पुच्छकः* the Gangetic porpoise. —*पुत्रिका, पुत्री* a knife. —*मेघः* the fetid *Khudira* —*हस्त्य* fighting with knives or swords —*हेतिः* a swordsman

असिकं The part of the face between the underlip and the chin.

असिकनी 1 A young maid-servant of the harem. 2 N. of a river in the Punjab.

असिक्रिका A young womanservant

असित *a.* Not white, black, dark-blue, dark-coloured; असिता मोहरजनी *Sānti.* 3. 4; *Y.* 3. 166; लोचना, नन्दना &c. —*तः* 1 The dark or blue colour

2 The dark fortnight of a lunar month. 3 N. of the planet Saturn 4 A black snake. —*तर* 1 The Indigo plant. 2 A girl attending upon the harem (whose hair is not whitened by age); see असिकनी. 3 The river Yamunā. —*Comp.* —*अंशुजं, उल्पलं* the blue lotus. —*अचिस्* *m.* fire. —*अहमन्, m.* —*उपलः* a dark-blue stone. —*केशा* a woman having black hair. —*केशाव* *a.* having black locks of hair. —*गिरि*, —*नगः* 'the blue mountain'; N. of a mountain. —*श्रीव* *a.* having a black neck —(व) fire नयन *a.* black eyed *Mc* 112 —*पक्ष* the dark fort-

night. -फल the sweet coconut. -सुवः the black antelope.

असिद्ध *a.* 1 Not accomplished. 2 Imperfect, incomplete. 3 Unproved. 4 Unripe, raw. 5 Not derivable by inference. -द्धः A fallacious *hetu*; one of the five principal divisions of हेतुभास or fallacies. It is of three kinds:—(1) आश्रयासिद्ध where the existence of any such locality (आश्रय) as that where the property is said to reside, is not established; (2) स्वभासिद्ध where the nature (स्वरूप) alleged does not really reside in the subject (पक्ष); and (3) व्याच्यतासिद्ध where the alleged invariableness of concomitancy is not real.

असिद्धि *f.* 1 Imperfect accomplishment, failure. 2 Want of ripeness. 3 Non-accomplishment (in Yoga phil.). 4 (In logic) Conclusion not warranted by the premises.

असिरः 1 A beam, a ray. 2 An arrow, a bolt.

असुः 1 Breath, life, spiritual life. 2 Life of departed spirits. 3 (pl.) The five vital breaths or life-winds in the body; असुभिः स्यात्सु यज्ञश्चिषतः Ki. 2. 19. -*m.* (हु) Grief. -*COMP.* -धारण-णा sustenance of life, life, existence. -भंगः 1 destruction or loss of life; नलिनमहभोगेष्वहंकरं Bh. 2. 28. -2 danger or fear about life. -सुत *m.* a living being, a creature. -सम *a.* as dear as life. (-सः) a husband, lover.

असुमत् *a.* Living, breathing. -*m.* 1 A living being; Si. 4. 29. 2 Life. असुख *a.* 1 Unhappy, sorrowful. 2 Not easy (to obtain), difficult. -खं Sorrow, pain. -*COMP.* -आवह *a.* pained with grief. -आदिष्ट *a.* causing great pain. -उद्व *a.* causing or ending in unhappiness; Ms. 11. 10. -जीविका an unhappy life.

असुखिन् *a.* Unhappy, sorrowful.

असुत *a.* Childless.

असुरः 1 An evil spirit, a demon; the Rām, thus accounts for the name:—सुरप्रतिग्रहदेवाः हरा इत्यभिविश्रुताः ।

अप्रतिग्रहणारस्या देवैराश्नासुरस्तथा ॥ 2 A general name for the enemies of gods, Daityas and Dānavas. 3 A ghost. 4 The sun. 5 An elephant. 6 An epithet of Rāhu. 7 A cloud. -रा 1 Night. 2 A zodiacal sign. 3 A prostitute. -री A female demon, wife of an Asura. -*COMP.* -अधिपः, -राजः, -जः 1 the lord of the Asuras. -2 an epithet of Bali, grandson of Prabhāda. -आचार्यः, -गुरुः 1 N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, Sukrāchārya. -2 the planet Venus -आङ्ग bell metal -क्षयण -क्षिति *a.* destroying the Asuras -हिर *m.* an enemy of the

a god. -माया demoniacal magic. -रिपुः -हृदयः 'destroyer of Asuras', an epithet of Vishnu. -हन् *m.* 1 one who destroys the Asuras, an epithet of Agni, Indra &c. -2 N. of Vishnu.

असुर्य *a.* Demoniacal.

असुरसा N. of a plant; a variety of तुलसी.

असुलभ *a.* Not easily attainable, difficult to secure; V. 2. 9.

असुसुः An arrow; स सासिः सासुः सासो येवायेयाययायः Ki. 15. 5.

असुहृत् *m.* An enemy; Si. 2. 117.

असुक्षण Disrespect.

असुत, असुतिक *a.* One who has not brought forth, barren.

असुतिः *f.* 1 Non-production, barrenness. 2 Obstruction, removal.

असुयति Den. P. 1 To envy, to be jealous of; कयं चित्रगो भर्ता मयाऽसुयितः M. 4. 2 To detract from; be displeased with, scorn, be discontented with or angry with (with dat. of person or thing); असुयति सच्चिवोपदेशाय K. 108; असुयति नहं प्रकृतयः V. 4; Bg. 3. 31.

असुयक *a.* 1 Envious, detracting, calumnious. 2 Discontented, displeased. -कः A detractor, an envious man; Ms. 2. 114; Śānti. 3. 7; Y. 1. 28.

असुयनं 1 Detraction, calumny. 2 Envy, jealousy.

असुया 1 Envy, intolerance, jealousy; कुपद्मेष्ट्याऽसुयार्थां यं प्रति कोपः P. I. 4. 37; सासुयं enviously. 2 Calumny, detraction; असुया परस्मैपु दोषा-विष्करणं Sk.; R. 4. 23. 3 Anger, indignation; नष्टसुयाकुटिलं ददर्श R. 6. 82.

असुयुः 1 Envious, jealous. 2 Displeased.

असुर्य *a.* Sunless.

असुर्यपदय *a.* Not seeing even the sun; said of the wives of a king who, being shut up in the harem, have no opportunity of seeing the sun; असुर्यपदया राजद्वारः Sk. -इया A chaste and loyal wife.

असुज्ज *n.* 1 Blood. 2 The planet Mars. 3 Saffron. -*COMP.* -करः lymph.

-वरा the skin. -धारा 1 a stream of blood. -2 the skin. -पः, पाः 'a blood-drinker', a Rākshasa. -पातः the falling of blood. -वहा a blood-vessel. -विमोक्षण bleeding. -आ (सा) -वः bleeding.

असेचन, -नक *a.* That on which one cannot look enough, charming, lovely.

असौहृद *a.* 1 Devoid of beauty, or loveliness, not in good trim; शरीर-सौहृदं Mā. 1. 17. 2 Ugly, deformed. -वं Worthlessness, absence of merit. 2 Deformity, ugliness.

असकलित *a.* 1 Unhaken firm, permanent. 2 Unhurt. 3 Undeviating. careful R. 5. 20

अस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown, cast, given up, left; असमये यत्स्वास्तोऽभिमानः Ve. 6. 2 Finished. 3 Despatched. -*COMP.* -करुण *a.* merciless. -धी *a.* foolish. -व्यस्त *a.* scattered here and there, confused, disordered. -संख्य *a.* innumerable.

अस्तः 1 Setting or western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set); अधिरैतदुस्तगिरिमभ्य-पत्तं Si. 9. 1; विद्वन्व्यस्तनिमग्नसूर्य R. 16. 11; S. 4. 1. 2 Sunset. 3 Setting in general; (fig.) fall, decline; see below. -अस्तं गम्, -या, -इ, -माष् (a) To set, decline in the western horizon; गतोस्तमर्कः the sun has set. (b) To cease, vanish, be removed, disappear, be at an end; विप्रदिगः कस्यापदोऽस्तं गता Pt. 1. 146; वृत्तिरस्तमिता R. 8. 66. (c) To die; अयं चास्तमिता स्वमात्मना R. 8. 51, 12. 11. -*COMP.* -अचलः -अद्रिः -गिरि, -पर्वतः the setting or western mountain. -अवर्तयन् the resting of a heavenly body on the western part of the horizon, being about to set -उदयौ (dual) rising and setting, rise and fall; अस्तोदयावदिशद्विप्रविभक्तकालं Mn. 3. 17. -न *a.* set, become invisible (as a planet of star). -गमनं 1 setting, disappearance. -2 death, sunset of life; Mā. 9.

अस्तमनं Setting (of the sun).

अस्तमयः 1 Setting (of the sun), कयोऽकालास्तमयं विवस्वतः Ki. 5. 35; (opp. उदय). 2 Destruction, end, decline, loss. 3 Fall, subjugation; उदयमस्तमयं च रघुहात R. 9. 9. 4 Obscuring, eclipsing; प्रमात्रोहास्तमयं रजोसि R. 6. 33. 5 Conjunction (of a planet) with the sun.

अस्ति *ind.* 1 Being, existent, present, as in अस्तिक्षीर, 'काय'. 2 Often used at the commencement of a tale or narrative in the sense of 'so it is,' 'there,' or merely as an expletive; अस्ति सिंहः प्रतिवसति स Pt. 4. -*COMP.* -कायः a category or predicament (with the Jains). -क्षीर *a.* having milk. -वास्ति *ind.* doubtful, partly true and partly not.

अस्तित्वं Existence.

अस्तेयं Not stealing.

अस्त्यानं Reproach, blame.

अस्त्रं 1 A missile; a weapon in general; प्रयुक्तमस्त्रमितो वृथा स्यात् R. 2. 34. प्रयाहताद्यो निरिक्षप्रभावत् 2. 41, 3. 58. अदिक्षताद्यं पितुरेव R. 3. 31 the science of missiles. 2 An arrow; sword. 3 A bow. -*COMP.* -अ (आ) गारं an arsenal, armoury. -आघातः a wound, a cut. -कंदकः an arrow. -कारः, -कारकः, कारिन् a maker of weapons. -चिकित्सकः a surgeon -चिकित्सा surgery -जीव-जीविन् *m.* -धारिन् *m.* a soldier protecting the warding of

a weapon. -मंत्रः a Mantra to be repeated in discharging or withdrawing a missile. -माजः-जकः a furbisher. -युद्धं fighting with weapons. -लाघवं dexterity in wielding or throwing missiles. -विदुः a. skilled in the science of arms. -विद्या, -शास्त्रं, -वेदः the art or science of throwing missiles, science of arms. -वृष्टिः f. a shower of missiles. -शिखा military exercise.

अखिर a. Fighting with a missile weapon, an archer.

अखी 1 Not a woman. 2 (In gram.) The masculine and neuter genders.

अस्थान a. Very deep. -नं 1 A bad or wrong place. 2 An improper place or object or occasion

अस्थाने ind. Unseasonably, out of place, inopportune, in a wrong place, on an unworthy object; उमयोरप्यस्थाने प्रयत्नः Mu. 2; अस्थाने महानर्थोत्सर्गः क्रियते Mu. 3.

अस्थायर a. 1 Movable, moving, not fixed, 2 (In law) Personal, as property, money, cattle &c. (—जंगम).

अस्थि n. 1 A bone (changed to अस्थ at the end of certain compounds; cf. अन्वय, प्रस्थाप्य). 2 The kernel or stone of a fruit; न कार्पासास्त्य न तुपात् Ms. 4. 78.

-COMP. -कुटु, -तेजस्, m. -संभवः, -सारः, -कोटः marrow. -जः 1 marrow. -2 thunderbolt. -तुहः a bird. -धन्वन् m. N. Siva. -पञ्जरः 'a cage of bones', a skeleton. -मक्षेयः throwing the bones of the dead into the Ganges or any holy waters. -भक्षः, -भुक् an eater of bones, a dog. -भंगः fracture of the bones. -माला 1 a string or wreath of bones. 2 a row of bones.

-मालिन् m. N. of Siva. -क्षेप a. reduced to a skeleton. -संचयः 1 collecting the bones or their ashes after burning a corpse. -2 a heap of bones. -संधिः a joint, an articulation. -समर्पणं throwing the bones of the dead body into the Ganges or holy waters. -स्थूणः 'having the bones for its pillars', the body.

अस्थितिः f. 1 Want of firmness or fixity (fig. also.). 2 Want of good manners or decorum.

अस्थिर a. Not stable or firm, unsteady, fickle.

अस्पृशं Non-contact, avoiding the contact (of anything); प्रसालनाद्धि पक्ष्य दूददस्योर्न वरः; cf. 'Prevention is better than cure'.

अस्पृष्ट a. 1 Not clear, not clearly visible. 2 Indistinct, not clearly understood, doubtful; अस्पृष्टबहल्लिगानि वेदातिवाक्यानि S. B.

अस्पृश a. 1 Not to be touched. 2 Impure, unho y

अस्पृष्ट a. Indistinct, obscure -र An in speech COMP -कटं

indistinct fruit or result. -वाच् a. lisping, speaking indistinctly.

अस्मद् pron. A pronominal base from which several cases of the 1st personal pronoun are derived; it is also abl. pl. of the word.—m. The individual soul, the embodied soul. —COMP. -विधः, -अस्मादृश a. similar or like us.

अस्मदीय a. Our, ours; यदस्मदीयं न हि तत्परेषां Pt. 2. 105; Bg. 12. 26.

अस्मर्त a. 1 Not within memory, immemorial. 2 Illegal, not according to the Aryan institutes of Law. 3 Not belonging to the Smartha sect.

अस्मृतिः f. Want of memory, forgetfulness.

अस्मि ind. (Strictly 1st. pers. sing. Pres. of अस् to be) Used in the sense of 'I'; अहं; आसंहतेरस्मि जगत्सु जातः Ki. 3. 6; अन्वयं दूयं कुसुमाचार्यं कुहवन्मास्मि करोमि सत्यः K. P. 3.

अस्मिता Egotism.

अस्त्र 1 A corner, an angle. 2 Hair of the head. -जं 1 Tear. 2 Blood.

-COMP. -कण्टः an arrow. -जं flesh. -पः 1 'a blood-drinker', a Rākshasa or goblin. -पः a leech. -मातृका chyly, chyme.

अस्व a. 1 Indigent, poor. 2 Not one's own.

अस्वतंत्र a. 1 Dependent, subject, not one's own master; अस्वतंत्रा स्त्री पुरुष-प्रधाना Vasishṭha. 2 Docile.

अस्वप्न a. Sleepless, wakeful. -मः A god, deity.

अस्वरः 1 A low tone. 2 A consonant. -रं ind. Not aloud, in a low tone.

अस्वर्ग्य a. Not securing or leading to heaven; अस्वर्ग्य लोकविद्विष्टं धर्ममप्याचरेत् तु Y. 1. 156.

अस्वाध्यायः 1 One who has not yet commenced his studies, not being invested with the sacred thread. 2 Interruption of studies (as on अष्टमी, eclipses &c.).

अस्वस्थ a. 1 Not well, indisposed; बलवत् अस्वस्था S. 3 seriously indisposed.

अस्वान्मिन् a. Having no right to anything, not being master of it. —COMP. -विक्रयः a sale without ownership.

अह 1 A. or 10 U.—अहं q. v.

अह ind. A particle implying. (a) praise; (b) separation; (c) resolution; (d) rejecting; (e) sending; (f) deviation from custom.

अहंयु a. Proud, haughty, selfish; Bk. 1. 20.

अहत a. 1 Not hurt or struck. 2 Unwashed, new. -तं An unwashed or new cloth: cf. अप्रहृत.

अहर् (Nom अहो अह्नी अह्नी अह्नी अह्नी अह्नी &c.) 1 A day (including day and night अपाह्नी Ms 5 84 2

Day-time; सव्यापारमहनि न तथा पीडयन् द्विषामः Me. 88; यद्वा कुरुते पारं by day (At the end of comp. अहर् is changed to अहः, -हे or to अहः. Note. At the beginning of comp. it assumes the forms अहस्य or अहरः; अहमपतिः or अहर्पतिः &c. &c.). —COMP. -आगमः (अहर् the approach of day. -आदिः dawn -करः the sun. -गणः (°हर्) 1 a series of sacrificial days. -2 a month. -दिव ind. daily, every day, day by day -निश ind. day and night. -पतिः the sun. -वाधवः the sun. -सगिः the sun -सुखं commencement of the day, morning, dawn. -रात्रः -त्रं a day and night; विशाकला मुहूर्तः स्वादहोरात्रं तु तत्पद Ms. 1. 64, 65. -क्षेपः, -दं evening.

अहर् pron. (Nom. Sing. of अस्मद्)

1. —COMP. -अघिका a contest for superiority, rivalry. —अहमहमिका 1 emulation, competition, assertion of superiority; अहमहमिका प्रणामालसता K 14. -2 egotism. -3 military vaunting -कारः 1 egotism, sense of self, self-love considered as an अविद्या or spiritual ignorance in Vedānta phul, Bg. 2. 71, 7. 4; Ms. 1. 14. -2 pride, self-conceit, haughtiness. -3 (in Sān. phil.) the third of the eight producers or elements of creation, i. e. the conceit or conception of individuality. -कारिन् a proud, self-conceited. -कृतिः f. egotism, pride, -पूर्व a. desirous of being first. -पूर्विका. -व्यभिक्ता 1 the running forward of soldiers with emulation; (hence) emulation, competition, जवाङ्गुर्विक्रयं दियानुमिः Ki. 14. 32. -2 bragging, vaunting. -भदं self-conceit, high opinion of one's own superiority -भावः 1 pride, egotism; Bv. 4. 10 -2 =मतिः q. v. मतिः f. 1 self-love or self-illusion regarded as spiritual ignorance (in Vedānta phil.). -2 conceit, pride, egotism.

अहरणीय, अहार्य a. 1 Not to be stolen, removed, or taken away, अहार्य ब्राह्मणद्वयं राज्ञां विलम्बिति स्थितिः Ms 9. 189. 2 Devoted, loyal. 3 Firm, unflinching, inexorable; Ku. 5. 8 -र्षः A mountain.

अहल्य a. Unploughed. —ह्या N. of the wife of Gautama. [According to the Ramayana she was the first woman created by Brahma, who gave her to Gautama. She was seduced by Indra who assumed the form of her husband and so deceived her, or, according to another version, she knew the god and was flattered by the great God's condescension. There is another story which states that Indra secured the assistance of the moon who assumed the form of a cock crowed at midnight. This roused Gautama to his devotion, and Indra went in and took

his place. Gautama, when he knew of her seduction, expelled her from his hermitage and cursed her to be a stone and become invisible till she should be touched by the feet of Dasarathi Rama which would restore her to her former shape. Rama afterwards delivered her from her wretched state, and she was reconciled to her husband. Ahalya is one of the five very chaste and pure women whose names every one is recommended to repeat in the morning; अहल्या द्रौपदी सीता तारा मंदोदरी तथा । पंचकन्याः स्मरन्स्वयं महापातकशानिनीः ॥ -Comp. -जारः Indra. -चंदनः the sage Satānanda, son of Ahalyā.

अहह *ind.* A particle or interjection implying (a) sorrow or regret ('alas,' 'ah'); अहह कष्टमण्डितविधेः Bh. 2. 92, 3. 21; अहह ज्ञानराशिर्विनष्टः Mu. 2. (b) Wonder or surprise; अहह महतां निस्तीनान्नादिविभूतयः Bh. 2. 35, 36. (c) Pity; Bv. 4. 39. (d) Calling. (e) Fatigue.

अहिः 1 A serpent, snake; अहयः यविषाः सर्वे निर्विषा दुहुनाः सूताः Ka. 14. 84. 2 The sun. 3 The planet Rāhu. 4 The demon Vritra. 5 A cheat, rogue. 6 A cloud. -Comp. -कृतः air, wind. -कोषः the slough of a snake. -छत्रकं a mushroom. -जित् *m.* 1. N. of Krishna (the slayer of the serpent Kāliya). -2 N. of Indra. -तुंडिकः a snake-catcher, conjurer, juggler. -द्विष्, -दुह, -मार, -रिपु, विद्विष्, *m.* 1. N. of Garuda. -2 an ichneumon. -3 a peacock. -4 Indra. -5 Krishna; Ki 4. 27; Si. 1. 41. -नकुलं snakes and ichneumons. -नकुलिका the natural antipathy between a serpent and an ichneumon. -निर्मोकः, slough of a snake. -पतिः 1. 'the lord of

snakes,' Vāsuki. -2 any large serpent. -सुत्रकः a kind of boat (serpent-shaped). -फेनः, नं opium. -भयं 1 the fear of a lurking snake. -2 apprehension of treachery, of danger arising from one's own allies. -युज् *m.* 1. N. of Garuda. -2 a peacock. -3 an ichneumon. -भृत् *m.* Siva.

अहिंस 1 Harmlessness, abstaining from killing or giving pain to others in thought, word, or deed; as अहिंसा परमो धर्मः; Bg. 10. 5; Ms. 10. 63, 5. 44; 6. 75. 2 Security.

अहिंस *a.* Harmless, innocent; Ms. 4. 246.

अहिकः A blind snake.

अहित *a.* 1 Not placed, put, or fixed. 2 Unfit, improper; Ms. 3. 20. 3 Hurtful, injurious. 4 Disadvantageous. 5 Inimical, hostile. -तः An enemy; अहितानिहोद्धतस्तर्जयस्त्रिभुकेतुभिः R. 4. 28, 9. 17, 11. 68. -तं Damage.

अहिम *a.* Not cold, hot. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः, -तेजस्, -द्युतिः, -रविः the sun.

अहीन *a.* 1 Unimpaired, whole, entire. 2 Not inferior, great; अहीनबाहुविजयः इराक्ष B. 18. 14. 3 Not deprived of, possessed of; Ms. 2. 183. 4 Not outcast or vile. -नः A sacrifice lasting for several days (-नं also). -Comp. -वादिन् *m.* a witness unfit for or incapable of giving evidence.

अहीरः A cowherd.

अहुत *a.* Not sacrificed or offered (as an oblation); Ms. 12. 68. -तः Religious meditation, prayer, and the study of the Vedas (considered as one of the five great Yajnas and necessary duties); Ms. 3. 73, 74.

अहे *ind.* A particle implying (a) Reproach. (b) Regret. (c) Separation. अहेतु *a.* Causeless, spontaneous, अहेतुः पक्षपातो यः U. 5. 17.

अहे (हे) तुक *a.* Groundless, causeless, without any motive; Bg. 18. 22

अहो *ind.* 1 A particle showing (a) Surprise or wonder often agreeable (ah, how great or wonderful); अहो कामी स्वर्ता परवति S. 2. 2; अहो मधुरभासां दर्शनं S. 1. अहो बहुला-वलिक्का M. 1 Oh, it is B.; अहो रूपमहो वीर्यमहो सत्त्वमहो द्युतिः Rām. (how wonderful his form &c.). (b) Painful surprise; अहो ते विगतेतत्त्वत् K. 146 2 Sorrow or regret in general; ('alas,' 'ah'); अहो दुष्प्रतप्त्य संशयनाकुटाः पिंडभाजाः S. 6; विविरोहो बहुवर्णितो मे सतिः Bh. 2. 91 3 Praise ('bravo,' 'well done'); अहो देवदत्तः पवति शोभनं Sk. 4 Reproach ('lie,' 'shame'). 5 Calling out or addressing. 6 Envy or jealousy. 7 Enjoyment, satisfaction. 8 Fatigue. 9 Sometimes merely as an expletive, अहो दु खलु (ओः) generally indicates surprise, often agreeable (आश्चर्य), अहो दु खल्वीदृशीनवस्थां प्रपञ्चाजसि S. 5; अहो दु खलु मेऽस्त्वत्काकतालीयं नाम Māl. 5. अहो वत् shows (a) compassion, pity, regret; अहो वत् महत्पापं कर्तुं व्यवसिता वयं Bg. 1. 44; (b) satisfaction or admiration (संतोष); अहो वतासि सुहृणीयदीर्घः Ku. 3. 20 (Malli. here takes अहो वत् in the sense of संबोधन); (c) addressing, calling; (d) fatigue. -Comp. -दुर्वचिस् = आहोपुरुषिका q. v.

अह्नाय *ind.* Instantly, speedily, at once; अह्नाय सा नियमजं क्लृप्तमुरसत्तर्ज Ku. 5. 86; अह्नाय तावद्वर्णेन तमो निरस्तं R. 5. 71, Ki. 16. 16.

अहीक *a.* Shameless, impudent. -क. A Buddhist mendicant.

आ.

आ The second letter of the Alphabet.

आ 1 Used as a particle, or interjection showing (a) assent; 'yes'. (b) Compassion 'Ah'. (c) Pain or regret (usually written आह् or आः q. v.), 'alas'. (d) Recollection 'Ah', 'Oh'; आ पर्व किलासीत् U. 6. (e) Sometimes used as an expletive; आ पर्व मन्त्रे. 2 (As a prefix to verbs and nouns) (a) it expresses the senses of near, near to, towards, from all sides, all around (see the several verbs). (b) With verbs of motion, taking, carrying &c. it shows the reverse of the action: as गम् to go. आगम् to come दा to give आदा to take 3 (As a separable preposition with abl)

it shows either (a) the limit inceptive (अभिनिवि), from, over since, away from, out of, off, from among; आमु-लात् श्रोतुमिच्छामि S. 1; आ जन्मनः S. 5. 25. (b) Or, it expresses the limit exclusive or conclusive (मयादि), till, until, upto, as far as, unto; आ परि-तोषाद्विदुषां S. 1. 2; कैलासात् Me. 11 upto or as far as Kailāsa. (c) In both these senses आ frequently enters into compound, forming either Avyayibhāva comp. or compound adjectives; आबालं (or आबालिन्) हरिभक्तिः. Sometimes the compound so formed stands as the first member of other compounds; सोऽजमाजम्भुद्वाभावाफलोदयक-मर्णा R. 1 3 S 6 17 4 With

adjectives (or sometimes with nouns) आ has a diminutive force; आपादुर little white, whitish; आलक्ष्य S. 7. 17 आकंपः gentle shaking; so आनील, आरक्त आ=आत् q. v.

आः 1 आत् q. v. 2 N. of Lakshmi (आ).

आकम्प्यन् Boasting, swaggering. आकम्पः 1 Shaking a little. 2 Shaking, trembling.

आकम्पनं Trembling motion, shaking आकम्पित, आकम्प *a.* Shaking, trembling; moved, agitated.

आकरः 1 A mine; नशिराकरोद्भवः R. 3. 18; आकरे पद्मरागाणां जन्म काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; (fig.) a mine or rich source of anything माहो दु दुष्पाकर V 1 9 अक्षयपाक Bh 2 92 2 A collec on

group; पदाकरं द्विकरो विकचिकरोति Bh. 2. 65; Ku. 2. 29. 3 Best, excellent.

आकरिक A person appointed (by the king) to superintend a mine.

आकरिन् *a.* 1 Produced in a mine, mineral. 2 Of good breed; द्रुतमाकरिभिः करिभिः कृते: Ki. 5. 7.

आकर्णन Hearing, listening.

आकर्षः 1 Attracting or drawing towards oneself. 2 Drawing away from, withdrawing. 3 Drawing (a bow). 4 Attraction, fascination. 5 Playing with dice. 6 A die or dice. 7 A board for a game with dice. 8 An organ of sense. 9 A touch-stone.

आकर्षक *a.* Attracting, attractive.

—कः A magnet, a loadstone.

आकर्षण 1 Pulling, drawing, attracting. 2 Seduction. —णी A curved stick for pulling down fruits, flowers &c. (Standing on elevated places).

आकर्षिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Magnetic, Attractive.

आकर्षिन् *a.* Attractive (as a smell at a distance).

आकलन 1 Laying hold of, seizing; मैखलाकलन K. 188; confinement. 2 Counting, reckoning. 3 Wish, desire. 4 Inquiry. 5 Comprehending, understanding.

आकल्पः 1 An ornament, decoration; आकल्पसरो रत्नाजिवाजनः Dk. 68; R. 17. 22, 18. 52. 2 Dress (in general). 3 Sickness, disease.

आकल्पकः 1 Remembering with regret, missing. 2 Fainting. 3 Joy or delight. 4 Darkness. 5 A knot or joint.

आकयः A touch-stone.

आकषिक *a.* Testing, touching.

आकरिमक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Accidental, unforeseen, unexpected; sudden. 2 Causeless, groundless; नन्दप्रानिष्टौ जगद्वैचित्र्यमाकरिमकं दशात् S. B.

आकांक्षा 1 Desire, wish; भक्त° Susr., Amaru 41. 2 (In gram. &c.) The presence of a word necessary to complete the sense, one of the three elements necessary to convey a complete sense or thought (the other two being शैत्यता and आसक्ति); आकांक्षा प्रतीतिर्यथैवसानविरहः S. D. 2 the absence of the completion of a sense. 3 Looking at or towards. 4 Purpose, intention. 5 Inquiry. 6 The significance of a word.

आकायः 1 The fire on the funeral pile. 2 A funeral pile.

आकारः 1 Form, shape, figure; द्विधा° of two forms or sorts. 2 Aspect, appearance, mien, countenance; आकारसदृशः R. 1. 15, 16. 7. 3 (Particularly) expression of the face, as giving a clue to one's inward thoughts or mental disposition; दंष्ट्रं संज्ञमन्त्रस्य गूढाकारेणितस्य च R. 1. 20: अमानसि संवृत्तकारमाश्रितं

V. 2. 4 Hint, sign, token. —COMP. —ग्रन्थिः *f.*, —गोपनं, —गृहणं dissimulation, suppressing all outward manifestation of the internal feelings.

आका (क) रण, —ण 1 Invitation, calling मन्दाकारणाय Dk. 175. 2 A challenge.

आकालः The right time.

आकालिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Momentary, transitory; Ms. 4. 103. 2 Unseasonable, premature, untimely; आकालिकीं वीक्ष्य मधुप्रवृत्तिम् Ku. 3. 34; Mk. 5. 1. —की Lightning.

आकाशः —श 1 The sky; आकाशमन्त्रं सखती Ku. 4. 39; 'ग, चारिन् &c. 2 Ether (considered as the fifth element). 3 The subtle and ethereal fluid pervading the whole universe; one of the 9 *dravyas* or substances recognized by the Vaisheshikas. It is the substratum of the quality 'sound'; शब्दद्रव्यमाकाशं cf. also श्रुतिविषयद्रव्यं वा स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं S. 1. 1; अथात्मनः शब्दद्रव्यं गुणज्ञः पदं (scil. आकाशं) विभिनन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1. 4 Free space or vacuity. 5 Space, place in general; सप्तवर्तवनाकाशं पृथिवीं Mb. मन्वाकाशमजायतामुराशिः Bv. 2. 165. 6 Brahma (as identical with ether); आकाशस्तद्विगाहं Br. Sūt.; यावानयमाकाशस्तथावचमन्तर्हृदयाकाशः Ch. Up. 7 Light, clearness. आकाशे in the sense of 'in the air' is used in dramas as a stage direction when a character on the stage asks questions to some one not on the stage, and listens to an imaginary speech supposed to be a reply, which is usually introduced by the words किं ब्रवीषि, किं कथयसि &c.; दूरस्थामाषणं सत्त्वाद्दशरीरनिवेदनं । परोक्षतरितं वाक्यं तदाकाशे निगद्यते ॥ Bharata; cf. आकाशमार्गितं below; (आकाशे) प्रियंवदे कश्यपः दशरीरादुत्तेयं गुणार्थंति च नलिनीपत्राणि नीयते । (श्रुतिमिमीय) किं ब्रवीषि &c. S. 3. —COMP.

—ईशः 1. an epithet of Indra. —2 (in law) any helpless person (such as a child, a woman, a pauper) who has no other possession than the air. —कक्षा horizon. —कल्पः Brahma. —यः a bird. (—गा) the heavenly Gauges. —गंगा the celestial Ganges; नदत्याकाशगंगायाः स्रोतस्सुहासदिग्गजे R. 1. 78. —चमसः the moon. —जघनिन् *m.* a casement, an embrasure. —दीपः, —प्रदीपः 1 a lamp lighted in honour of Lakshmi or Vishnu and raised on a pole in the air at the Divāli festival in the month of Kārtika. —2 a beacon-light, a lantern on a pole. —भाषितं 1 speaking off the stage, a supposed speech to which a reply is made as if it had been actually spoken and heard; किं ब्रवीषीति यत्राद्ये विना पात्रं प्रवृज्यते । श्रुत्वा तु क्रममर्थं तत्स्यादाकाशमार्गितं S. D. 425. —2 a sound or voice in the air —मन्त्र

the celestial sphere. —यानं 1 a heavenly car, a balloon. —2 moving or travelling through the sky. —रक्षिन् *m.* a watchman on the outer battlements of a castle. —वचनं = भाषितं q. v. —वर्त्मन् *n.* 1 the firmament. —2 the atmosphere, air. वाणी—a voice from heaven, an incorporeal speech (अशरीरिणी वाणी). —सलीलं rain; dew. —स्फटिकः hail (करका).

आकिंचन, आकिंचनं Poverty, want of any possession.

आकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered or spread over. 2 Filled or overspread with, crowded, full of, abounding in; जन्तुकीर्णं मन्त्रे द्रुतवहरीतं गृहमिव S. 5. 10; आकीर्णः सर्षपलीनामृदुजङ्घारोभिः R. 1. 50.

आकुंचनं 1 Bending, contraction, compression. 2 Contraction regarded as one of the 5 *karmans* q. v. 3 Collecting, heaping. 4 Curving.

आकुल *a.* 1 Full of, filled with (in general); प्रचलद्गुर्निमाकुलं (समुद्रं) Bh. 2. 4; बाष्पाकुला वाचं Nala. 4. 18; आलापकुलं हलाकुलतरे श्रोत्रे Amaru. 81. 2 Overcome, affected or afflicted, smit; हर्षं, शोकं, विस्मयं, क्रोधं &c. 3 Busily or intently engaged or absorbed in. 4 Confounded, agitated, distracted; अविचैर्ब्रह्मज्ञा-हरासीकार्यद्वयाकुलः Si. 2. 1; perplexed, at a loss what to do, undetermined; आकुलं very much agitated. 5 Dish-evelled, disordered (as hair). 6 Incoherent, contradictory. —लं An inhabited place.

आकुलित *a.* 1 Distressed, confounded, agitated; मार्गाचलमतिक्रमकुलितेव किञ्चुः Ku. 5. 86. 2 Entangled. 3 Obscured, blinded; धुनं दृष्टेः S. 4. 4 Overcome or affected; शोकं, विषादां &c.

आकूणित *a.* Contracted a little; मदनशरशाल्यवेदनाकूणितविभागेन K. 166. 81.

आकूत 1 Meaning, intention, purpose; इतिरिताकूतमनीलवाजिनं Ki. 14. 26. 2 A feeling, state of heart, emotion; चूडामंडलवेषनं तरलवत्याकूतजो वेपथुः U. 5. 36; नावाकूतं Amaru. 4; Māl. 9. 11; साकूतं feelingly, meaningly (oft. occurring in plays as a stage-direction). 3 Wonder or curiosity. 4 Wish, desire.

आकृतिः *f.* 1 Form, figure, shape (of anything); गोवर्धनस्याकृतिरुज्ज्वलारि Si. 3. 4. 2 Bodily form, body; किमिव हि मधुराणां मदनं नाकृतीनां S. 1. 20; विकृताकृति Ms. 11. 53; सो शेर°. 3 Appearance; oft. a good or noble appearance, good form; न ह्याकृतिः हंसदृशो विजहाति हृद्यं Mk. 9. 16; यत्राकृतिस्तत्र दृग्वा वसन्ति Subhāsh. 4 Specimen, character. 5 Tribe, species. —COMP. —गणः a list of words belonging to a certain grammatical rule which does not give every word belonging to that rule, but only specimens, a list of specimens (frequently occurring in the Upanishads) e g अरी आदिभ्यः

सरादिगण, चादिगण &c. - **अचरा** the plant *Achyranthes Aspera*.

आकृष्टिः *f.* 1 Attraction (in general). 2 Attraction, gravitation (in astr.); आकृष्टिशक्तिश्च यही तथा यत् स्वयं यत् स्वामिमुखं स्वशक्त्या । आकृष्यते तत्पततीव भाति स्म समतात् क पतत्यिं ले ॥ Golādh. 1. 3 Drawing or bending of a bow; ज्या° *Amaru.* 1.

आकोकर *a.* Half-shut, half-closed (eyes); निमीलदृक्करोल्लक्षणा *Ki.* 8. 53; *Mn.* 3. 21; दृष्टिक्रिया किञ्चित्कुटापागे प्रसरिता । नीलितायेष्टालोके ताराव्यापर्वणेनोचरा ॥

आकोकिरः The sign Capricornus; (a word of Greek origin).

आकंदः 1 Weeping, crying out. 2 Calling out to, invoking. 3 Sound, a cry. 4 A friend, defender. 5 A brother. 6 A fierce or violent combat, battle. 7 A place of crying. 8 A king who prevents an ally from aiding another; a king whose kingdom lies next but one; *Ms.* 7. 207 (see *Kull.* thereon).

आकंदनं 1 Lamentation, cry of lamentation. 2 Calling out.

आकंदिक *a.* One who runs to a place where cries (of distress) are heard.

आकंदित *p. p.* 1 Roaring, crying or weeping bitterly. 2 Invoked. -तं A cry, roar.

आक्रमः, -सर्ग 1 Coming near, approaching. 2 Falling upon, attacking; an attack. 3 Seizing, covering, occupying. 4 Overcoming; obtaining. 5 Spreading or going over, surpassing. 6 Overloading.

आक्रांत *p. p.* 1 Seized, taken possession of, defeated, overcome; आक्रांतविमानमार्ग *R.* 13. 37 reaching upto; full of, occupied, covered; छद्म्ये तेन आक्रांतं नमलायतनं महत् *R.* 17. 29; बलिभिर्दुष्टनाक्रांतं *Bh.* 3. 14; so मन्त्र, मय, लोक, &c. *B. T.* Loaded (as with a burden). 3 Surpassed, eclipsed, superseded; *R.* 10. 38; *M.* 3. 5. 4 Obtained, possessed.

आक्रांतिः *f.* 1 Placing upon, occupying; stepping or treading upon; आक्रांतिसंक्रांतितपादपीठ *Ku.* 2. 11. 2 Overcoming; pressing upon, loading. 3 Ascending; surpassing. 4 Might, valour, force.

आक्रामकः An invader.

आक्रीडः -सं 1 Play, sport, pleasure. 2 A pleasure-grove, pleasure-garden आक्रीडपर्वतास्तेन कविताः खेडु वेदमधु *Ku.* 2. 43; कमन्याक्रीडमासाय तत्र विश्वश्रमिष्ठः *Dk.* 12.

आक्रुध *p. p.* 1 Scolded, censured, abused, calumniated &c.; *Si.* 12. 27. 2 Sounded, vociferated. 3 Cursed. -सं 1 Calling out. 2 A harsh cry or sound, an abusive speech मार्गसुप्रिया सर्पे आकरो क्रोधमये *Kāty*

आक्रोशः, -शनं 1 Calling or crying out, loud cry or sound. 2 Censure, blame, reviling; abuse *Y.* 2. 302. 3 A curse, imprecation. 4 An oath.

आक्रिष्टः Moistening, wetting, sprinkling.

आक्षुब्ध *a.* (की *f.*) Effected or completed by gambling.

आक्षरणं 1 Fasting, purifying by fasting, abstinence.

आक्षपादिकः 1 A judge at playing with dice, superintendent of a gambling house. 2 A judge.

आक्षपाद *a.* (की *f.*) Taught by Akshapāda or Gautam. -वः A follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy, a logician.

आक्षारः A charge or calumny, accusation (of adultery).

आक्षारणं, -ण Calumny, accusation (especially of adultery).

आक्षारित *p. p.* 1 Calumniated. 2 Guilty, criminal.

आक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 One who plays at dice. 2 Won by gambling. 3 Relating to dice or gambling; आक्षिकं कणं *Ms.* 8. 159 incurred in gambling.

-कं 1 Money gained by gambling. 2 Gambling debt.

आक्षितिका A particular air or song sung by a character while approaching the stage; *V.* 4.

आक्षीव *a.* 1 Some-what drunk. 2 Drunk, intoxicated.

आक्षेपः 1 Throwing off, tossing, pulling off, snatching away; अंशुकाक्षेप-विलज्जितानां *Ku.* 1. 14; withdrawing. 2 Reviling, censure, blame, abuse, defiant censure; अचंचतया *U.* 5. 29; विरुद्धमाक्षेपवस्तुनित्तं *Ki.* 14. 25. 3

Distraction, alluremeant; विषयक्षेपपर्यस्त-बुद्धेः *Bh.* 3. 47, 23. 4 Applying, laying on, putting in or into (as a colour); गोरेवनाक्षेपयितातैर्गैः *Ku.* 7. 17. 5 Hinting at, taking to oneself or assuming (as the meaning of another word); स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः *K. P.* 2. 6 An inference.

7 A deposit. 8 An objection or doubt. 9 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which something really intended to be said is apparently suppressed or denied to convey a particular meaning; see *K. P.* 10, *S. D.* 714.

and *Akshepapraharana* in *R. G.*

आक्षेपकः 1 A thrower. 2 A detractor, calumniator, accuser. 3 A hunter.

आक्षेपणं Throwing, tossing.

आक्षोड -ड A walnut; see अक्षोड.

आक्षोदनं Hunting (for अक्षोदनं).

आखः, **आखनः** A spade, hoe.

आखंडलः Indra; आखंडलः काममिदं ब्रभाषे *Ku.* 3. 11; तमीशः कामरूपाणामखंडलविक्रमम् *R.* 4. 83; *Me.* 15.

आखनिक 1 A digger miner 2 A mouse or a 3 A hog 4 A thief 5 A spade

आखरः 1 A spade. 2 A digger miner.

आखातः तं A natural pond or pool of water, bay.

आखानः -1 Digging all around. 2 spade. 3 A digger.

आखुः 1 A mouse, rat, mole; अन्तु वंछति शमिचो गणपतेराखुं क्षुयार्तः कर्ण Pt. 1. 159. 2 A thief. 3 A hog. 4 spade. 5 A miser; विभवे सति नेवाति न ददाति जुहोति न तनाहुराखुं. -**Comp.** -**उत्करः** a mole-hill

-उत्थ *a.* produced from a mouse.

(-त्थ) the rising or appearance of rats, a swarm of rats. -गः, -पत्रः, -रथः, -वाहनः epithets of Genesa (whose vehicle is a rat).

-चातः a Sūdra or a man of low caste and profession; (lit.) rat-catcher or killer.

-पाषाणः a loadstone. -खुजः, -खुजः a cat.

आखेटकः Hunting, chase. -**Comp.** -**शीर्षकं** 1 a smooth floor or ground. -2 a mine, cavern.

आखेटक *a.* Hunting. -कः A hunter

-कं Hunting.

आखेदिकः 1 A hunter. 2 A hound.

आखोटः The walnut tree.

आख्या 1 A name, appellation; किं वा शकुंतलेभ्यस्तु मातराख्या *S.* 7. 7. 33; पश्चाद्-माख्यां शुमुखी जगाम *Ku.* 1. 26; तदाख्या शुविषये *R.* 15. 101; often at the end of compounds meaning 'named' or 'called'; अथ किमाख्यस्य राजर्षेः सा धर्मपत्नी *S.* 7; शुद्धेशाख्यं काव्यं &c.

आख्यात *p. p.* 1 Said, told, declared

2 Counted, recited. 3 Made known.

4 Inflected or conjugated. -तं A verb; भावप्रधानमाख्यातं *Nir.*; भावर्थेन विशिष्टस्य विधेयत्वेन बौधेयः । समर्थः स्वार्थयत्नस्य शब्दो वाक्यातमुच्यते ॥

आख्यातिः *f.* 1 Telling, communication, publication. 2 Fame. 3 A name.

आख्यानं 1 Speaking, declaration, making known, communication. 2 Allusion to some old tale; आख्यानं पूर्वदृष्टीकितः *S. D.*; (e. g. देशः सोऽयमरातिशो-यितजलैर्यस्मिन् दृष्टः श्रुतिताः *Ve.* 3. 31).

3 A tale, story; especially, a legendary story, legend; अप्सरः पुलकितं चक्रम इत्या-ख्यानं विद् आचक्षते *Mā.* 2; *Ms.* 3. 232. 4

A reply; प्रश्नाख्यानयोः *P.* VIII. 2. 105.

5 A differentiating property.

आख्यानकं A tale, a short legendary narrative, an episode; आख्यानकाख्या-विकेतिहायपुराणाकर्णनेन *K.* 7.

आख्यायक *a.* Telling, informing.

-कः 1 A messenger, courier; आख्या-यकेभ्यः श्रुतसुदृष्टिः *Bk.* 2. 44. 2 A herald

आख्यायिका A species of prose composition, a connected story or narrative; आख्यायिका कथावत् स्यात् कवेर्वै शक्तिरितं । अस्यामयकवीनां च वृत्तं गद्यं कवि-कृतिः । कथांशानां व्यवच्छेदय आभास इति च ध्वते आ

छद्मा येन केनचित् अस्याप

माध्यम्युत्पन्नं *S. D.* 568

Writers on Rhetoric usually divide prose composition into कथा and आख्यायिका, and make a distinction between them; thus they regard Bāṇa's कथा as an आख्यायिका and कादम्बरी as a कथा; according to Dandin, however, (Kāv. 1. 28) there is no distinction between the two; तत्कथायाधिक्येका जातिः सत्ताद्वयाकिता ।

आख्यायिन् *a.* One who tells, informs, or communicates; रहस्याख्यायीक स्वन्ति बहु कर्णातिकारः *S.* 1. 24.

आख्येय *pot. p.* Fit to be communicated or told; शब्दो fit to be told in words, a verbal message; *Me.* 103.

आगतिः *f.* 1 Arrival, coming; लोक-स्वायत्तगतिं Rām.; इति निश्चितचित्तमागतयः *Si.* 9. 43. 2 Acquisition. 3 Return. 4 Origin.

आगत *a.* 1 Coming, arriving. 2 Stray. 3 Coming from the outside; external (as a cause &c.). 4 Adventitious, incidental, casual. -*तु*: A newcomer, stranger, guest. -*Comp.* -*ज* *a.* arising accidentally or casually.

आगतुक *a.* (का, की *f.*) 1 Coming of one's own accord, arriving uninvited; आगतुका वरं Dhūrtas. 2 Stray (as an animal); *Y.* 2. 163. 3 Incidental, accidental; adventitious; इत्यागतुका विकारः *Asval.* 4 Interpolated, spurious (as a reading); अत्र गणपद्वन्मा-दुनामित्यागतुकः पाठः *Malli.* on *Ku.* 6. 46. -*क*: 1 An intruder, interloper. 2 A stranger, guest, new-comer.

आगतः 1 Coming, arrival, appearance; लतायां पूर्वलतायां प्रवृत्तस्यागतः कुतः *U.* 5. 20; अयच्छास्त्रं व्यक्तयः सर्वाः प्रमान्त्यहारागमे राज्यागमे प्रकीर्तिते *Bg.* 8. 18; *R.* 14. 80; *Pt.* 3. 48. 2 Acquisition; एषोऽस्मा सुव्याया आगतः *Mu.* 1; *S.* 6; विद्यामनमिमिन् *V.* 5. 3 Birth, origin, source; आगमापादितोऽनित्यास्तास्तिस्त्वस्य भारत *Bg.* 2. 14. 4 Addition, acquisition (of wealth); अर्थो, पत्नो &c. 5 Flow, course, current (of water); रक्तो, फेणो. 6 A voucher or written testimony; see अनागतः. 7 Knowledge; शिष्यप्रदेश्यागमाः *Bh.* 2. 15; प्रज्ञा सद्व्यागमाः आगमैः सद्धारमः *R.* 1. 15. 8 Income, revenue. 9 Lawful acquisition of anything; आगमेपि बलं नैव मुक्तिः स्तोकापि यत्र नो *Y.* 2. 27. 10 Increase of property. 11 A traditional doctrine or precept, a sacred writing or scripture, *Sāstra*; अनुवाचनं न चागमः स्तुतः *Ki.* 2. 28; परिच्छिन्न आगमः 33. 12 The study of *Sāstras*, sacred knowledge or learning. 13 Science, a system of philosophy; बहुधाप्यागमोऽभिज्ञाः पञ्चानः सिद्धि-हन्तवः *R.* 10. 26. 14 The Vedas, the sacred scripture; व्यायनिर्णीतसाराख्यायिकेपेक्ष-ल्लामाने *Ki.* 11. 39. 15 The last of the four kinds of proof, recognized by the *Nā yāy kas* (also called *सन्द* or the Vedas being so

regarded.) 16 An affix or suffix. 17 The addition or insertion of a letter. 18 An augment; इहागमः. 19 Theory (opp. प्रयोग). -*Comp.* -*नीत* *a.* studied, read, examined. -*वृद्ध* *a.* advanced in knowledge, a very learned man; प्रतीप इत्यागमवृद्धसेवी *R.* 6. 41. -*वेदिन्* *a.* 1 knowing the Vedas. -2 learned in *Sāstras*. -*सापेक्ष* *a.* supported by a voucher.

आगमन् 1 Coming, approaching, arrival; *R.* 12. 24. 2 Return. 3 Acquisition. 4 Approaching a woman for sexual inter-course.

आगमिन्, **आगमिन्** *a.* 1 Coming, future. 2 Impending, arriving.

आगम् *n.* 1 Fault, offence, transgression; सहिष्ये शतमागमिन् इत्येव यत्तया *Si.* 2. 108; द्वौ विपु सम मतौ समगमौ *R.* 11. 74; कृतागतः *Mu.* 3. 11. 2 sin. -*Comp.* -*कृत* *a.* committing an offence, offender, criminal; अन्त्येनागमकृतमसृष्टादिः *R.* 2. 32.

आगमती The south.

आगम्य *a.* Southern.

आगाध Very deep or unfathomable (*fig.* also).

आगामिक *a. f.* (की) 1 Relating to the future time; मतिरगामिका ज्ञेया बुद्धिसत्कालदर्शिनी *Haima.* 2 Impending, arriving.

आगातुक *a.* 1 Coming, arriving. 2 Future.

आगार A house, dwelling. -*Comp.* -*दाह*: setting a house on fire. -*दाहिन* *a.* an incendiary. -*धूम*: smoke coming out from a house.

आगुर *f.* Assent, agreement, promise.

आगु (गु) रणे A secret suggestion.

आगु (*f.*) An agreement, promise.

आगिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to fire, belonging to the sacrificial fire.

आगीर्ष 1 The place where the sacrificial or sacred fire is kindled.

-*ग्र*: The priest who kindles the sacred fire.

आग्नेय *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Belonging to Agni; fiery. 2 Offered or consecrated to Agni. -*य*: 1 An epithet of Skanda or Kārtikeya. -*वी* 1 N. of अग्न्या the wife of Agni. 2 The south-east quarter (presided over by Agni).

-*य*: The lunar mansion called Krittikā. 2 Gold. 3 Blood. 4 Ghee. 5 A missile presided over by Agni.

आग्नेयोजनिकः A Brāhmaṇa always entitled to occupy the foremost seat at a dinner.

आग्नयणः The first Soma libation at the Agnishtoma sacrifice. -*ण* An oblation consisting of first fruits at the end of the rainy season.

आग्रहः 1 Seizing taking 2 Attack 3 Determination strong attachment

perseverance; चलेपि काकस्य पदार्पणाग्रहः *Naishadha*; also *Malli.* on *Ku.* 5. 7. 4 Favour, patronage.

आग्रहायणः N. of the month of मार्गशीर्ष. -*णी* 1 The full moon day of मार्गशीर्ष. 2 N. of a constellation called शृगशिरसः.

आग्रहायण (णि) कः The month of मार्गशीर्ष.

आग्रहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) One who appropriates to himself an अग्रहार (endowments of land conferred upon Brāhmaṇas).

आचहन् 1 Moving, shaking, striking against; रणद्विराचहन्तया नभस्ततः *Si.* 1. 10. 2 Friction, contact.

आचर्ष, -*र्षणं* Rubbing, friction, striking against; गन्धस्थलाचर्षणलम्बोदकद्रवमुत्सृ-षन्निर्वायिनाञ्जल्यः *Si.* 12. 64.

आचातः Boundary, limit.

आघातः 1 Striking, killing. 2 A blow, stroke, wound; तीव्राघातप्रतिहतवस्त्रैर्बलैर्द्वन्द्वतः *S.* 1. 33; अन्त्यस्यति तटाघातः *Ku.* 2. 50. 3 Misfortune, calamity. 4 Slaughter-house; आघातं नीयमानस्य *H.* 4. 67.

आघारः 1 Sprinkling (in general) 2 Especially, sprinkling clarified butter upon the fire at certain sacrifices. 3 Ghee, clarified butter.

आघूर्णनं 1 Rolling. 2 Tossing about, whirling round, swimming.

आघोषः Calling out, invocation.

आघोषणं -*णा* A proclamation, public announcement; पद्मवाघोषणाय कृतया *Pt.* 5.

आग्राणं 1 Smelling. 2 Satisfaction, satiety.

आगारं A multitude of firebrands.

आंगिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Bodily, corporeal. 2 Gesticulated, expressed by bodily actions; आंगिकोऽभिनयः, see अभिनय. -*क*: A player on a tabor or drum.

आंगिरसः N. of Bṛihaspati, son of Angiras.

आचक्षुश्च *m.* A learned man.

आचमः Rinsing the mouth, sipping. **आचमनं** Rinsing the mouth, sipping water before religious ceremonies, before and after meals &c. from the palm of the hand; दद्यादाचमनं तव *Y.* 1. 242.

आचमनकं A spitting pot (Mar पिक्कली).

आचयः 1 Collecting, gathering. 2 A collection.

आचरणं 1 Practising, doing, following, observing; यज्ञं, भोगलं &c. 2 Conduct, behaviour; अशीतिबोधचरणप्रचारैः *N.* 1. 4 example (opp. precept).

आचरणप्रति 4 An attitude.

आचात *a.* 1 One who has r used his month, or s pped water 2 Fit for sipping

Sexual enjoyment in a particular position आनन्दक सुरा-नाम द्वापत्तो

आणव *a.* (*वी f.*) Exceedingly small. -*च्* Exceeding smallness or minuteness.

आणि: *m. f.* 1 The pin of the axle of a cart, the linch-pin. 2 The part of the leg just above the knee. 3 A boundary, limit. 4 The edge of a sword.

आंष्ट्र *a.* Born from an egg (as a bird). -*ङ्*: An epithet of Hiranyagarbha or Brahman. -*हं* 1 A multitude of eggs, brood. 2 Scrotum.

आंहीर *a.* 1 Having many eggs. 2 Grown up, full-grown (as a bull).

आतंक: 1 Disease, sickness of the body; दीर्घतन्त्रायणस्तं ब्राह्मणं गमथापि वा । इहा पथि निरातंकं कुत्सा वा ब्रह्मा ह्यपि । Y. 3. 245. 2 Pain, affliction (of the mind), anguish, agony; क्लिबेनिचोऽयमातंकः; S. 3; आतंकस्फुरितकटोरगर्भयुः U. 1. 49; V. 3. 3 Fear, apprehension; द्रुक्पादुष-जीविभ्यो निरातंका निरितयः R. 1. 63; fright terror. 4 The sound of a drum or tabor.

आतंचनं 1 Causing to coagulate or curdle. 2 Curdled milk. 3 A sort of whey. 4 Gratifying, satisfying. 5 Danger, calamity. 6 Speed, velocity.

आतव *a.* 1 Spread, extended. 2 Stretched (as a bow-string).

आततायिन् *a.* or *s.* 1 Endeavouring to kill some one; a desperado; दुर्गं वा बालवधौ वा ब्राह्मणं वा बहुश्रुतं । आततायिन-मायातं हन्योदेवाविचारयन् Ms. 3. 350-1; Bg 1. 36. 2 Any one who commits a heinous crime, such as a thief, ravisher, murderer, incendiary, a felon &c.; अपिमे गदक्षेत्रे शत्रोन्मोको वनापहः । क्षेत्रदारक्षेत्रेतां पृष्ट विधावाततायिनः । Sukra N.

आतवः 1 Heat (of the sun, fire &c.), sunshine; आतपायोज्झितं धान्यं Mb. exposed to the sun; प्रचंडं Rs. 1. 11. 2 Light.-*Comp.* -*अत्ययः* passing of the sun's heat, sunset आतपात्ययसंक्षिप्त-नीवारह R. 1. 52. -*अभावः* shadow or shade. -*उदकं* mirage. -*त्रं*, -*त्रकं* an umbrella; तन्मातपङ्कतमन्वातपत्रं R. 2. 18, 47, पङ्क 4. 5; राज्यं स्वहस्तपुत्रदंष्ट्रमिवातपत्रं S. 5. 6. -*लघनं* being exposed to heat, catching the sun-stroke; आतपलंघनाहल-वदस्वस्थशरीरा शकुंतला S. 3. -*वारणं* an umbrella, parasol; नृपतिकुहूदं दत्त्वा यूने सितातपवारणं R. 3. 70, 9 15. -*शुष्क* *a.* dried in the sun-shine.

आतपनः N. of Siva.

आतवः, -आतारः Fare for being ferried over a river, passegemoney, freight.

आतर्पणं 1 Satisfaction. 2 Pleasing, satisfying. 3 Whitewashing the wall, floor or seat (on festive occasions).

आवापि (यि) *N* of a bird a kite
a (*वी f.*) 1 Attentive to
gupta, hospitable (as a man) प्रयु

जगामातिथिमातिथेयः R. 5. 2, 12. 25; तमा-
तिथेयी बहुमानपूर्वेना Ku. 5. 31. 2 Proper
for, or suited to, a guest; आतिथेयः
सत्कारः S. 1. -*च्* Hospitality; आतिथेय-
मतिवारितातिथिः Si. 14. 38; सज्जातिथेया वयं
Mv. 2. 50. -*ची* Hospitality; Bv. 1. 85.
आतिथ्य *a.* Hospitable, proper for
a guest &c. -*ष्ट्र*: A guest. -*श्चं* Ho-
spitable reception, hospitality; तमा-
तिथ्यक्रियाशास्त्ररच्यक्षोमपरिश्रमं R. 1. 58.

आतिदेशिक *a.* (*की f.*) (In gram.)
Connected with अतिदेश q. v.

आतिरे (रे) *क्वं* Superfluity excess,
abundance.

आतिशयः Excess, abundance, large
quantity.

आतुरः A raft, float.

आतुर *a.* 1 Hurt, injured. 2 Su-
ffering from, influenced or affected
by, afflicted; रावणावरजा तत्र राघवं मदनानुरा
R. 12. 32; कामः, भयं &c. 3 Sick
(in body or mind); आकाशोशास्तु विजेया
बालदृष्टकृशानुरा Ms. 4. 184. 4 Eager,
over-anxious. 5 Weak, feeble. -*रः*
A patient. -*Comp.* -*शाला* an hospital.
आतोद्यं-द्यकं A musical instrument
आतोद्यविन्यासादिका विधयः Ve. 1; कजमातोद्य-
शिरोनिवेशित R. 8. 34, 15. 88; U. 7.

आत् *p. p.* (fr. आ-दा) 1 Taken,
received, assumed, accepted; एवमात्-
रतिः R. 11. 57; M. 5. 1. 2 Agreed
to; undertaken. 3 Attracted. 4 Drawn
out, extracted; नामात्तरजा रघुन्यवेक्ष R.
5. 26; so आचदलं 11. 76. taken away
-*Comp.* -*गंध* *a.* 1 having one's pride
humbled, attacked, defeated; केनात्-
गंधो माणवकः S. 6. 2 already smelt (as
flower); आत्गंधमवधुय शत्रुभिः Si. 14. 84.
(where आत् has sense 1 also). -*गर्व* *a.*
humiliated, insulted, degraded. -*वृद्ध*
a. assuming the royal sceptre. -*मनस्क*
a. one whose mind is transported
(with joy &c.).

आत्मक *a.* (At the end of comp.)
Made up or composed of, of the
nature or character of &c.; पंचं five-
fold; संशयं of a doubtful nature;
so दुःखं, इहम्.

आत्मकीय, आत्मीय *a.* Belonging to
oneself, one's own; सर्वः कतमात्मीयं प-
श्यति S. 2; स्वामिमात्मीयं करिष्यामि H. 2.
win over; प्रसादमात्मीयमिवात्मदर्शः R. 7.
68; Ku. 2. 19; kindred, related,
of kin.

आत्मन् *m.* 1 The soul; the indivi-
dual soul; किमात्मना यो न जितेन्द्रियो भवेत्
H. 1; आत्मनं रथिनं विद्धि शरीरं रथमेव तु
Kath. 2 Self, oneself; in this sense
mostly used reflexively for all three
persons and in the singular number
masculine gender, whatever be the
gender or number of the noun to
which it refers आत्ममर्षनेन
प्रतीह S 1 ग्रं सर्वं स्वयं वागि-
R 10 80 देवी प्रापय गंगाध्या

विमुचति U. 7. 2; गोपयति कुलस्त्रिय आत्मन
मात्मन Mb. 3 Supreme Soul, Brahman
तस्माद्वा एतस्मादात्मन आकाशः संवृतः Upan.
U. 1. 1. 4 Essence, nature; see
आत्मक above. 5 Character, peculi-
arity. 6 The natural temperament
or disposition. 7 The person or
whole body; स्थितः सर्वोचतेनोर्वा क्वांता मेरु
रिवात्मना R. 1. 14; Ms. 12. 12. 8 Mind,
intellect; मंदात्मन् महात्मन् &c. 9 The
understanding; cf. आत्मसंपन्न, आत्मन्
&c. 10 Thinking faculty, faculty of
thought or reason. 11 Spirit, vitality,
courage. 12 Form, image. 13 A
son; आत्मा वै पुत्रनामासि. 14 Care,
efforts. 15 The sun. 16 Fire. 17
Wind. आत्मन् is used as the last
member of comp. in the sense of
'made or consisting of'; see आत्मक.
-*Comp.* -*अधीन* *a.* dependent on
oneself, independent. (-*नः*) 1 a son
2 a wife's brother. 3 the jester or
विदूषक (in dramatic literature)
-*अनुगमनं* personal attendance. -*अप-
हारः* concealing oneself; कथं वा आत्मप-
हारं करोमि S. 1. -*अपहारकः* an impostor,
a pretender. -*आराम* *a.* 1 striving to
get knowledge (as an ascetic or
योगिन्) seeking spiritual knowledge,
आत्मारामा विहितरतयो निर्विकल्पे समाधौ Ve.
1. 23. 2 delighted in self. -*आशिन्*
m. a fish supposed to feed on its
young, or on the weakest of its
species; cf. मत्स्या इव जना निर्यं भक्षयति
परस्परं Rām. -*आश्रयः* self-depen-
dence. -*ईश्वर* *a.* self-possessed, mas-
ter of self; आत्मेश्वराणां न हि जातु चित्रा
समाधिमेष्टमनो भवेति Ku. 3. 40. -*उद्धव* 1
a son. 2 Cupid. (-*वा*) a daughter
-*उपजीविन्* *m.* 1 one who lives by
his own labour. 2 a daylabourer 3
one who lives by his wife (Kull on
Ms. 8. 362). 4 an actor, public
performer. -*काम* *a.* 1 loving one-
self, possessed of self-conceit, proud.
2 loving Brahma or the Supreme
spirit only. -*गत* *a.* produced in
one's mind; 'तो मनोरथः S. 1. (-*त्वं*) and
aside (to oneself) being considered
to be spoken privately (opp. प्रकाश
aloud); frequently used as a stage-
direction in dramas; it is the same
as स्वगतं which is thus defined; अत्राय
कलु यद्वस्तु तदिह स्वगतं मतं S. D. 6. -*गुप्तिः*
f. a cave, the hiding-place of an
animal. -*ग्राहिन्* *a.* selfish, greedy
-*घातः* 1 suicide. 2 heresy. -*घातक*
-*घातिन्* *m.* 1 a suicide, self-destroyer,
व्यापादेत्तु वृथात्मानं स्वयं योऽन्यदुक्तादिभिः ।
अविशेषैव मार्गेण आत्मघाती स उच्यते । 2 a
heretic. -*घोषः* 1 a cock, 2 a crow.
-*जः*, -*जन्मन्* *m.*, -*जातः*, -*प्रभवः*, -*संभव*
1 a son: तमात्मजन्मानमन् चकार R. 5. 36.
तस्यान ससुखक R 1 33
Mā 1 Ku 6 28 2 Cupid -*जा* 1 a
daughter वय सु R.

1² 78; cf. नगात्मजा &c. 2 the reasoning faculty, understanding.—जयः victory over oneself, self-denial or abnegation.—ज्ञः, -विद् *m.* a sage, one who knows himself.—ज्ञानं 1 self-knowledge of the soul or the supreme spirit. 2 true wisdom.—तत्त्वं the true nature of the soul or the supreme spirit.—त्यागः 1 self-sacrifice. 2 self-destruction, suicide.—त्यागिन् *m.* 1 a suicide; आत्मत्यागिन्यो नाक्षीकोदकभाजनाः Y. 3. 6. 2 a heretic.—व्याणं 1 self-preservation. 2 a body-guard.—दर्शः a mirror; प्रसादमात्म्यमि-
वारमर्शः R. 7. 69.—दर्शनं 1 seeing oneself. 2 spiritual knowledge, true wisdom.—दोहिन् *a.* 1 self-tormenting 2 a suicide.—नित्य *a.* being constantly in the heart, greatly endeared to oneself.—निदूत self-reproach.—निवे-
दन offering oneself (as a living sacrifice to the deity).—निष्ठ *a.* one who constantly seeks for spiritual knowledge.—प्रभ *a.* self-illuminated.—प्रभः=जः *q. v.* प्रशंसा self-praise.—बभूवः, -बांधवः one's own kinsman; आत्मबाहुः स्वहः पुत्रा आत्मपितुः स्वहः सुताः । आत्ममातुल्युपपन्न विज्ञेया ह्यात्मबांधवाः Sabdak., *i. e.* mother's sister's son, father's sister's son, and mother's brother's son.—बोधः 1 spiritual knowledge. 2 knowledge of self.—बुः, -योनिः 1 N of Brāhmā; वचस्त्ववसिति तस्मिन् ससर्ज निरमात्मः Ku. 2. 53. 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 N. of Siva; S. 7. 35. 4 Cupid, god of love. 5 a son. (—बुः *f.*) 1 a daughter. 2 talent, understanding.—मात्रा a portion of the Supreme spirit.—मानिन् *a.* 1 self-respecting, respectable. 2 proud.—याजिन् *a.* sacrificing for oneself or himself. (—*m.*) a learned man who studies his own nature and that of the soul (of others) to secure eternal felicity, one who looks upon all beings as self; सर्वभूतेषु चात्मानं सर्वभूतानि चात्मानि । सम पश्यन्मात्रमाजी स्वाराज्यमभयिगच्छति Ms. 12. 91. योनिः=बु (—*m.*) *q. v.*; Ku. 8. 70. रक्षा self-protection.—लभः birth, production, origin; वैरात्मलभ-
स्त्वया लब्धः Mu. 3. 1, . 23; Ki. 3. 32, 17. 19.—बन्धक *a.* self-deceiver.—ब-
चना self-delusion; self-deception.—बधः, -बध्या, -हत्या suicide.—बधः *a.* depending on one's own will. (—*ज्ञः*) 1 self-control, self-government. 2 one's control, subjection; ज्ञं नी, बन्धीकृत to reduce to subjection, win over.—बध्य *a.* having control over self, self-possessed, self-restrained.—विद् *m.* a wise man, sage; as in तपति शोकमात्मवेत्.—विद्या knowledge of the soul, spiritual knowledge.—वीरः 1 a son 2 a wife's brother 3 a jester (in dramas)—वृत्ति *a.* dwell-
ing in At. or son (—*वि* *f.*) 1

state of the heart. 2 action as regards oneself, one's own state or circumstances; विस्वायन् विस्मितमात्मवृत्तौ R. 2. 33.—शक्तिः *f.* one's own power or ability, inherent power or effort; देवं निहन् कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 to the best of one's power.—श्लाघा, -स्तुतिः *f.* self-praise, boasting, bragging.—संयमः self-restraint.—संभवः, -सहजः 1 a son; वकार नाम्ना खुमात्मसंभव R. 3. 21, 11. 57, 17. 8. 2 Cupid, the god of love. 3 epithet of Brāhmā, Vishnu, or Siva. (—वा) 1 a daughter. 2 understanding.—संपन्न *a.* 1 self-possessed. 2 talented, intelligent.—हन्=वातिन् *q. v.*—हन्नं, -हत्या sui-
cide.—हित *a.* beneficial to oneself. (—तं) one's own good or welfare.

आत्मना *ind.* (instr. of आत्मन्) Used reflexively; अयं चात्मना त्वयात्मना R. 8. 51. thou thyself. It is oft. com-
pounded with ordinal numerals; *e. g.* द्वितीयः second including himself, *i. e.* himself and one more.

आत्मनीन *a.* 1 Belonging to one-
self, one's own; कस्यैव आत्मनीनः M. 4. 2 Beneficial to oneself; आत्मनीनमुपाह्वति Ki. 13. 69.—नः 1 A son. 2 A wife's brother. 3 A jester (in dramas).

आत्मनेपद् 1 A voice for oneself, one of the two voices in which roots are conjugated in Sanskrit. 2 The terminations of this voice.

आत्मभरि *a.* Selfish, greedy (one who feeds his own self); आत्मभरिस्त्वि निश्चितैर्नाथो Bk. 2. 33; H. 8. 128.

आत्मवत् *a.* 1 Self-possessed. 2 Composed, prudent, wise; किमिवावसाद-
करमात्मवता Ki. 6. 19.

आत्मवसा Self-possession, self-con-
trol, wisdom; प्रकृतिष्वात्मजमात्मवसया R. 8. 10, 84.

आत्मसात् *ind.* In one's own posses-
sion, one's own; mostly in combina-
tion with कृ or भू; वृत्तिरेपि कर्तुमात्मसात् R. 8. 2.

आत्यंतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Continual, uninterrupted, endless, permanent, everlasting; स आत्यंतिको भविष्यति Mu. 4; विष्णुग्रहहतकस्यात्यंतिकश्रेयसे 2. 15; Bg. 6. 21. 2 Excessive, abundant, superlative. 3 Supreme, absolute; आत्यंतिकी स्वल्पनिष्ठः Mit.

आत्ययिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Destructive, disastrous. 2 Painful, unpropitious, ill-omened. 3 Pressing, urgent, emergent.

आत्रेय *a.* (यी *f.*) Belonging to, descended or sprung from, Atri.—यः A descendant of Atri.—यी 1 A female descendant of Atri. 2 The wife of Atri. 3 A woman in her courses (स्त्रवला).

आत्रेयिका A woman in her courses
आपर्वण *a.* (णी *f.*) Originating
from, relating to be owing to the

Atharvaveda or the Atharvans.—य 1 A Brāhmaṇa knowing or studying the Atharvaveda. 2 A priest whose ritual is comprised in the Atharva-
veda. 3 The Atharvaveda itself. 4 A house-priest.

आथर्वणिकः A Brāhmaṇa who has studied the Atharvaveda.

आदंशः 1 A bite, a wound caused by biting. 2 A tooth.

आदरः 1 Respect, reverence, hon-
our; निर्माणेन हि तदादरलाभनीयं Māl 9. 49; न जातहादेन न विद्विषादरः Ki. 1. 33; Ku. 6. 20. 2 Attention, care, close appli-
cation; Ku. 6. 91. 3 Eagerness, desire, regard; श्रुयान्दारायमादरः Ku. 6. 13; यत्किंचनकारितायामादरः K. 120. 4 Effort, endeavour; गृह्यवेत्तृताकाश्रीरपरादर-
निर्मिता Ku. 6. 41. 5 Commencement, beginning. 6 Love, attachment.

आदर्य Notice, respect.

आदर्शः 1 A mirror, a looking-grass; आत्मनामालोक्य च शोभमानमादर्शविदे स्तिमिताय-
ताशी Ku. 7. 22. 2 The original manu-
script from which a copy is taken, (fig.) a pattern, model, type; आदर्शः शिक्षितानां Mk. 1. 48; आदर्शः सर्वशास्त्राणां K. 5; so ग्रन्थानां &c. 3 A copy of a work. 4 A commentary, gloss.

आदर्शकः A mirror.

आदर्शानं 1 Showing, displaying. 2 A mirror.

आदहनं 1 Burning. 2 Injuring, killing. 3 Reviling; despising. 4 A cemetery.

आदानं 1 Taking, accepting, seiz-
ing; कुशाकुरादानपक्षितांशुः Ku. 5. 11, आदानं हि विस्मयं सतां वारिधुचामिव R. 4. 86. 2 Earning, getting. 3 A symptom (of a disease).

आदापिन् *a.* Taking, receiving &c.

आदि *a.* 1 First, primary, primitive, निदानं त्वादिकारणं; Ak. 2 Chief, first, principal, pre-eminent; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; see below. 3 First in time.—दिः 1 Beginning, commencement (opp. अंत) ; अप र्व ससर्जदौ तासु बीजमवाक्यजत् Ms. 1. 8; Bg. 3. 41; जगदादिनादिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9; oft. at the end of comp. and translated by 'beginning with,' 'et cetera' 'and others,' 'and so on' (of the same nature or kind), 'such like'; इन्द्रादयो देवाः the gods Indra and others (इन्द्र आदिदेवा इति); स्वादयो धावन्तः, इन्द्र and others, or words beginning with इ, are called roots; oft. used by Pāṇini to denote classes or groups of grammatical words; अदादि, दिवादि, स्वादि &c. 2 First part or portion. 3 Prime cause.—Comp.—अंत *a.* having beginning and end. (—तं) beginning and end.—वत् finite.—उदात्त *a.* having the acute — on the first syllable—कर—कर्तु—कर्तृ the creator and op thet of Brāhmā Bg. 11 37—कवि

'the first poet', an epithet of Brahmā; and of Vālmīki; the former is so called because he first produced and promulgated the Vedas; and the latter, because he was the first to show to others 'the path of poets'; when he beheld one of a pair of Kraunch birds being killed by a fowler, he cursed the wretch, and his grief unconsciously took the form of a verse (श्लोकरश्मपद्यत यस्य शीतः); he was subsequently told by Brahmā to compose the life of Rāma, and he thus gave to the world the first poem in Sanskrit, the Rāmāyana. -कांडं the first book of the Rāmāyana. -कारणं the first or primary cause (of the universe), which, according to the Vedāntins, is Brahmā; while, according to the Naiyāyikas and particularly the Vaiśeṣikas, atoms are the first or material cause of the universe, and not God. -काव्यं the first poem, i. e. the Rāmāyana; see आदिकवि. -देवः 1 the first or Supreme God; दुर्गं शश्वत् दिव्यं आदि-देवमजं विश्वं Bg. 10, 12, 18, 38. 2 Nārāyana or Viṣṇu. 3 Siva. 4 the sun. -दैत्यः an epithet of Hiranyakasipu. -पर्वन् n. N. of the first book of the Mahābhārata. -पु(पू)रुषः 1 the first or primeval being, the lord of the creation. 2 Viṣṇu, Kṛishṇa, or Nārāyana; ते च प्राचुरदन्वंतं बुद्धे चानिदुरुषः R. 10 6; तमस्यैवमदिक्रियादिरुरुषः Śi. 1. 14. -बलं generative power; first vigour. -भव, -भूत a. produced at first. -बन्तः 1 'the first-born', primeval being, an epithet of Brahmā. 2 also N. of Viṣṇu; एतत्तत्प्रादिभवेन वृत्त R. 13 8. 3 an elder brother. -मूलं first foundation, primeval cause. -वराहः 'the first boar', an epithet of Viṣṇu, alluding to his third or boar incarnation. -शक्तिः f. 1 the power of magic or illusion. 2 an epithet of Durgā. -सर्गः the first creation.

आदितः, आदौ ind. From the first or beginning, at first; तदिदनादितो हतं U. 5. 20.

आदितेयः 1 A son of Aditi. 2 A god, divinity in general.

आदित्यः 1 A son of Aditi; a god, divinity in general. 2 N. of 12 divinities (suns) taken collectively; आदित्यानामहं विश्वः Bg. 10, 21; Ku. 2. 24. (These 12 suns are supposed to shine only at the destruction of the universe; cf. Ve. 3. 6; दग्धं विश्वं दहन-किण्वैर्नोदिता द्वादशार्काः). 3 The sun. 4 A name of Viṣṇu in his fifth or dwarf-incarnation. COMP -संबलं the disc or orb of the sun -सुग्रीवं the son of the sun N. of Sugrīva Yama Bāhū and Karpā

आदि (दी) नवः, -न् 1 Misfortune, distress. 2 Fault; see अनादीनव.

आदिम a. First, primitive, original.

आदीनव See आदितव.

आदीपनं 1 Setting on fire. 2 Exciting; embellishing. 3 Whitening the walls, floor &c. on festive occasions.

आहूत p. p. 1 Honoured, respected. 2 (Used actively) (a) Zealous, diligent; attentive, careful. (b) Respectful.

आद्वेन 1 Gambling. 2 A die used in gambling. 3 A board for gambling; place for playing.

आदेशः 1 An order, command; भ्रातृदेशमादाव Rām. ; आदेशं देशकालज्ञः प्रतिजगह R. 1. 92; राजद्विदेशकृतः Y. 2. 304 doing acts forbidden by the king. 2 Advice, instruction, precept, rule. 3 Account, information, indication. 4 A prediction; विप्रश्निकादेशवचनानि K. 64. 5 (In gram.) A substitute; पातोः स्थान इषादेशं सुप्रवि संन्यवे-शयत् R. 12. 58.

आदेशिन् a 1 Ordering, commanding. 2 Exciting, instigating; R. 4. 68. -m. 1 A commander. 2 An astrologer.

आद्य a 1 First, primitive. 2 Being at the head, pre-eminent, foremost; आसीन्महीक्षितामाद्यः प्रणवश्छंदसांमिव R. 1. 11. 3 (At the end of comp.) Beginning with, and so on; see आदि. -द्या 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 The first day (तिथि) of a month. -द्यौ 1 The beginning. 2 Grain, food. -COMP -कविः 'the first poet,' an epithet of Brahmā or Vālmīki; see आदिकवि. -बीजं the primary or material cause of the universe, which, according to the Sāṅkhyas, is प्रधान or the inanimate principle.

आद्यन् a. Shamelessly voracious, gluttonous, hungry; Ki. 11. 5.

आद्योतः Light, brilliance.

आद्यमनं 1 A deposit, pledge; एको ह्यनीश सर्वत्र दानायमनविक्रये Kāty. ; योगधनमविक्रीतं योगदानप्रतिग्रहं Ms. 8 165. 2 Fraudulent puffing of goods at a sale.

आद्यमर्ण्य The state of being indebted.

आद्यमर्षि a. Unjust, unrighteous.

आद्यर्षः 1 Contempt. 2 Injuring forcibly.

आद्यर्षणं 1 Conviction of crime or error; sentence. 2 Refutation. 3 Injuring, annoying.

आद्यर्षित p. p. 1 Injured. 2 Refuted in argument. 3 sentenced; convicted

1 a ng putt ng upon
2 Tak ng assum ng eoe v ng re
covering 3 Keep ng the sacred fi e

(अग्न्याधान); पुनर्दातृक्रियां कुर्यात् पुनराधानमव च Ms. 5. 168. 4 Doing, executing, performing. 5 Infusing, putting in, imparting; गुणो विशेषाधानहेतुः सिद्धौ वस्तु वर्मः S. D. 2; प्रजानां दिनयाधानाद्रक्षणाद्रणदादि R. 1. 24. 6 Engendering, producing; कौतुकाधानहेतोः Me. 3; गर्भाधानक्षणपरिचयात् 9. 7 A pledge, deposit; Y. 2. 238, 247.

आधानिकः A ceremony performed after cohabitation to cause or favour conception.

आधारः 1 Support, prop, stay 2 (Hence) Power of sustaining, aid, patronage, assistance; स्वमेव चातकावार Bh. 2. 50. 3 A receptacle, reservoir; तिष्ठत्याप इवाधारे Pt. 1. 67; चराचराणां धृतानां कुक्षिराधारतः गतः Ku. 6. 67; Ku. 3. 48, S. 1. 14. 4 A basin round the foot of a tree; आधारबंधमसुरैः प्रचलैः R. 5. 6 5 A dike, dam, embankment. 6 A canal. 7 The sense of the locative case, location; आधारोऽविकरणं.

आधिः 1 Mental pain or anguish, agony, anxiety, (opp. व्याधि which is bodily pain); न तेषामापद्यः संनि नापद्यो व्याधयस्तथा Mb.; मनोगतमाधिहेतुः S. 3. 11, R. 8. 27, 9. 54; Bh. 3. 105; Rv. 4 11. 2 A bane, curse, misery; यात्येव युधिष्ठीर्यं युपतयो वामाः कुलस्यापद्यः S. 4. 17, Mv. 6. 28. 3 A pledge, deposit, pawn, mortgage; Y. 2. 23; Ms. 8. 143. 4 A place, residence. 5 Location, site. 6 A man solicitous for the maintenance of his family. COMP -ज्ञ a. suffering pain. -भोगः the use or enjoyment of a deposit (as of a horse, cow &c. when pledged) -स्तेनः one who uses a deposit without the owner's consent.

आधिकारणिकः A judge; Mk. 9.

आधिकारिक a. (की f.) 1 Supreme, superior. 2 Official.

आधिक्यं 1 Excess, abundance, preponderance. 2 Superiority, supremacy.

आधिदैविक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to अग्निदेव or tutelary deity (as a Mantra); Ms. 6. 83. 2 Caused by fate (as pain &c.); according to Susruta pain is of three kinds; आध्यात्मिक, आधिभौतिक or आधिदैविक.

आधिपत्यं 1 Supremacy, power, sovereignty; राज्यं सृष्ट्यानापि चाधिपत्यं (अजय्य) Bg. 2. 8. 2 The duties of a king; पांडोः पुत्रं प्रकुरुक्षत्रियस्य Mb.

आधिभौतिक a. (की f.) 1 Caused by animals (as pain). 2 Relating to beings. 3 Elementary, material.

आधिराज्यं Royalty, sovereignty, supreme sway; वमौ ध्रुवः कुमारत्वादाधिराज्यमवाप्य सः R. 17. 30.

आधिवदनिक् Property, gifts &c. made to a first wife upon marry ng a second यच निती पूर्वविधौ शरि तीर्थिकं क दत्त 1 shpu of Y 2 143 148 a so

आधुनिक *a.* (की *f.*) New, modern, of recent origin.

आधोरणः The rider or driver of an elephant; आधोरणानां गजसन्निभते R. 7, 46, 5 48, 18, 39.

आधमानं 1 Blowing, inflation; (fig.) growth. 2 Boasting. 3 A bellows. 4 Swelling of the belly, body &c., dropsy.

आध्यात्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to the Supreme Spirit. 2 Spiritual, holy. 3 Relating to self. 4 Caused by the mind (pain, sorrow &c.); see आधिदैविक.

आध्यानं 1 Anxiety. 2 Pensive or sorrowful recollection. 3 Meditating.

आध्यापकः A teacher, a spiritual preceptor.

आध्यात्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) Caused by *adhyāsa*, i. e. by attributing the nature and properties of one thing to another (in Vedānta phil.).

आध्वनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Being on a journey, wayfaring; कांतरिज्यपि विश्रानो जनस्याध्वनिकस्य वै Mb.

आध्वर्यव *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the *adhvaryu* (q. v.), or to the Yajur-veda. — 1 Service at a sacrifice. 2 Particularly, the office of an Adhvaryu priest.

आनः 1 Inhalation. 2 Breathing, blowing.

आनकः 1 A large military drum (beaten at one end); पणवानकगोमुखाः सहस्रैवाभ्यर्हन्ते Bg. 1. 13. 2 The thunder-cloud. — COMP. — दुन्दुभिः epithet of Vasudeva, father of Krishna. (—भिः, —भी *f.*) a large drum or *dhul*, kettle-drum (beaten at one end).

आनतिः *f.* 1 Bending, bowing, stooping (fig. also); गुणबन्धितमिवानति श्रेये Ki. 13. 15; चरणानतिभ्यतिकरे Amaru. 44, 22. 2 A bow or salutation. 3 Homage, reverence.

आनद्ध *a.* 1 Bound, tied. 2 Costive (as stomach). — द्रुः 1 A drum in general. 2 Dressing, putting on clothes &c.

आननं 1 The mouth, face; R. 3. 3; नृपस्य कांतं पिबतः हुताननं 17. 2 A large division of a work, chapter, book &c. (e. g. the two *ānana*s of Rāsa-gāṅgādhara).

आनन्तर्यं 1 Immediate succession. 2 Immediate proximity.

आनन्तर्यं 1 Infinity, endlessness (in time, space or number); आनन्तर्याद व्याभिचाराच्च K. P. 2. 2 Boundlessness. 3 Immortality, eternity. 4 An upper world, heaven, future happiness; यस्तु निर्यं कृतमतिर्धर्ममिवामिपद्यते । अशोकमानः कस्यापि सीधुवानत्यमद्वजे Mb

आनन्द 1 Happiness joy delight, pl e अ नन्द नमो विद्वांसि विभेति कदाचन 2 God, Supreme spirit (नम) (said to

be n. also in this sense). 3 N. of Siva. — COMP. — काननं, चनं N. of Kāsi. — पदः a bridal garment. — पूर्ण *a.* full of bliss. (—र्णः) the Supreme spirit. — मन्त्रः semen.

आनन्द्यु *a.* Happy, joyful. — युः Happiness, joy, pleasure.

आनन्दन *a.* Pleasing, delighting. — नं 1 Delighting, making happy. 2 Paying respects to. 3 Courteous treatment of a friend or a guest at meeting and parting, courtesy, civility.

आनन्दमय *a.* Blissful, made up or consisting of happiness. — यः The Supreme spirit. °कोपः the innermost wrapper or vesture of the body.

आनन्दिः 1 Joy, happiness. 2 Curiosity.

आनन्दिन *a.* 1 Happy, delighted. 2 Pleasing.

आनर्तः 1 A stage, theatre, a dancing-hall. 2 War, battle. 3 N. of a country (also called Saurāshṭra).

आनर्थक्यं 1 Uselessness, unprofitableness; श्रुत्यानर्थक्यमितिचित् Kāty.; अन्नायस्य किमर्थत्वादानर्थक्यमतर्थानां Jaimini S. 2 Unfitness.

आनायः A net.

आनायिन *m.* A fisherman, fisher; आनायिभिस्तानपकृष्टनका R. 16. 55, 75.

आनाय्य *a.* To be brought near. — द्यः Consecrated fire taken from गार्हपत्य (also called दक्षिणाग्नि).

आनाहः 1 Binding. 2 Constipation. 3 Length (especially of cloth).

आनिल *a.* (की *f.*) Proceeding from or produced by wind. — लः, — आनिलिः N. of Hanumat or Bhīma.

आनील *a.* Darkish, slightly blue. — लः A black horse.

आनुकूलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Favourable, conformable.

आनुकूल्यं 1 Favourableness, suitableness; यनानुकूल्यं देवलोचिर्नर्गस्तत्र वर्धते Y. 1. 74. 2 Kindness; favour.

आनुगत्यं Acquittance, familiarity. आनुगुण्यं Favourableness, suitability, congruity.

आनुयायिक *a.* (की *f.*) Rural, rustic. आनुनासिक्यं Nasality.

आनुपदिक *a.* (की *f.*) Following, pursuing, tracking; studying.

आनुपूर्वी, न्वै-वी 1 Order, succession, series; Ms. 2. 41. 2 (In law). The regular order of the castes; यदानुपूर्व्या विप्रस्य क्षत्रस्य चतुरोऽवतान् Ms. 3. 23.

आनुपूर्वै-न्वै-ण *ind.* One after another, in due order.

आनुमानिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a conclusion. 2 Derived from an inferential — कः The Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas वेज Br Sāt

A follower attendant

आशुरक्तिः *f.* Passion, affection.

आशुलौमिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Regular, orderly. 2 Favourable.

आशुलौम्यं 1 Natural or direct order, proper arrangement; आशुलौम्येन सह्युताया ज्ञेयास्त एव ते Ms. 10. 5, 13. 2 Regular series or succession. 3 Favourableness.

आशुनेद्यः A neighbour who lives next to the next-door neighbour, प्रातिविद्याशुनेद्यौ च कल्याणे विश्रान्तिद्विजे Ms. 8 392; (on which Kull. says: — निरंतरगृहवासी प्रातिविद्यः, तदन्तरगृहवासाशुनेद्यः). The word is also found to be written as अशुनेद्यः.

आशुर्बन्धिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Connected with, concomitant. 2 Implied. 3 Inevitable, necessary. 4 Of secondary importance, secondary; अशुर्बन्धित्वात् वशश्चिरीयतः ननु लक्ष्मीः कलनाशुर्बन्धितः Ki. 2. 19; अन्यतरस्यानुर्बन्धिकत्वेऽन्वाच्यः Sk see अन्वाच्य. 5 Attached to, fond of. 6 Relative, proportionate. 7 (In gram.) Elliptical.

आशुप *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Watery, marshy, wet. 2 Produced in a marshy place — पः Any animal frequenting marshy or watery places (as a buffalo).

आशुपयः Acquittance of debt or obligation; see अशुपयः.

आशुशंस-स्व *a.* Mild, kind; merciful. — सं, स्व 1 Mildness. 2 Kindness; Ms. 1. 101, 8. 411. 3 Compassion, pity, mercy.

आशुशुणं, ण्यं Clumsiness, stupidity.

आंत *a.* (की *f.*) Final, terminal. — सं *ind.* Completely, to the end.

आंतर *a.* 1 Internal, secret, hidden, U. 6. 12; Māl. 1. 24. 2 Inmost inward. — रं Inmost nature.

आंतरि (री) श *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Atmospheric, heavenly, celestial. 2 Produced in the atmosphere. — श The firmament, the intermediate region between the earth and sky.

आंतरंगिक *a.* (की *f.*) Included (as in a class, troop &c.).

आंतरंगिक *a.* (की *f.*) Being or produced inside a house.

आंतिका An elder sister.

आंदोल 10 P. [—दोलयति, दोलित] 1 To swing, rock or move to and fro. 2 To shake, tremble.

आंदोलः 1 Swinging, a swing. 2 Trembling.

आंदोलनं 1 Swinging. 2 Moving to and fro, shaking; rocking; किंत्वात्मानं विद्वद्दत्तं द्रव्यं चामतोदोलनात् Udb. 3 Trembling.

आण्डसः The scum of boiled rice.

आण्डसिकः A cook.

आण्ड्यः Blindness.

आश्र *a.* Belonging to Andhra (as 1) — श्र (p) The Telugu country modern Telangana see अश्र

आन्वायिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Of a good family, well-born, of noble birth. 2 Orderly.

आन्वाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Daily, occurring or to be performed every day; पान्ति चान्वाहिकी Ms. 3. 67.

आन्वीक्षिकी 1 Logic, logical philosophy. 2 Metaphysics (आत्मविद्या *q. v.*) आन्वीक्षिक्यात्मविद्या स्वादीक्षणास्तुखदुःखयोः । समानस्त्वा तत्त्वं ह्येयोऽयं खुदुस्त्विति ॥ Kām. 2. 11; आन्वीक्षिकीअवकाश Māl. 1; Ms. 7. 43.

आप् 5. P. (आमेति, आप्) 1 To obtain, attain, get; पुत्रमेवंपुत्रंते चक्रवर्ति-नमामुद्दि S. 1. 12; अनुयोगिन तिलानि तिलेभ्यो नाप्तुमर्हति H. Pr. 30; शतं क्रतुनामपि विद्वान्माप सः R. 3. 38; so रुद्धं, कीर्ति, दुःख &c. 2 To reach, go to; overtake, meet; Bk. 6. 59. 3 To pervade, occupy. 4 To under-go; suffer, meet with; दिष्टान्माप्स्यति भवाद् R. 9. 69. -WITH-अनुप् 1 to get, obtain. 2 to reach, go to, overtake; गगनदीमनुप्राप्ताः Mb. 3 to arrive, come to. -अप् 1 to get, obtain, secure; पुत्रं स्वमपि सत्राजं सेव द्रुमवाचुहि S. 4. 6; R. 3. 38; अघातारुद्राणां Māl. 2. 12. 2 to reach, overtake. -परि (used generally in *p. p.*) 1 to be competent; परितं विवनेतेषां वरुं भोष्मामिरुद्धि Bg. 1. 10; Ms. 11. 7. 2 to be able. 3 to be full; as in पर्याप्तः, or पर्याप्तवक्षिणः. 4 to save, defend, preserve; इमां परीच्छुर्जतिः M. 5. 11. 5 to make an end of, finish. -नप् 1 to get, obtain. 2 to go to, reach; यथा महाहृद् प्राप्य क्षिप्रं लोष्टं विन-इयति Ms. 11. 264; R. 1. 48, Bk. 15. 106; so आश्रमं, नदीं, वनं &c. 3 to meet, overtake; Bk. 5. 96; see प्राप्त. -वि to fill completely, pervade; श्रुतिविषयगुणा वा स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं S. 1. 1; so V. 1. 1; Bg. 10. 16; R. 18. 40; Bk. 7. 56. -सं 1 to get, obtain. 2 to finish, complete (in *caus.* also); शब्दवैषां समाप्येत् यज्ञाः पर्याप्तदक्षिणः R. 17. 17, 24; समाप्य संधं च विधिं 2. 23.

आपकर *a.* (री *f.*) Offensive, unfriendly, mischievous.

आपक *a.* Crude, half-baked. -कः A cake, bread.

आपगा A river, stream; केनायमानं पति-मापमानो Si. 3. 72.

आपगेवः A son of the river, an epithet of Bhīshma or Kṛishṇa.

आपणः A market, a shop.

आपणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to traffic, market &c.; mercantile. 2 Got from the market. -कः A shop-keeper, merchant, dealer.

आपत्तनं 1 Approaching, coming, assailing &c. 2 happening, occurrence. 3 Obtaining. 4 Knowledge; कश्चित् शक्यमपि कार्यं दायकं उपि कस्यार्थसापत्तनं S. D 10 5 Natural sequence necessarily following

आपतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Accidental, unforeseen, sent from heaven. -कः A hawk, falcon.

आपत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning or changing into. 2 Obtaining, procuring, getting. 3 Misfortune, calamity. 4 (In phil.) An undesirable conclusion or occurrence (अनिष्टसंग).

आपद् *f.* A calamity, misfortune, danger; देशानां मातृगीर्णां च प्रतिहर्ता स्वमापदां R. 1. 60; अविवेकः परमापदां पद्म Ki. 2. 30, 14; प्रायो गच्छति च भग्य-रहितस्तत्रैव गतापदः Bh. 2. 90. -COMP. -कालः days of adversity, time of distress, -गत, -यस्त-प्राप्त *a.* 1 fallen into misfortune. 2 unfortunate, distressed. -धर्मः a practice, profession, or course of procedure, not usually proper for a caste, but allowable in times of extreme distress or calamity.

आपद्मा *f.* Misfortune, calamity. आपनिकः 1 An emerald, sapphire, 2 A Kirata or barbarian.

आपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained, जीविकापन्नः. 2 Gone or reduced to, fallen into; कदा दशामपन्नोपि Bh. 2. 29; so दुःखं. Afflicted, distressed, being in difficulty; आपन्नामयचक्षुः शीक्षिताः खलु गौत्राः S. 2. 16; Me. 53. -COMP. -सत्त्वा pregnant, quick or big with child; a pregnant woman; समामपन्नसत्त्वास्तौ रेवुर-पंडुरदिव्यः R. 10. 59.

आपन्त्यक *a.* Received by barter or exchange. -कं Property or anything obtained by barter or for a consideration.

आपराह्निक *a.* (की *f.*) Being in the afternoon.

आपस् *n.* 1 Water; आपोभिर्माज्जनं कृत्वा. 2 Sin.

आपातः 1 Rushing or falling upon, attack, descending, alighting; तदापात-मशामपि Ku. 2. 45; गृहदापातविश्लिष्टयेवनादा-ल्लवधनः R. 12. 76. 2 Causing to descend or fall; falling down. 3 (a) The present or current moment, the instant; आपातस्या विषयाः पर्यंतपरित्यागिनः Ki. 11. 12; आपातसुरते भोगे निमग्नाः किं न कुर्वते S. D.; Bv. 1. 115; Māl. 5. (b) (Hence) First sight or appearance; see आपाततः. 4 Happening; appearance.

आपाततः *ind.* At the first sight or attack, instantly.

आपादः 1 Attainment, obtaining. 2 Reward, remuneration.

आपादनं 1 Causing to arrive at, bringing about; tending to; द्रव्यस्य संख्यांतरापदाने Sk.

आपानं, -नकं 1 A drinking party, banquet; Mk. 8; आपाने पानकलिता वैदेना-मिषणादिवा Mb. 2 A tavern, quor shop तालीना दक्षिण रवितापानमय R. 4 42 Ku. 6 42

आपातिः A louse.

आपीडः 1 Giving pain, hurting. 2 Squeezing, compressing. 3 A cha-plet, garland in general; चूडापीडकपाल संकुलगलनंदाकिनीवायः Māl. 1. 2. 4 (Hence fig.) A crest-jewel; तस्मिन् चूडापीडनिधि विपदि R. 15. 29; Māl. 1. 6, 7.

आपीन *p. p.* Stout, fat, strong. -न A well; आपीनोऽस्तु Sk. -नं An udder, teat; आपीनमारेद्धनप्रवलात् R. 2. 18.

आपूषिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 A good maker of अपूप (cakes). 2 Accus- tomed to eat cakes. -कः A baker, confectioner. -कः A multitude of cakes.

आपूष्यः Flour.

आपूरः 1 Flow, current, quantity स्वेदापूरुषुवतिसृतिं व्याप गंडस्थलानि Si. 7 74. 2 Filling, making full.

आपूरणं Filling, making full; गतं हृतं Pt. 1.

आपुषं A kind of metal (per-haps tin.)

आपूच्छा 1 Conversation. 2 Bidding farewell. 3 Curiosity.

आपोषानः *N.* of a kind of prayer or formula repeated before and after eating (the formulas being respec- tively अमुतेपुस्तर्गनसि स्वाहा and अमुता- पियानमसि स्वाहा); Y. 1. 31, 106. -न The act of making an उपस्तरण (seat) and अपिधान (covering) for the food eaten.

आप्त *p. p.* 1 Got, obtained, gained, "कामः", "ज्ञापः" &c. 2 Reached, over- taken. 3 Trustworthy, reliable, cre- dible (as news &c.). 4 Trusty, confidential, faithful (person); R. 3. 12; 5. 39. 5 Intimate, acquainted 6 Reasonable, sensible -सः 1 A trustworthy, reliable, or fit person, credible person or source; आप्तः यथार्थ- वक्ता T. S. 2 A relative, friend; शि- वास्त्वसुरातानां वक्ताश्च वनदासुजः R. 12. 52, कथमातवर्गवर्गं मयवाः M. 5. -सं 1 A quo- tient. 2 (In Math.) Equation of a degree. -COMP. -काम *a.* 1 one who has obtained his desire. 2 one who has renounced all worldly desires and attachments. (-नः) supreme soul. -गर्भा a pregnant woman. -वचन the words of a credible or trust- worthy person; R. 11. 42, 15. 48 -वाच्य *a.* worthy of belief, one whose words are credible and authoritative, परातिसंज्ञानमधीते वैविधिते ते संतु किलाववाच S. 5 25. (-*f.*) 1 the advice of a friend or credible person. 2 the Vedas or Śruti; a word of authority (said to apply to Smṛitis, Itihāsas and Purāṇas also, which are con- sidered as authoritative evidence) आप साध्यं त्वां प्रति का कथा R. 10 28 श्रुति *f.* 1 the Vedas 2 Smṛitis &c

आसिः *f.* 1 Getting, obtaining, gain, acquisition. 2 Reaching, meeting with. 3 Fitness, aptitude, propriety. 4 Completion, fulfilment.

आप्य *a.* 1 Watery. 2 Obtainable. आप्याय *p. p.* 1 Fat, stout, robust, strong. 2 Pleased, satisfied. —*न्* 1 Love. 2 Growth, increase.

आप्यायन् —*ना* 1 The act of making full or fat. 2 Satisfaction, satiety; द्रवस्याप्यायनं भवति Pt. 1. 3 Advancing, promoting. 4 Corpulency. 5 A strengthening medicine.

आप्यच्छन् 1 Bidding adieu, taking leave at the time of departure. 2 Welcoming, hailing.

आप्यदीन *a.* Reaching to the feet (as dress).

आप्लवः, —*प्लवन्* 1 Bathing, immersing. 2 Sprinkling with water (on all sides). —*COMP.* —*व्रतिन्* or *आप्लवव्रतिन्* *m.* a householder who has passed through the first order (ब्रह्मचर्य) and is admitted into the second (गृहस्थ्य), an initiated house-holder; cf. स्नातक.

आप्लावः 1 Bathing. 2 Sprinkling 3 A flood, an inundation.

आफूकं Optum.

आबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied. 2 Fixed; R. 1. 40. 3 Formed, made; आबद्धमंडला तापसपरिवृत् K. 49 sitting in a circle. 4 Obtained. 5 Hindered. —*द्धं* (*द्धः* also). 1 Binding, joining. 2 A yoke. 3 Ornament. 4 Affection.

आबंधः, —*धनं* 1 A tie or bond (fig. also); त्रेमार्बधविशेषित Ratn. 3. 18; Amaru, 38. 2 The tie of a yoke. 3 Ornament, decoration. 4 Affection.

आबहः 1 Tearing or pulling out. 2 Killing.

आबाधः 1 Affliction, injury, trouble, molestation, damage; न बाधाय नाचरेत् Ms. 4. 54, 51. —*घा* 1 Pain, distress. 2 Mental agony or anguish.

आबुत्त=आबुत्त *q. v.*

आबोधन् 1 Knowledge, understanding. 2 Instructing, informing.

आबद्ध *a.* (*ब्दी f.*) Belonging to, or produced from, a cloud.

आब्दिक *a.* (*की f.*) Annual, yearly, आब्दिकः करः Ms. 7. 129, 3. 1.

आभरणं 1 An ornament, decoration (fig. also); किमिदं वासाभरणानि शीवते धृतं स्वया बाह्वृक्षोभि वल्कलं Ku. 5. 44; प्रशमनं पराक्रमः Ki. 2. 32. 2 The act of nourishing.

आभा 1 Light, splendour, lustre; दीपाभां शलमा दधा Pt. 4. 2 Colour, appearance, beauty; प्रशंसतिव ह्युद्धाम Ms. 12. 27. 3 Likeness, resemblance; oft. at the end of comp. in these two senses; यमदूताभं Pt. 1. 58; मरुतस्वामं R 2 10 4 A reflected image. s a ow reflect on

आभाषकः A popular saying, proverb.

आभावः 1 Addressing. 2 An introduction, preface.

आभाषणं 1 Addressing, speaking to (*संवाच*). 2 Conversation; संबन्धमाभाषणवर्तनाहुः R. 2. 58.

आभासः 1 Splendour, light, lustre. 2 A reflection; तत्राज्ञानं विद्या नद्वयेदमाभासतु घटः स्फुरेत् Vedānta. 3 (*a*) Resemblance, likeness; oft. at the end of comp.; नमश्च रुचिरमासं Rām. &c. (*b*) Semblance, phantom; तत्साहचर्यासं Māl. 2 looks like wantonness. 4 Any unreal or fallacious appearance (as in ह्येवमासं). 5 A fallacy, semblance of a reason; see ह्येवमास. 6 An intention, purpose.

आभासु (*स्व*) *r. a.* Splendid, bright. —*r* A collective name of 64 demigods.

आभिचारिक *a.* (*की f.*) 1 Magical. 2 Imprecatory, maledictory. —*कं* A spell or incantation, magic.

आभिजन *a.* (*नी f.*) Relating to birth (*अभिजन*), patronymic (as a name); तां पार्थवीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना Ku. 1. 26. —*नं* Nobility or loftiness of birth.

आभिजात्यं 1 Nobility of birth; Ratn. 3. 18. 2 Rank. 3 Learning. 4 Beauty.

आमिधा 1 A sound, word. 2 A name; mentioning; see अभिधा.

आमिधानिक *a.* (*की f.*) Contained in a dictionary. —*कः* A lexicographer.

आभिमुख्यं 1 Direction towards; भूयं याति गृहो मेतु or encounter. 2 Being in front of; or face to face; निताभिमुख्यं पुनः Ratn. 1. 2. 3 Favourableness.

आभिरूपक, आभिरूप्यं Beauty.

आभिवेचनिक *a.* (*की f.*) Relating to the inauguration of a king आभिवेचनिकं वत् रामार्थमुपकल्पितं Rām.; Mv. 4.

आभिहारिक *a.* (*की f.*) To be offered as a present. —*कं* A present.

आभीक्ष्यं Continued repetition; बहुलमाभीक्ष्ये P. III. 2. 81.

आभीरः 1 A cowherd; आभीरवामनयना-हृतमानसाय दत्तं मनो ययुते तदिदं गृहाण Udb. 2 (*pl.*) N. of a country or its inhabitants. —*त्नी* 1 A cowherd's wife. 2 A woman of the Abhira tribe. —*COMP.* —*पक्षिः*, —*ह्री f.*, —*पक्षिका* a station or abode of herds-men, a village inhabited by cowherds.

आभील *a.* Fearful, terrible. —*लं* Injury, physical pain.

आभुज *a.* A little curved or bent.

आभोगः 1 Circuit, circumference, expanse, extension, precincts; environs; अकथितोऽपि ज्ञायत एव यथायमानो-प्यस्तमेवमस्तेति S. 1; गगनाभोगः the expanse of heaven 2 Magnitude of

extent; गंडाभोगान् Me. 92 from the broad cheek. 3 Elfort. 4 The expanded hood of a cobra (used by Varuṇa as his umbrella). 5 Enjoyment, satiety; विश्वामेगु नेत्रादर Santilakshana.

आन्तर *a.* (*री f.*) Interior, inner, inward.

आभ्यवहारिक *a.* (*की f.*) Eatable (as food &c.).

आभ्यासिक *a.* (*की f.*) 1 Resulting from practice. 2 Practising, repeating. 3 Being near, neighbouring, adjoining (*आभ्यासिक*)

आभ्युदयिक *a.* (*की f.*) 1 Tending to good, granting prosperity; अनाभ्युदयिकं यमणकद्वयं Mk. 8. 2 High, exalted, important. —*कं* A Srāddha or offering to ancestors; an occasion of rejoicing.

आम् *ind.* An interjection of (*a*) assent, acceptance, 'oh', 'yes'; आ कुर्मः M. 1; (*b*) recollection; ओ ज्ञातम् S. 3, Oh, I see it now; (*c*) determination, 'surely', 'verily'; ओ चिरम्य खलु प्रतिद्वोसि; (*d*) reply.

आम *a.* 1 Raw, uncooked, undressed (*opp.* पक्व); आमसं Ms. 4. 223. 2 Unripe, immature. 3 Unbaked (as jar). 4 Undigested —*नः* 1 Disease, sickness. 2 Indigestion; constipation. 3 Grain freed from chaff (*आम* also). —*COMP.* —*आशयः* 'receptacle of undigested food,' the upper part of the belly, stomach. —*कुम्*: a jar of unbaked clay; H. 4. 66. —*गंधि n* smelling of raw meat or of a burning corpse —*ज्वरः* a kind of fever; cf. स्वयमानज्वरं ब्राह्मः कौडमसा परिषिचति Si. 2. 54. —*खच्* *a.* of tender skin. —*पात्रं* an unannealed vessel; विनाशं ब्रजति क्षिप्र-मामपात्रविभासि Ms. 3. 179. —*रक्तं* dysentery. —*रसः* imperfect chyme. —*वातः* constipation. —*जूलः* pain of indigestion, colic.

आमंजु *a.* Lovely, charming. आमंजः The castor-oil plant.

आम (*मा*) *n* रयं Pain, sorrow.

आमन्त्रणं *ण* 1 Addressing, calling, calling out to. 2 Bidding adieu, taking leave of. 3 Greeting. 4 Invitation; अभिचामन्त्रणाद्वेति Y 1. 112 5 Permission. 6 Conversation, अन्योन्याभिवर्णं यस्याज्जनाति तज्जनातिकं S. D. 6 7 The vocative case.

आमंज *a.* Having a slightly deep tone, rumbling: आमंज्वाणं फलमचिरं लप्स्यसे गर्जितामं Me. 34. —*जः* A slightly deep tone, rumbling.

आमयः 1 Disease, sickness, distemper; दुर्घामयः Mv. 4. 22; आमयस्तु रति-शमसंमदः R. 19. 48; Si. 2. 10 2 Damage, hurt.

आमयाविन् *a.* Sick, dyspeptic, affected with indigestion

आभिरणत, -तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Lasting till death, lasting for life; आभिरणतः प्रणयः कौपारस्तुण्यमयुः H. 1. 118; अन्वो-न्यस्याभिरणतौ भवेदामरणातिकः Ms. 9. 101.

आभरतः 1 Crushing. 2 Rough handling.

आभरतः 1 Touching, rubbing. 2 Counsel, advice.

आभरतः-र्षणं Anger, wrath, impatience; see अर्षण.

आभरलकः -की The tree, Emblic Myrobalan (Mar. आंचळ). -कं Fruit of the Emblic Myrobalan; वृक्षमलकात्र-बाडिनानां Bv. 2. 8.

आभरतः A minister, counsellor; see अभात.

आभरतस्य Pain, sorrow.

आभिरक्षा Curd of milk and whey, a mixture of boiled and coagulated milk.

आभिर 1 Flesh; उपानयत् पिंडमिवाभिरस्य R. 2. 59. 2 (Hence fig.) A prey, victim, object of enjoyment; (उत्सवं) रान्वेषणदृष्ट्या द्विषामाभिरतां यवी R. 12. 11 fell a prey &c.; Dk. 164. 3 Food, bait. 4 A bribe. 5 Desire, lust. 6 Enjoyment; pleasing or lovely object.

आभिरलनं Shutting or closing of the eyes.

आभिरुक्तिः *f.* Wearing, putting on (clothes, armour &c.).

आभिरुक् 1 Commencement. 2 (In dramas) A prologue, prelude (प्रस्तावना); (every Sanskrit play is introduced by आभिरुक्). It is thus defined in S. D. मदी विदूषको वापि पारिपायक एव वा । सूत्रपुराणे संहिताः संलापं यत्र कुर्वते ॥ विवेकीकृत्यैः स्वकार्योक्तिः प्रस्तुतादिभिर्मिथैः ॥ आभिरुक् तसु विज्ञेयं नाम्ना प्रस्तावनापि सा ॥ 287. -छे *ind.* To the face.

आभिरुमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the next or other world; आभिरुमिकं श्रेयः Susr.; वैवालीच्य गटीपसीचि चिरादाभिरुमिकीर्या-तनाः S. D.

आभिरुप्यायण *a.* or -णः (जी *f.*) Well-born, a son or descendant of such a one; *i. e.* of an illustrious person or family; आभिरुप्याणो वेत्त्वमसि Sat. Br.; तदाभिरुप्यायणस्य तन्मवतः दुग्धहृतिनाम्नो मङ्गलोपालस्य वीत्रः Māl. 1; Mv. 1.

आभिरुचनं 1 Loozing, liberating. 2 Emitting, shedding, discharging. 3 Putting or tying on.

आभिरुदनं Crushing; Māl. 3.

आभिरुदः 1 Joy, pleasure, delight. 2 Fragrance (diffusive), perfume; आभिरुदमुपजिब्रती स्वानिःश्यासाभिरुदकारिणं B. 1. 43; आभिरुदं कुसुममयं स्रवेन वदे स्रुदं व हि कुसुमानि शरयति Subhāsh.; Si. 2. 20; Me. 31.

आभिरुदन *a.* Delighting, pleasing. -नं 1 Delighting, rejoicing. 2 Making fragrant.

आभिरुदन् *a.* 1 Happy. 2 Fragrant Bh. 1. 35.

आभिरुध Theft, robbing

आभिरुध *m.* A thief.

आभिरुत *p. p.* 1 Considered, regarded, said to be; समो हि विदितराज्ञौ वत्स्यतावामयः स (ज्ञः) च Si. 2. 10. 2 Studied, repeated. 3 Remembered. 4 Handed down traditionally. -तं Study.

आभिरुत 1 Recitation or study of the sacred texts or Vedas. 2 Mention; repetition in general.

आभिरुतः 1 (a) Sacred tradition. (b) Hence, the Veda, Vedas taken collectively (including Brāhmapas, Upanishads and Aranyakas also); अथोती चतुर्विंशयेषु Dk. 120; आभिरुतवचनं सत्यानित्यं लोकसंयहः । आभिरुतः पुनर्वेदाः प्रकृताः सर्वतोमुखः ॥ Mb. 2 Traditional usage, family or national customs. 3 Received doctrine. 4 Advice or instruction.

आभिरुतः An epithet of (a) Dhritarāshtra; (b) Kārtikeya.

आभिरुत *a.* (की *f.*) Aquatic. -कः A fish.

आभिरुतः The mango-tree. -तं The fruit of the mango-tree. -Comp. -कूटः the name of a mountain. साडु-माताकूटः Me. 17. -पेशी a portion of dried mango-fruit. -वणं a grove of mango-trees; सोहमात्रवणं छित्वा Rām.

आभिरुतः The hog-plum. -तं The fruit of this tree.

आभिरुतकः 1 The hog-plum. 2 In-spissated mango juice (Mar. सट)

आभिरुतनं Tautology; repetition of words or sounds.

आभिरुतितं 1 Repetition of sound or word. 2 (In gram.) Reduplication; the second word in reduplication.

आभिरुतः, -स्ता The tamarind tree. -स्तं Sourness, acidity.

आभिरुत (स्त्री) का 1 The tamarind tree. 2 Acidity of stomach.

आभिरुतः 1 Arrival, approach. 2 Gaining or acquisition of money, acquiring (opp. खर्च). 3 Income, revenue, receipt; ग्रामेषु स्वामिनाम्नो भाग आयः Sk.; Y. 1. 322, 326; Mk. 2. 6; Ms. 8. 419; आभिरुतं व्ययं करोति he lives beyond his means. 4 Gain, profit. 5 The guard of the women's apartments. -Comp. -व्ययौ (dual) income and expenditure.

आभिरुतलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Active, diligent, indefatigable. -कः A man who, in order to gain an object, uses forcible instead of gentle means (तक्षिणोपायेन योजयिच्छेत्स आयःशालिको जनः); cf. K. P. 10; अयःशलेन अविच्छति (soil. अर्थान्) इत्यायःशालिकः.

आभिरुत *p. p.* 1 Long; सतमध्यर्ध (योजनं) आयत Mb. 2 Diffuse, prolix. 3 Big, large, great. 4 Drawn, attracted. 5 Curbed-restrained -तः An oblong (in geometry) -Comp. अक्ष *a*

(की *f.*), ईक्षण, -नेत्र, -लोचन *a* (a woman) with large eyes. -अपंग *a.* having long-cornered eyes. -आयतिः *f.* long continuance, remote futurity; Si. 14. 5. -उद्वा a plantain tree. -लेख *a.* long-curved; Ku. 1. 47. -स्तु *m.* a panegyrist, bard.

आभिरुतनं 1 Place, abode, house, resting-place; (fig. also); शृङ्गावतना Mu. 7 hangmen; स्नेहसदेकायतनं जगाम Ku. 7. 5 was centred in her; R. 3. 36; सर्वोपनिषानादिकेकमप्येवमायतनं K. 103; (hence) a receptacle, home. 2 The place of the sacred fire, altar. 3 A sanctuary, sacred place; as in वेदायतनं मदायतनं &c. 4 The site of a house.

आभिरुतः *f.* 1 Length, extension. 2 Future time, the future; भंग K. 44 (length also); सूचसी तव वयायतायतिः Si. 14. 5; वयव्यायतुदेतायतिः Ki. 2. 14. 3 Future consequence or result; आयति सर्वकार्याणां तदात्वं च विचारयेत् Ms. 7. 178. Ki. 1. 15, 2. 43. 4 Majesty, dignity. 5 Stretching the hand, accepting, obtaining. 6 Work (कर्मन्); यथा मित्रं प्रवं लब्ध्वा कृशमप्यायतिक्ष्णं Ms. 7; 208 (कर्मक्ष्णं Kull.). 7 Restraint (of mind).

आभिरुत *p. p.* 1 Dependent on, resting with (with loc. or in comp.). देवायत्तं कुले जन्म महायत्तं तु पीरुषं Ve. 3. 23; भाग्यायचमतःपरं S. 4. 16. 2 Docile; tractable.

आभिरुतः *f.* 1 Dependence, subjection. 2 Affection. 3 Strength, power. 4 Boundary, limit. 5 An expedient, remedy. 6 Majesty, dignity. 7 Steadiness of conduct.

आभिरुततथ्यं Unfitness, unsuitableness, impropriety; Si. 2. 56.

आभिरुतनं 1 Length, extension. 2 Restraint, curbing. 3 Stretching (as a bow).

आभिरुतः Impatience, longing.

आभिरुत *a.* (सी *f.*) Made of iron, iron, metallic; आयसं दृढमेव वा Ms. 8. 315; सखि मा जल्प तवायसी रस्त्रा Bv. 2. 59.

-सी A coat of mail, an armour for the body. -सं 1 Iron; दृढं बुद्धिनिवासानं हेमधितमिवायसं Ku. 6. 55; स चक्षुषं परस्माच्च द्रवस्कात् इवायसं R. 17. 68. 2 Anything made of iron. 3 A weapon.

आभिरुत *p. p.* 1 Pained, distressed. 2 Hurt. 3 Vexed; angry. 4 Sharpened.

आभिरुत 1 Coming, arrival. 2 Natural temperament, disposition.

आभिरुतः 1 Length; तिर्यगायामशोभी Me. 57. 2 Expansion, extension; Ki. 7. 6. 3 Stretching, extending. 4 Restrained, control, stopping; प्राणायामपरायण Rg. 4. 26; प्राणायासः परं तपः Ms. 2. 83.

Extended long V 1 4
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आयासः 1 Effort, exertion, trouble, difficulty, labour; बहुलायास Bg. 18. 24; cf अतायास also. 2 Fatigue, weariness; स्नेहमुलानि दुःखानि देहजानि भवानि च । शोकहर्षौ तथायासः सर्वं लोहात् प्रवर्धते ॥ Mb.

आयासिन् *a.* 1 Exhausted, fatigued. 2 Making exertion, striving; मनस्तु तद्भाषदशनायासि S. 2. 1. v. 1.

आयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Appointed, charged with (with gen. or loc.); Bk. 8. 115. 2 United; obtained. -क्तः A minister, an agent or deputy.

आयुधः -धं A weapon, shield &c.; it is of three kinds (1) प्रहरण *e. g.* a sword; (2) हस्तमुक्त *e. g.* a disc; (3) यन्त्रमुक्त *e. g.* an arrow; न मे त्वद्व्येन विसीदमायुधं R. 3. 63. -COMP. -(अ) आगारं an armoury, arsenal; अहनय्यायुधगारं प्रविश्यायुधसहायो भवानि Ve. 1; Ms. 9. 280. -जीविन् *a.* living by one's weapon. (-म.) a warrior, soldier.

आयुधिक *a.* Relating to arms. -कः A soldier, warrior.

आयुधिन, आयुधीय *a.* Bearing or using weapons. -म. (धी), -धीयः A warrior.

आयुष्मन् *a.* 1 Alive, living. 2 Long lived. (Generally used in dramas by elderly persons in addressing a nobly-born person; *e. g.* a charioteer addresses a prince as आयुष्मन्. A Brāhmana is also so addressed in saluting; cf. Ms. 4. 125; आयुष्मन् भव सौम्येति वाच्यो विशेषमिवादेन.

आयुष्य *a.* Promoting long life, vital, preservative of life; इदं यशस्यमायुष्यमिदं निःश्रयसं परं Ms. 1. 106, 3. 106. -व्य Vital power.

आयुस् *n.* 1 Life, duration of life; वर्धनायुः R. 9. 62; तक्षकं योपि दृष्ट्वा आयुर्मेति रक्षति H. 2. 16; शतायुर्वै पुरुषः Ait. Br. 2 Vital power. 3 Food. (In comp. the final स् of this word is changed to र before hard consonants, and to ल before soft ones). -COMP. -कर *a.* (री *f.*) promoting long life. -काम *a.* wishing for long life or health. -द्रव्यं 1 a medicament. 2 ghee. -वृद्धिः *f.* long life, longevity. -वेदः the science of health or medicine. -वेदहृत् -वेदिक, -वेदिन् *a.* belonging to medicine. (-म.) a physician. -शेषः 1 remainder of life; शेषतया Pt. 1. 2 end or decline of life. -स्तोमः (आयुष्टोमः) a sacrifice performed to obtain long life.

आये *ind.* An interjection of calling, expressive of affection.

आयोगः 1 Appointment. 2 Action, performance of an act. 3 Offering flowers, perfumes &c. 4 A shore or bank.

आयोगव The son of a Śūdra by a Vaisya wife (his busness being cart-ponty of Me 10 48) -नी A woman of his tribe

आयोजनं 1 Joining. 2 Seizing, taking. 3 Effort, exertion.

आयोधनं 1 A battle, fight, war; आयोधने कृष्णगतिं सहायं R. 6. 42; आयोधनाग्रसरतां त्वयि वीरयते 5. 71. 2 Battle-field.

आर, -रं 1 Brass. 2 Oxide of iron. 3 An angle, corner. -रः 1 The planet Mars. 2 The planet Saturn. -र 1 A shoemaker's awl. 2 A knife, probe. -COMP. -कूटः, -इ brass; U. 5. 14.

आरक्ष *a.* Preserved. -क्षः, -क्षा 1 Protection, preservation, guard; आरक्षे मध्ये स्थितान् Rām; Sānti. 3. 5; Ms. 3. 204. 2 The junction of the frontal sinuses of an elephant (कुम्भसंघि) 3 An army.

आरक्ष (क्षि) कः 1 A watchman, sentinel. 2 A village or police magistrate.

आरक्षः An actor.

आरणिः An eddy, whirlpool.

आरण्य *a.* (ण्या, -ण्यी *f.*) Wild, forest-born.

आरण्यक *a.* Relating to or produced in a forest, wild, forest-born. -कः A forester, an inhabitant of the woods; तपः पञ्चभागमक्षय्यं दद्यात् आरण्यका हि नः S. 2. 15. -कं An Aranyaka; it is one of a class of religious and philosophical writings (connected with the Brāhmanas) which are either composed in a forest, or must be studied there; अरण्येऽज्यमानत्वात् आरण्यकं Bri. Art. Up.; अरण्येऽज्यमानत्वादेव आरण्यकमुदाहृतं.

आरतिः *f.* 1 Cessation. 2 Waving lights before an image (Mar. आरती). आरनालं Gruel made from the fermentation of boiled rice.

आरब्धेः *f.* Beginning, commencement.

आरम्भः An enterprising or courageous man. -भः, -भी Boldness, confidence -भी 1 A branch of the dramatic art, see S. D. 420 *et. seq.* 2 A kind of literary style (वृत्ति). 3 A particular style of dancing.

आरंभः 1 Beginning, commencement; उपायः plan of commencement; नृत्त्यारंभे हर पशुपतेरार्द्रनामाजिनेच्छा Me. 99. 2 An introduction. 3 An act, undertaking, deed, work; आरंभः सद्धारमः R. 1. 15; R. 7. 31; Bg. 12. 16 4 Haste; speed. 5 Effort, exertion; Bg. 14. 12. 6 Scene, action, चित्रार्पितारंभ इवावतस्थे R. 2. 31. 7 Killing, slaughter.

आरभणं 1 Taking hold of, seizing. 2 The place of, seizing, a handle.

आर (रा) वः 1 Sound. 2 A cry, howling.

आरस्यं Insipidity, tastelessness.

आरा See under आर.

आरात् *ind.* 1 Near the vicinity of (with abl or by case) वर्तमान R. 10 5 3 2 Far

from; with acc. also in both these senses; Si. 3. 31; to a distant place, distant. 3 Far, from a distance, U. 2. 24.

आरातिः An enemy.

आरातीय *a.* 1 Near, proximate. 2 Remote.

आरात्रिकं 1 Waving a light (or the vessel containing it) at night before an idol (Mar. आरती औवाळणें); सर्वेषु चांगेषु च समवसारं आरात्रिकं भक्तजनस्तु कुर्वीत 2 The light so waved; शिरसि निहितं मार्गं पात्रमात्रादिकं प्रसयति मयि ह्यस्ते कृपाप्रः कृदाक्षः Sankara.

आराधनं 1 Pleasing, satisfaction, entertainment; येनापाराधनाय U. 1; यदि वा जानकीमपि आराधनाय लोकानां सुखं नो नास्ति मे व्यथा 1. 12. 2 Serving, worshipping, adoration, propitiation (as of a deity); आपधनायास्य सखीसमेताम् Ku. 1 58; Bg. 7. 22 3 A means of pleasing, इदं तु ते भक्तिमत्रं तदपाराधनं ययुः Ku. 6. 73 4 Honouring, respecting; U. 4. 17. 5 Cooking. 6 Accomplishment, undertaking, attainment. -ना Service. -नी Worship, adoration, propitiation (of a deity).

आराधयितु *a.* An adorer, humble servant, worshipper.

आरामः 1 Delight, pleasure; इन्द्रियारामः Bg. 3. 16; आस्मारामः Ve. 1. 31, एकाराम Y. 3. 58. 2 A garden, grove, विवारामा हि वैदेह्यासीत् U. 2; आपामादिपतिर्विवेकविक्रमः Bv. 1. 31.

आरामिकः A gardener.

आरालिकः A cook.

आरः 1 A hog. 2 A crab.

आरु *a.* Of a tawny colour.

आरूढ *p. p.* Mounted, ascended, seated on; आरूढो वृद्धो भवता Sk.; oft used actively; आरूढमश्रीम् R. 6. 77.

आरूढिः *f.* Ascent, rise, elevation (lit. and fig.); अत्यारूढिर्भवति महतामन्वयप्रशान्तिः S. 4 v. 1.

आरेकः 1 Emptying. 2 Contraction. आरेचित *a.* Contracted (eyebrows &c.).

आरोग्यं Good health.

आरोपः 1 Attributing the nature or properties of one thing to another, वस्तुवत्स्वारोपोऽस्वारोपः Vedānta S.; imputation; दोषारोपो गुणेष्वपि Ak. 2 Considering (as in सारोपा लक्षणा). 3 Superimposition. 4 Imposing (as a burden), burdening or charging with.

आरोपणं 1 Placing or fixing in or upon, putting; आरक्षितारोपणमन्वयता R. 7. 28; Ku. 7. 88; (fig.) establishing, installing; अधिकारारोपणं Nu. 3. 2 Planting. 3 The stringing of a bow.

आरोहः 1 One who mounts, a rider as अपारोहः स्वदनारोहः 2 Ascent, rising, riding 3 An elevated place, elevation, height 4 Haughtiness, pride 5 A

mountain; a heap. 6 A woman's waist; the buttocks; सा यमा न वराहोऽह उद्भ.; आरोहणविहङ्गुहलितकविवे: Si. 8. 8. 7 Length. 8 A kind of measure. 9 A mine.

आरोहकः A rider, driver.

आरोहणं 1 the act of rising, ascending, mounting, आरोहणार्थं नवशौक्तेन कामस्य सोपाननिव प्रवृत्तं Ku 1. 39. 2 Riding (on a horse &c.). 3 A staircase, ladder.

आर्क्षः A son of अर्क्ष, epithet of (1) Yama, (2) the planet Saturn, (3) Karna, (4) Sugriva, (5) वैवस्वतमनु.

आर्क्षः a. (की. f.) Stellar, regulated by stars or pertaining to them.

आर्क्षः A kind of yellow bee.

आर्क्षः Wild honey.

आर्क्षः 2. (वी. f.) Devout, worshipping, pious.

आर्क्षिकः a. (की. f.) Relating to the Rigveda, or explaining it — क्त An epithet of the Sāma-Veda.

आर्क्षः 1 Straightness. 2 Straight-forwardness, rectitude of conduct, uprightness, honesty, sincerity, open-heartedness; अहिंस शान्तिराजं Bg. 13. 7; क्षेत्राजं K. 45. 3 Simplicity, humility.

आर्क्षुजः The son of Arjuna, अश्विनपुत्रः.

आर्क्षः a. 1 Afflicted with, struck by, suffering from, usually in comp., कानार्त, क्षुणार्त, दुषार्त. &c. 2 Sick, diseased; आर्क्षस्य यक्षोपधं R. 1. 28; Ku. 4. 236. 3 Distressed, afflicted, struck by calamity, oppressed, unhappy; आर्क्षनापाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमानसि S. 1. 11; R. 2. 28, 8. 81, 12. 10, 32.—Comp. —नादः, —वनिः, —स्वरः a cry of distress. चण्डुः, —साधुः a friend of the distressed.

आर्क्षः a. (वा. वी. f.) 1 Conforming or relating to the season; seasonal: अमिद्वयं विद्वत्तितार्त्तवी R. 8. 36; Ku. 4. 68; vernal; R. 9. 28, 2 Menstrual. —वः A section or the year. —वी A mare. —वः 1 The menstrual discharge (of women); नोपयच्छेत्तमसौऽपि क्षियमा-र्क्षवर्षे Ms. 4. 40, 8. 48. 2 Certain days after menstrual discharge favourable to conception. 3 A flower.

आर्क्षवेरी A woman during her courses

आर्क्षः f. 1 Distress, affliction, suffering, pain, injury (bodily or mental); आर्क्षं न पश्यसि पुलकश्चस्तदर्थं V. 2. 16; आप-नार्क्षप्रश्नमनलाः संपदो ह्युचमाना Me. 53. 2 Mental agony, anguish: उत्कर्षार्ति Amaru. 39. 3 Sickness, disease. 4 the end of a bow. 5 Ruin, destruction.

आर्क्षिजीनः a. (नी. f.) Fit for the office of a sacrificial priest (ऋत्विज्).

आर्क्षिज्यः The office of a priest, his rank

आर्क्षः a (वी. f.) 1 Relating to a thing or object 2 Relating to depen-

dent on, sense (opp. शब्द); आर्क्षी उपमा &c.

आर्क्षिकः a. (की. f.) 1 Significant. 2 Wise. 3 Rich. 4 Substantial, real.

आर्क्षः a. 1 Wet, moist, damp: तन्वी-मार्क्षं नयनसलिलैः Me. 86, 45. 2 Not dry, green, juicy. 3 Fresh, new; कामीचार्क्षी-परायः Amaru. 2; कान्तमार्क्षीपरायः M. 3. 12. 4 Soft, tender, oft. used with words like स्नेह, दया, करुणा in the sense of 'flowing with,' 'moved,' 'melted'; स्नेहार्क्षं हृदयं a heart wet or melted with pity. —र्क्षः N. of a constellation or the sixth lunar mansion so called (consisting of one star)—Comp. —काष्ठं green wood. —पृष्ठः a. watered, refreshed; आर्क्षपृष्ठः क्रियतां वाजिनः S. 1. —शाकं fresh ginger.

आर्क्षकः Ginger in its undried state, wet ginger.

आर्क्षयति Den. P. To wet, moisten; Bh. 2. 51.

आर्क्षयति Den. P. To wet, moisten; Bh. 2. 51.

आर्क्षः a. (Only used at the beginning of comp.) Half. —Comp.

—धातुकः a. (की. f.) (In gram.) applicable to half the root or to the shorter form of the verbal base. (—कः) a name given to those terminations and affixes which belong to the six non-conjugational or general tenses (opp. सार्वधातुक). —मासिकः a. (की. f.) lasting for half a month.

आर्क्षिकः a. (की. f.) Sharing a half, relating to a half. —कः One who ploughs the land for half the crop; one born of a Vaisya woman, and brought up by a Brāhmaṇa; see the quotation under अर्क्षिक.

आर्क्षः a. 1 Aryan; or worthy of an Arya. 2 Worthy, respectable, honourable, noble, high; यद्व्ययमस्यानामिहाणि मे मनः S. 1. 22; oft. used in theatrical language as an honorific adjective and a respectful mode of address; आर्क्षं revered or honoured Sir; आर्क्षं revered or honoured lady. The following rules are laid down for the use of आर्क्ष in addressing persons:—(1) वाच्यो नटीसुहृत्पराचार्यनाम्ना परस्परं. (2) वयस्तेष्वर्क्षैर्वाच्यो नक्षेत्रयोति चाग्रजः. (3) (वक्तव्यो) अमात्य आर्क्षेति चेतरीः. (4) स्वेच्छया नामभिर्विधेर्विप्र आर्क्षेति चेतरीः. S. D. 431. 3 Noble, fine, excellent. —वः 1 N. of the Hindu and Iranian people, as distinguished from अनार्य, दस्यु and दास. 2 A man who is faithful to the religion and laws of his country; कर्तव्यमाचरन् कार्यमकर्तव्यमनाचरन्. तिष्ठति प्रकृताचारे स वा आर्क्ष इति स्मृतः. 3 N. of the first three castes (as opp. to शूद्र). 4 A respectable or honourable man, esteemed person. 5 A man of noble birth. 6 A man of noble character. 7 A master owner. 8 A preceptor teacher. 9 A friend. 10 A

Vaisya. 11 A father-in-law (as in अर्क्षपुत्र). 12 A Buddha. —र्क्षः 1 N. of pārvati. 2 A mother-in-law. 3 A respectable woman. 4 N. of a metre, see Appendix. —Comp. —आवर्क्षः 'abode of the noble or excellent (Aryas)'; particularly, N. of the tract extending from the eastern to the western ocean, and bounded on the north and south by the Himālaya and Vindhya respectively; cf. Ms. 2. 22; आसमुद्रात् वै हर्षादासमुद्रात् पश्चिमात्। तयोरेवांतरं गिर्योः (हिमवाद्भिर्धियोः) आर्क्षवर्ते विदुर्बुधाः; also 10. 34. —गुरुः a. 1 to be respected by the noble. 2 A friend of the noble, readily accessible to honourable men; तमार्क्षगुरुं नि-गृहीतविदुः R. 2. 33. 3 respectable, right. —देशः a country inhabited by the Aryas. —पुत्रः 1 son of an honourable man. 2 the son of a spiritual preceptor. 3 honorific designation of the son of the elder brother; of a husband by his wife; or of a prince by his general &c. 4 the son of the father-in-law, i. e. a husband (occurring in every drama; mostly in the vocative case in the last two senses).

—प्रायः a. 1 inhabited by the Aryas. 2 abounding with respectable people. —निश्चः a. respectable, worthy, distinguished. (—अः) a gentleman, a man of consequence; (pl.) worthy or respectable men; an assembly of honourable men; आर्क्षनिश्चान् विज्ञापयामि V. 1. 2 your reverence or honour (a respectful address); नन्वर्क्षनिश्चे प्रथमेव आर्क्षः S. 1. —हिमिन् m. an impostor. —वृत्तः a. virtuous, good; R. 14. 55. —वेशः a. well-clothed, having a respectable dress. —सत्यः a noble or sublime truth. —हृद्यः a. liked by the noble.

आर्क्षिकः 1 An honourable or respectable man. 2 A grandfather.

आर्क्षिका, आर्क्षिका A respectable woman.

आर्क्षः a. (वी. f.) 1 Used by a Rishi only, relating or belonging to sages, archaic, Vedic (opp. लौकिक or classical); आर्क्षः प्रथमः; सद्गुणो शाकल्यस्यैतानां Sk. 2 Sacred, holy; superhuman. —वः A form of marriage derived from the Rishis; one of the eight forms of marriage in which the father of the bride receives one or two pairs of cows from the bride-groom; आदा गार्क्षस्तु गोद्वयम् Y. 1. 59; Ms. 9. 196; for the names of the 8 forms see उद्गाह-वः The holy text, the Vedas.

आर्क्षेयः A steer sufficiently grown to be used or let loose

आर्क्षेयः a (वी. f.) 1 Relating to a Rishi 2 Worthy venerable respectable

आर्हत *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the Jaina doctrines. —नः A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines. —तः The doctrines of the Jains.

आर्हती-स्य Fitness.

आलः-लं 1 Spawn. 2 Yellow arsenic.

आलगर्भः A water cobra.

आलभनं 1 Taking hold of, seizing.

2 Touching. 3 Killing.

आलंबः 1 Depending on or from.

2 That on which one rests or leans, prop, stay, इह हि पततां नखालंबो न चापि निवर्तते Sānti. 3. 2. 3 Support, protection; तवालंबादं स्तुतवद्गुणेषु सहसा Jag. 4 Receptacle.

आलंबनं 1 Depending on or from.

2 Support, prop, stay; Ki. 2. 13; supporting; Me. 4. 3 Receptacle, abode. 4 Reason, cause. 5 (In Rhet.) That on which a *ras* or sentiment, as it were, hangs, a person or thing with reference to which a sentiment arises, the natural and necessary connection of a sentiment with the cause which excites it. The causes (विभाव) giving rise to a *Rasa* are classified as two:— आलंबन and उद्दीपन; *a g.* in the Bibhatsa sentiment stinking flesh &c. is the आलंबन of the *Rasa*, and the attendant circumstances which enhance the feeling of loathing the worms &c. in the flesh are its उद्दीपनानि (exciters); for the other *Rasas* see S. D. 210. 238.

आलंबित्व *a.* 1 Hanging from, resting or leaning upon. 2 Supporting, maintaining, upholding. 3 Wearing.

आलभः, अभनं 1 Taking hold of, seizing, touching. 2 Tearing off. 3 Killing (especially an animal at a sacrifice); अथालंभ, गवालंभ.

आलभः, -वं 1 An abode, a house, a dwelling; न हि दुष्टात्मनार्या निवसंत्यालेय चिर Rām.; सर्वोऽज्जनस्थानकुटालयान् Rām. who lived or dwelt in Janasthāna. 2 A receptacle; seat, or place; हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1.; so देवालय, विद्यालय &c.

आलर्क *a.* Relating to or caused by a mad dog; आलर्क विषमिष सर्वतः प्रसृतं U 1. 40.

आलवण्यं 1 Insipidity, tastelessness. 2 Ugliness.

आलवाले A basin or trench for water (round the root of a tree); हूणे निवृत्ता S. 1; विश्वासाय विहगानामालवाला-बुपयिनी R. 1. 51.

आलस *a.* (की *f.*) Idle, lazy, slothful.

आलस्य *a.* Idle, slothful, apathetic. —स्य Idleness, sloth, want of energy;

शमस्य वम Susr
आलस्य want of energy & regarded
as one of the 33 subodinate feelings

(व्यामिचास्मिन्); for example:— न तथा भू-
धत्तये न तथा भार्गवे सखी। जुमते सुहृदसिना
वाला गर्भभराज्ञा S. D. 183.

आलार्त A fire-brand.

आलानं 1 The post to which an elephant is tied; tying post, also the rope that ties him; अरुतुदमिवालानमनिर्वा-
णस्य दंतिनः R. 1. 71, 4. 69, 81; आलाने
गुह्यते हस्ती Mk. 1. 50. 2 A fetter, tie.

3 A chain, rope. 4 Tying, binding.

आलानिक *a.* (की *f.*) Serving as a post to which an elephant is tied; आलानिकं स्थापुनिव द्विपदः R. 14. 38.

आलापः 1 Talking, speech, conver-
sation; अये दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकानालाप इव श्रवते
S. 1. 2 Narration, mention.

आलापनं Speaking to, conversation.

आलाडुः (डूः) *f.* A pumpkin gourd; see अलाडु.

आलावर्त A fan made of cloth.

आलि *a.* 1 Useless, idle. 2 Honest.

-लिः 1 A scorpion. 2 A bee. -लिः, -
ली *f.* 1 A female companion or friend (of a woman); निवार्यतामालि
किमन्यं वदुः Ku. 5. 83, 7. 68. Amaru.

23. 2 A row, range, continuous line;
(*cf.* आवलि); तेषां तर्मास्करालीव रंजे मुनिपरं-
परा Ku. 6. 49; ख्यालि Amaru. 82. 3 A
line, streak. 4 A bridge. 5 A dike.

आलिगनं Embracing, clasping, an
embrace; (स प्राप) आलिगनानिर्वृति
R. 12. 65.

आलिगित्व *a.* Embracing & —*m.*
(-नी), आलिन्यः A small drum sha-
ped like a barley-corn (वव).

आलिजरः A large earthen water
jar.

आलिङ्गः, -ङ्कः 1 A terrace before
a house. 2 A raised place for sleep-
ing upon; see अलिङ्ग.

आलिपनं Whitening the walls, floor
&c. on festive occasions; *cf.* आदीपन.

आलीर्ह A particular attitude in
shooting, the right knee being ad-
vanced and the left leg retracted
अतिदृष्टालीर्हविशेषशोभिना R. 3. 52; see
Malli. on Ku. 3. 70.

आलुः 1 An owl. 2 Ebony; black
ebony. —लुः *f.* A pitcher. —लु (*n.*)
A raft, float.

आलुचनं Bending, tearing to pieces.

आलेखनं 1 Writing. 2 Painting. 3
Scratching. —नी A brush, pencil.

आलेख्यं A painting, picture; इति
संरमिणे धाणीर्बलस्यालेख्यदेवताः Si. 2. 67; R.
3. 15. 2 A writing. —*Comp.* —लेखा
outline, a painting. —क्षेप *a.* having
nothing left but a painting, *i. e.*
deceased, dead; आलेख्यक्षेपस्य पितुः R.
14. 15.

आलेपः, -पनं 1 Anointing, smearing
2 Liniment.

आलोका —कन 1 See ng behold ng
2 ght, aspect, appearance यालोके
दृष्टम् S 1 9 Ku 7 29 46 दृष्टं V

4. 24. 3 Range of sight; आलोके ते
नितति दुरा चा शलिष्याकुला वा Me. 85; P.
7. 5; Ku. 2. 45. 4 Light, lustre,
splendour; निरालोके लोके Māl. 5. 30
9. 37. 5 Panegyric; especially, a
word of praise uttered by a bard
(such as नव, आलोक्य); यदावुर्विरतालान
R. 17. 27, 2. 9; K. 14.

आलोचक *a.* Seeing, beholding
—कं The faculty of vision; the cau-
se of sight.

आलोचनं -ना 1 Seeing, perceiving,
survey, view. 2 Considering, refle-
cting.

आलोडनं -ना 1 Stirring, shaking,
agitating 2 Mixing.

आलोल *a.* 1 Slightly trembling,
rolling (as eyes). 2 Shaken, agita-
ted; Amaru. 3; Me. 61.

आवनेयः 'Son of the earth', an
epithet of the planet Mars.

आवन्त्य *a.* Coming from or belon-
ging to Avanti. —स्यः 1 A prince or
an inhabitant of Avanti. 2 The off-
spring of a degraded Brāhmaṇa; see
Ms. 10. 21.

आवपनं 1 The act of sowing, thro-
wing, scattering. 2 Sowing seed 3
Shaving. 4 A vessel, jar, ewer.

आवरक A cover, veil.

आवरणं 1 Covering, concealing,
obscuring; ख्यं तपस्वरणाय दृष्टेः क्लेश
लोकस्य कथं तन्निरा R. 5. 13, 10. 46, 19.
16. 2 Shutting, enclosing. 3 A cover-
ing. 4 Obstruction. 5 An enclosure,
fence, surrounding wall; R. 16 7,
Ki. 5. 25. 6 A cloth or garment. 7 A
shield. —*Comp.* —शक्तिः mental ignor-
ance (which veils the real nature of
things.)

आवर्तः 1 Turning round, revolving
2 A whirlpool, an eddy; दृष्टं तनवर्तमो-
जनानि R. 6. 52; दक्षिणतवर्तनाभिः Me. 28;
आवर्तः संशयानां Pt. 1. 191; 3 Deliber-
ation, revolving (in the mind) 4
A lock of hair curling backwards,
especially on a horse. 5 A crowded
place (where many men live closely
together). 6 A kind of jewel.

आवर्तकः 1 N. of a form of cloud
personified; जातं वंशे भुवनिदिष्टे पुष्पवर्त-
कानां Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50. 2 A whirlpool.
3 Revolution. 4 A curl of hair.

आवर्तनं 1 Turning round, revolu-
tion. 2 Circular motion, gyration.
3 Melting together, fusion, (said of
metals). 4 Repeating. —नः Vishnu.
—नी A crucible.

आवलिः, —ली *f.* 1 A line, row,
range; आरवली V. 1. 4; so अलक°, दव°,
हार°, रल° &c. 2 A series, continuous
line.

a Slightly turned

a (की *f.*) Inevitable,
न ry श्लेष वस्यस्यलो Bhasha

२२. —क १ Necessity; inevitable act or duty. २ An inevitable conclusion. आवसति: f. Night (the time during which one rests); midnight.

आवसथ: १ A dwelling, dwelling-place, house, habitation; निवसन्नावसथे गुरुद्वि: R. ८. १४. २ A resting place, asylum. ३ A dwelling for pupils and ascetics.

आवसथ्य a. Being in a house. —इय: The sacred fire kept in the house, one of the five fires used in sacrifices; see पंचाग्नि. —इय: —इय: A dwelling for pupils and ascetics. —इय: A house.

आवसित a. १ Finished, or completed. २ Decided, determined, settled. —न्तं Ripe corn (when thrashed).

आवह a. (As last member of comp.) Producing, leading or tending to, bringing on; कृशावहा भर्तृलक्षणार्थं R. १४. ६, ४० दुःखं, मयं.

आवाप: १ Sowing seed. २ Scattering, throwing in general. ३ A basin for water round the root of a tree (आलवाल). ४ A vessel, jar for corn. ५ A kind of drink. ६ A bracelet (आनापक) ७ Uneven ground.

आवापक: A bracelet.

आवापनं A loom.

आवाल A basin for water round the root of a tree; cf. आलवाल.

आवास: १ A house, habitation. २ A place of refuge, abode; आवासवृक्षोन्मूलनार्थिना R. २. १७.

आवाहनं १ Sending for, inviting, calling. २ Invoking a deity (to be present) (opp. विसर्जन). ३ Offering oblations to fire; Y. १. २५१.

आविक a. (की f.) १ Relating to a sheep; अविकं क्षीरं Ms. ५. ८, २. ४१. २ Woollen. —कः A woollen cloth.

आविश्र a. Distressed, troubled.

आविश्र p. p. १ Pierced, bored. २ Curved, crooked. ३ Thrown with force; put in motion.

आविर्भाव: १ Manifestation, presence, appearance. २ An incarnation.

आविल a. १ Turbid, foul, dirty; पञ्चविधः फलस्यैव निकषेणाविलं पदः M. २. ८; तस्याविलान्तरं परिहृयित्वैतैः R. १३. ३६. २ Impure, spoiled: (fig. also); स्वर्दीर्घविरित्ताविलैः Ku. ५. ३७. ३ Darkcoloured, darkish. ४ Dim, obscure; आविलं दृग्-लेखा R. ८. ४२.

आविलयति Den. P. To stain, blot, आविष्करणं, आविष्कारः Manifestation, making apparent or visible; अग्राया गुणेषु दोषाविष्करणं Ak.

आविष्ट p. p. १ Entered. २ Possessed (by an evil spirit). ३ Possessed of, full of, overpowered or overcome मयं क्षेत्रं ४ Engrossed or occupied in, intent on.

आविस् ind. A particle meaning 'before the eyes', 'openly', 'evidently' (usually prefixed to the roots अस्, दृ and कृ); आचार्यकं विजयि मान्ध्याविरासति Māl. १. २६; (वाति) आविष्कृताङ्गणपुरस्तर एकतोरकः S. ४. १; तेषामा-विष्टुद् ब्रह्मा Ku. २. २; R. ९. ५५.

आवीत The sacrificial cord worn in any particular position.

आवुक: A father (in theatrical language).

आवुत A sister's husband; brother-in-law; U. १. १; S. ६.

आवृत् f. १ Turning towards or round; entering. २ Order, succession; method, manner. अन्यैवावृता कार्यं पिडनिर्व-रणं वृत्तिः Ms. ३. २४८; Y. ३. २. ३ Turn of a path, course, direction. ४ A purificatory rite; Ms २. ६६.

आवृत् p. p. १ Turned round, whirled; returned. २ Repeated; द्विरावृत्ता दश द्विदशः Sk. ३ Learnt (by heart) studied.

आवृत्ति: f. १ Turning towards; return, coming back; तपोवनावृत्तिपर्यं R. २. १८; Bg. १. २३. २ Reversion; retreat. ३ Revolving, going round. ४ Recurrence to the same point or place (of the sun); उदयवृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. ८. ३३. ५ Repetition of birth and death, worldly existence; अनावृत्तिमये Ku. ६. ७७. ६ Repetition in general; an edition (modern use). ७ Repeated reading, study; आवृत्तिः सर्वशास्त्राणां बोधादपि गरीयसी Udb.

आवृष्टि: f. Raining, a shower of rain.

आवेग: Uneasiness; anxiety, excitement, agitation, flurry; अलमावेगेन S. ३; Amaru. ८३. २ Hurry, haste; S. ४. ३ Agitation, regarded as one of the ३३ subordinate feelings.

आवेदनं १ Communicating, reporting. २ Representation. ३ Stating a complaint (in law). ४ A plaint.

आवेश: १ Entering into, entrance. २ Taking possession of, influence, exercise; स्वयं influence of pride R. ५. १९. ३ Intentness, devotedness to an object. ४ Pride, arrogance. ५ Flurry, agitation; anger, passion. ६ Demoniacal possession. ७ Apoplectic or epileptic giddiness.

आवेशनं १ Entering, entrance. २ Demoniacal possession. ३ Passion, anger, fury. ४ A manufactory, workshop; Ms. ९. २६५. ५ A house.

आवेशिक a. (की f.) १ Peculiar, one's own. २ Inherent. —कः A guest, visitor.

आवेशक: A wall, fence, an enclosure.

आवेशनं १ Wrapping round tying binding २ A wrapper an envelope ३ A wall fence, enclosure

आश a. One who eats, eater (mostly as the last member of comp), e. g. हुताश, आशपाश &c. &c. —इ: Eating (as in प्रतराश).

आशंसनं १ Expecting, wishing, इष्टाशंसनाशी: Sk. २ Telling, declaring

आशंसा १ Desire, wish, hope; निदध विजयाशंसां चापे सीतां च लक्ष्मणे R. १२. ४४, Bk. १९. ५. २ Speech, declaration ३ Imagination; आशंसापरिकल्पितास्वपि भव-त्थानंदसाक्षी लयः Māl. ५. ७.

आशंसु a. Desirous, hopeful.

आशंका १ Fear, apprehension; दृग्-शंका हरिणशिशवो रमंसे चरन्ति S. १. १६; आशंक्या भुक्तं Bh. ३. ५. २ Doubt, uncertainty; इष्टाशंकायामाह Gadādhara ३ Distrust, suspicion.

आशंकित p. p. १ Feared, dreaded &c. —न्ते १ Fear. २ Doubt, uncertainty.

आशय: १ A bed-chamber, resting-place, asylum. २ A place of residence, abode, seat, retreat; वायुर्गतिनिवाशाय Bg. १५. ८; अयुधम् U. १. ४५. ३ Recep-tacle, reservoir; विषमिषि विगाहते नय कृततर्हि: पयसाविवाशयः Ki. २. ३; of. also words like जलाशय, आमाशय, रक्ताशय &c. ४ The stomach. ५ Meaning, intention, purport, gist; इत्याशयः; एव कवेराशयः (oft. used by commentators, see अमिश्रय). ६ The seat of feelings, mind, heart; अहमात्मा दृढाकेश सर्वभूता-शयस्थितः Bg. १०. २०; Mv. २. ३७. ७ Prosperity. ८ A barn. ९ Will or pleasure. १० Fate, fortune. ११ A kind of pit (made for catching animals), आस्ते परमसंततो दूतं सिंह इवाशयं Mb.—Comp.

—आश: fire.

आशर: १ Fire. २ A demon, goblin (रक्षु). ३ Wind.

आशवं १ Speed, quickness. २ Dis-tilled spirit more usually written आसव, q. v.

आशा १ (a) Hope, expectation, prospect; तामाशां च हरिद्विषां R. १२. ९६; आशा हि परमं दुःखं निराशवं परमं दुःखं Subhāsh, त्नाशो मोक्षो Bh. ३. ६; so अश्रं हतं. (b) Wish, desire. २ False hope or expect-ation. ३ Space, region, quarter of the compass, direction; अगस्त्यचरित्तमा शासनाशास्यज्यो यथी R. ४. ४४; Ki ७. ९

—Comp. —आश्वित, —जनन a. hopeful, inspiring hope. —गजः a guardian eleph-ant of a quarter of the compass; see अश्वदिगज. —तनुः a thread of hope, slender hope; Māl. ४. ३, ९. २६. —पाल a guardian or regent of the regions or quarters; see अश्वदिपाल. —पिशाचिका phantom of hope. —बंधः १ the tie or bond of hope, confidence, trust, ex-pectation; स्वर्गपि विरहदुःखनाशाबंधः साहसि S. ४. १५; Me. १०. २ consolation. ३ a spider's web मया disappointment

—हान a despairing despondent

See अ (आ) श

आशास्य *pot. p.* 1 To be obtained by a boon. 2 To be wished for, desirable; R. 4. 44. —स्व 1 A thing to be wished for, wish, desire; M. 5. 20 2 A blessing, benediction; आशास्यन्वत् पुनरुक्तवत् R. 5. 34.

आशित *a.* Tinkling; Ku 3. 26. आशित *a.* 1 Eaten, given to eat. 2 Satisfied by eating. —तं Eating. आशितंगवीन *a.* Formerly grazed by cattle.

आशितभव *a.* Satiating, satisfying (as food). —च 1 Food, victuals. 2 Satisfaction, satiety (*m.* also); तैलैर्वाशितैर्भव Bk. 4. 11.

आशिर *a.* Voracious. —रः 1 Fire. 2 The sun. 3 A demon.

आशिस् *f.* (आशिः, आशीर्वा &c.) 1 A blessing, benediction. (It is thus defined:—वात्सल्याद्यन मान्येन कानिष्ठस्याभिधीयते । इन्द्राचारकं वाक्यमाशीः सा परिशिर्विता ॥) आशिस् is sometimes distinguished from वर, the former being taken to be merely an expression of one's good wishes which may or may not be realized; while a वर is a boon which is more permanent in character and surer of fulfilment; cf. वर. स्वल्पेव नाशीः S. 4; आशिषो गुरुजनवितीर्णं वरतामापद्यते K. 291; आनेषाः प्रतिगृह्यतां वर्णाशुपदानाशिषः R. 1. 44; जयाशीः Ku. 7. 47. 2 A prayer, wish, desire; Ku. 5. 76; Bg. 4. 21. 3 A serpent's fang (cf. आशीर्षिण). COMP —वाद्वाः, —वचनं (आशीर्वादः &c.) a blessing, benediction, expression of a prayer or wish; आशीर्षणसंयुक्तां नित्यं यस्माद् प्रकुर्वते S. D. 6, Ms. 2. 33. —विषः (आशीर्षिणः) a snake.

आशी 1 A serpent's fang. 2 A kind of venom. 3 A blessing, benediction. —COMP. —विष 1 a snake; गरुडनाशी-विषभीमवर्धनैः R. 3. 57. 2 a particular kind of snake; कर्णाशीविषमोगिनि प्रज्ञाति Ve. 6. 1.

आशु *a.* Fast, quick. —शुः—शु *n.* Rice (ripening quickly in the rainy season). —शु *ind.* Fast, quickly, immediately, directly; वर्त्तमानोऽस्य आशु Me. 39, 22. —COMP. —कारित्, —कृत् *a.* doing anything quickly, smart, active. —कोपित् *a.* irascible, irritable —न *a.* swift, quick. (—नः) 1 the wind. 2 the sun. 3 an arrow; एषावना-स्पादितपूर्वमाशुनः R. 3. 54, 11. 82, 12. 91. —तोष *a.* easily appeased or pleased. (—वः) an epithet of Siva. —व्रीहिः rice ripening in the rainy season.

आशुशुषणिः 1 Wind, air. 2 Fire; मन्वृताग्निं हवींषि प्रतिगृह्णात्येतदग्नीत्याशुशुषणिः K. 44.

आशुकुचिन् *m.* A mountain.

आशोषणं The act of drying.

आशौचं Impurity, see अशौचं; दशाहं शतमाशौचं प्राप्नोष्य विधीयते Ms. 5. 59. 61 62 Y 3. 18

आश्चर्य *a.* Marvellous, wonderful, extraordinary, astonishing, strange; आश्चर्यं गगं दोहोऽप्येन Sk.; तदनु वदतुः पुन-माश्चर्यमेवाः R. 16. 87; आश्चर्यदर्शनो मनुजलोकः S. 7. —श्चै 1 A wonder, miracle, marvel; किंमाश्चर्यं क्षारदेशे ज्ञानदा वन्द्यतिका Udb.; कर्माश्चर्याणि U. 1 wonderful deeds; Bg. 11. 6, 2. 29. 2 Surprise, wonder, astonishment. 3 (Used as an exclamation) A wonder, (how strange or curious); आश्चर्यं परिशिष्टितोऽपरिमेने यज्ञातक-स्तृणया Chât. 2. 4.

आश्वो-श्वो-तनं 1 Aspersions, sprinkling. 2 Applying ghee &c. to the eyelids.

आश्व *a.* (अशी *f.*) Made of stone, stony.

आश्वमन (नी *f.*) Stony; made of stones. —नः 1 Anything made of stone. 2 N. of Aruṇa, the charioteer of the sun.

आश्विक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Made of stone. 2 Carrying or bearing stones.

आश्वान *p. p.* 1 Congealed, consolidated; Ki. 16. 10. 2 Partially dried; पश्चाद्वाश्वानकृदमात् R. 4. 24 Ku. 7. 9; dried by fumigation (as hair): R. 17. 22.

आश्रे Tear.

आश्रपणं The act of cooking or boiling.

आश्रमः, —चं 1 A hermitage, hut, cell, dwelling or abode of ascetics. 2 A stage, order, or period of the (religious) life of a Brāhmaṇa. (These are four:—ब्रह्मचर्यं, गार्हस्थ्यं, वान-प्रस्थ, and संन्यास; Kshatriyas (and Vaisyas also) can enter upon the first three Āśramas; cf. S. 7. 20; V. 5; according to some authorities they can enter the fourth also; cf. स किलाश्रमसंन्यासाश्रितः R. 8. 14); पूर्वश्रमः Ku. 5. 50. 3 A college, school. 4 A wood or thicket (where ascetics practise penance). —Comp. —शुभः the head of a religious order, a preceptor, principal. —धर्मः 1 the special duties of each order or life. 2 the duties of one leading a hermit's life; य इत्यानाश्रमधर्मं निरुक्ते S. 1. —पदं, —मंडलं, —स्थानं a hermitage (including the surrounding grounds), a penance forest or grove (तपोवनं); शतमिदमाश्रमपदं S. 1. 16. —अश्र *a.* fallen from any religious order, apostate. —वासिन्, —आलयः, —सद् *m.* an ascetic, hermit.

आश्रमिक, आश्रमिन् *a.* Belonging to one of the four orders or periods of religious life.

आश्रयः 1 A resting place, seat substratum; शौहृदाद्यश्रयाश्रयानि U. 1. 45 v. 1. 2 That on which anything depends or rests. 3 Recipient, receptacle तनश्च दूष्यसहस्र तेजस R. 3. 58 4 (a) A place of refuge, any um

मर्ता वै ह्याश्रयः त्रीणि Vet.; तद्वदनाश्रयान्धने-नेव स्थानकानां करोति Mu 2 (b) A dwelling, house. 5 Having recourse or resort to, resort; oft. in comp. 6 Dependence on; oft. in comp. 7 Patron, supporter; विनाश्रयं न तिष्ठति पंडिता वदिता लता Udb. 8 A prop, support; R. 9. 60 9 A quiver; वाणनाश्रयमुखात् सद्युद्धर्त् R. 11. 26. 10 Authority, sanction, warrant 11 Connection, relation, association 12 Seeking shelter or protection with another (= तत्रय), one of the six *gunas*, q. v. —COMP. —असिद्धः, —दि *f.* a kind of fallacy, one of the three sub-divisions of असिद्ध. —आशः, —शुञ् *a.* consuming every thing with which it comes in contact (—शः, —ह्) fire दुर्वचः कियते दुर्वैः श्रीमन्नारमविद्युद्धये । किं नाम सल्लसर्गः कुरुते नाश्रयाश्रयम् ॥ Udb. —लिंग an adjective (a word which must agree in gender with the word which it qualifies or refers to).

आश्रपणं 1 Betaking oneself to, taking refuge with. 2 Accepting choosing. 3 Refuge, asylum.

आश्रयिन् *a.* 1 Resting with, dependent on. 2 Related to, concerning; V. 3. 10.

आश्रन *a.* Obedient, compliant, भिषजाननाश्रवः R. 19. 49, N. 3. 84. —व 1 A stream, river. 2 A promise, engagement. 3 A fault, transgression, see आश्रव also

आश्रिः *f.* The edge of a sword.

आश्रित *p. p.* (Used actively) (with an acc.) 1 Resorting to, कृष्णाश्रितः=कृष्णनाश्रितः Sk. 2 Dwelling in, inhabiting, stationing oneself at or on. 3 Using, employing. 4 Following, practising, observing; Ku. 6. 6; Bk. 7. 42. 5 Dependent on 6 (Passively used) Resorted to, inhabited &c. —तः A dependent, servant, follower; अस्मयाश्रितानां H I प्रवृत्तां प्रायश्चलं गौरवनाश्रितेभ्यः Ku. 3. 1.

आश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Heard. 2 Promised, agreed; accepted. —तं Calling so as to make one listen.

आश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Hearing 2 Accepting.

आश्रयेः 1 Embracing, clasping, an embrace; आश्रयेपलोलपद्मस्तनकाकंद्यसाक्षिणी St. 2. 17; Amaru. 15. 72, 94; कंदाले-वपणविनि जने Me. 3, 106. 2 Contact, intimate connection; relation. —वर्त्त N. of the 9th asterism.

आश्व *a.* (श्वी *f.*) Belonging to or coming from a horse. —श्व A number of horses.

आश्वस्थ *a.* (श्वी *f.*) Relating to or made of the holy fig-tree. —स्थ The fruit of the holy fig-tree.

आश्वयुज *a.* (जी *f.*) Belonging to the month Āśvina. —जः The month आश्विन Ms. 6. 15 —जी The day of the full moon in Āśvina

आश्वलायनः A farrier, groom.

आश्वासः 1 Taking or recovering breath, breathing freely, recovery. 2 Consolation, cheering up. 3 An assurance of safety or protection. 4 Cessation. 5 A chapter or section of a book.

आश्वासनं Encouraging, cheering up, consolation; तद्वद् द्वितीयं हृदयाश्वासनं S. 7.

आश्विकः A cavalier.

आश्विनः N. of a month (in which the moon is near the constellation Asvini).

आश्विनयो (du.) 1 The two Asvins (physicians of gods). 2 N. of Nakula and Sahadeva, the last two of the five Pāṇḍava princes.

आश्विन a. (सी f.) Made or traversed by a horse (as a journey &c.); मोक्षाय Sk.

आषाढः 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to June and July); अषाढस्य प्रथमदिवसे Me. 2; इति विष्णुः सदा षाढे कार्मिके प्रतिषाध्यते V. P. 2 A staff of the Pālāsa wood carried by an ascetic; अथाजिनाषाढधरः प्रगल्भनाक Ku. 6. 80. —द्वा The 20th and the 21st lunar mansions, usually called पूर्वाषाढा and उत्तराषाढा —ही The day of full moon in the month of Ashāḍha.

आश्रमः The 8th part.

1 आश्च, आः ind. An interjection implying (a) Recollection; आः उपनयतु भवान् धर्मपते V. 2. (b) Anger; आः कथमग्रापि राक्षसमात्रः U. 1; आः पापे तिष्ठ तिष्ठ Māl. 8. (c) Pain; आः इति K. P. 10. (d) Angry contradiction (अपाकरण); आः कथं नचि स्थिते Mu. 1; आः बुधामंगलपादक Ve. 1. (e) Sorrow, regret; विद्यानातरनाः प्रदर्श्य नृपक्षं मिश्रामहे मिश्रपाः Udb.

2 आस 2 A. (आस्ते, आसित) 1 To sit, lie, roat; एतदासनमास्तां V. 5; आस्यतामिति शोकः सवासनीतामिह खं हरोः Ms. 2. 193. 2 To live, dwell; तस्य द्वापरायसते दैवलोके Mb.; सवासनी रोचते तत्रायमास्तां K. 196; कुर्वतास्ते Sk. 3 To sit quietly, take no hostile measures, remain idle; आसीनं स्वास्थ्यापयति ह्ययम् Si. 2. 57. 4 To be, exist. 5 To be contained in; जगति यस्यां सविकाशमासत Si. 1. 23. 6 To abide, remain, continue or be in any state; oft. used with present participles to denote a continuous or uninterrupted action; विदारयन्मर्जश्रास्ते Pt. 1 kept on tearing up and bellowing. 7 To lead to, result in (with dat.) आस्तां मानसमुद्यमे बहुविनां पीतिर्विबोदेव वः H. 1. 212. 8 To let go, lay or put aside; आस्तां तावत् let it aside, let it go. —Caus. To cause to sit, seat, fix; आसवत्सालं पृथ्वी Sk. WITHE अधि to lie down; settle upon, occupy, enter into (with acc. of place) निर्दिष्टां कुलप

विना स पर्णशालामध्यास R. 1. 95, 2. 17, 4. 74, 6. 10; मगवत्या प्राक्षिकपदमध्यासितव्यं M. 1. —असु 1 to be seated near or round. 2 to serve, wait upon; सखीभ्यामन्वास्यते S. 3; अन्वासितमरुद्वया R. 1. 56. 3 to sit down after one; तां अन्वास्य R. 2. 24. —उद् to be indifferent or unconcerned, be careless or apathetic, be passive or inactive; तस्मिन्निच्छुवासते भरताः Māl. 1; विद्याय वैरं सामर्थ्यं नरोसी य उदासते Si. 2. 72; Bg. 9. 9; Mu. 1. —उप 1 to wait upon, serve, worship; अंशमुपास्य सद्यो Asvad. 13; उद्यानपालसामान्यस्तवस्तमुपासते Ku. 2. 36. 2 to approach, go to or towards; उपासां चक्रे द्रष्टुं देवगर्भदिक्रियः Bk. 5. 107, 7. 89. 3 to take part in, perform (as a sacred rite). 4 to pass (as time); उपास्य रात्रिंशे तु Rām 5 to undergo, suffer; अलं ते पांडुपुत्राणां मरत्या क्लेशमुपासितुं Mb.; Ms. 11. 184. 6 to resort to; employ, use; लक्ष्मणोपास्यते यत्र कृते S. D. 2. 7. to practise archery. 8 to expect, wait for. —वर्षु 1 to attend upon, worship, attend respectfully; पशुपास्यत लक्ष्म्या R. 10. 62; Ku. 2. 38; Ms. 7. 37. 2 to go to (for protection), seek shelter or patronage with; अशक्ता एव सर्वत्र नैर्द्धं पशुपासते Pt. 1. 241. 3 to enclose, surround. 4 to share in, partake of. 5 to resort to, frequent. —सं 1 to sit down; प्रत्युवाच सभासीनं वसिष्ठं Rām. 2 to sit round or together. —समुप 1 to wait or attend upon, worship, serve; समुपास्यत पुत्रान्-गया सुपयेवाविकृतं द्रियः श्रिया R. 8. 14. 2 to perform; ते वयः संध्यां समुपासत Rām.

आसः 1 A seat. 2 A bow (—सं also) स सासिः साहसः सातः Ki. 15. 5.

आसक्त p. p. 1 Strongly attached to, intent on, devoted or addicted to, (usually with loc. or in comp.) 2 Fixed on, resting on; शिखरासक्तमोघाः Ku. 8. 40. 3 Continuous, perpetual, eternal. —COMP. —चित्त, —चेतस्, —मनस् a. having the mind fixed on any object.

आसक्तिः f. 1 Attachment, devotion, fondness; बालिशचारित्यासक्तिः K. 120. 2 intentness, application.

आसंगः 1 Attachment, devotion (to any object) ह्यसंगलुब्धः K. 173. 2 Contact, adherence, clinging; (एकजं) सौख्यलसंगमवि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9; 3. 46. 3 Association, connection, union; स्वस्त्वा कर्मफलसंगं Bg. 4. 20; so कंठारंग &c. 4 Fixing, fastening to.

आसंगिनी A whirlwind.

आसंजनं 1 Fastening to, fixing, putting on the body. 2 Getting entangled, clinging; व्रततिवलसंजननात् S. 1. 33 v. 1. 3 Attachment, devotion 4 Contact proximity.

आसक्तिः f. 1 Meeting, junction. 2 Intimate union close contact. किमपि किमपि मद् म इत् U 1. 77 3

Gain, profit, acquirement. 4 (In Logic) Proximity, relation between two or more proximate terms and the sense conveyed by them, कारणं सन्निधानं तु पदस्यासक्तिरुच्यते Bhāṣhā P. 83.

आसत् n. Mouth (a word optionally substituted for आस्य in all cases after acc. dual).

आसनं 1 Sitting down. 2 A seat, place, stool; स वासनेनासनसंनिवृष्टं Ku. 8. 2; आसनं मुञ्च to leave one's seat, rise R. 3. 11. 3 A particular posture or mode of sitting; cf. पद्म, °वीर, ° 4 Sitting down or halting. 5 Any peculiar mode of sexual enjoyment. 6 Maintaining a post against an enemy (opp. शत्रु), one of the six modes of foreign policy; which are:—संदिर्नां विग्रहो यानमासनं द्वैयमाश्रयः Ak.; Ms. 7. 160 Y. 1. 346. 7. The front part of an elephant's body, withers. —ना A seat, stool, stay. —नी 1 Stay, sitting. 2 A small seat or stool. 3 A shop, stall. —COMP. —वैषधीर a. resolute to sit down, firm in one's seat; निषेदुषीमासनं वैषधीरः R. 2. 6.

आसदी A small couch or oblong chair.

आसन्न p. p. 1 Approached, near (in time, place or number); आसन्नं विशाः nearly or about 20. 2 Impending, imminent; आसन्नपतने कृते S. B. —COMP. —कालः 1 the hour of death. 2 one whose death is near. —परिचारक, —वार्तिक personal attendant, body-guard.

आसंवाध a. Blocked up, obstructed, confined (on all sides); आसंवाधा भविष्यति पंथानः शरदृष्टिभिः Rām.

आसवः 1 Distillation. 2 Decoction 3 Any spirituous liquor; अनासवाख्यं कर्णं मद्य Ku. 1. 31; द्राक्षा° &c.

आसादनं 1 Obtaining, attaining. 2 Attacking.

आसारः 1 A hard or sharp-driving shower (of anything); आसारसिक्त-क्षितिवाष्पयोगात् R. 13. 29; Me. 17, पुष्पासरीः 43; so तुहिन°, रुचिर° &c.; धारा सतिर्वृष्टिर्वह्य H. 3 it rained in torrents. 2 Surrounding an enemy. 3 Attack, incursion. 4 The army of an ally or king. 5 Provision, food: Pt. 3. 41.

आसिकः A swordsman.

आसिधारं N. of a particular vow, अन्यस्यतीव्रं व्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67; for explanation see अतिधारा under असि.

आसृतिः f. 1 Distillation. 2 Decoction.

आसुर a. (सी f.) (opp. देव) 1 Belonging to Asuras. 2 Belonging to evil spirits; आसुरी माया, आसुरी रात्रि &c. 3 Infernal, demoniacal; आसुरं भावनाश्रितः Bg. 7. 15 (for a full exposition of what constitutes आसुर conduct see Bg. 16. 7. 24) —र 1 A

demon. 2 One of the eight forms of marriage, in which the bridegroom purchases the bride from her father or other paternal kinsmen; (see उद्गाह); आमुने द्विगुणादनात् Y. 1. 61; Ms 3. 31. -री 1 Surgery. 2 A female demon; संभ्रादादुचरिभिः Ve. 1. 3.

आसृजित *a.* 1 Forming or wearing a garland. 2 Interwoven.

आसेकः Wetting, watering, pouring in.

आसिचनं Pouring into, wetting, sprinkling.

आसेधः Arrest, custody, legal restraint; it is of four kinds:—स्थानासेधः कालकृतः प्रधासात् कर्मगतश्च Nārada.

आसेवा, -वनं 1 Zealous practice, assiduous performance of any action. 2 Frequency, repetition; P. VIII. 3. 102; आसेवनं पौनःपुन्यं Sk.

आसंकटः, -टनं 1 attack, assault; out-laging; पञ्चलित्वा °प्रत्ययस्य Ve. 2. 2 Ascending, mounting; stepping over. 3 Reproach, abuse. 4 The walk of a horse. 5 Battle, war.

आसंकादितं, -तकं The walk of a horse, galloping at full speed.

आसंकादिन् *a.* Jumping upon, assailing, attacking; R. 17. 52.

आस्तरः 1 A covering, coverlet. 2 A carpet, bed, mat; Sānti. 2. 20. 3 Spreading (clothes &c.).

आस्तरणं 1 Spreading, strewing. 2 A bed, layer; कुसुमं °a bed of flowers; Ku. 4. 35; तमालपत्रास्तरणाच्च रं R. 6. 64.

3 A cushion, quilt, bedclothes. 4 A carpet. 5 An elephant's housings, painted cloth (thrown on his back).

आस्तरः Spreading, strewing, scattering. -COMP. -पंक्तिः N. of a metre; see. App.

आस्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 One who believes in God and another world. 2 A believer in sacred tradition. 3 Pious, faithful, believing; आस्तिकः श्रद्धयान्त्र Y. 1. 268.

आस्तिकता, -त्वं, आस्तिक्यं 1 Belief in God and another world. 2 Piety, faith, belief; Bg. 18. 42; आस्तिक्यं श्रद्धयान्ता परमार्थेणागमार्थेषु Sankara.

आस्तिकः N. of an old saint, son of Jaratkāru; (at whose intercession King Janamejaya spared the Nāga Takshaka from the destruction to which he had doomed the serpent race).

आस्था 1 Regard, care, respect, consideration, care for (with loc.); मयैवास्थापराहसुखः R. 10. 43; मध्यमास्था न ते चेत् Bh. 3. 30; see अनास्था also. 2 Assent, promise. 3 Prop, support, stay. 4 Hope, confidence. 5 An effort. 6 State, condition. 7 An assembly.

आस्थानं 1 A place site. 2 Ground base 3 An assembly 4 Care regard

see आस्था. 5 A hall of audience. 6 Recreation-ground (विश्रामस्थानं) -नी An assembly-room. -COMP. -घृहं, -निकेतनं, -मंडपः an assembly-room.

आस्थित *p. p.* (Used actively) Dwelling, abiding; resorting to, using, practising, betaking oneself to &c.

आस्पदं 1 A place, site, seat, room; तस्यास्पदं श्रीधुवराजसंज्ञितं R. 3. 36; पद्मास्पदं सुतपतेर्विशेषः Ku. 3. 43. 5. 10, 43, 69. 2 (Fig.) An abode, subject, receptacle कश्चिः कास्पदोऽस्य Bv. 1. 2. 3 Rank, position, station. 4 Dignity, authority, office. 5 Business, affair. 6 Prop, support

आस्पन्दनं Throbbing, trembling.

आस्पर्शः Emulation, rivalry.

आस्फालः 1 Striking, rubbing, causing to move gently. 2 Flapping. 3 Particularly, the flapping motion of an elephant's ears.

आस्फालनं 1 Rubbing, striking or pressing against, stirring (as water &c.); flapping; अनवरतमुज्ज्वलास्फालन-कुर्यात् S. 2. 4; आसां जलास्फालनतराणां R. 16. 62, 3. 55, 6. 73; Amaru. 54; हेतावत् कर्कशेन हस्तेन Ku. 3. 22. 2 Pride, arrogance.

आस्फोटः 1 The Arka plant. 2 The sound made by striking on the arms (Mar. छट्ट टोकणं). -डा The नक्षमलिका plant, wild variety of jasmin.

आस्फोटनं 1 Flapping. 2 Trembling. 3 Blowing, expanding. 4 Contracting, closing. 5 Slapping or clapping the arms, or the sound produced by it.

आस्नाक *a.* (की *f.*), आस्माकीन *a.* Our, ours; आस्माकवृत्तिसाधिकात् Si. 2. 63, 8. 50.

आस्यं 1 The mouth, jaws; आस्यकुहो, विवृतासः. 2 Face; आस्यकमलं. 3 A part of the mouth used in pronouncing letters. 4 Mouth, opening; त्रणास्यं, अंकास्यं &c. -COMP. -आस्यः spittle, saliva. -पत्रं a lotus. -लांगलः 1 a dog. 2 boar. -लोमश्च *n.* beard.

आस्यन्दनं Flowing, oozing.

आस्यंधय *a.* Kissing.

आस्या—आसना *q. v.*

आस्रं Blood. -COMP. -पः 'blood-drinker', a demon.

आस्रवः 1 Pain, affliction, distress. 2 Flowing, running. 3 Discharge, emission. 4 Fault, transgression. 5 The foam on boiling rice.

आस्रावः 1 A wound. 2 Flow, discharge. 3 Spittle. 4 Pain, affliction.

आस्वादः 1 Tasting, eating; वृत्तिकुरास्वादकषायकंदः Ku. 3. 32; H. 1. 152. 2 Relish; ज्ञातास्वादो विवृतजघनो को विहातुं समर्थः Me. 41; वृत्तास्वादः H. 4. 76. 3 Enjoying, experiencing. 'वत् *a.* delicious in flavour, palatable: अस्वान्वद्भिः कषलेसुषाना R 2 5

आस्वादनं Tasting, eating.

आह *ind.* 1 An interjection showing (a) reproof; (b) severity, (c) command; (d) casting, sending. 2 An irregular verbal form of the 3rd pers. sing. Pres. of a defective verb meaning 'to say,' or 'to speak' (supposed by 'Indian grammarians to be derived from अ and by European scholars from अह; the only forms of the root existing in the language are:—आथ, आहयः, आह, आहूतः and आहुः).

आहत *p. p.* 1 Struck, beaten (as a drum &c.). 2 Trodden; पादहृतं दृष्ट्या धृवनमश्रोहति Si. 2. 46. 3 Injured, killed. 4 Multiplied (in Math.). 5 Rolled (as dice). 6 Uttered falsely —तः A drum. —तं 1 A new cloth or garment. 2 A nonsensical or meaningless speech, an assertion of impossibility; e. g. एष कथ्यामुनेति Subhāsh -COMP. —लक्षण *a.* = आहितलक्षण *q. v.*

आहतिः *f.* 1 Killing. 2 A blow, hit; striking, beating. 2 A stick.

आहर *a.* (At the end of comp.) Bringing, fetching, taking, समिष्टुदा फलाहरः R. 1. 49. —तः 1 Taking, seizing. 2 Accomplishing, performing. 3 Offering a sacrifice.

आहरणं 1 Fetching, bringing (near) समिदाहरणाय प्रस्थिता वयं S. 1. 2 Seizing, taking. 3 Removing, extracting. 4 Performing, accomplishing (as a sacrifice). 5 A dowry or present given to a bride (at the time of her marriage); सत्त्वादुत्साहरणीकृतश्रीः R 7 32.

आहवः 1 Battle, war, fight; एवमिन्द्राहवोऽग्निनेन R. 7. 67; हव्या स्वजनमाहवे Bg 1 31. 2 Challenge, provoking, calling, 'काव्या desire of fighting. 3 A sacrifice; तत्र नामवदसी महाहवे Si. 14. 44.

आहवनं 1 A sacrifice; द्रष्टुमाहवनमयजननात् Si. 14. 38. 2 An oblation.

आहवनीय *pot. p.* To be offered as an oblation. —यः A consecrated fire taken from the house-holder's perpetual fire, one of the three fires (i. e. the eastern) burning at a sacrifice see अग्निवेता under अग्नि.

आहारः 1 taking, fetching, or bringing near. 2 Taking food. 3 Food; वृत्तिकरोत् Pt. 1. took his dinner. —COMP. —पाकः digestion (of food). —विरहः want of food, starvation. —संभवः the juice of the body, chyle

आहार्य *pot. p.* 1 To be taken or seized. 2 To be fetched or brought near. 3 Artificial, adventitious, external; आहार्योऽनाहारितैरमावेः Ek. 2. 14, न एवमाहार्यमपेक्षते हर्षं Ki. 4. 23; also Malli. on Ku. 7-20. 4 Purposed intended as for nalance the denti

fication or आरोप of उपमान or उपमेव in रूप of which the speaker is fully cognisant. 5 Jonveved or effected by decoration or ornamentation, one of the 4 kinds of अभिनय q. v.

आहावः 1 A trough near a well for watering cattle. 2 War, battle. 3 Invoking, calling. 4 Fire.

आहिडिकः A man of mixed origin, the son of a Nishāda father and Vaidēhi mother; आहिडिको निषादेन वैदेहिनिव जायते Ms. 10. 37.

आहित p. p. 1 Placed, set, deposited. 2 Felt, entertained. 3 Performed, done, —COMP. —अग्निः a Brāhmana who consecrates the sacred fire, —अंक a, marked, spotted. —लक्षण a, bearing a characteristic epithet; ककुत्स्थ-हत्याहितलक्षणाः सुद्ध R. 6. 71 (according to Malli. = noted for good qualities).

आहिहडिकः A juggler, a snake-catcher, conjurer; अहि खल्वाहितुडिको जीर्ण-विषो नान Mu. 2.

आहुतिः f. 1 Offering an oblation to a deity, any solemn rite accompanied with oblations; होतुरहुतिसायन R. 1. 82. 2 An oblation offered to a deity.

आहुतिः f. Calling, invoking.

आह्वय a. Pertaining to a serpent; Pt. 1. 111.

आहो ind. An interjection expressing (α) Doubt or alternative (or), and usually standing as a correlative of किं; किं वेदानसं व्रतं निषेवितव्यं... आहो निवस्थति समं हरिणांगनामिः S. 1. 27; दारत्यागी भवान्याहो परस्त्रीस्पर्शापह्लुः S. 5. 26. (b) Interrogation. —COMP. —पुरुषिका 1 great self-conceit or pride; आहोपुरुषिका दर्पाया स्वासंभावनात्मनि Ak.; आहोपुरुषिका पद्म नम सद्ग्लकांतिभिः Bk. 5. 27. 2 military vaunting, boasting. 3 vaunting of one's own prowess; निजमुजबलाहोपुरुषिकां Bv. 1. 84. —स्वित् ind. a particle implying doubt, 'or perhaps,' or 'may it be' &c., (corr. of किं); आहोस्वित्सवो ममापचास्तीर्षितामिहो वरिचाम् S. 5. 9; किं द्विजः पचति आहोस्वित् गच्छति Sk.

आह्वे A series of days, many days.

आह्विक a. (की f.) Daily, diurnal, performed every day or on a day; आह्विकः स्वाध्यायः daily course of study. —क 1 Any religious rite or duty which is to be performed every day at a fixed hour; anything to be performed daily, such as taking meals,

bathing &c.; कृतार्हिकः संवत् V. 4 2 Daily food. 3 Daily work or occupation.

आह्लादः Delight, joy; सारहादं दचन Pt. 4.

आह्लादनं Gladdening, delighting

आह्व a. Who or what calls, a oriel.

—ह्व 1 Calling, calling out. 2 A name, appellation, oft. at the end of comp; अष्टाह्वः, दत्ताह्वः &c.

आह्वयः 1 A name, appellation (as last member of comp.); काव्यं रामायणा ह्वयं Rām. 2 A law-suit arising from a dispute about games with animals, as cock-fighting &c.; (one of the 18 titles of law); पणपूर्वकपक्षिमेवादिवाचन आह्वयः Rāghavānanda on Ms. 8. 7

आह्वयनं Name, appellation.

आह्वानं 1 Calling, inviting. 2 A call, invitation, summons, (in general); सुहृदाह्वानं प्रकुर्वति Pt. 3. 47. 3 A legal summons (from court or govt to appear before a tribunal). 4 Invocation of a deity; Ms. 9. 126 5 A challenge. 6 A name, appellation.

आह्वायः 1 A summons. 2 A name

आह्वायकः A messenger, courier, आह्वायकान् भूमिपतेरयोद्यां Bk. 2. 43.

इ.

इः N. of Kāmadeva. —ind. An interjection of (1) anger; (2) calling; (3) compassion; (4) reproach; (5) wonder.

इ 1 2 P. (इति, इत्) 1 To go, go to or towards, come to or near; इति शब्दो R. 8. 56. 2 To arrive at, reach, attain to, go to; निहृदिः क्षयमेति Mk 1. 14 goes to ruin, is ruined. 30 वयः, शत्रुस्त्वं, हृदयं &c. —II. 1 U. —अय q v. —III. 4. A. 1 To come, appear, 2 To run, wander. 3 To go quickly or repeatedly. With अति 1 to go over or beyond, cross; pass over; अवादतीति हिसवानयोहृदिः Ki. 14. 54; स्यात्तथैते वयनविषयं यावदस्वति मातुः Me. 34 passes out of sight. 2 to excel, surpass, outstrip; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हृषिश्च वनेति वाजिनः S. 1, निशान्तसः काशिमतीत्य तस्यै Ki. 7. 15; Si; 2 23. 3 to pass by, leave behind; omit, neglect; S. 6. 16; R. 15. 37. 4 to pass, elapse (as time); अत्येति रजनी या तु Rām.; अतीति दशरात्रे; see अतीत. —अधि 1 (P.) to remember, think of, remember with regret (with gen.); रामस्य दयमानोसावध्यति तव लक्षणेन Bk. 8. 119, 18. 38; Ki 11. 74. 2 (अधीते, always Atm. in this sense) to learn, study, read through; उपाध्या-वध्यति Bk सोऽपि वेदाय Bk. 2 (Caus

अध्यापयति; desid. अधिजिगमसे). —अनु 1 to follow, go after; प्रयतां प्रातरन्वेतु R. 1 90. 2 to succeed. 3 to follow, (in grammar or construction). 4 to obey, conform to; imitate. —अन्वा to go after, follow —अन्तर 1 to go between, intervene. 2 to hinder, obstruct. 3 to hide, conceal, screen; see अन्तरित. —अप 1 to go away, depart, withdraw, retire; अपेहि begone, avaunt. 2 to be deprived of, be free from; see अपेत. 3 to die, perish. —अभि 1 to go to, approach; draw near; अस्मान-नुमितोऽभ्येति Bk. 7. 84. 2 to follow, serve. 3 to get, meet with, undergo (said of good or bad things). —अभिप्र 1 to go to; intend, mean, aim at; कर्मणा यममिद्वैति स संपदानं P. 1. 4. 22. —अभ्या to approach, —अभ्युद् 1 to rise, go up. 2 (fig.) to thrive, prosper. —अभ्युप 1 to go near, approach, arrive; व्यतीतकालरत्नहमभ्युपेतः R. 5. 14, 16. 22. 2 to go to a particular state, attain to; सर्वं न तद्यच्छलमभ्युपेति H. 3. 61. 3 to undertake, to agree, accept, promise (to do a thing); मदायते न खलुहृद्दाम-भ्युपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 38. 4 to admit, own, grant, 5 to obey, submit to. —अव 1 to know, learn, be aware of; अवेक्षि मां किञ्चमभ्युते R 2 35 Ku 3 13 4 9

—आ to come, draw near. —उद् 1 to rise; (as a star &c.); (fig. also) come or go up; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः फल S. 7. 30; उदेति सविता ताम्रः &c. 2 to arise, spring, be produced. 3 to thrive, prosper. —उप 1 to approach, draw near; go to; योगी परं स्थानमुपैति चाय Bg. 8. 28. 2 to go to or pass in to, attain to, reach (a state); उदेति सत्सं परिणामरम्यता. Ki. 4. 22. 3 to befall —निर् 1 to depart, go or set out. —परा 1 to go or run away, flee, retreat, yः परैति स जीवति Pt. 5 88. 'the who runs away saves his life'; of. 'to run for one's life'. 2 to reach, attain to; Ki 1. 39. 3 to depart from this world, die, see परेत. —परि 1 to go round, circumambulate; चरणन्यासं भक्तिमन्त्रः परियाः Me 55, Ms. 2. 48. 2 to surround, encompass; इतवहपरितं गृहमिव S. 5. 10; विषवद्विभिः परितोऽभिर्महोषधिः R. 12. 61; so कोपपरित 3 to go to, think of (objects &c.). 4 to change, transform oneself. —प्र 1 to go out of, depart from; वीरि वेत्यास्माहोकादप्रवृत्ता भवन्ति Ken. 2 (hence) to depart life, die; प्रेत्य after death, नच तद्व्यस्य नो इह Bg. 17. 28; Ms. 2. 9, 26 —प्रति 1 to go back to, return; प्रतीयाव हरो रकःशुं R 5 85 Bk 3 19 2 to believe trust क प्रत्येति वैषयानि ते U 4

ग्रामो हरिस्तुवाच R. 13. 1. (g) As for, in the capacity of, as regards (showing capacity or relation); तितितिस एजः, अग्रान्त इति मिश्रः, शीघ्रमिति सुकरं निवृत्त-मिति चितनीयं भवेत् S. 3. (A) Illustration (usually with आदि); इंदुरिदिरि श्रीमान्-त्वादी तदन्वयः Chandr.; गौः सुकृश्लो इत्य-श्वादी K. P. 2. (i) A quotation or an opinion accepted; इति पाणिनिः, इत्या-विशलिः, इत्यनरः, विश्वः &c. (j) Manifestation. -COMP. -अर्थः sum and substance, meaning in short. -अर्थ ind. for this purpose, hence, -कथा a meaningless or nonsensical talk. -कर्तव्य -करणीय a. proper or necessary to be done according to certain rules. (-व्य, -व्य) duty, obligation; ता, -कार्यता, कृत्यता any proper or necessary duty, obligation; इतिकर्तव्यतासूत्रः wholly at a loss what to do, embarrassed, perplexed. -सात्र a. of such extent or quality. -वृत्त 1 occurrence, event. 2 a tale, story.

इतिह ind. Thus indeed, quite in conformity to tradition.

इतिहासः 1 History (legendary or traditional); धर्मिकामोक्षाणामुपदेश-रत्नसिंहः। पूर्ववृत्त कथायुक्तमितिहासं प्रचक्षते ॥ 2 Heroic history (such as the Mahābhārata). 3 Historical evidence, tradition (which is recognized as a proof by the Paurāṇikas). -COMP. -निर्वचनं legendary composition or narrative.

इत्यं ind. Thus, so, in this manner; इत्यं रतेः किमपि हृतमद्वयत्वं Ku. 4. 45; इत्यं नते under these circumstances. -COMP. -कारं ind. in this manner. -भूत a. 1 so circumstanced, being in this state; Ku. 6. 26; कथमित्यभूता M. 5; K. 146. 2 true or faithful (as a story). -विध a. 1 of such kind. 2 endowed with such qualities.

इत्यं a. To be gone towards or approached; इत्यः शिष्येण युवकः. -त्वा 1 Going; way 2 A litter, palanquin.

इत्तर a. (री. f.) 1 Going, travelling, a traveller. 2 Cruel, harsh 3 Low, vile. 4 Despised, contemned. 5 Poor. -रः A eunuch. -री 1 A disloyal or unchaste woman. 2 An Abhisārikā q. v.

इत्थं pron. a. [अयं m.; इयं f., इदं n.] 1 This here, (referring to something near the speaker; इदंस्तु संनिष्ठं रूपं); इदं तत् ... इति यदुच्यते S. 5 here is the truth of the saying. 2 Present, seen; the nominative forms are used with verbs in the sense of 'here'; इदमास्मि here am I; so इमे स्मः; अयमागच्छामि here I come. 3 It often refers to something immediately following, while एतद् refers to what precedes; अनुकल-स्वयं शेषः सदा सद्भिर्गुणैः। Ms. 3. 147 (अयं-वक्ष्यमाणः Kull.). 4 It occurs connected with क, तत्, एतद्

अयम्, किं or a personal pronoun, either to point out anything more distinctly, and emphatically, or sometimes pleonastically; कौयमाचरत्ययम् S. 1. 25; सयं, सयं, this here; अयमहं मेः S. 4 ho, here am I.

इदानीं ind. Now, at this moment, in this case, just now, even now; वत्से प्रतिहस्तेदानीं S. 4; आर्यपुत्र इदानीमसि U. 3; इदानीमेव just now; इदानीमपि now also, in this case also.

इदानींतिन a. (नी. f.) Present, momentary, of the present moment.

इह p. p. (fr. इय्) Kindled &c. -इह 1 Sunshine, heat. 2 Refulgence, splendour. 3 Wonder.

इक्ष्मः-ध्वं Fuel, especially that used for the sacred fire; R. 14. 70. -COMP. -जिह्वः fire. -ध्वजः hatchet, an axe.

इक्ष्म Kindling, lighting.

इन्द्र a. 1 Able, powerful, mighty. 2 Bold. -नः 1 A lord. 2 The sun; Si. 2. 65. 3 A king; न न महीमहीनपरकर्म R. 9. 5.

इन्दिरः A large bee; लोभादिदिदिष्टु निपतश्च Bv. 2. 183.

इन्दिरा N. of Lakshmi, wife of Vishnu. -COMP. -आलम् 'abode of Indirā', the blue lotus. -मन्दिरः an epithet of Vishnu. (-र) the blue lotus.

इन्दीवरिणी A group of blue lotuses. इन्दीवारः A blue lotus.

इन्द्रः 1 The moon; विलीय इति राजेंद्रुर्दुः क्षीरविधाविच R. 1. 12. 2 (In Math.) The number 'one'. 3 Camphor.

-COMP. -कमले the white lotus. -कला a digit of the moon. (These are 16, each of which is mythologically said to be devoured by 16 deities in succession). -कलिका 1 N. of a plant (केतकी). 2 a digit of the moon. -कतः the moon-stone. (-ता) night. -क्षयः 1 waning of the moon. 2 the new-moon day. -जः, -युवः the planet Mercury. (-जा) N. of the river Revā or Narmadā.

-जम्बकः the ocean. -दलः a digit, crescent. -भा a kind of water-lily. -भृत्, -शेखरः-मौलिः 'the moon-crested god,' epithets of Siva. -मणिः the moon-stone. -मण्डलं the orb or disc of the moon. -रत्नं a pearl. -ले (रे) खा a digit of the moon. -लोहकं, -लोहं silver. -चदना N. of a metre; see Appendix. -वासरः Monday.

इन्द्रमती 1 A day of full moon. 2 The wife of अन्न and sister of भोज.

इन्द्रः A rat, mouse.

इन्द्रः 1 The lord of gods. 2 The god of rain; rain 3 A lord or ruler (as of men &c.); first or best (of any class of objects), always as the last member of comp.; नरेन्द्रः a lord of men, i. e. a king; so ह्येन्द्रः a lion; गजेन्द्रः, योगेन्द्रः, कपीन्द्रः. -न्या The wife of Ind a Indrāni Indra he god of

the firmament, is the Jupiter Pluvius of the Indian Aryans. In the Vedas he is placed in the first rank among the gods. But in later mythology he falls in the second rank. He is said to be one of the sons or Kasyapa and Dakshyana; or Aditi. He is inferior to the triad Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesa, but he is the chief of all the other gods, and is commonly styled Sureśa, Devendra &c. As in the Vedas so in later mythology, he is the regent of the atmosphere, and of the east quarter, and his world is called Svarga. He sends the lightning, uses the thunderbolt, and sends down rain. He is frequently at war with Asuras, whom he constantly dreads and by whom he is sometimes defeated. The Indra of mythology is famous for his incontinence and adultery, one prominent instance of which is his seduction of Ahalya, the wife of Gautama (see Ahalya), and for which he is often spoken of as Ahalya-jara. The curse of the sage impressed upon him a thousand sand marks resembling the female organ, and he was therefore called Sayoni; but these marks were afterwards changed into eyes, and he is hence called Netra-yoni and Sahasraksha. In the Ramayana Indra is represented as having been defeated and carried off to Lanka by Ravana's son called Meghanada, who for this exploit received the title of 'Indrajit.' It was only at the intercession of Brahma and the gods that Indra was released. Indra is often represented as trying to prevent kings from completing one hundred sacrifices, it being believed that he who completed the 100th would obtain the seat of Indra; and hence it was that he carried off the sacrificial horses of Sagara and Raghu; see R. 3rd canto. He is represented as being in constant dread of sages practising potent penances, and as sending down nymphs to beguile their minds (see Apsaras). He is also said to have cut off the wings of mountains when they grew troublesome, and to have killed the demons Bala and Vriha. His wife is Indran the daughter of the demon Puloman, and his son is named Jayanta. He is also said to be the father of Arjuna. -COMP. -अनुजः, -अवरजः an epithet of Vishnu and of Nārāyaṇa. -अरिः an Asura or demon. -आयुधं Indra's weapon, the rainbow; R. 7. 4. -कील 1 N. of the mountain मंदर. 2 a rock (-लं) the banner of Indra. -कुंजर Indra's elephant, Airāvata. -कुटः N. of a mountain. -कोशः-वा, -यकः 1 a couch, sofa. 2 a platform. 3 a pin or bracket projecting from the wall (नागदेत). -गिरिः the महेंद्र mountain. -गुरुः, -आचार्यः the teacher of Indra, इन्द्राचार्यः. -गोपः-गोपकः a kind of aspect of red or white colour. -वर्ष

-**वज्र** *n.* 1 a rainbow. 2 the bow of Indra. -**जाल** 1 a weapon used by Arjuna; a stratagem or trick in war. 2 conjuring, jugglery; स्वन्दजालमदः खल जीवलोकः *Sānti*. 2. 2. -**जालिक** *a.* deceptive unreal, delusive. (-कः) a juggler, conjurer. -**जित्** *m.* 'conqueror of Indra', N. of a son of Ravana who was killed by Lakshmana. [Indrajit is another name of Meghanada a son of Ravana. When Ravana warred against Indra in his own heaven, his son Meghanada was with him, and fought most valiantly. During the combat, Meghanada, by virtue of the magical power of becoming invisible which he had obtained from Siva, bound Indra, and bore him off in triumph to Lanka. Brahma and the other gods hurried thither to obtain his release, and gave to Meghanada the title of Indrajit, 'conqueror of Indra'; but the victor refused to release his prisoner unless he were promised immortality. Brahma refused to grant this extravagant demand, but he strenuously persisted, and achieved his object. In the *Ramayana* he is represented to have been decapitated by Lakshmana while he was engaged in a sacrifice.] -**हन्तु** or **विजयितु** *m.* N. of Lakshmana. -**तुल**, -**तुलक** a flock of cotton. -**दाच**: the tree *Pinus Devadaru*. -**नील**: a sapphire. -**नीलक**: an emerald. -**पत्नी** Indra's wife, शची. -**पुरोहित**: N. of बृहस्पति. -**प्रस्थ** N. of a city on the Yamunā, the residence of the Pāṇḍavas (identified with the modern Delhi); इन्द्रस्थगमस्तावत्कारि मा संतु चक्षुः *Si*. 2. 68. -**प्रहरण** Indra's weapon, the thunderbolt. -**शेषजं** dried ginger. -**सह**: 1 a festival in honour of Indra. 2 the rainy season. -**लोक**: Indra's world, Svarga or Paradise. -**वैशा**, -**वज्रा** N. of two metres, see Appendix. -**शत्रु**: 1 an enemy or destroyer of Indra (when the accent is on the last syllable), an epithet of ब्रह्माद्; *R*. 7. 35. 2 one whose enemy is Indra, an epithet of वृत्र (when the accent is on the first syllable). (This refers to a legend in the *Sat. Br.*, where it is said that Vritra's father intended his son to become the destroyer of Indra, and asked him to say इन्द्रशत्रुर्वयस्व &c., but, through mistake, he accented the word on the first syllable, and was killed by Indra; cf. *Sik*. 52: नवो हीनः स्वरतो वर्णतो वा मिथ्याप्रयुक्तो न तमर्थनाह । स वायव्यो यजनानं हिनस्ति यथेदं शत्रुः स्वरतोऽप्यवात् ॥ -**शलभः** a kind of insect. -**सुतः**, -**सुत** N. of (a) Jayanta; (b) Arjuna; (c) Vāli, the king of monkeys. -**सेनानी** the leader of Indra's armies epithet of Kārtikeya

इन्द्रकं An assembly room, a hall.

इन्द्राणी The wife of Indra.

इन्द्रियं 1 Power, force, (the quality which belongs to Indra). 2 An organ of sense. There are two kinds of Indriyas: (a) ज्ञानेन्द्रियाणि or बुद्धीन्द्रियाणि:—श्रोत्रं त्वक्चक्षुर्ग्रीवा जिह्वा नासिका चैव पंचमी (also ननः according to some); and (b) कर्मेन्द्रियाणि:—ग्राह्यस्थं हस्तपादं वाङ्मै चैव दशमी सूत्रा *Ms*. 2. 99. 3 Bodily or virile power, power of the senses. 4 Semen. 5 Symbolical expression for the number '5.' -**Comp.** -**अगोचर** *a.* imperceptible. -**अर्थः** 1 an object of sense; these objects are:—रूपं शब्दो गन्धरसस्पर्शाश्च विषया अमी *Ak.*; *Bg*. 3. 34; *R*. 14. 25. -**आयतनं** the abode of the senses, i. e. the body. -**गोचर** *a.* Perceptible to the senses. (-रः) an object of sense. -**ग्रामः**, -**वर्गः** the assemblage or collection of organs, the five organs of sense taken collectively; कलवानिन्द्रियघातो विद्वांसमपि कर्षति *Ms*. 2. 215; निर्वार मनुनीन्द्रियवर्गः *Si*. 10. 3. -**ज्ञानं** consciousness, the faculty of perception. -**नियहः** restraint of senses. -**बधः** insensibility. -**विप्रतिपत्तिः** *f.* perversion of the organs. -**सम्पर्कः** the contact of an organ of sense (either with its object or with the mind). -**स्वापः** insensibility, unconsciousness, stupor.

इन्ध 7. A. (इन्द्रे or इन्द्रे, इद्ध) To kindle, light, set on fire. -**pass.** (इध्यते) To be lighted, blaze, flame. -**With** सं to kindle.

इंधः Fuel.

इंधनं 1 Kindling, lighting. 2 Fuel, wood &c.

इभः An elephant. -**भी** A female elephant. -**Comp.** -**अरिः** a lion. -**आननः** N. of Ganesa; cf. गजानन. -**निमीलिका** shrewdness, sagacity, sharpness. -**चालकः** the driver or keeper of an elephant. -**पोटा** a young female elephant. -**पोतः** a young elephant, a cub. -**युवतिः** *f.* a female elephant.

इभ्य *a.* Wealthy, rich. -**भ्यः** 1 A king. 2 An elephant-driver. -**भ्या** A female elephant.

इभ्यक *a.* Wealthy, rich.

इयत् *a.* 1 So much, so large, of this extent; इयत्वायुः *Dk*. 93; इयंति वर्षाणि तथा सद्यो *R*. 13. 67 so many years; इये नीतिरित्यीति *Si*. 2. 30 this much.

इयत्ता, इयत्वं 1 (a) So much, fixed measure or quantity; ईहत्या रूपमित्यत्ता वा *R*. 13. 5; न...यशः परिच्छेदमित्यत्ता 6. 77. (b) Limited number, limitation; न ग्रणानमित्यत्ता *R*. 10. 32. 2 Limit, standard.

इरणं 1 A desert 2 Salt or barren ground of इरिण

इरान्दः 1 A flash of lightning, the fire attending the fall of a thunderbolt. 2 The submarine fire.

इरा 1 The earth. 2 Speech. 3 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatī 4 Water. 5 Food. 6 Spirituous liquor. -**Comp.** -**ईशः** N. of Varuṇa, of Vishnu and of Ganesa. -**चर** hail, so इराचर.

इरावत् *m.* The ocean.

इरिणि A salt ground, saline soil.

इर्वार-लु *a.* Destructive, carnivorous (हिनक). -**रः** *m. f.* A cucumber. इल् 6 P. (इलति, इलित) or 10 L 1 To go, to move. 2 To sleep. 3 To throw, send, cast.

इला 1 The earth. 2 A cow 3 Speech &c.; see इडा. -**Comp.** -**गोल**, -**लं** the earth, the globe. -**धर** a mountain.

इलिका The earth.

इल्वकारः-लः (pl.) N. of the five stars in the head of Orion (इणक्षित्)

इव *ind.* 1 Like, as (showing उपमा or comparison); वागर्थविवक्षुक्तौ *R*. 1. 2 As if, as it were (denoting उत्प्रेक्षा); पश्यामीव विनाशिनं *S*. 1. 6; वतीव तर्जंगानि कर्षतीवाञ्जने नभः *Mk*. 1. 34 3 A little, somewhat, perhaps; कञ्जर इवाव *G. M*. 4 (Added to interrogative words), 'possibly', 'I should like to know', 'indeed'; दिनं वीतदित्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रघुपतेः *U*. 6. 30; क इव of what sort, what-like सुहृत्तमिव but for a moment; किंचिदिव just a little bit; so इषदिव, नाचिरादिव &c.

इशीका-इशीका *q. v.*

इष 1. 6 P. (इच्छति, इष्ट) 1 To wish desire, long for; इच्छामि संवर्धितनाश्वान् *Ku*. 3. 3. 2 To choose. 3 To endeavour to obtain, strive or seek for. 4 To be favourable. 5 To assent or consent. -**pass.** 1 To be wished or liked. 2 To be prescribed or laid down; हस्तच्छेदनमिष्यते *Ms*. 8. 322. -**With** अद् to search, try, endeavour. -**अभि** to long for, desire. -**यदि** to search. -**यति** to receive, accept; देवस्य शासनं प्रतीय *S*. 6.-*Il*. 4 P. (इष्यति, इषित) 1 To go, move. 2 To spread. 3 To cast, throw. -**With** अद् to search, go in search of; न रत्नमन्विष्यति सुयते हि तन् *Ku*. 5. 45. -**प्र** (usually in *caus.*) 1 to send forth, cast, hurl; *Bṛ*. 15. 77 2 to send, despatch; किमर्थमुपयः प्रेषिता स्तुः *S*. 5.-*III*. 1 U. (इषित) To go, move. -**With** अद् to follow.

इषः 1 One possessed of sap or strength. 2 The month आश्विन; ध्वनि-निषेधनिमित्तमुपयमः *Si*. 6. 49.

इषि (वी) का 1 Reed, rush; अञ्ज *R*. 12. 23. 2 An arrow.

इषिरः Fire.

इष्टु 1 An arrow 2 The number five **Comp** -**अय** -**अनीक** the point

of an arrow. -असनं, अस्त्रं the bow ; R. 11. 37. -आसः 1 a bow. 2 an archer, a warrior; Bg. 1. 4, 17. -आरः, -कृत् m. an arrow-maker. -अरः, -भूत् m. an archer. -पथः, -विशेषः an arrow-shot, the range of an arrow. -प्रयोगः discharging an arrow; R. 2. 42.

इशुधिः A quiver.

इष्ट p. p. 1 Wished, desired, longed for, wished for. 2 Beloved, liked, favourite, dear. 3 Worshipped, revered, 4 Respected, honoured. 5 Sacrificed, worshipped with sacrifices. -इष्टः A lover, husband. -इष्टं 1 Wish, desire. 2 A holy ceremony or संस्कार. 3 A sacrifice. -ind. Voluntarily. -Comp. -अर्थः desired object. -आपत्तिः f. occurrence of what is desired; a statement by a debater

which is favourable to his opponent also; इष्टापत्तौ दोषांतरमाह Jag. -गंध a. fragrant. (-घः) any fragrant substance. (-घं) sand. -देवः, -देवता a favourite god, one's tutelary deity.

इष्टका A brick; Mk. 3. -Comp. -गृहं a brick-house. -स्थित a. made of bricks; also इष्टकचित. -न्यासः laying the foundation of a house. -पथः a road made of bricks.

इष्टापूर्तिः Performing sacrifices, and digging wells and doing other acts of charity; इष्टापूर्तिविधेः सप्तमश्मनात् Mv. 3. 1.

इष्टिः f. 1 Wish, request, desire. 2 Seeking. 3 Any desired object. 4 A desired rule or desideratum; (a term used with reference to Patanjali's additions to Kātyāyana's Vārtikas;

इष्टयो माष्यकास्तस्य); cf. उपसंख्यान. 5 Impulse, hurry. 6 Invitation, order. 7 A sacrifice. -Comp. -पन्थः a miser; so -पशु. -पशु an animal to be killed at a sacrifice.

इष्टिका A brick &c.; see इष्टका.

इष्टमः 1 Cupid. 2 The spring.

इष्टयः, -रव्यं The Spring.

इष्ट् ind. An interjection of anger, pain, or sorrow.

इष्ट ind. 1 Here (referring to time, place or direction); in this place or case. 2 In this world (opp. पर or असुव). -Comp. -असुव ind. in this world and the next world, here and there. -लोकः this world or life. -स्थ a. standing here.

इष्टव्य a. Being here, of this place or world.

ई.

ईः (m) N. of Kāmadeva, Cupid. -ind. An interjection of (1) dejection; (2) pain; (3) sorrow; (4) anger; (5) compassion; (6) perception or consciousness; (7) calling.

ई I. 4 A. (ईयते) To go. -II. 2 P. 1 To go. 2 To shine. 3 To pervade. 4 To desire, wish. 5 To throw. 6 To eat. 7 To beg (A.) 8 To become pregnant.

ईक्ष् 1 A. (ईक्षते, ईक्षित) 1 To see, behold, perceive, observe, look or gaze at. 2 To regard, consider, look upon; सर्वज्ञत्वं स्यान्मानं...ईक्षते योगयुक्तामा Bg. 6. 29. 3 To take into account, care for; नाभिजनमीक्षते K. 104; न काम-वृत्तिर्न चरिष्यतीति Ku. 5. 82. 4 To think, reflect; तच्चैव देवैश्च बहुधा न जानीय Ch. Up. 5 To look to, or to investigate, the good or bad luck of any one (with dat. of the person); कृष्णाय ईक्षते गर्गः Sk. (इमांश्च यथालोचयति इत्यर्थः). -With अग्नि to suspect; कुहकचकितो लोकः सत्येवपायमधीक्षते H. 4. 102 v. 1. -अनु to keep in view; to search, seek after, inquire into. -अप 1 to await, wait for; न कालमेषक्षते स्नेहः Mk. 7; Ku. 3. 26. 2 to require; need; want; शब्दार्थौ सकलविरिह द्वयं विद्वानपेक्षते Si. 2. 86; V. 4. 12; Ku. 3. 18. 3 to look to, have regard to, have in view; किमपेक्ष्य फलं Ki. 2. 21; यतः शब्दार्थं व्यञ्जकत्वेऽधीक्षतमपेक्षते S. D. 4 to take into account, think of, consider, respect; oft. with न; तदा-नपेक्ष्य स्वशरीरमादेवं Ku. 5. 18. -अभिधि to look at or towards. -अव 1 to look at, perceive, observe. 2 to aim at, have in view; योग्यमानावेष्टे Bg 1 28 have regard to R. 3 21 विविचो

तुक्रयाचवेक्ष्य मां 8. 60 out of regard for me. 3 to watch over, protect; मद्राच्यं बुद्धितमवेक्ष्य U. 1. 4 to think, consider; यद्वोचदवेक्ष्य मानिकी Ki. 2. 3. -उद् 1 to look up to, behold, see; सप्तमाममुदीक्षितः Ku. 6. 7, 7. 67. 2 to wait; नीणि वर्षा-पुद्गुदीक्षितं कुमारं तुमती सती Ms. 9. 90. -उत्तर 1 to anticipate, see in prospect; उल्लेख-माणा जचनाभिषातं Mu. 2. 2 to guess, conjecture; किमुल्लेक्षते कृतस्स्यान्निति U. 4. 3 to believe, fancy; उल्लेखानी (Par. epic) वर्ष तावन्मामितं विभीषणं Rām. -उद्दि to look up to. -उप 1 to neglect, overlook, disregard; उपेक्षते यः शूलयत्नीविनीजताः Ku. 5. 47; R. 14. 34. 2 to let escape, let go, connive at; नपेक्षितं क्षणमपि राजा साहसिकं नरं Ms. 8. 344. 3 to look at, consider. -निर 1 to gaze at steadily, mark or view completely; वेत्त्या...निरिष्यमाणः हतरो द्याहुः R. 2. 52; Bg. 1. 22; Ms. 4. 38. 2 to look for, search after; निरीक्षते केचित्त्वं प्रविश्य क्रमेलकः कंदकजालमेव Vikr. 1. 29. -परि 1 to examine, look at or scrutinize carefully; अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्यं विवेकासंगतं रहः S. 5. 24; M. 1. 1; Ms. 9. 14. 2 to test, try, put to the test; मायां मनोनाथ्य परीक्षितोति R. 2. 62; यत्नात्परिहितः इत्येव Y. 1. 55 carefully tested as to potency. -प्र to see, behold, perceive; तमायां प्रेक्ष्य Pt. 1; R. 12. 44; Ku. 6. 47; Ms. 8. 147. -प्रति to wait for; संप्रत्यते नः कामयो कालः कश्चित्प्रतीक्ष्यतां Ku. 2. 54; Ms. 9. 77. -प्रतिवि to look at in return. -वि to see, behold; तं वीक्ष्य वेपथुमती Ku. 5. 85. -व्यप to mind, care for, respect (oft. with न); न व्यपेक्षते समुत्सुकः प्रजाः R. 19. 6. -सं 1 to see, behold. 2 to think of, consider, take into account तेजसां हि न स्य समीक्षणे R 11 1 Ku 5 16 3 to examine carefully as n

असनीक्ष्यकारित्. -समव 1 to see, inspect. 2 to consider. -समुप to neglect, disregard; see -उप above.

ईक्षकः A spectator.

ईक्षणं 1 Seeing, beholding &c. 2 A look, sight. 3 An eye; इत्यक्षिशोमा-प्रदितेक्षणेन R. 2. 27; so अलक्षणा.

ईक्षणिकः A fortune-teller.

ईक्षतिः Looking, sight; ईक्षतेर्नाशब्दं Br. Sū. 1.

ईक्ष् 1 Sight. 2 Viewing, considering.

ईक्षिका 1 An eye. 2 A glance.

ईक्षित p. p. Seen, beheld, regarded &c. -तं 1 Look, sight. 2 An eye; अभिमुखे सवि संवृत्तमीक्षितं S. 2. 11.

ईक्ष्, ईक्ष् 1 P. (ईक्षति, ईक्षित) 1 To go, move, vacillate. -Caus. To swing, oscillate. 2 To shake. -With प्र to shake, tremble; वैखड्य क्षुभिता क्षितिः Bk. 17. 108; वैखड्यमिच्छत् Māl. 6. 5; Amaru. 1.

ईक्ष्-ईक्ष् 1 A. 1 To go. 2 To censure, blame.

ईक्ष् 2 A. (ईक्ष्, ईक्षित) To praise अक्षिमीक्षे इरोहितं Rv. 1. 1. 1; शालीनता-मव्रजदीक्ष्यमानः R. 18. 17; Bk. 9. 57 18 15.

ईक्षा Praise, commendation.

ईक्ष्य pot. p. Praiseworthy, laudable; सर्वतमीक्ष्य भवतः पितेव R. 5. 34.

ईतिः f. 1 Plague, distress, a calamity of the season. The *itis* as usually said to be six: -1 excessive rain; 2 drought; 3 locusts; 4 rats; parrots; and 6 foreign invasions अतिवृष्टिर्नावृष्टिः शलभा मूषकाः शुकः । प्रत्यातवा प्रजान् पृतेता क्षेपका रक्षता । निपतका निपति R 1 63 2 An infectious disease

Travelling (in a foreign country), sojourning. 4 An affray.

इहत्ता Quality (opp. इयत्ता); विष्णो-रिवास्यानवधारणीयं इहत्तया रूपमिव च या R. 13. 5.

इहत्ता-या अ. (की-ही f.), also इहत्ता Such, of this kind, of this aspect, endowed with such qualities.

इहत्ता 1 Desire to obtain. 2 A wish, desire.

इहत्ता अ. Desired, wished for, dear to. —तं Desire, wish.

इहत्ता अ. Striving to obtain, wishing or desiring to get (with acc. or inf., but usually in comp.); तीर-म्यनीन्द्रव ते ह्यमास्तस्य R. 5. 63.

इहत्ता 2 A. (ईते, ईर्ष्य); also 1 P. (p.

p. ईरित) 1 To go, move, shake (trans.

also). 2 To rise, arise or spring from.

—10 U. or Caus. (ईरयति, ईरित)

1 To throw, cast; discharge, dart;

येतिरिवा महावृत्तं Bk. 15. 52. 2 To utter,

pronounce, repeat; इतीरयतीव तथा निरिष्टि

N. 14. 21; Si. 9. 69; Ki. 1. 26; R. 9. 8,

Mā. 1. 25. 3 To set in motion, move,

shake; वातेरितपद्मवाङ्मणिः S. 1. 4 To

employ, use. —WITH उह् to rise.

(—Caus.) 1 to utter, pronounce,

tell, speak; उदीरितोर्थः पद्मनापि वृत्ते Pt.

1. 43; R. 2. 9. 2 to put forth; यदशो-

कोयमुदीरयिष्यति R. 8. 62. 3 to throw,

roll down (as dice); R. 6. 18. 4

to raise (as dust). 5 to display;

bring about. —प्र 1 to cast, throw;

S. 2. 2. 2 to propel, send forth;

R. 4. 24. 3 to incite, instigate, set

on. —स 1 to utter, 2 to shake, move.

—समुह् to utter, pronounce.

इहत्ता: The wind —र्ण 1 Agitating,

moving, driving. 2 Going. 3 —इरण

q. v.

इहत्ता अ. Desert, barren. —र्ण A

desert, barren soil; हृद्वर्तनिव निःशब्दमासी-

दीरिगसतिम् Rām.

इहत्ता See इहत्ता.

इहत्ता A wound.

इहत्ता Wandering about (as a re-

ligious mendicant).

इहत्ता: m. f. A cucumber.

इहत्ता—इहत्ता q. v.

इहत्ता, ईहत्ता 1 P. (ईरयति, ईरित) To envy, be jealous of, be impatient of the success of (with dat. of person) इये ईरयति Sk.; Si. 8. 36.

ईहत्ता, ईहत्ता, ईहत्ता अ. Envious, jealous.

ईहत्ता—र्ण Envy, jealousy, envy of another's success.

ईहत्ता (र्ण) छ; ईहत्ता (र्ण) a. Envi-ous, impatient.

ईहत्ता (ली f.) A weapon, a cudgel or a short sword.

ईहत्ता 2 A. (ईहे, ईहित) 1 To rule, be master of, govern, command (with gen.); अर्थानामीक्षिषे त्वं वयमपि च गिरानीहन्ते वाचार्थं Bh. 3. 30. 2 To be able, have power; expressed by 'can'; मायुर्वेदीहृ हरिणान् वहीतुं R. 18. 13. 3 To own, possess.

ईहत्ता अ. 1 Owning, master or lord of; see below. 2 Powerful, supreme.

—ज्ञः 1 A lord, master; with gen. or

in comp; कथंचिदीज्ञा मनसा वधुः Ku. 3.

34; १० वागीज्ञा, सुरेश &c. 2 A husband.

3 The number 11. 4 N. of Siva. —ज्ञा

1 N. of Durgā. 2 A woman having

supremacy; a rich lady. —COMP.

—कोणः the north-east quarter. —पुरी,

—नगरी N. of Benares. —सखः an

epithet of Kuberā.

ईहत्ता: 1 A ruler, master, lord. 2

N. of Siva; Ku. 7. 56. 3 The sun

(as a form of Siva). 4 N. of Vishnu.

—नी N. of Durgā.

ईहत्ता, त्वं Superiority, greatness,

one of the eight siddhis or attributes

of Siva. See अणिमन् or सिद्धि.

ईहत्ता अ. (रा-री f.) 1 Powerful,

able, capable of (with inf.); Ku.

4. 11. 2 Rich, wealthy. —रः 1 A

lord, master; ईश्वर लोकोत्थः सेवते Mu. 1.

14. 2 A king, prince, ruler. 3 A rich

or great man; मा प्रच्छेदध्वं H 1.

15; cf. "To carry coals to New-

castle." 4 A husband; Ki 9. 39. 5

The Supreme God (परमेश्वर). 6 N. of

chiefly with अथ (अथो), च (नो) and

किम् (किं); see those words.

उक्त p. p. (fr. वच्) 1 Said, spoken.

2 Uttered, spoken (opp. अनुमित or

समावित). 3 Told, addressed; असाव-

उक्तोपि सहाय एव Ku. 3. 26. 4 Describ-

ed, related. —क्तं A speech, words

collectively; a sentence. —COMP.

—अनुक्त a. spoken and not spoken

उपसहार a brief description र व

Siva; V. 1. 1. 7 The God of love, Cupid. —रा, —री N. of Durgā. —COMP. —निषेधः denial of the existence of god, atheism. —पूजक a. pious, devout. —सङ्घः a. a temple. —सभ a royal court or assembly.

ईहत्ता 1 U. (ईरयति, ईरित) 1 To fly away. 2 To look, see. 3 To give 4 To kill.

ईहत्ता: The month Āsvinā; cf. इह.

ईहत्ता ind. Slightly, to some extent,

a little; ईहत्ता वृत्तिर्नाम S. 1. 3. —COMP.

—उष्ण a. tepid. —कर a. 1 doing little.

2 easy to be accomplished. —जल

shallow water. —पाण्डु a. a little white

or pale, whitish. —पुरुष a. a mean or

contemptible person. —रक्त a. pale

red —लभ, —पलभ a. to be got for

little. —हासः slight laughter, a smile

ईहत्ता The pole or shafts of a car

riage or a plough.

ईहत्ता 1 An elephant's eyeball. 2

A painter's brush. 3 A weapon,

arrow, dart.

ईहत्ता: Fire.

ईहत्ता 1 A painter's brush. 2 An

ingot-mould. 3—ईहत्ता q. v.

ईहत्ता:—वः See इहत्ता, इहत्ता.

ईहत्ता 1 A. (ईहेते, ईहित) 1 To wish,

desire, think of (with acc. or inf.),

Bg. 16. 12; Bk. 1. 11. 2 To endea-

vour to obtain. 3 To aim at or at-

tempt, endeavour, strive; मायुर्वे मधुवि-

दुता रक्षितुं ह्यारोहयिष्यते Bh. 2. 6; Y. 2.

116. —WITH स 1 to wish, desire.

2 to strive to do or perform, strive

for; विद्यायि वाङ्मयमणिः सनीहितुं Ki. 1. 19

ईहत्ता 1 Wish, desire. 2 Effort, ex-

ertion, activity; Ma. 9. 205. —COMP

—वृत्तः 1 a wolf. 2 a division of the

drama consisting of four acts; for

definition &c. see S. D. 518. —वृत्त

a wolf.

ईहत्ता p. p. Wished; sought, striven

for &c. —तं 1 A wish, desire. 2

Effort, exertion. 3 An undertaking,

deed, act; Ki. 1. 20.

उ.

उः N. of Siva, the second of the

three syllables in उमम्; see अ. —ind.

1 As a particle used expletively;

उ उमेशः Sk. 2 An interjection of:—

(a) calling; उ मेति माता तपसा निषिद्धा

पश्चादुमाख्यां हृद्वर्ती जगाम Ku. 1. 26; (b)

anger; (c) compassion; (d) com-

mand; (e) acceptance; (f) inter-

rogation; or (g) used merely as an

expletive In classical literature used

chiefly with अथ (अथो), च (नो) and

किम् (किं); see those words.

उक्त p. p. (fr. वच्) 1 Said, spoken.

2 Uttered, spoken (opp. अनुमित or

समावित). 3 Told, addressed; असाव-

उक्तोपि सहाय एव Ku. 3. 26. 4 Describ-

ed, related. —क्तं A speech, words

collectively; a sentence. —COMP.

—अनुक्त a. spoken and not spoken

उपसहार a brief description र व

umé, peroration. —निर्वाहः maintain-

ing an assertion. —पुस्कः a word (fe-

minine or neuter) of which also a

masculine exists, and the meaning

of which differs from that of the

masculine only by the notion of

gender. —प्रत्युक्त speech and reply,

discourse.

उक्ति f. 1 Speech expression

statement स

चन्द्रे: Chandr. 5. 120; Ms. 8. 104. 2 A sentence. 3 Power of expression, the expressive power of a word; as in एकवचनस्य रूपेणैव दिवाकरनिनाकये Ak.

उच्यते 1 A saying, sentence, verse, (सूत्रं). 2 Eulogy, praise. 3 N of the Sāmaveda.

उक्ष् 1. 6. U. (उक्षति, उक्षित) 1 To sprinkle, wet, moisten, pour down upon; औक्षन् शोणितमनेवा: Bk. 17. 9, 3. 5; Si. 5. 30; R. 11. 5, 20; Ku. 1. 54. 2 To emit, send forth. —WITH अभि to sprinkle, with holy or consecrated water; द्वादसि शकुतलामभ्युक्ष्य S. 4. —परि to sprinkle round about. —प्र to consecrate by sprinkling holy water; प्राणस्ये तथा श्राद्धे प्रोक्षितं द्विजकाम्यया Y. 1. 179; Ms. 5. 27. —सं to consecrate by sprinkling; Y. 1. 24.

उक्षणं 1 Sprinkling. 2 Consecrating as by sprinkling; वसिष्ठमंत्रोक्षणजातु प्रभावात् R. 5. 27.

उक्षन् m. An ox or bull; Ku. 7. 70; (changed to उक्ष in some comp. नदीक्ष, दृष्टोक्ष, &c.) —Comp. —तर: a small bull or ox, cf. वस्ततर.

उच्यते 1 P. (ओक्षति, उच्यति, ओक्षित, उच्यते) To go, move.

उक्षा A boiling vessel, a boiler or cooking pot (such as a sauce-pan).

उक्ष्य a. Dressed or boiled in a pot (as flesh &c.); हृल्यमुखं च होमवान् Bk. 4. 9.

उग्र a. 1 Fierce, cruel, ferocious, savage (as a look &c.); 'दर्शनः. 2 Formidable, terrific, frightful, fearful; सिंहनिपातस्य R. 3. 60; Ms. 6. 75, 12. 75. 3 Powerful, strong, violent, intense; उग्रतायां वेलां S. 3. intensely hot उग्रशोकं Me. 113 v. 1. 4 Sharp, Pungent, hot, 5 High, noble —ग्र: 1 N. of Siva or Rudra. 2 N. of a mixed tribe, descendant of a Kshatriya father and Sūdra mother. 3 N. of a country called Kerala (modern Malabar). 4 The sentiment called वीर्य. —Comp. —गन्ध a. strong-smelling. (—ग्रः) 1 the Champaka tree. 2 garlic. —चारिणी, —चंडा N. of Durgā. —जाति a. base-born. —दर्शन-रूप a. frightful in appearance, fierce-looking. —धन्वन् a. having a powerful bow. (—m.) N. of Siva and Indra. —शेखरा 'crest of Siva', N. of the Ganges. —सेन: N. of a king of mathurā and father of Kamsa. He was deposed by his son; but Krishna, after having slain Kamsa, restored him to the throne.

उग्रपश्य a. Fierce-looking, frightful, hideous.

उच्छ 4 P. (उच्यति, उचित or उग्र, mostly used in p. p.) 1 To collect, to gather together. 2 To be fond of, delight in. 3 To be proper or fit. 4 To be

उचित p. p. 1 Fit, proper, right, suitable; उचितस्तदुपायः U. 3; usually with inf.; उचितं न ते मंगलकाले रोदितुं S. 4.

2 Usual, customary; उचितेषु करणीयेषु S. 4. 3 Accustomed or used to, in comp.; नीचारामयेयौचिते: R. 1. 50, 2. 25; 3. 54, 60; 11. 9; Ki. 1. 34. 4 Praiseworthy.

उच्च a. 1 High (in all senses); tall; क्षितिधारणोच्च Ku. 7. 68; elevated, exalted (family &c.). 2 Loud, high-sounding; उच्चा: पक्षिण्या: Si. 4. 18. 3 Intense, violent, strong. —Comp. —तर: the cocoa-nut tree. —ताल: (heightened) music, dancing &c. at a tavern. —नीच a. 1 high and low. 2 various. —ललाटा टिका a woman with a high or projecting forehead. —संश्रय a. occupying a high station (said of a planet); R. 3. 13; see Malli. thereon.

उच्चै: ind. 1 High, above, lofty (fig. also); श्रितोद्गोपद्वारमिसावमुच्चै: Si. 1. 16, 16. 46. 2 Loud.

उच्चक्षुष a. 1 With the eyes directed upwards, looking upwards. 2 With the eyes taken out, blind.

उच्छेद a. 1 Fierce, terrible, formidable. 2 Quick. 3 Loud. 4 Angry, irascible.

उच्छेदः The last watch of the night.

उच्छेपः 1 A collection, heap, multitude; ह्योच्छेपेन S. 2. 9; cf. शिलोच्चय also. 2 Gathering, collecting (flowers &c.) उप्योच्चयं नाटयति S. 4; Ku. 3. 61. 3 The knot of a woman's (wearing) garment. 4 Prosperity, rise.

उच्छरणं 1 Going up or out. 2 Utterance.

उच्छल a. Moving. —लं Mind.

उच्छलने Moving away, setting out.

उच्छलित p. p. On the point of going, setting out; R. 2. 6.

उच्छादनं 1 Driving away, expulsion. 2 Separation. 3 Eradication, extirpation (of a plant). 4 A kind of charm or magical incantation. 5 Working this charm; ruining one's enemy.

उच्छारः 1 Utterance, pronunciation, declaration. 2 Excrement, dung; मातृद्वार पद स: H. Pr. 16; Ms. 4. 50. 3 Discharge (in general).

उच्छारणं 1 Pronunciation, utterance; वाचः rik. 2; वेदः. 2 Declaration, enunciation.

उच्छावच a. 1 High and low, irregular; Ms. 6. 73. 2 Various, diverse; Ms. 1. 38; Si. 4. 46.

उच्छूलः The flag of a banner or the banner itself.

उच्चै: ind. 1 Aloft, high, above, upwards (opp. नीच-चै:); विषयचै: स्थयं Bh. 2. 28 उच्चैःश्रुता P. 1. 2. 29 2 Loud y with a loud noise 3 Power

fully; very much, greatly; विदुषति भयमुच्चैर्वाच्यमाणा वनाता: Rs. 1. 22. 4 (Used as an adj. in comp. or by itself) (a) high, noble; जनोयमुच्चै: पदलघनोत्तमः Ku. 5. 64; S. 4. 15; Ratn. 4. 19. (b) distinguished, pre-eminent, famous; उच्चैश्चैःश्रवास्तेन Ku. 2. 47. —Comp. —बुद्धं 1 clamour, uproar. 2 loud proclamation. —वाद: high praise. —शिरस a. high-minded, magnanimous; Ku. 1. 12. —श्रवस, —स a. 1 long eared. 2 deaf. (—m.) N. of the horse of Indra (said to be churned out of the ocean).

उच्चैस्तनां ind. 1 Exceedingly high. 2 Very loudly.

उच्चैस्तर-सं ind. 1 Very loud. 2 Exceedingly high; Ku. 7. 68.

उच्छिन्न a. 1 Destroyed, cut down (perhaps for उत्सव); see उच्छिन्न. 2 Extinct (as a work).

उच्छलत् pres. a. 1 Shining, moving about. 2 Moving, going on. 3 Flying up or away, going up high.

उच्छलन् Going or moving upwards.

उच्छादनं 1 Covering. 2 Rubbing the body with perfumes.

उच्छासन a. Not amenable to rule or command, unruly.

उच्छास, 'वर्तिन् a. 1 Contrary or opposed to शास्त्र (civil or religious law-books). 2 Deviating from or transgressing the law books.

उच्छिन्न a. 1 Crested. 2 Flaming, blazing up; R. 16. 87.

उच्छिस्ति: f. Extirpation, destruction; कौसुठं Ratn. 4.

उच्छिन्न p. p. 1 Extirpated, destroyed; cut down or off; उच्छिन्नाश्रयकारतेन कुलटा गोत्रांतरं श्रीगता Mu. 6. 5. 2 Abject, vile.

उच्छिरस a. 1 With the neck raised (lit). 2 High. 3 (Hence) Noble, great, exalted; शैलान्नजापि पितृशुचिरसोऽभिलाषं Ku. 3. 75, 6. 70.

उच्छिर्लीन a. Full of mushrooms (shot up); कर्तुं यच्च प्रभवति महीमुच्छिर्ली-श्रमन्धव्याम् Me. 11. —श्रं A mushroom.

उच्छिष्ट p. p. 1 Left as a remainder. 2 Rejected, abandoned; R. 12. 15. 3 Stale; कल्पना stale idea or invention. —ष्टं 1 Leavings, fragments, remainder (especially of food or sacrifice); नोच्छिष्टं कस्यापि दद्यात् Ms. 2. 56. —Comp. —अक्षं leavings, offal. —मोदनं wax.

उच्छिषिक 1 A pillow. 2 The head.

उच्छुष्क a. Dried up, withered.

उच्छून a. 1 Swollen; प्रबलरुदितोच्छूननेन विवाशः Me. 84; उच्चानोच्छूनमंभूकपाटितोद-संनिभे K. P. 7; अजवरतरुदितोच्छूनताप्रद्वर्द्धि Dk. 95. 2 Fat. 3 High, lofty.

उच्छूलल a. 1 Unbridled, unrestained uncurbed 'वाना P. 3 अन्त्य उच्छूल सत्यमय Si. 2. 62.

Self-willed. 3 Irregular, desultory.

उच्छेदः, दनं 1 Cutting off, 2 Extirpation, eradication, putting an end to; सतां भवोच्छेदकरः पिता ते R. 14. 74. 3 Excision.

उच्छेष -षणं Remainder, उच्छेषण a. 1 Making dry, withering up; यच्छोकमुच्छेषणमिदियाणां Bg. 2. 8 2 Burning. -णं Drying up; parching, withering.

उच्छ्र (च्छ्र) चः 1 Rising (of a planet &c.). 2 Raising, erecting. 3 Height, elevation (physical and moral). शृंगोच्छ्रयैः कुमुदाशेदयो वितत्य स्थितः ख Me. 58; Ki. 7. 27, 8. 23. 4 Growth, increase, intensity; शुण् Ki. 8. 21; नीताच्छ्रयं 5. 31. 5 Pride.

उच्छ्रयण Raising, elevation. उच्छ्रित p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up. 2 Gone up, risen, 3 High, tall, lofty exalted. 4 Produced, born. 5 Increasing, prosperous, increased, grown. 6 Proud.

उच्छ्रितः = उच्छ्रय q. v. उच्छ्रसनं 1 Breathing, sighing. 2 Heaving.

उच्छ्रसित p. p. (Used actively). 1 Heaving, breathing. 2 Emitting or sending out vapour (refreshed). 3 Full-blown, opened. 4 Refreshed; Me. 42. 5 Consoled; उत्कण्ठोच्छ्रसितहृदया Me 100. -सं 1 Breath, the (very) life; सा कुलपतेरुच्छ्रसितमिव S. 3. 2 Blooming, blowing. 3 Exhalation; R. 8. 3. 4 Heaving, upheaval, throbbing. 5 The vital airs of the body.

उच्छ्रासः 1 Breath, exhalation, breathing out; सुखोच्छ्रासगंधं V. 4. 22; Ra. 1 3; Me. 102. 2 Support of life. 3 A sigh. 4 Consolation, encouragement; Amaru. 11. 5 An airhole. 6 A division or chapter of a book, as of the Harṣā-charita; cf. अश्वाय.

उच्छ्रासिन् a. 1 Breathing. 2 Heaving; sighing. 3 Vanishing, fading away.

उच्छ्र 6 P. 1 To bind. 2 To finish. 3 To give up, abandon.

उज्जय (यि) नी N. of a city, the modern Ujjain in Mālvā, and one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus (cf. अवन्ति); सौधोत्संगप्रणयविमुक्तो मा स्म धृक्जयिण्याः Me. 27.

उज्जासनं Killing; चौरस्त्योजासनं Sk.

उज्जिह्वान a. Going up, rising (as sun); उज्जिह्वानस्य मातोः Mu. 4. 21. 2 Departing, going out; जीवितां वराकां Māl 10

उज्ज्वल a. 1 Blown, expanded; उज्ज्वलभवाभोजा भित्त्यगानि सांगना S. D. 2 Gaping open स 1 Opening expanding, blowing 2 Basking under parting

उज्ज्वला, -भणं 1 Yawning. 2 Opening. 3 Spreading, increase.

उज्ज्वल a. Having the bow-string loosened.

उज्ज्वल a. Bright, shining, splendid; उज्ज्वलकपोलं सुखं Si. 9. 48. 2 Lovely, beautiful; सगो निगर्गज्ज्वलः N. 3. 136. 3 Blown, expanded. 4 Unrestrained. -लः Love, passion. -लं Gold.

उज्ज्वलनं 1 Burning; shining. 2 Splendour, brilliance.

उज्ज्व 6 P. (उज्ज्वित्, उज्जित्) 1 To abandon, leave, quit; सद्य विपननिद्रस्त-समुज्ज्वलचकार R. 5. 75; 1. 40, 51; आत-पायोज्जितं धान्यं Mb. exposed to the sun. 2 To avoid, escape from; उदये मद्वाच्य-मुज्ज्वत R. 8. 84. 3 To emit, give out; अविस्तारोज्जितवारीविषाण्डिः Ki. 5. 6; Si. 4. 63.

उज्ज्वकः 1 A cloud, 2 A devotee. उज्ज्वनं Abandoning, removing, leaving.

उज्ज 6 P. (उज्जति, उज्जित्) To glean, gather (bit by bit); शिलानुज्जतः Ms. 3. 100.

उज्जः Gleaning or gathering grains; तानुज्जषष्टाकित्तैकतानि R. 5. 8; Ms. 10. 112. -ञ्छं Gleaning. -Comp. -वृत्ति, -शील a. one who lives by gleaning grains, a gleaner.

उज्जनं Gleaning grains of corn in market-places &c.

उज्ज 1 A leaf. 2 Grass. -Comp. -जः -जं a hut, cottage, hermitage (being mostly made of grass or leaves); उज्जद्वारविरुद्धं नीवारवलि विलाकयतः S. 4. 20; R. 1. 52, 50.

उज्जः f., उज्ज n 1 A lunar mansion; a star; इन्द्रकाशान्तिरित्तुतुल्याः R. 16. 65. 2 Water (said to be n. only). -Comp. -चक्रं zodiacal circle. -पः, -पं a raft; तिरिर्धुस्तरं मोहानुद्वेगनास्ति सागरं R. 1. 2; केनोद्वेगेन परलोकनदीं तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23. (-पः) the moon; Mk. 4. 23. -पतिः, -राज् the moon; जितमुद्रपतिना Ratn. 1. 5; रसायकस्वीडुपतिश्च रश्मयः Ku. 5. 22. -पथः the sky, the firmament.

उज्ज्वरः 1 N. of a tree (Mar. ओदुंबर) 2 The threshold of a house. 3 A leprosy. 4 A kind of leprosy (-रं also). -रं 1 The fruit of the उज्ज्वर tree. 2 Copper.

उज्ज्वरः = उज्ज्वर q. v. उज्ज्वरनं Flying up, soaring; गतो विरु-खोड्वरन निराशतां N. 1. 125.

उज्ज्वराम् 1 Agreeable, excellent. 2 Formidable, terrific; उज्ज्वरामरव्यस्तवि-स्तारिणः खंडपर्वसितकृपावरम् Māl. 5. 23.

उज्ज्वित् p. p. Flown up, flying up. -नं 1 Flying up, soaring. 2 A particula flight of birds

उज्ज्वित् Flyng up उत्कीर्ण N of S va

उज्जः N. of a country; the modern Orissa; see ओड्ड.

उडेरकः A ball of flour, roll, loaf तथैवडेरकतजः Y. 1. 288.

उत् ind. A particle of (a) doubt, (b) interrogation; (c) deliberation, (d) intensity.

उत् ind. 1 A particle expressing (a) doubt, uncertainty, guess (or), तत्किमयथातयोरः स्यादुत यथा मे मनसि यतेते S. 3; स्थानुरयमुत पुरः G. M. (b) alternative; usually a correlative of कि (whether-or); किमिदं कुरुनिरुदितमुत वन-शास्त्रे पठितमुत शौक्ष्माविशुक्तरियं K. 155, Ku. 6. 23; the place of उत् is also taken by आहो or आहोस्वित्; sometimes आहो, आहोस्वित् or स्वित् are joined to उत्. (c) association, connection, (having a cumulative force, 'and', 'also'); उत्त बलदासुतासलः; (d) interrogation; उत्त वृद्धः पतिष्यति. 2 With a preceding प्रति=on the contrary, on the other hand, but; सागवादाः सकोपस्य तस्य प्रत्युत शीपकाः Si. 2. 55. 3 With a preceding कि=how much more or how much less; see किम् उत्त, -उत्त either-or; एकमेव वरं पुसासुत राज्यमुतामनः G. M.

उत्तथ्यः N. of a son of Argiras and elder brother of Brihaspati. -Comp. -अनुजः, -अनुजन्मन् m. Brihaspati, teacher of the gods; तथ्यामुतथ्यानुजवज्ज-गादायै गदायजं Si. 2. 69.

उत्क a. 1 Desirous of, longing for, anxiously wishing for (in comp.), अद्रिमुतासनागमोरकः Ku. 6. 95; मानसोत्का Me. 11; sometimes with an inf.; Si. 4. 18. 2 Regretting, sad, sorrowful. 3 Absent-minded.

उत्कचुक a. Without a bodice or coat of mail

उत्कट a. 1 Large, spacious; U. 4. 29 2 Powerful, mighty; fierce 3 Excessive, much; असुत्कटैः पापपुण्यैरिह कलमश्रुते H. 1. 83. 4 Abounding in, richly endowed with. 5 Drunk, mad, furious; मदीकटः. 6 Superior, high 7 Uneven. -टः 1 A fluid (ichor) dropping from the temples of an elephant in rut. 2 An elephant in rut.

उत्कंठ a. 1 Having the neck up-lifted; (hence) prepared, ready, on the point of (doing anything), in comp.; आज्ञापनोत्कंठः S. 2; रथस्वनोत्कंठशृगे वाल्मीकीयै तपोवने R. 15. 11. 2 (Hence) Anxious, eager. -टः, -टा A mode of sexual enjoyment.

उत्कंठा 1 Anxiety, uneasiness (in general); वास्यस्य राक्षुतलेति हृदयं संसृष्टमु-त्कंठया S. 4. 5. 2 Longing for a beloved person or thing; हृष्टिपथिकं वोक्तं दुस्त्रिषते Amaru. 24. 3 Regret, sorrow, missing anything or person; गदोत्कंठा Māl. 1. 15 Me 83

उत्कंठित p. p. 1 Anxious grieving for sorrowful 2 Longing for a

beloved person or things —ता A mistress longing for her absent lover or husband, one of the eight heroines; she is thus defined:—आगतं कृतचित्तोऽपि देवासायाति यात्रियः । तदनामनदुःखात् विहोक्तं देवा त सा ॥ S. D. 121.

उत्कंधर *a.* Having the neck up-lifted; उत्कंधरं दासकमित्युवाच Si. 4. 18.

उत्कण्ड *a.* Trembling -द; -पने Trembling, tremor, agitation; किमविक्रमसोत्कण्डं दिशः मन्दीक्षते Amaru 28; Me 72.

उत्करः 1 A heap, multitude. 2 A pile, stack. 3 Rubbish, (मृषाकारः) Mk. 8.

उत्कण्डः A kind of musical instrument

उत्कटने 1 Cutting off, tearing out. 2 Rooting out, eradication.

उत्कृषः 1 Pulling off or upwards. 2 Elevation, eminence, rise, prosperity; निर्मातुः कुलकृषं Ms. 4. 244, 9. 24. 3 Increase, abundance, excess; पंचानामपि धृतातासुत्कृषं पुत्रपुत्राः R. 4. 11. 4 Excellence, highest merit, glory; उत्कृषः स च धर्मिना यदिदं सिध्यति हृष्ये चले S. 2. 5. 5 Self-conceit, boasting. 6 Joy.

उत्कृषणं 1 Drawing upwards. 2 Taking or pulling off.

उत्कलः 1 N. of a country, the modern Orissa, or the inhabitants of that country (pl.); जगन्नाथप्रतिष्ठा उत्कलः परिकीर्तितः see अंग्र; उत्कलादाशनाथः R. 4. 38 2 A fowler, bird catcher. 3 A porter.

उत्कलाप *a.* Having the tail erect and expanded; R. 16. 64.

उत्कलिका 1 Anxiety in general; uneasiness; जात रातलिका Amaru 78. Longing for, regretting, missing anything or person 3 Wanton sport, dalliance (हल). 4 A bud. 5 A wave; क्षमिन्मत्कलिकातरलं मनः ruffled by waves Mā. 3. 10 (where उत्कलिका also means anxiety); Si. 3. 70. —COMP. —प्रायं a variety of prose composition abounding in compound words and hard letters; भवेदुत्कलिकाप्रायं समासादयं वडाक्षरं Chand. M. 6.

उत्कृषणं 1 Tearing, pulling up. 2 Ploughing, drawing through (as a plough); सद्यः सीरात्कृषणहरमि धनमाह्वय मां Me. 16. 3 Rubbing; Bv. 1. 73.

उत्करः 1 Winning corn. 2 Piling up corn. 3 One who sows corn.

उत्कासः, -सर्न, उत्कासिका Hemming, clearing the throat of mucus.

उत्किर *a.* Wafting, scattering upwards; bearing; Ku. 5. 26, 6. 5; R. 1. 38.

उत्कीर्तनं 1 Praising, celebrating. 2 Proclaiming.

उत्कुटं Lying down or sleeping with the face (or head) upwards

उत्कुण्ड 1 A bag 2 A lioness
a. Wallen from the family

family; यदि यथा वृत्ति क्षितिपस्तथाः स्वमसि किं पितृकुलस्य स्वया ॥ S. 5. 27.

उत्कूनः The singing (of the cuckoo).

उत्कुदः A parasol or umbrella.

उत्कुर्दनं Jumping up, springing upwards

उत्कुल *a.* Overflowing the bank.

उत्कुलित *a.* Reaching the bank; Si. 3. 70.

उत्कुप *p. p.* 1 Drawn up or out, raised, elevated 2 Excellent, eminent, best, highest; Ms. 5. 163, 8. 281; बल° Pt 3. 36 superior in strength. 3 Tilled; ploughed.

उत्कोचः A bribe; उत्कोचमिव ददती K. 232; Y. 1. 338.

उत्कोचकः 1 A bribe. 2 The receiver of a bribe; Ms. 9. 258.

उत्क्रमः 1 Going up or out, departure. 2 Progressive increase. 3 Deviation, transgression, violation.

उत्क्रमणं 1 Going up or out, departure. 2 Ascent. 3 Surpassing, exceeding. 4 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body) i. e. death; Ms. 6. 63.

उत्क्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Going up or out, departure. 2 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body), death.

उत्क्रान्तः 1 Going out or up, departure. 2 Surpassing. 3 Violation, transgression.

उत्क्रान्ताः 1 Clamour, outcry. 2 Proclamation. 3 An osprey (कुररी).

उत्क्रुद्ः Becoming wet or moist.

उत्क्रुशः 1 Excitement, disquietude. 2 Disorder of the humours. 3 Sickness; particularly, sea-sickness.

उत्क्रिष *p. p.* 1 Thrown upwards, tossed, raised. 2 Held up, supported. 3 Seized or overcome with, struck with; विस्मय° Ratn. 1. 4 Demolished, destroyed. —सः The thorn apple, the Dhātūra plant.

उत्क्रासिका A crescent-shaped ornament worn in the upper part of the ear.

उत्क्रेषः 1 Throwing or tossing up; पशुमोक्षेप Me. 47. 2 That which is thrown or tossed up; विदूषेयान् विवाहः M. 2. 13. 3 Sending, despatching. 4 Vomiting.

उत्क्रेषक *a.* One who throws or tosses up, who or what elevates or raises; Y. 2. 274. —कः 1 A stealer of clothes &c.; वस्त्रादुत्क्रिष्यपहरतीत्युत्क्रेषकः Mit. 2 One who sends or orders.

उत्क्रुषणं 1 Throwing upwards, lifting or tossing up; अतिमानलोहिततली बाहू वदोत्क्रुषणात् S. 1. 30. 2 Throwing upwards, regarded by the Vaisheshikas as one of the five *karmans* q v 3 Vomiting 4 Sending away deapsa oh ng 5 A kind of basket for cleaning

उत्क्रचित *a.* Intermixed, interwoven, set or inlaid with; कुसुमोत्क्रचितान् वलीयुतः R. 8. 53, 13. 54.

उत्क्रला A kind of perfume.

उत्क्रात *p. p.* 1 Excavated, dug up. 2 Extracted, drawn out; U. 3. 3 Uprooted, plucked up by the roots (lit.); लील° U. 3. 16. 4 (fig.) (a) Eradicated, totally destroyed, annihilated; किमुत्क्रातं मन्दबालस्य Mu 1; उलवणो मधुरेश्वरः प्रातः U. 7. (b) Deposed, deprived of power or authority; फलेः संवर्धयामाहृत्क्रातप्रतिरोपितः R. 4. 37 (where उत्क्रात means 'uprooted' also). —त A hole, cavity, uneven ground. —COMP. —कैलिः *f.* digging out earth in sport (by means of horns, tusks &c.); उत्क्रातकैलिः शृंगायैर्वनश्रीया निगद्यते.

उत्क्रातिर *a.* Uneven, having ups and downs, rugged (opp सन्); उत्क्रातिनी भूमिरिति मया राक्षससंघमनाश्रयस्य मन्त्रिकृते वेगः S. 1.

उत्क्र *a.* Wet, moist.

उत्क्रेसः 1 A crest, chaplet, an ornament worn on the crown of the head; उत्क्रेसान्वत वारि हृदयेऽम्भः Si. 8. 57; cf. कर्णोत्क्रेसः 2 An ear-ring; Mā. 5. 18, Bv. 2. 55.

उत्क्रसित *a.* 1 Having ear-rings. 2 Put or worn on the crest; Bh. 3. 129.

उत्क्रट *a.* Overflowing the bank; R. 11. 58.

उत्क्रत *p. p.* Burnt, heated, seared; कनक K. 43. —स Dried flesh.

उत्क्रम *a.* 1 Best, excellent (oft. in comp.); द्विजाचम, so ह्र° &c.; प्रविणाचममध्यमोचमद्वयः संचगते जायते Bh. 2. 67. 2 Foremost, uppermost, highest. 3 Most elevated, chief, principal. 4 Greatest, first; Ms. 2. 249. —सः 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 The last person (=first person according to English phraseology). —ना An excellent woman. —COMP. —अंगं 'the best limb of the body', the head; कश्चिद् द्विपदवृद्धतोचः नाम R. 7. 51; Ms. 1. 93, 8. 300; Ku. 7. 41; Bg. 11. 27. —अवस *a.* high and low; मध्यम good, middling, and bad. —अर्धः 1 the best half. 2 the last half or part. —अहः the last or latest day; a fine or lucky day. —क्षणः, —क्षणिकः (उत्क्रमणः) a creditor (opp. अवमणः). —पदं a high office. —पु (पु) सः 1 the last person in verbal conjugation; (=first person according to English phraseology). 2 the Supreme Spirit. 3 an excellent man. —श्लोक *a.* of excellent fame, illustrious, glorious, well-known. —संम्रह (°म्रह) intriguing with another man's wife, i. e. speaking amorously at he &c —साहस स 1 the highest (or the fixed) pecuniary punishments a fine of 1000 (or according to some 20000) dan -

उत्थासः Extreme fear, terror.
उत्थ a (Used only at the end of
co p) 1 Bo n r produced from
arising or originating from परिमो

स्थान समिधेन Ku. 1. 8: 6. 59; R. 12. 82.
2 Standing up, coming up or forth.

उत्थानं 1 The act of rising or standing up, getting up; जनेष्वेष्टुत्थानं Bh. 3. 9. 2 Rising (as of luminaries); R. 6. 31. 3 Rise, origin. 4 Resurrection. 5 Effort, exertion, activity; मेदुल्लद्वन्द्वोदरं लघु मन्त्रयुत्थानयोग्यं बधुः S. 2. 5; यद्युत्थानं मेवस्व Ms. 9. 215, effort (for money), acquisition of property. 6 Energy 7 Joy, pleasure. 8 War, battle. 9 An army 10 A courtyard; a shed where sacrifices are offered. 11 A term, limit, boundary 12 Awakening. —COMP. —एकादशी the eleventh day in the light fortnight of Kārtika when Vishnu rises from his four months' sleep (also called प्रबोधिनी).

उत्थापनं 1 Causing to rise, come up, or get up. 2 Raising, elevating 3 Exciting, instigating. 4 Awakening, rousing (fig. also). 5 Vomiting.

उत्थित p. p. 1 Risen or rising (as from a seat); वचो निशाम्नाथिनमुत्थितः सन् R. 2. 61; 7 10; 3 61; Ku. 7. 61. 2 Raised, gone up; पाशुः Si. 11. 3 Born, produced, sprung up, arisen; वचः R. 2. 61; broken out (as fire). 4 Increasing, growing (in strength), advancing 5 Bounded. 6 Extended, stretched; S. 4. 4. —COMP. —अंगुलिः the palm of the hand with the fingers extended.

उत्थितिः f. Elevation, rising up.

उत्थक्षम् a. With up-turned eyelashes; उत्थक्ष्णोर्मिचनयोरुत्थक्ष्णोः S. 4. 15; V. 2.

उत्थत्तः A bird.

उत्थतनं 1 Flying up, a spring. 2 Rising or going up, ascending.

उत्थत्ताक a. With uplifted banners, where flags are hoisted; पुंश्रुः पुस्तत्ताकं R. 2. 74.

उत्थतिष्ठु a. Flying, going up.

उत्थात्तः f. 1 Birth; विपुलमचिनतासुवस्थिता R. 8. 83. 2 Production; कुक्षे कुक्षमोत्थात्तः श्रूयते न तु ह्ययते S. Til. 17 3 Source, origin; उत्थात्तः साधुतायाः K. 45. 4 Rising, going up, becoming visible. 5 Profit, productiveness, produce.—COMP. —व्यञ्जकः a type of birth (as investiture with the sacred thread); a mark of twice-born; Ms. 2. 68.

उत्थयः A wrong road (fig. also); धुरोत्थयलितस्य कार्यकार्यमजसतः । उत्थयलितस्य न्याय्यं भवति शासनं ॥ Mb. (परित्यागो विधीयते Pt. 1 306); Si. 12. 24. —यं lath. Astray, on the wrong road.

उत्थय p. p. 1 Born, produced, arisen. 2 Riser, gone up. 3 Acquired

उत्थल a. Fes esa, emaciated ca
—छ 1 A blue lotus, a y lotus or
R 3

36, 12. 86; Me. 26; नीलोत्थलपत्रवारया S. 1. 18; so स्क° 2 A plant in general. —COMP. —अक्ष, चक्षुस् a. lotus-eyed —पत्रं 1 a lotus leaf. 2 a wound caused by a female's finger-nail, nail-print.

उत्थलित् a. Abounding in lotus-flowers. —नी 1 An assemblage of lotus-flowers. 2 A lotus plant having lotuses.

उत्थवनं Cleaning, purifying; Ms. 5. 115.

उत्थावः 1 Eradication, destroying root and branch. 2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्थाटन Uprooting, eradicating, destroying root and branch.

उत्थाटिका The external bark of a tree.

उत्थाटित् a. (oft. at the end of comp.) Eradicating, tearing out; कीलोत्थाटित वानरः Pt. 1. 21.

उत्थातः 1 Flying up, a spring, jump; एकांशतेन at one jump. 2 Rebounding, rising up (fig. also); करनिहतकंदुकसमाः पातोत्थाता मनुष्याणां H. 1. v. 1. 3 A portent, any portentous or unusual phenomenon boding calamity; उत्थातेन ज्ञापिते च Vārt; Ve. 1. 2; सापि सुकुमारसुमंगलुत्थातपरंरा केवं K. P. 10. 4 Any public calamity (as an eclipse, earthquake &c.); केतु K. 5; धूमलेखा Ketu; Māl. 9. 48. —COMP. —पवनः, वातः. —वातालिः portentous or violent wind, whirlwind a hurricane; R. 15. 23.

उत्थाद a. With the feet up-lifted —दः Birth, production, appearance; दुःखे च जाणितोत्थादे शाखांगच्छेदने तथा Y. 2. 225; अंगुरं Pt. 2. 177. —COMP. —शयः, यनः 1 a child. 2 a kind of partridge.

उत्थादक a (दिका f.) Productive, effective, bringing about. —कः A producer, generator, a father. —कं Origin, cause.

उत्थादनं Giving birth, production, generating; उत्थादनमपवस्य जातस्य परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.

उत्थादिन् a. Produced, born; सर्वमुत्थादि मंशुरं H. 1. 208

उत्थादिका 1 N. of a certain insect, the white ant. 2 A mother.

उत्थाली Health.

उत्थिजरल a 1 Unconfined, uncaged. 2 Out of order, excessively confined

उत्थिडः 1 Pressing out. 2 (a) Gush, gushing flow; बायोत्थिडः K. 296; उत्थिड इव धूमस्य मोहः प्रागद्युषोति मां U. 3 9; नयनमलिलोत्थिडिदृक्छावकाशां Me. 91. (b) overflow, excess; धूमेत्थिडे तडागस्य पतीवाहः अतिक्रिया U. 3. 29. 3 Froth, foam.

उत्थिडनं 1 Pressing out 2 Pressing or striking against; K. 82.

उत्थुच्छ With an erect
a 1 hr ed b eeling 2
Jovial delighted

उत्थय a. Flashing forth or diffusing light, bright. —भः Blazing fire

उत्थयवः Abortion.

उत्थातः, तनं 1 Hurling, flinging away. 2 Jest, joke. 3 Violent burst of laughter. 4 Ridicule, derision, satire.

उत्थेक्षणं 1 Looking into, perceiving 2 Looking upwards. 3 Guess, conjecture. 4 Comparing.

उत्थेक्षा 1 Conjecture, guess 2 Carelessness, indifference. 3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, which consists in supposing उत्थेक्ष and उत्थान as similar to each other in some respects and in indicating, expressly or by implication, a probability of their identity based on such similarity; e. g. लिपितीव तमोगानि बर्षतीवजानं नभः Mk. 1. 34; स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानंदः Ku. 1. 1; cf. S. D. 686-692 and R. G. under उत्थेक्षा also.

उत्थवः A jump, leap, bound. —वा A boat.

उत्थवनं Jumping or leaping up, springing upon.

उत्थल An excellent fruit.

उत्थालः 1 A jump, spring, rapid motion; Mk. 6. 2 The jumping attitude.

उत्थुल p. p. 1 Opened, full blown (as flowers). 2 Widely opened, expanded, dilated (eyes). 3 Swollen, increased in bulk. 4 Sleeping supine ly or on the back; cf. उत्थान. —छे The female organ of generation.

उत्थः 1 A spring, fountain. 2 A watery place.

उत्थसंगः 1 The lap; पुत्रपूर्वोत्थसंग U. 1, V. 5. 10; न केवलमुत्थसंगश्चिरान्मनोरथोपि मे पूर्णः U. 4; Me. 87 2 Embrace, contact, union; Māl. 8. 6. 3 Interior, vicinity. द्वापृष्ठोत्थसंगविषक्तमातः Ku. 1. 10; शय्योत्थो Me. 93. 4 Surface, side, slope; इषदे वासिनोत्थसंगः R. 4. 74, 14. 76. 5 The haunch or part above the hip (निवृत्त) 6 The upper part, top. 7 The acclivity or edge of a hill; तुंगं नगोत्थसंगनिवाह रोह R. 6. 3. 8 The roof of a house.

उत्थसंगित a. 1 Associated, joined, brought in contact with; Si. 3. 79. 2 Taken in the lap.

उत्थसजनं Throwing upwards, lifting up.

उत्थय p. p. 1 Decayed. 2 Destroyed, ruined, uprooted, left off, उत्थयोसि K. 164 undone; मरुत्थय इवोत्थयविग्रहः K. 54; Pg. 1. 44; निद्रा K. 171 3 Cursed, wretched. 4 Fallen into disuse, extinct (as a book).

उत्थयः 1 Laying or leaving aside, abandoning, suspension; Ku. 7. 45

2 Po ng o t d opp ng dow
emiss on तोयारथयनतरपति Me 19 37

3 A gift donation g v ng away

Ms. 11. 194. 4 Spending. 5 Loosening, letting loose; as in वृथोत्सर्गः. 6 An oblation, libation. 7 Excretion, voiding by stool &c.; पुत्रिणं, मलमूत्रं. 8 Completion (as of study or a vow); cf. उत्सृष्टा वै वेदाः. 9 A general rule or precept (opp. अपवाद a particular rule or exception); अपवादैर्विस्तर्गः कृतव्यावृत्तयः के Ku. 2. 27; अपवाद ईशोत्सर्ग व्यावर्तयितुमीधरः R. 15. 7. 10 The anus.

उत्सर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandoning, letting loose, quitting &c. 2 A gift, donation. 3 Suspension of a Vedic study. 4 A ceremony connected with this suspension (to be performed half yearly); वेदोत्सर्जनस्य कर्म करिष्ये Srāvāṇi Mantra; Ms. 4. 96.

उत्सर्पिः, र्पेज् 1 Going or gliding upwards. 2 Swelling, heaving.

उत्सर्पिन् a. 1 Moving or gliding upwards, rising; R. 16. 62. 2 Soaring, towering; उत्सर्पिणी खलु महतां प्रायेण S. 7.

उत्सवः 1 A festival, joyous or festive occasion, jubilee; रत्नं S. 6. 19, तान्त्रिकं festive or joyous dance; U. 3. 18; Ms. 3. 59. 2 Joy, merriment, pleasure; स कृत्वा विस्तोत्सवान् R. 4. 17, 16 10; परमवैख्युत्सव एव मानिनां Ki. 1 41. 3 Height, elevation. 4. Wrath. 5 Wish, rising of a wish. —Comp. संकेताः (m. pl.) N. of a people, a wild tribe of the Himalaya; इरैस्तव सकेतान् स कृत्वा विस्तोत्सवान् R. 4. 78.

उत्साहः 1 Destruction, decay, ruin, loss; गीतसुरसाहकारि मृगणां K. 32.

उत्साहन् 1 Destroying, overturning; उसाहनार्थं लोकानां Mb.; Bg. 17. 19. 2 Suspending, interrupting. 3 Cleaning the person with perfumes; Ms. 2 209, 211. 4 Healing a sore. 5 Going up, ascending, rising. 6 Elevating, raising. 7 Ploughing a field twice (thoroughly)

उत्सारकः 1 A policeman. 2 A guard. 3 A porter, door-keeper.

उत्सारणं 1 Removing, keeping at a distance, driving out of the way. 2 Reception of a guest.

उत्साहः 1 Effort, exertion; वृक्ष-त्साहसमन्वितः Bg. 18. 26. 2 Energy, inclination, desire; मेदोत्साह कृतोस्मि मृगयापकदिना मादयेन S. 2; मयोत्साहमेगं मा दृष्टाः H. 3, do not damp my energy. 3 Perseverance, energy, one of the three Saktis or powers of a ruler (the other two being मंत्र and प्रभाव); Ku. 1. 22. 4 Determination, resolution; हस्तिनेन भाविमरणोत्साहस्तथा सूचितः Amaru. 10. 5 Power, ability; Ms. 5. 86. 6 Firmness, fortitude, strength. 7 (In Rhet.) Firmness or fortitude regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the वीर or heroic sentiment; कार्याणि सप्त त्वेयानुत्साह उच्यन्ते B D 3 or

उत्साहः R. G. 8 Happiness. —Comp. —वर्धनः the heroic sentiment (वीर्यस्य) (—न) increase of energy, heroism. —शक्तिः f. firmness, energy; see (3) above. —हेतुक a. one who encourages or excites to exertion; S. 2.

उत्साहनं 1 Effort, perseverance. 2 Encouraging, exciting.

उत्सिक्त p. p. 1 Sprinkled. 2 Proud, haughty, puffed up. 3 Flooded, overflowing, excessive; see सिद्ध with उत्. 4 Fickle, disturbed (in mind); जानीयादस्थितं वाचमुत्सिक्तमनसा तथा Ms. 8. 71.

उत्सुक a. 1 Anxiously desirous, eagerly expecting, striving for (any object) (with instr. or loc. or comp.); निद्रया निद्रायां बोत्सुकः Sk.; मनो नियोगक्रिययात्सुकं मे R. 5. 11; R. 2. 45; Ms. 99; संगमं S. 3. 14. 2 R. sless uneasy, anxious; R. 12. 24. 3 Fond of, attached to; वत्सोत्सुकापि R. 2. 22. 4 Regretting, repining, sorrowing for.

उत्सृज् a. 1 Unstrung, loose, detached (from the string); Si. 8. 53. 2 Irregular. 3 Deviating from the rule (सूत्र) of Pāṇini; Si. 2. 112.

उत्सूरः Evening, twilight.

उत्सृज् 1 Sprinkling, pouring. 2 Spouting out or over, showering. 3 Over'low, increase, excess; रुदितोत्सृजः Mv. 5. 33; द्रष्टुं, वलं &c. 4 Pride, haughtiness, insolence; उपद्रा विविधुः शृङ्गलोत्सृजाः कोसलेधरं R. 4. 70; अनुत्सृजो लक्ष्म्यां Bh. 2. 64.

उत्सेकिन् a. 1 Overflowing, excessive. 2 Proud, haughty, puffed up; भाव्येष्वनुत्सेकिनी S. 4. 17.

उत्सेचनं The act of showering or spouting upwards.

उत्सेधः 1 A height elevation; (fig. also); पयोवरोत्सेधविशीर्णसंहति (वल्लभ) Ku. 5. 8, 24 high or projecting breasts. 2 Thickness, fatness. 3 The body. —घं Killing, slaughter.

उत्समयः Smile.

उत्सवन a. High-sounding. —नः A loud sound.

उत्स्वप्नयति Den. A. To talk in one's sleep dream through uneasiness.

उद् ind. A prefix to verbs and nouns. G. M. gives the following senses with illustrations:— 1 Superiority in, lace, rank or power; up, upwards, upon, on, over, above; (उद्गल). 2 Separation; disjunction; out, out of, from, apart &c.; (उद्गच्छति) 3 Motion upwards (उद्गति) 4 Acquisition, gain; (उपाजैति). 5 Putlidity; उद्गति. 6 Wonder; anxiety; उत्सुक 7 Liberation; उद्गत. 8 Absence; उत्सय. 9 Blowing, expanding, opening; उत्सृज. 10 Pre-eminence; उद्दिष्ट. 11 Power; उत्साहः. With nouns it forms adj. and adv compounds उद्गति उत्सुक उत्सुक उत्साह उत्सुक उत्सव उत्सव &c

उद्ग ind. Northward, to the north of, above (with abl.).

उद्गक Water; अनौत्सा दंतां धूलिमुद्ग नावतिष्ठति Si. 2. 34. —Comp. —अंतः margin of water, bank, shore; अंतर्दंतात्सि ग्मो जनामुगंत्य इति श्रुते S. 4. —अर्थे a

thirsty. —आधारः a reservoir, a cistern, well —उद्गजनः a water-jar. —उद्ग dropsy. —कर्मन्, —कार्यं, —क्रिया, —दान presentation of (a libation of) water to dead ancestors or the Manes वृद्धोत्सृज्यदक्रियां द्रुह Ve. 6; Y. 3. 4. —कुम्भः a water-jar. —गाहः entering water, bathing. —ग्रहणे drinking water —द, —दानः —दायिन्, —दानिक a. giver of water, (—द.) 1 a giver of water to the Manes. 2 an heir, kinsman. —दान = दानं q. v. —धरः a cloud. —धार, —वीथयः a yoke for carrying water. —वज्रः a thunder-shower. —शाकं any aquatic herb. —शक्तिः f. sprinkling holy or consecrated water over a sick person to allay fever; cf. शास्त्रु-दं. —स्पर्शः touching different parts of the body with water. —हरः a water-carrier.

उद्ग (कि) ल a. watery, containing water.

उद्गकेचरः An aquatic animal.

उद्गक a. Raised or lifted up; उद्गक उद्गक Sk.

उद्गक्य a. Requiring water. —क्या A woman in her courses.

उद्ग a. 1 With elevated top, projecting, pointing upwards; as in दृग. 2 Tall, lofty, high, elevated, exalted (fig. also); उद्गदृशनाद्युभिः Si. 2. 21, 4. 19; उद्गः क्षयस्य शब्दः R. 2. 53; उद्ग-द्रुतत्वात् S. 1. 7 high leaps. 3 Large, broad, vast, big; अवतिनायीयमुद्गबाह R. 6. 32. 4 Advanced in age. 5 Conspicuous, distinguished, exalted, magnified, increased; स मगलोद्गदृशनाद्युभिः R. 2. 71, 9. 64, 13. 50 6 Intense, unbearable (as heat). 7 Fierce, fearful, संदेह इत्युद्गतात् R. 11. 69. 8 Excited, furious, enraptured; नदीद्याः ककुद्गत् R. 4. 22.

उद्गकः A leathern vessel (for oil &c.).

उद्ग, उद्ग a. (m. उद्ग, n. उद्ग, f. उद्गी) 1 Turned or going upwards. 2 Upper, higher. 3 Northern, turned towards the north. 4 Subsequent. —Comp —अद्रिः the northern mountain, Himalaya. —अयनं the sun's progress north of the equator (=उत्तरायणं q. v.). —आश्रुतिः f. return from the north; उद्गानुवृत्तिरथेन नारदः R. 8. 33. —एष a northern country. —प्रवण a. inclining or sloping towards the north. —मुख a. facing the north; उत्तरोद्गमुखः खं Me. 14.

उद्गचनं 1 A bucket, a pail for drawing water out of a well, उद्गचनं

संज्ञं पुः विशेष Dk. 130. 2 Rising, ascending. 3 A cover or lid.

उद्वलि *a.* One who hollows the palms and then raises them.

उद्वहवालः 1 A fish. 2 A kind of snake.

उद्वधिः See under उद्व.

उद्व *n.* Water (usually occurring in compounds either at the beginning or at the end, and as an optional substitute for उद्व after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections. In comp. drops its *u*); *e. g.* उद्वि, अच्छेद, क्षीरोद &c. —Comp. —कुम्भः a water-jar; Ms. 2. 182, 3. 68. —ज *a.* aquatic, watery. —धानः 1 a water-jar. 2 a cloud. —धिः 1 the receptacle of waters, ocean; उद्वधिरि निम्नाशोत्पन्नवद्वाय विमाना इवित् R. 8. 8. 2 a cloud. 3 a lake, any large reservoir of water. 4 a water-jar. कन्या, तेनया, सुता Lakshmi, the daughter of the ocean. निखला the earth. राजः the king of waters, *i. e.* the chief ocean. —सुता N. of Lakshmi, and of Dvārakā, the capital of Krishṇa. —पात्र, बी a water-jug, vessel. —यानः —नं a small pool or pond near a well, or the well itself. मंडूकः (lit.) a frog in a well; (fig.) one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood; cf. कृष्णमंडूक. —पेषः a paste. —विडुः a drop of water; Ku. 5. 24. —मारः a water-carrier, *i. e.* a cloud. —मथः barley-water. —मानः, —नं a fiftieth part of an आठक *g. v.* —मेघः a watery cloud. —लावणिक *a.* salted, briny. —वज्रः a thunder-shower; water-spout. —वासः standing or residence in water; सहस्रपण्डितवासतयरा Ku. 5. 26. —वाह *a.* bringing water. —(हः) a cloud. —वाहनं a water-vessel. —नारतः a jar filled with water —भित् *n.* butter-milk containing fifty per cent water (*i. e.* 2 parts of butter-milk and 1 part of water). —हरणः a vessel for drawing water.

उद्वतः 1 News, intelligence, full tidings, account, history; इत्या राजः प्रियोदं R. 12. 66; कातोदतः सुहृदुभगतः संगमार्गविद्वान् Me. 100. 2 A pure and virtuous man (सद्गु).

उद्वतकः News, intelligence.

उद्वतिका Satisfaction, satiety.

उद्वन्थ *a.* Thirsty. —न्था Thirst; निर्वन्थासुदन्थाप्रतीकारः Ve. 6; Bk. 3. 40.

उद्वन्त *m.* The ocean; उद्वन्तच्छायाः B. R. 1. 8; R. 4. 52, 58; 10. 6; Ku. 7. 73.

उद्वयः 1 Rise (fig. also); चंद्रोदय इवोदयः R. 12. 36, 2. 73; going upwards. 2 Appearance, production; वनोदयः प्राक् S. 7. 30; फलोदय R. 1. 5 rising or accomplishment of the fruit; Ku.

3. 18. 3 Creation (opp. प्रलय); Ku 2. 8. 4 The eastern mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to rise) उद्वयद्वयशायकमतिचिभिः V. 3. 6. 5 Advance-ment, prosperity, rise (opp. व्यसन); तेजोद्वयस्य दुग्धपद्वयसोद्वयान् S. 4. 1; R. 8. 84, 11. 73. 6 Elevation, exaltation, rise, growth; उद्वयमस्तमयं च खट्वहात् R. 9. 9, 7. 7 Result, consequence. 8 Accomplishment, fulfilment; उपस्थितोदयं R. 3. 1; प्राप्सद्वयोदयः 1. 15. 9 Profit, advantage. 10 Income, revenue. 11 Interest. 12 Light, splendour. —Comp. —अचलः —अद्विः, —गिरिः, —पर्वतः, —शैलः the eastern mountain behind which the sun, moon &c. are supposed to rise; उद्वगिरिद्वयशायकमदापुष्पं Udb.; शितोद्वयाद्वेपमज्ञायमुद्धकैः Si. 1. 16; तत उद्वगिरिद्वयै एव Māl. 2. 10. —पर्वतः the plateau of the mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise.

उद्वयनं 1 Rising, ascending, going up. 2 Result. —नः 1 N. of Agastya. 2 N. of the king Vatsa; प्रायश्चित्तोद्वयनकथाकोविद्वयमहद्वाय Me. 30 [A celebrated Prince of the lunar race, who is usually styled Vatsaraja. He reigned at Kausambi, Vasavadatta, Princess of Ujjayini, saw him in a dream and fell in love with him. He was decoyed to that city and there kept in prison by Chandamahāsena, the king. But on being released by the minister he carried off Vasavadatta from her father and a rival suitor. Udayana is the hero of the play called Ratnavali and his life has been made the subject of several other minor compositions. See Vatsa also].

उद्वर 1 The belly; दुग्धरोदात्तपूजाय Bh. 2. 119; cf. कुशोदरी, उद्वरमि &c. 2 The interior or inside of anything, cavity; तडागं Pt. 2. 150; R. 5. 70; त्वं कार्याणि कमलोद्वरं वनस्थं S. 6. 19; 1. 19; Amaru. 88. 3 Enlargement of the abdomen from droopy or flatulence; तस्य होद्वरं जज्ञे Ait. Br. 4 Slaughter. —Comp. —आध्मानः flatulence of the belly. —अमयः dysentery, diarrhoea. —आवर्तः the navel. —आवेष्टः the tape-worm. —वर्ण 1 a cuirass, armour covering the front of the body. 2 a belly-band —पिशाच *a.* gluttonous, voracious (having a devilish appetite). (—चः) a glutton. —दूरं *ind.* till the belly is full; उद्वरं दूरं Sk. eats his fill. —पोषणं, —भरणं feeding the belly, support of life. —शय *a.* sleeping on the face or on the belly. (—यः) fetus. —सर्वस्वः a glutton, an epicure (one to whom the belly is all-in-all).

उद्वराधिः 1 The ocean. 2 The sun.

उद्वरमि *a.* 1 Nourishing one's own belly, selfish. 2 Gluttonous.

उद्वरवत्, उद्वरिक-ल *a.* Having a large belly, corpulent, fat.

उद्वरित *a.* Having a large belly,

fat, corpulent. —णी A pregnant woman.

उद्वर्कः 1 (a) End, conclusion सुतोर्क K. 328 (b) Result, consequence, future result of an action किंतु कल्याणोद्वर्कं भविष्यति U. 4; प्रवर्तनः सफलो-द्वर्क एव Māl. 8; Ms. 4. 176, 11. 10. 2 Future time, futurity.

उद्वर्चिस् *a.* Shining or blazing upwards, radiant, glowing; स्फुरन्नुद्वर्चि सहसा तृतीयदक्षः कृशातुः किल निष्पात Ku 3. 71, 7. 79; R. 7. 24, 15. 76. —m. 1 Fire; प्रक्षिप्तोद्वर्चिं कक्षे हेरते तेजमिमास्तं Si 2. 42, 20. 8; Ms. 4. 176, 11. 10. 2 The god of love. 3 N. of Siva.

उद्वरितं A house, dwelling.

उद्वश् *a.* Bursting into tears, one whose tears gush forth, weeping; R. 12. 14; Amaru. 11.

उद्वसनं 1 Throwing, raising, erecting. 2 Expelling.

उदात्त *a.* 1 High, elevated; अन्यदेः K. 92; Ve. 1. 2 Noble, dignified. 3 Generous, bountiful. 4 Famous, illustrious, great; ललितोदात्तमहिना Bv. 1. 79. 5 Dear, beloved. 6 Highly or acutely accented (as a Svara); see below. —त्तः 1 The acute accent; उच्चैवात्तः P. 1. 2. 29, तात्वादिषु समगिषु स्थानेष्वर्धमगिषुः उच्चैवात्तः Sk.; see under अनुदात्त also; निहृत्परीनेकपदे च उदात्तः स्वरानिव Si. 2. 95. 2 Gift, donation. 3 A kind of musical instrument, a large drum. —त्तं (In Khet.) A figure of speech; S. D. 752; cf. also K. P. 10; उदात्त वस्तुनः सम्पन्नतां चोपलक्षणं.

उदानः 1 Breathing upwards. 2 Breathing, breath in general. 3 One of the five vital airs or life-winds which rises up the throat and enters into the head; the other four being प्राण, अपान, समाच and व्यान; स्पंदश्च यत् वदन् गान्धर्वकोपनः उद्वजयति भर्माणि उदानो नान मारुतः ॥ 4 The navel.

उदायुध *a.* With uplifted weapons, upraising weapons; सज्जपक्षुर्भिर्निर्मयैर्देन-वज्रिर्मुद्रादुधैः Ve. 3. 22; उदायुधानापततस्तान्वा-ज्रेण राघवः R. 12. 44.

उदार *a.* 1 Generous, liberal, munificent. 2 (a) Noble, exalted; स तथेति विनेतुर्द्वारपतेः R. 8. 91, 5. 12; Bg. 7. 18. (b) High, illustrious, distinguished; कीर्तिः Ki. 1. 18. 3 Honest, sincere, upright. 4 Good, nice, fine; उदारः कल्पः S. 5. 5 Eloquent. 6 Large, extensive, grand, splendid; R. 13. 79; उदारमेवम्यमुता 6. 6 richly dressed. 7 Beautiful, charming, lovely; Ku. 7. 14; Si. 5. 21. —रं *ind.* Loudly; Si 4. 33. —Comp. —आत्मन्, —चेतस्, —चरित, —मनस्, —सत्त्वं *a.* noble-minded, magnanimous; उदारचरितानां तु बह्वैव कुटुम्बकं H. 1. —वी *a.* of sublime genius, highly intelligent; R. 3. 30. —वर्शन *a.* good-looking (having large eyes); Ku. 5. 36.

उद्धारता 1 Liberality. 2 Richness (as of expression); वचसः Māl. 1. 7. **उद्दास** *a.* Indifferent, apathetic, unconcerned. —सः, -सिन् *m.* 1 A stoic, philosopher. 2 Indifference, apathy. **उद्दासीन** *pres. p.* 1 indifferent, unconcerned, passive; तदर्थिनमुद्दासीनं स्वमेव पुरुषं विदुः Ku. 2. 13 (taking no part in the creation of the material universe); see सांख्य. 2 (In law) Not involved in any dispute. 3 Neutral (as a king or nation). —नः 1 A stranger. 2 A neutral, an indifferent person; Bg. 6. 9. 3 A common acquaintance.

उद्दास्थितः 1 A superintendent. 2 A door-keeper. 3 A spy, an emissary. 4 An ascetic who has given up his vow.

उद्दाहरणं 1 Relating, declaration, saying. 2 Narration, recital, opening a conversation; अंशोऽगिरसमग्र्यमुद्दाहरणवस्तुषु Ku. 6. 65. 3 A derogatory song or poem, a sort of panegyric beginning with words like जयति and full of alliteration चरणेष्वस्त्वदीयं जयोदाहरणं ब्रुवा V. 1. जयोदाहरणं बाह्योर्नाममात्रं किमप्यन् B. 4. 78, V. 2. 14; (येन केनापि तालेन गद्यपद्यसमन्वितं । जयस्तुपक्रमं मालिन्यादिप्रासविचित्रितम् ॥ तदुदाहरणं नाम विमलस्थानं संयुतं) Prataparudra) 4 An instance, example, illustration; सद्बुद्धातमवतः पराजोद्यति मानिनः । प्रख्यसितावतनसस्ततोदाहरणं रविः ॥ Si. 2. 33. 5 (In Nyāya) The third member of an Indian syllogism (which has five members). 6 (In Rhet.) An illustration reckoned as a figure of speech by some rhetoricians. It resembles अर्थान्तर्यासः; *e. g.* अमितगुणोऽपि पदार्थो दोषेणैवेन निश्चितो भवति । निखिलरसायनराजो गयेनोद्रेण लघुन इव ॥ R. G. (For a clear distinction between the two figures see R. G., under उद्दाहरणं).

उद्दाहारः 1 An example or illustration. 2 The beginning of a speech.

उदित *p. p.* 1 Risen, ascended; उदितशुश्रूषः Māl. 1; Bv. 2. 85. 2 High, tall, lofty. 3 Grown, augmented. 4 Born, produced. 5 Spoken, uttered (fr. उद्), —Comp. —उदित *a.* well grounded in the Sāstras.

उदीक्षणं 1 Looking up to. 2 Seeing, beholding.

उदीची The north; तेनोदीचीं दिशमभुसरेः Me. 57.

उदीचीन *a.* 1 Turned towards the north. 2 Northern.

उदीच्य *a.* Living or being in the north. —च्यः The country to the north and west of the river Sarasvatī. 2 (Pl.) The inhabitants of this country; R. 4. 66. —चं A kind of perfume.

उदीप High water inundation flood.

उदीरणं 1 Utterance, pronunciation, expression; उद्वातः प्रणवो वासं न्यायिस्त्रिभिः रुदीरणं Ku. 2. 12. 2 Speaking, saying. 3 Throwing, discharging (as a missile).

उदीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Grown, risen, produced. 2 Puffed up, elated. 3 Increased, intense.

उदीचरः See उदुचर-

उदुखल = उदुखल q. v.

उदुहा A married woman.

उदेजय *a.* Shaking, causing to tremble, terrifying; उदेजयान् घृतगणान् न्येषीत् Bk. 1. 15.

उद्वतिः *f.* 1 Going up, rising, ascent. 2 Appearance; rise, origin. 3 Vomiting.

उद्वधि *a.* 1 Fragrant; विशुम्भणोद्वधिश्च कुम्भलेखे B. 16. 47. 2 Having a strong smell (good or bad).

उद्वमः 1 Going up, rising (of stars); ascent; आज्यवृक्षोद्वमेन S. 1. 15. 2 Standing erect (of hair); ऐनोद्वमः प्रादुर्बुध्नुमायाः Ku. 7. 77; M. 4. 1; Amaru. 36. 3 Going out, departure. 4 Birth, production, creation, पारिजातस्योद्वमः Māl. 2; appearance; फलेन सहकारस्य गुणोद्वम इव प्रजाः R. 4. 9; कतिपयकुम्भोद्वमः कदंबः U. 3. 20; Amaru. 81. 5 Projection, elevation. 6 A shoot (of a plant); हस्तिगुणोद्वमश्चकया सुगमिः Ki. 5. 88. 7 Vomiting, casting up.

उद्वमने Rising, becoming visible.

उद्वमनीय *pot. p.* To be gone up or ascended. —चं A pair of bleached or washed clothes (तस्याद्वमनीयं यद्वीतयोर्वेद्ययोर्भुम्भे); वीतोद्वमनीयवासिनी Dk. 42; गृहीत-पशुद्वमनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7. 11 (where Malli. renders उ by वीतवस्त्रं, and says गुण-हन्तं तु प्रयिकामिनाय &c.; see *ad loc.*).

उद्वाह *a.* Deep, intense, excessive, much; उद्वाहणोद्वया Māl. 5. 7, 6. 6. —हे Excess. —ind. Excessively, extremely.

उद्वात *m.* One of the four principal priests at a sacrifice, one who chants the hymns of the Sāmaveda.

उद्वातः 1 (a) Ejection, spitting out, vomiting, giving out, emitting; सर्जुर्विस्कंधनद्वानां मधोद्वातसुर्विदुः R. 4. 57; Bh. 2. 36; Me. 63, 69; Si. 12. 9. (b) Oozing, stream, issuing out; R. 6. 60; Mv. 6. 33. 2 Repeating, narration; Māl. 2. 13. 3 Spittle, saliva. 4 Eructation, belching.

उद्वाति *a.* 1 Going up, rising. 2 Emitting, sending forth; R. 13. 47.

उद्विण्णं 1 Vomiting. 2 Slaverling. 3 Eructation. 4 Extermination.

उद्वीतिः *f.* 1 Singing aloud. 2 Chanting of the Sāmaveda. 3 A variety of the Aryā metre; see Appendix.

उद्वीयः 1 Chanting of the Sāmaveda (the office of an udgātri). 2 The second part of the Sāmaveda, सूर्यस

उद्वीयविको वसति U. 2. 3. 3 Designation of ओम् the three syllabled name of God.

उद्वीर्ण *a.* 1 Vomited. 2 Emitted, poured out.

उद्वर्ण *a.* Raised, uplifted; Ve. 6. 12.

उद्वयंथः A section, chapter.

उद्वयंथि *a.* Untied (fig. also).

उद्वयहः, —हर्ण 1 Taking up, raising. 2 An object that can be accomplished by religious or other acts. 3 Eructation.

उद्वयाहः 1 Lifting or taking up. 2 Replying in argument; rejoinder.

उद्वयाहणिका Replying in argument.

उद्वयाहित *p. p.* 1 Lifted or taken up. 2 Taken away. 3 Excellent; exalted. 4 Deposited, delivered. 5 Bound, tied. 6 Recalled, remembered.

उद्वयीवः, **उद्वयीविन्** *a.* With the neck uplifted; उद्वयीविन्द्वीरः M. 1. 21; Amaru. 68.

उद्वयः 1 Excellence, eminence; (at the end of comp.); ब्रह्मणोद्वयः = an excellent or superior Brāhmaṇa; उद्वयश्च नियतलिङ्गा न तु विशेष्यलिङ्गाः Sk.; cf. मतल्लिकामन्त्रार्थका प्रकांडमुद्रतद्वज्जी प्रदास्तवाचका-न्यसूनि Ak. 2 Happiness. 3 The hollow hand. 4 Fire. 5 A model. 6 Organic air in the body.

उद्वयः A carpenter's bench (the plank on which he works); लैहोद्वयन-चनस्कं च ललितापचनां त्रियं Bk. 7. 62.

उद्वहनः, —ना Friction, striking against; Me. 61.

उद्वर्ण 1 Rubbing, rubbing up, यस्याद्वर्णणोद्वर्णैरपि सदा पृष्ठे न जातः किमः Mk. 2. 11. 2 A cudgel.

उद्वारः A watch or guard-house.

उद्वारदकः 1 A key. 2 The rope and bucket of a well (—कं also).

उद्वारटन *a.* (नी. f.) Opening, unlocking; यमं यो न करोति निदिनमतिः स्वर्गोद्वारटन H. 1. 153. —नं 1 Opening; Ve. 1. 2 Raising, lifting up. 3 A key. 4 The rope and bucket of a well, a water-wheel.

उद्वारतः 1 Beginning, commencement; उद्वारतः प्रणवो वासः Ku. 2. 12, आकुमारकथोद्वातः शालिलोचनो जय्यशः R. 4. 20. 2 Allusion, reference. 3 Striking, wounding. 4 A stroke, blow, wound. 5 Jolting, shaking (as of a carriage), Si. 12. 2; R. 2. 72; Ve. 2. 28. 6 Rising, elevation. 7 A club, mallet. 8 A weapon (in general). 9 A division of a book, chapter; section.

उद्वोषः 1 Announcing aloud, proclaiming. 2 Popular talk, general report.

उद्वेशः 1 A bug. 2 A louse. 3 A mosquito.

उद्द *a.* 1 With the stalk, stem, or staff raised or rising up; उद्दपन्नं गृह-दीपिकाणां B. 16. 46; उद्दलतपत्राः Māl. 6. 2 Formidable, terrific. —COMP.—पालः 1 a punisher. 2 a kind of fish. 3 a kind of serpent; (cf. उद्दपाल)

उद्दुर *a.* 1 Large-toothed or having projecting teeth. 2 High, tall. 3 Terrific, formidable.

उद्दित *a.* 1 Energetic. 2 Humble. उद्दितं 1 Binding, confinement; उद्दिते क्रियमाणं तु मत्स्यानां तत्र रज्जुभिः Mb. 2 Taming, subduing. 3 The middle, the waist. 4 A fire-place. 5 The submarine fire.

उद्दित *a.* 1 Unbound, unrestrained, unchecked, free; Si. 4. 10. 2 (a) Strong, powerful; Pt. 3. 148. (b) Furious, intoxicated; श्रोतस्युद्दामविगजे R. 1. 78; Si. 11. 19. 3 Dreadful. 4 Self-willed. 5 Luxuriant; large, great, excessive; Me. 25; Ratn. 2. 4. —नः 1 N. of Yama. 2 N. of Varuna. —नः and. Violently, fiercely, strongly; अयोद्धानं ज्वालितः U. 3. 9.

उद्दालकं A kind of honey.

उद्दित *a.* Tied, bound.

उद्दिष्टं *p. p.* 1 Mentioned, particularized, specially told. 2 Desired, wished for. 3 Explained, taught &c.

उद्दीपः 1 Inflaming, lighting. 2 An inflamer.

उद्दीपक *a.* 1 Exciting. 2 Lighting, inflaming.

उद्दीपनं 1 Inflaming, exciting. 2 (In Rhet.) That which excites or feeds (a sentiment or *rasa*), see आलम्बनं. 3 Illuminating, lighting. 4 Burning of a body.

उद्दीप्त *a.* Shining, blazing. —प्रः, —मै Bdelium.

उद्दुत *a.* Proud, haughty.

उद्देशः 1 Pointing to or at, directing. 2 Mention, specification. 3 Illustration, explanation, exemplification. 4 Ascertainment, inquiry, investigation, search. 5 A brief statement or account; एष उद्देशतः शोको विश्वतोर्विसरो मया Bg. 10. 40. 6 Assignment. 7 Stipulation. 8 Object, motive. 9 A spot, region, place; अहो प्रवातहममोयमुद्देशः S. 3; M. 3.

उद्देशकः 1 An illustration, example. 2 (In Math.) A question, problem.

उद्देश्य *pot. p.* 1 To be illustrated or explained. 2 To be intended or aimed at. —इयं 1 The object in view, an incentive. 2 The subject of an assertion (opp. विषय); see the word अनुवाच also.

उद्द्योतः Light, lustre (lit. and fig.); विभिनैः इत्युद्द्योतं Mb.; कुलोद्द्योतकरी तव Rām. adorning or gracing. 2 A division of a book, chapter section

उद्द्वान Flight, retreat.

उद्दत *p. p.* 1 Raised up, elevated, lifted up; लङ्गलसुद्धतं धुम्ब Bk. 9. 7. आनोद्धतैरपि रज्जोभिः S. 1. 8 raised; R. 9. 50; heaved; Ki. 8. 53. 2 Excessive, very much, exceeding. 3 Haughty, vain, puffed up; अशुचयोद्धतः R. 12. 63. 4 Harsh. 5 Excited, inflamed, intensified; मनोमवरागा Ki. 9. 68, 69; नदीद्धताः प्रत्यगिहं विचेहः Ku. 3. 31. 6 Majestic, stately; यथेद्धता नमयतीव गतिधैरिणी U. 6. 19 Bude; ill-mannered. —तः A king's wrestler. —COMP.—मनः, मनस्क *a.* high-minded, haughty, proud.

उद्धतिः *f.* 1 Elevation. 2 Pride, haughtiness; Si. 3. 28. 3 Rudeness, insolence. 4 A stroke.

उद्धनः 1 sounding, blowing. 2 Breathing hard, panting.

उद्धरणं 1 Drawing or taking out, taking off (clothes &c.). 2 Extraction, pulling or tearing out; कट्क् Ms. 9. 252; बहुषोरुद्धरणं Mit. 3 Extricating, deliverance, rescuing (from danger); द्धिनीद्धरणोचितस्य R. 2. 25; स चतुर्थो विपना नामासुद्धरणक्षमः H. 1. 3. 4 Eradication, extermination, deposition. 5 Lifting, raising. 6 Vomiting. 7 Final emancipation. 8 Acquittance of debt.

उद्धर्तुः, उद्धारक *a.* 1 One who raises or lifts up. 2 A sharer, co-heir.

उद्धर्ष *a.* Delighted, glad. —र्षः 1 Great joy or delight. 2 Courage to undertake a thing. 3 A festival (especially a religious one).

उद्धर्षणं 1 Animating. 2 Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill.

उद्धवः 1 A sacrificial fire. 2 A festival, holiday. 3 N. of a Yādava, uncle and friend of Krishna. [When Krishna was taken by Akra to Mathura, Uddhava was implored by the citizens of Gokula to go and fetch him. He was very much attached to Krishna. On seeing the destruction of the Yādavas to be inevitable, he went to Krishna and asked him what to do; whereupon he was told to go to Badarikasrama to practise penance and to secure heaven. He is the subject of two short poems, उद्धवदूत and उद्धवसंदेश.]

उद्धस्त *a.* Extending or raising the hands.

उद्धानं 1 A fire-place. 2 Ejecting, vomiting.

उद्धात *a.* Ejected, vomited. —तः An elephant out of rut.

उद्धारः 1 Drawing out, extraction. 2 Deliverance, redemption, saving, rescuing, extrication. 3 Raising, lifting up. 4 (In law) A part to be set aside from the paternal property for the benefits of the eldest son; the surplus allowed by Law to the eldest beyond the shares of the younger brothers Ms. 9 112 5 The sixth

part of booty taken in war which belongs to the king; Ms. 7. 97. 6 Debt. 7 Recovering property. 8 Final beatitude.

उद्धारणं 1 Raising, elevating. 2 Rescuing, drawing out of (danger), delivering.

उद्धुर *a.* Unrestrained, unchecked, free. 2 Firm, intrepid. 3 Heavy, full of; Si. 5. 64. 4 Thick, gross. 5 Able, competent; Bv. 4. 40.

उद्धूत *p. p.* 1 Shaken off, fallen from; raised or thrown up; मास्तभेदु-तोषि शूलिजः Dhan. V. 2 Exalted, high

उद्धूतनं 1 Throwing upwards, raising. 2 Shaking.

उद्धूपनं Fumigating.

उद्धूलनं Powdering, sprinkling with dust or powder; मसोद्धूलन K. P. 10.

उद्धूषणं Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation.

उद्धूत *p. p.* 1 Drawn up or out, extracted &c. 2 Raised, elevated, lifted up. 3 Uprooted, eradicated, उद्धूतारिः R. 2. 30.

उद्धूतिः *f.* 1 Drawing or pulling out, extracting. 2 An extract, passage selected. 3 Delivering, rescuing. 4 Especially, delivering or purifying from sin, final liberation; वपते तीर्थानि त्वरितमिह यस्योद्धूतिविधौ G. L. 28.

उद्धमानं A fire-place, stove.

उद्धन्तः (उद्धन्तुर्दकमिति उद्धन्तः Malli.) N. of a river; तोयदगम इवोद्धन्तमिवो. R. 11. 8.

उद्धन्ध *a.* Loosened. —धः, —धनं 1 Tying up, hanging. 2 Hanging oneself.

उद्धन्धकः N. of a mixed tribe (doing the duty of washermen); of Usanas:—आवेगवेन विप्रायां जातास्ताम्रापजी-विनः । तस्यैव नृपकन्यायां जातः स्त्रियेक उच्यते ॥ स्त्रियेकस्य नृपयां तु जाता उद्धन्धकाः स्मृताः । निर्धे जयेतुर्धन्धानि अष्टशास्त्रं भवत्यतः ॥

उद्धल *a.* Strong, powerful.

उद्धाप *a.* Filled or suffused with tears; Ki. 3. 59.

उद्धाहु *a.* Having the arms raised, stretching or extending the arms, प्राञ्जल्ये फले लोनाद्धाहुवि वामनः R. 1. 3

उद्धूत *p. p.* 1 Awakened, aroused, excited. 2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; Māl. 1. 40. 3 Reminded. 4 Recalled to memory (as an object seen before).

उद्देशः, —धनं 1 Awakening, reminding. 2 Recalling to memory, rousing up; ननु कथं यमादित्याद्युद्धोवकारोः सीतादिमि साप्ताजिकानां स्मृदोवः S. D. 3, 60 उत्.

उद्देशक *a.* 1 Reminding that which reminds or calls to remember

ance. 2 Exciting. —कः N. of the sun.

उद्भट *a.* 1 Excellent, pre-eminent; पदे पदे सति भटा उद्भटाः N. 1. 132. 2 Exalted, magnanimous. —टः 1 A fan for winnowing corn. 2 A tortoise.

उद्भवः 1 Production, creation, birth, generation (lit. and fig.); इति हेतुस्तदुद्भवे K. P. 1; Y. 3. 80; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'springing or arising from,' 'produced from'; ऊरुद्भवा V. 1. 3; मणिप्राकरोद्भवः B. 3. 18. 2 Source, origin. 3 N. of Vishnu.

उद्भाषः 1 Production, generation. 2 Magnanimity.

उद्भावनं 1 Thinking, thinking over. 2 Production, generation, creation. 3 Inattention, neglect, disregard.

उद्भावयितु *a.* Raising upwards, exalting (fig. also).

उद्भासः Radiance, splendour.

उद्भासित, उद्भासुर *a.* Shining, radiant, splendid; विद्वषणाद्भासि पितृभोगि वा Ku. 5. 78; Mk. 8. 38; Amaru. 81.

उद्भिद् *a.* Sprouting shooting forth. —म 1 A sprout or shoot (of a plant); अङ्कुरोऽभिनवोद्भिदि Ak. 2 A plant. 3 A spring, fountain. —COMP. —ज *a.* (उद्भिज्ज) sprouting, germinating (as a plant). (—जः) a plant. —विद्या the science of botany.

उद्भिद् *a.* Sprouting, germinating.

उद्भूत *p. p.* 1 Born, produced, generated. 2 Lofty (lit. and fig.). 3 Perceptible, capable of being perceived by the senses; as a sign.

उद्भूतिः *f.* 1 Generation, production. 2 Elevation, exaltation, prosperity; वरः शंखलं हेष त्वत्कुलोद्भूतये विधिः Ku. 6. 82.

उद्भेदः, —द्वं 1 Breaking through or out, becoming visible; appearance, manifestation, or growth; उमास्तनोद्भेदमनु प्रवृद्धः Ku. 7. 24; तं यौवनोद्भेदविशेषकत R. 5. 38; Si. 18. 36. 3 A spring, fountain. 4 Horripilation; as in पुलकोद्भेद.

उद्भ्रमः 1 Whirling turning round, flourishing. (as of a sword). 2 Wandering. 3 Regret.

उद्भ्रमणं 1 Moving or wandering about. 2 Rising.

उद्यत *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up; असिः, पाणिः &c. 2 Persevering, diligent, active. 3 Bent, drawn (as a bow); Ki. 1. 21. 4 Ready, prepared, on the point of, eager, bent or intent on, engaged in, with dat., loc., inf. or usually in comp.; उद्यतः स्वेष्ट कर्मसु R. 17. 61; हतु स्वजनसुधताः Bg. 1. 45; जयं, वधं &c.

उद्यमः 1 Raising, elevation. 2 Strenuous or assiduous effort, exertion diligence perseverance निशम

येनां तपसे कृतोयमां Ku. 5. 3; सञ्ज्ञाक मेना न नियंतुमुद्यमात् 5 firm resolve; उद्यमेन हि सिध्यति कार्याणि न मनोरथेः Pt. 2. 131. 3 Readiness, preparation. —COMP. —भूत् *a.* striving hard; Bh. 2. 74.

उद्यमनं Raising, elevation.

उद्यमिन् *a.* Diligent, persevering.

उद्यानं 1 Going or walking out. 2 A garden, park, pleasure-garden; बाह्योद्यानस्थितहरशिरश्चंद्रिकावैतहर्षो Ms. 7. 26, 33. 3 Purpose, motive. —COMP. —पालः, —पालकः, —रक्षकः a gardener, superintendent or keeper of a garden; Ku. 2. 36.

उद्यानकं A garden, park.

उद्यापनं Bringing to a conclusion, completing finishing (as व्रतोद्यापन).

उद्योगः 1 Effort, exertion, industry; तद्विवर्ति सचित्त्वत्पञ्चोद्योगमात्मनः Pt. 2. 140. 2 Work, duty, office; तुल्योद्योगस्तव दिनकृतस्त्राविकारो मते नः V. 2. 1. 3 Perseverance, diligence.

उद्योगिन् *a.* Active, persevering, industrious.

उद्दः A king of aquatic animal.

उद्दयः 1 The pin of the axle of a carriage. 2 A cock.

उद्दवः A loud noise, uproar.

उद्दिक *p. p.* 1 Increased, excessive, abundant. 2 Distinct, evident.

उद्दुज *a.* Destroying, undermining (as a bank); as in इल्लसुद्दुज q. v.

उद्देकः Increase, excess, preponderance, abundance; ज्ञानोद्देकाद्विचरिततमोऽथयः सत्त्वनिष्ठाः V. 1. 23; गत्वोद्देकं जयनपुल्लिने Si. 7. 74.

उद्दत्तरः A year.

उद्दपनं 1 A gift, donation. 2 Pouring or shaking out.

उद्दमनं, उद्दमिति *f.* Vomiting, ejecting.

उद्दमनं 1 A remainder, surplus. 2 Excess, preponderance. 3 Rubbing or smearing the body with perfumes.

उद्दमनं 1 Going up, rising. 2 Springing up, growth. 3 Prosperity, elevation. 4 Turning from side to side; springing up; चटुलसफरोद्दमनप्रोक्षितानि Me. 40. 5 Grinding, pounding. 6 Rubbing and cleaning the body with perfumes or fragrant unguents, or the unguents used for this purpose or to relieve pain.

उद्दमनं 1 Increase. 2 Sly or suppressed laughter.

उद्दह *a.* 1 Carrying, leading up. 2 Continuing, perpetuating (as a family); कुल° U. 4; so रुद्दह° 4. 22; R. 9. 9. 11. 54. —हः 1 A son. 2 One (i. e. the 4th) of the seven courses of air. 3 Marriage. —ह्रा A daughter.

उद्दहनं 1 Marrying. 2 Supporting, holding or lifting up, carrying; ध्रुवः प्रकुक्षोद्दहनक्रियायाः R. 13. 1, 14. 20; R. 2. 18 Ku. 3. 13 3 Being carried on dng Ms. 8. 370

उद्दान *a.* Vomited, ejected. —नं 1 Ejecting, vomiting. 2 A stove.

उद्दात *a.* 1 Vomited. 2 Out of rut (as an elephant).

उद्दापः 1 Ejection, throwing out. 2 Shaving. 3 (In logic) Non-existence of a subsequent consequent on the absence of an antecedent (Wilson).

उद्दासः 1 Banishment. 2 Abandonment. 3 Killing.

उद्दारन 1 Expelling, banishing. 2 Abandoning. 3 Taking out of or away (from the fire) 4 Killing.

उद्दाहः 1 Bearing up, supporting. 2 Marriage, wedding; असवर्णास्त्वयं जैषी विचित्राहकर्मणि Ms. 2. 43. (The Smṛitis mention 8 forms of marriage—ब्राह्मो देवस्तथा चार्यः प्राजपत्यस्तथाह्वर । गार्ग्यो राक्षसश्चैव देशाचक्राह्नःस्वतः) ॥

उद्दाहनं 1 Lifting up. 2 Marriage. —नी 1 A cord. 2 A small shell, cowrie (वराटिका).

उद्दाहिक *a.* Relating to marriage, matrimonial (as a Mantra); Ms. 9. 95.

उद्दाहिन *a.* 1 Raising, drawing up. 2 Marrying. —नी A rope, cord.

उद्दिग्ध *p. p.* Grieved, afflicted, sorrowful, anxious (as for any absent lover).

उद्दीक्षणं 1 Looking up or upwards. 2 Sight, an eye, seeing, looking at; सखीजनोद्दीक्षणकोद्दीक्षुर्लं R. 3. 1.

उद्दीक्षन् Fanning.

उद्दृहणं Increase, growth.

उद्दृवत् *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated. 2 Flowing out, overflowing; उद्दृव क इव सुखावहः पेषां Si. 8. 18. (where उद्दृव means also 'gone astray, ill behaved').

उद्देगः 1 Trembling, shaking, waving. 2 Agitation, excitement; Bg. 12. 15. 3 Alarm, fear; शान्तोद्देगस्तित्तिनयनं रहमकिर्मवान्ता Ms. 36; R. 8. 7. 4 Anxiety, regret, sorrow. 5 Admiration, astonishment. —नं A betelnut (fruit).

उद्देजनं 1 Agitation, anxiety 2 Infliction of pain, torture; उद्देजनकरिर्द्वै-श्रिहृदित्वा प्रवासयेत् Ms. 8. 352. 3 Regret. उद्देहि *a.* Having a raised seat or throne in it; विमानं नवमुद्देहि R. 17. 9.

उद्देपः Shaking, trembling, excessive tremor.

उद्देल *a.* 1 Overflowing its banks (as a river); R. 10. 34; K. 333. 2 Transgressing the proper limits.

उद्देहित *p. p.* Shaken, tossed up. —नं Shaking.

उद्देहन *a.* 1 Loosened; कयाचिद्देहनवा-तमालः R. 7. 6; Ku. 7. 57. 2 Freed from bonds, unbound. —नं 1 The act of surrounding or enclosing. 2 An enclosure, fence. 3 A pain in the buttocks or back of the body

उद्दोह *a.* A husband.

उधस् *n.* An udder; see उधस्.
उद् 7. P. (उन्ति, उच-उच) To wet, moisten, bathe; या: ग्रथिर्वा पयसोदंति.

उदन्त Moistening, wetting.

उदुरः, उदुरः, उदुरः, उदुरः A mouse, rat.

उच्चत *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated, uplifted (fig. also); Bh. 3. 24; Si. 9. 79; नतोच्चतश्चिभागे S. 4. 14. 2 High (fig. also), tall, lofty; great, eminent R. 1. 14; V. 5. 22; Ki. 5. 15; 14. 23. 3 Plump, full (as breasts). —तः A boar (अजगर). —तः 1 Elevation. 2 Ascension, altitude. —COMP. —आनत *a.* elevated and depressed, uneven; चतुरः तुल्यतले Ak. —चरण *a.* rampant. —शिरसः *a.* carrying the head, high proud.

उच्चति: *f.* 1 Elevation, height (fig. also); see उच्चतिम् below. 2 Exaltation, dignity, rise, prosperity; स्तोके-नोच्चतिनायाति स्तोकेनायात्यधोगति Pt. 1. 150; Si. 16. 22; Bv. 1. 40; महाजनस्य संपर्कः कस्य नोच्चतिकारकः H. 3. 3 Raising. —COMP. —ईशः N. of Garuda (lord of उच्चति).

उच्चतिम् *a.* Elevated, projecting, plump (as breasts); सा पीनोच्चतिमलयो-धरुणं च्छे Amaru. 30; Si. 9. 72.

उच्चन 1 Raising, lifting up. 2 Height.

उच्च *a.* Erect, upright, lofty, high (fig. also); उच्चतत्राप्यदमदपनदितं तद् Si. 8. 61.

उच्चयः, उच्चायः 1 Raising, elevating. 2 Height, elevation. 3 Analogy, resemblance. 4 Inference.

उच्चयन् 1 Raising, elevating, lifting up. 2 Drawing up water. 3 Deliberation, discussion. 4 Inference.

उच्चस *a.* Having a prominent nose; उच्चसं दधती दधन् Bk. 4. 18.

उच्चादः Crying out, roar; humming, chirping &c.

उच्चाभ *a.* 1 Having a projecting navel, corpulent.

उच्चाहः 1 Projection, protuberance. 2 Tying up, binding. —हं Sour gruel made from the fermentation of rice.

उच्छिद्र *a.* 1 Sleepless, awake; तामुच्छिद्रामवादिश्रुतां सौम्यातायनस्यः Me. 88. विगम्यतुच्छिद्र एव क्षुपाः S. 6. 4; Mu. 4. 2 Expanded, full-blown, budded (as lotuses); उच्छिद्रमुष्माक्षिसहस्रनाजा Si. 4. 13, 8. 28.

उच्छेत्तु *a.* Raising. —*m.* One of the 16 priests at a sacrifice.

उस्मजन्त Emerging, coming out of water.

उस्मत् *p. p.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated. 2 Insane, frantic, mad; ह्युस्मत्तन्वी V. 2; Ms. 9. 79. 3 Puffed, elevated; wild; Pt. 1. 161; Si. 6. 31. 4 Possessed by a ghost or an evil spirit, Y 2 32 Ma. 3 161 (वायुपिप) —तः The thorn

apple (घन्त) —COMP. —कीर्तिः, —वेशः N. of Siva. —जम् N. of a country (where the Gangā roars furiously along). —वृक्षः, —रूप *a.* mad in appearance. —मलपित *a.* spoken in drunkenness or madness. (—तः) the words of a madman.

उन्मथन् 1 Shaking off, throwing off or down. 2 Killing, slaughter; अन्योन्यवृत्तौन्मथनात् R. 7. 52.

उन्मद् *a.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk; R. 2. 3, 16. 54. 2 Mad, furious, extravagant; Si. 10. 4, 16. 69. 3 Causing intoxication, intoxicating; मधुरांगना सुहृन्मद्व्यनिहता चित्ताक्षरमुज्जये Si. 6. 20. —दः 1 Insanity. 2 Intoxication.

उन्मदन *a.* Affected or inflamed with love; तदाप्रमत्तुन्मदना बभूव Ku. 5. 55.

उन्मदिष्ठ *a.* 1 Mad. 2 Intoxicated, drunk. 3 In rut (as an elephant).

उन्मनस्, —नस् *a.* 1 Excited or disturbed in mind, agitated, uneasy; R. 11. 22; Ki. 14. 45. 2 Regretting, repining for a lost or departed friend. 3 Anxious, eager, impatient.

उन्मनायते Den. A., उन्मनीय To be uneasy; to be disturbed in mind.

उन्मथः 1 Agitation. 2 Killing, slaughter.

उन्मथन् 1 Shaking off, agitating. 2 Killing, slaughter, hurting. 3 Beating (with a stick).

उन्मयूख *a.* Shining, radiant; R. 16. 69.

उन्मर्दन 1 Rubbing, kneading. 2 A fragrant essence used for the purpose of rubbing.

उन्माधः 1 Torment, deep pain. 2 Shaking, agitation. 3 Killing, slaughter. 4 A snare or trap.

उन्माद *a.* 1 Mad, insane. 2 Extravagant. —दः 1 Madness, insanity; अहो उन्मादः U. 3. 2 Intense passion. 3 Lunacy, mania (considered as a disease of the mind). 4 (In Rhet.) Madness considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; चित्तसंमोह उन्मादः कामलोकमन्मादिभिः S. D. 3; or according to R. G. विप्रलम्भहासविषमाम्बेदादिजन्माध्व-स्मिन्मन्वावमास उन्मादः 3 Bloom; उन्मादं वक्षिष पश्यान् S. D. 2.

उन्मादन *a.* Maddening, intoxicating —तः One of the five arrows of Cupid.

उन्मान 1 Weighing, measuring upwards. 2 A measure of size or quantity. 3 Price.

उन्मार्ग *a.* Going to a wrong path. —र्गः 1 A wrong road, deviation from the right road (fig. also). 2 An improper conduct, evil course

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उन्माजन Rubbing, wiping off removing.

उन्मिति: *f.* Measure; price.

उन्मिश्र *a.* Mixed with; variegated

उन्मिषित *p. p.* Opened (as eyes), blown, expanded &c. —नः A look, glance; Ku. 5. 25.

उन्मीलः, —लन 1 Opening (of the eyes), awaking. 2 Unfolding, opening; U. 6. 34. 3 Expanding, blowing.

उन्मुख *a.* (खी *f.*) 1 Raising the face, looking up; अदे: शृंगं हरति पवन किंविदिदुन्मुखीभिः Me. 14, 100; R. 1 39, 11. 26; आश्रम 1. 53. 2 Ready, intent on, on the point of, prepared for; तमरण्यसमाश्रयोन्मुखं R. 8. 12 about to retire to the woods; 16. 9, 3. 12 3 Eager, waiting for, expecting, तस्मिन् संयमिनामाये जाते परिणयोन्मुखे Ku. 6 34; R. 12. 26, 6. 21, 11. 23. 4 Sound- ing, speaking or making a sound, Ku. 6. 2.

उन्मुखर *a.* Loud sounding, noisy.

उन्मुद् *a.* 1 Unsealed 2 Opened, blown, expanded. (as a flower).

उन्मूलन Plucking up by the roots, eradication, uprooting; न पादोन्मूलनश्- किं रुः R. 2. 34.

उन्मेदा Corpulence, fatness.

उन्मेधः, —धण 1 Opening (of the eyes), winking; Mu. 3. 21. 2 Blow- ing, opening, expansion; उन्मेधं यो मन न सहते जातिधेरी निशायं K. P. 10; दीर्घिका- कमलोन्मेधः Ku. 2. 33. 3 Light, flash, brilliancy; सतां प्रज्ञोन्मेधः Bh. 2. 114; विद्युदुन्मेधवर्ध Me. 81. 4 Awakening, rising, becoming visible, manifesta- tion; शान्ति Sānti. 3. 13.

उन्मोचन Unfastening, loosening.

उप *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses (1) nearness, contiguity; उपविशति, उपगच्छति; (2) power, ability; उपकरोति; (3) pervasion, उपकीर्ण; (4) advice, instructing as by a teacher; उपदिशति, उपदेश; (5) death, extinction, उपत; (6) defect, fault; उपधात; (7) giving; उपनयति, उपहरति; (8) action, effort; उपत्ता नेधे; (9) beginning, commencement, उपक्रमते, उपक्रम; (10) study; उपाध्यायः; (11) reverence, worship; उपस्थानं, उपचरति पितरं पुत्रः. 2 As unconnected with verbs and prefixed to nouns, it expresses nearness, resemblance, con- tiguity in space, number, time, degree &c., but generally involving the idea of subordination or inferiority; उप- कनिष्ठिका the finger next to the little finger; उपपुराण a secondary Purāṇa; उपगुरुः an assistant master; उपाध्यक्षः a vicepresident. It usually, however, forms Avyayi. comp. in these senses;

उपरी उपकृत धन &c 3 With numerals it forms and means 'nearly almost उपदिश

nearly thirty. 4 As a separable preposition (a) with acc. when it means inferiority; उप हरिं हराः Sk. the gods are inferior to Hari. (b) With loc. it expresses (1) over, above, superior to, उपानिष्ठे कार्ष्णिपण, उप पराधे हर्ष्यमाः; (2) addition.

उपकेंद्रः-**४** 1 Proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood; ग्राम तालीवनस्थामुपकेंद्रं महोदयः R. 4. 34, 13. 48; Ku. 7. 51; Māl. 9. 2. 2 Space near a village or its boundary. -*ind.* 1 Upon the neck, near the throat. 2 In the vicinity of, near.

उपकथा A short story or tale.

उपकनिष्ठिका The finger next to the little finger.

उपकरणं 1 Doing service or favour, helping. 2 Material, implement, instrument, means; उपकरणमीमांसनायाति U. 3. 3; परोपकारोपकरणं शरीरं K. 207; Y. 2. 276; Ms. 9. 270. 3 Means of subsistence, anything supporting life. 4 The insignia of royalty.

उपकर्णनं Hearing.

उपकारिका Rumour, report.

उपकर्तुः *a.* One who does a service or favour, useful, friendly; हीनान्यनुपकर्तुणि प्रवृत्तानि विकुर्वते R. 17. 58; उपकर्मी साहीनं S. D. 624; Si. 2. 87.

उपकल्पनं, -ना 1 Preparation. 2 Fabricating, making.

उपकारः 1 Service, help, assistance, favour, obligation (opp. अपकार); उपकाराकारो हि लक्ष्यं लक्षणदेतयोः Si. 2. 37; शान्तिस्त्यपकारेण नोपकारेण बुजितः Ku. 2. 40, 3 78; Y. 3. 284. 2 Preparation. 3 Ornament, decoration. -*री* 1 A royal tent, palace. 2 Caravansera.

उपकार्य *a.* To be assisted. -*र्था* A royal house, palace; रथ्यां रथप्रतिनिधिः स नरोपकार्यं वायारासनिद दशां नदनाच्छुवास R. 5. 63; a royal tent; 5. 41, 11. 93, 13. 79, 16. 55, 73.

उपकुन्तिः, -चिका Small cardamoms.

उपकुम्भ *a.* 1 Near, proximate. 2 Solitary, retired, secluded.

उपकुर्वणः A Brāhmaṇa in a state of pupilage (ब्रह्मचारि) who wishes to pass on to the state of a householder (गृहस्थ).

उपकुल्या A canal, trench.

उपकूप्ये *ind.* Near a well; जलाशयः a trough near a well for watering cattle.

उपकृतिः *f.* उपक्रिया Favour, obligation.

उपक्रमः 1 Beginning, commencement; रामोपक्रममाचक्ष्वी रथःपरिमं न्वं R. 12. 42 begun by Rāma. 2 Approach, advance; साहसं forcible advance Māl. 7; so योगितः लुक्कारोपक्रमः *ibid.* 3 An undertaking, work, enterprise. 4 A plan means, expedient, stratagem, remedy Ms. 7 107 159 R 13 15 Y 1 345 Si

20. 76. 5 Attendance on a patient, practice of medicine. 6 A test of honesty; see उपवा.

उपक्रमणं 1 Approaching. 2 Undertaking. 3 Commencement. 4 (Medic.) Treatment, physicking.

उपक्रमणिका A preface, introduction.

उपक्रीडा A play-ground, a place for playing.

उपक्रोशः, -शनं Censure, reproach, ignominy; प्राणैरुपक्रोशमलीनसैर्वा R. 2. 53.

उपक्रोट्ट *m.* An ass (braying aloud).

उपक्र (का) णं The sound of a lute.

उपक्षयः 1 Waste, decay, loss. 2 Expenditure.

उपक्षेपः 1 Throwing at hurling. 2 Mention, allusion, hint, suggestion; कार्थोपक्षेपनादौ तदुपरि रथयत् Mu. 4. 3; वारणः स्वतःक्षेपः पापस्य Ve. 5. -3 A threat, specific mention or charge.

उपक्षेपणं 1 Throwing or casting down. 2 Accusing, charging.

उपग *a.* (At the end of comp. only) 1 Approaching, following, joining.

2 Receiving; Ms. 1. 46; Si. 16. 68.

उपगणः A small or subordinate class.

उपगत *p. p.* 1 Gone to, approached. 2 Occurred. 3 Got. 4 Experienced. 5 Promised, agreed.

उपगतिः *f.* 1 Approach, going near. 2 Knowledge, acquaintance. 3 Acceptance. 4 Attainment, acquirement.

उपगमः, -मनं 1 Going to, drawing towards, approach; सीमंते च त्वदुपगमजं यत्र त्विदं वयुर्वा Me. 65 your advent; व्यावर्ततात्योपगमात्कुमारी R. 6. 69, 9. 50. 2 Knowledge, acquaintance. 3 Attainment, acquiring; विश्वसोपगमाद्भिन्नगतयः S. 1. 14. 4 Intercourse (as of the sexes). 5 Society, company; न ह्युत्तरमानासुपगमः H. 1. 136. 6 Undergoing, suffering, feeling. 7 Acceptance. 8 An agreement, promise.

उपगिरिः *ind.* Near a mountain. -*रिः* N. of a country situated near a mountain in the north.

उपगु *ind.* Near a cow. -*गुः* A cowherd.

उपगृहः An assistant teacher.

उपगृह्य *p. p.* Hidden; clasped. -*द* An embrace; उपगृह्यानि सेवयुनि च Ku. 4. 17; Si. 10. 88; कंटाश्लेषोपगृह्यं Bh. 3. 82; Me. 97.

उपगृह्यनं 1 Hiding, concealing. 2 An embrace. 3 Astonishment, surprise.

उपग्रहः 1 Confinement, seizure. 2 Defeat, frustration; Mu. 4. 2. 3 A prisoner. 4 Joining, addition. 5 Fa our enco nagement 6 A minor planet (पुष्ट केतु &c)

1 Se zing (from be ow)

taking hold of; as in पादोपग्रहणं. 2 Seizure, capture. 3 Supporting, promoting. 4 Holy study; वेदोपग्रहणादय तावमाहयत प्रभुः Rām.

उपग्राहः 1 Making a present. 2 A present.

उपग्राहः 1 An offering or present. 2 Particularly, a present or offering to a great man or king; the modern Nazarana.

उपघातः 1 A stroke, injury; insult, Ms. 2. 179; Y. 2. 256. 2 Destruction, ruin. 3 Touch, contact. 4 Assault, violence. 5 Disease, 6 Sin.

उपघोषणं Proclaiming, publication, making known.

उपघ्नः 1 Contiguous support; षड्वादि-नोपघ्नतरोन्नतस्थौ R. 14. 1. 2 Shelter, support, protection.

उपचक्रः A variety of the ruddy goose.

उपचक्षुस् *n.* An eye-glass, spectacles.

उपचयः 1 Accumulation, addition, accession. 2 Increase, growth, excess, इत् K. 105; स्वशक्त्युपचये Si. 2. 57, 9. 32. 3 Quantity, heap. 4 Prosperity, elevation, rise.

उपचरः 1 Cure, treatment. 2 -उपचरणं Approach.

उपचार्यः A kind of sacred fire.

उपचारः 1 Service, attendance; honouring, worshipping, entertaining; अस्त्रालितोपचारं B. 5. 20. 2 Civility, politeness, courtesy, polite behaviour, (external display of courtesy); परिग्रहः H. 1. 133; विविधमनस्विनीना M. 8. 3; पदं न चेदिदं Ku. 4. 9 a merely complimentary saying, a flattering compliment. 3 Salutation, usual or customary obeisance, homage; नोपचारमहीति S. 3. 18; यंत्रगया M. 4; अञ्जलि R. 3. 11 folding the hands in salutation. 4 A form or mode of address or salutation; रामभद्र इत्येव मां ब्रह्मपचार शोभते तावपरिजनस्य U. 1; यथा छरस्तस्थोपचारिण 6. 5 External show or form, ceremony; प्रादुर्षयेरेव शिष्यैर्न राजोपचार V. 4. 6 A remedy, physicking, application of cure or remedy; किञ्चिद् Dk. 15. 7 Practice, performance, conduct, management; व्रतचर्या Ms. 1. 111, 10. 32; कामोपचारितुः Dk. 81 in the conduct of love-affairs. 8 Means of doing homage or showing respect, प्रकीर्णमिनोपचारं (राजमार्गं) R. 7. 4, 5. 41. 9 Hence, any necessary or requisite article, (of worship, ceremony, furniture &c.); सम्मगलोपचापणं R. 10. 77; Ku. 7. 88; R. 6. 1 (the Upachāras or articles of worship are variously numbered, being 5, 10, 16, 18 or 64). 10 Behaviour, conduct, demeanour च Ms. 1 116 11 Employment, use 12 Any religious performance, a ceremony

प्रकृपाणिग्रहणोपचारै Kn. 7. 86; Mv. 1. 24. 13 (a) Figurative or metaphorical use, secondary application (opp. मुख्य or primary sense); अचेतनेषु चेतनवदुपचारदर्शनात् S. B.; न चास्य कश्चित् तत्त्वतो-स्तीति मुख्येति उपचार इव दारणं स्यात् K. P. 10. (b) Supposed or fancied identification founded on resemblance; उभयरूपा चैव छद्मा उपचारेणानिश्चितत्वात् K. P. 2. 14 A bribe. 15 A pretext; Si. 10-2. 16 A request, solicitation. 17 Occurrence of and in the place of Visarga.

उपचिन्ति: f. Accumulation, collection; growth, increase.

उपचूलनं Heating, burning.

उपच्छदः A coverlet.

उपच्छदने 1 Coaxing, persuading; उपच्छदनैव स्वं ते शपयितुं प्रवर्तिष्यते Dk. 65. 2 Inviting.

उपजनः 1 Addition, increase. 2 Appendage. 3 Rise, origin.

उपजल्पनं-लपनं Talk.

उपजापः 1 Secretly whispering into the ear or communicating; परकुल्य° Mu. 2. 2 Secret overtures or negotiations (with the enemy's friends), sowing the seeds of dissension instigating to rebellion; उपजापः कृतस्तेन तावाकोपवतस्त्वयि Si. 2. 99; उपजापसङ्घात् विलयपन् स विभक्त दृष्टीन्मदीदृशः Ki. 2. 47, 16 42. 3 Disunion, separation.

उपजीवकः, -विन् a. Living upon, subsisting by (instr. or in comp.); जातिमात्रोपजीविनां Ms. 12. 114, 8. 20; नात्राप्योपजीविनां 9. 257; यलोपजीव्यसि Mk. 2 —m. A dependant, servant; भीन-कातेर्भूयसी स वसुलोपजीविनाम् R. 1. 16.

उपजीवनं, -जीविका 1 Living. 2 Subsistence, livelihood; निर्दितायीपजीवनं Y. 3. 236. 3 A means of living, such as property; किञ्चिद्व्योपजीवनं Ms. 9. 207.

उपजीव्य pot. p. 1 Affording a livelihood; Y. 2. 227. 2 Giving patronage, patronizing. 3 (fig.) Supplying materials for writing, that from which one derives materials; सर्वेषां कविश्रुत्यानामुपजीव्यो भविष्यति Mb. —व्यः 1 A patron. 2 A source or authority (from which one derives his materials); इत्यलमुपजीव्यानां मान्यानां व्याख्यानेषु कटाक्षनिक्षेपेण S. D. 2.

उपजीव्यः-वर्ण 1 Affection. 2 Enjoyment. 3 Frequenting.

उपज्ञा 1 Knowledge acquired by oneself and not handed down by tradition, invention, usually in comp. which is treated as a neuter noun; पाणिनिरुपज्ञा पाणिनिपुत्रं ग्रन्थः Sk.; प्राचैतसोपज्ञं रामायणं R. 15. 68. 2 Undertaking or commencing a thing not done before; लोकेऽद्युपज्ञमेव विदुषां सोऽप्यमजन्मं यशः Malli. on Baghuvamsa.

उपष्टोकनं A respectful offering or present Nazardana

उपताप 1 Heat, warmth 2 Trouble

distress, pain, sorrow; सर्वथा न कंचन न सुहृत्सुतापाः K. 135. 3 Calamity, misfortune. 4 Sickness. 5 Haste, hurry. उपतापनं 1 Heating. 2 Distressing, tormenting.

उपतापिन् a. 1 Heating, inflaming. 2 Suffering heat or pain, being sick. उपतिष्य 1 N. of the lunar mansion or asterism called अश्लेषा. 2 N. of another asterism called पुनर्वसु.

उपत्यका A land at the foot of a mountain, low land; मलयद्विरेषत्यकाः R. 4. 46; एते खलु हिमवतो गिरिरूपत्यकारण्यवासिनः संज्ञाताः S. 5.

उपदंशः 1 Anything which excites thirst or appetite, a relish, condiment &c.; द्विषादुपदंशादुपपाद्य Dk. 133; अयनांसो-पदंशं पिब नवशोणितसवं Ve. 3. 2 Biting, stinging. 3 The venereal disease.

उपदंश a. (pl.) About or nearly ten.

उपदर्शकः 1 One who shows the way, a guide. 2 A door-keeper. 3 A witness.

उपदा 1 A present, an offering to a king or a great man a Nazardana; उपदा विविधाः सार्वभौतेकाः कोशलेश्वरं R. 4. 70, 5. 41, 7. 30. 2 A bribe.

उपदानं, -नकं 1 An oblation, a present (in general). 2 A gift made for procuring favour or protection, such as a bribe.

उपदिक्ष f., उपदिक्षा 1 An intermediate quarter, such as ऐशानी, आश्वेयी नैऋती and श्यवी.

उपदेवः —देवता A minor or inferior god.

उपदेशः 1 Instruction, teaching, advice, prescription; हस्तशिक्षोपि सर्वं उपदेशं निपुणो भवति M. 1; स्थिरोपदेशासुपदेशकाले प्रेक्षिते प्राक्तनजन्मविद्याः Ku. 1. 30; M. 2. 10; S. 2. 3; Ms. 8. 272; Amaru. 26; R. 1. 57; परोपदेशे वदिश्यं H. 1. 103. 2 Specification, mentioning. 3 A plea, pretext. 4 Initiation, communication of an initiatory Mantra or formula; चन्द्रसूर्येह तीर्थे सिद्धिश्चेति शिवालये । संव्रमाप्रकथनमुपदेशः स उच्यते ॥

उपदेशक a. Giving instruction, teaching. —कः An instructor, a guide, preceptor.

उपदेशनं Advising, instructing.

उपदेशिन् a. Advising, instructing.

उपदेश्ट a. Giving instruction or advice. —m. (ष्ट) A teacher, preceptor; especially a spiritual preceptor; चत्वारो वयसृत्वजः स भगवान्कर्मप्रेक्षा हरिः Ve. 1. 23.

उपदेहः 1 An ointment. 2 A cover.

उपदोहः 1 A nipple of the udder of a cow. 2 A milking vessel.

उपद्रवः 1 An unhappy accident, misfortune calamity 2 Injury trouble, harm

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3 Outrage, violence. 4 A national distress (whether caused by the king or famine, seasons &c.). 5 A national disturbance, rebellion. 6 A symptom, a supervenient disease.

उपधर्मः A by-law, a secondary or minor religious precept (opp. वर); Ms. 2. 237, 4. 147.

उपधा 1 Imposition, forgery, fraud, deceit; Ms. 8. 193. 2 Trial or test of honesty, (वन्निर्वैयर्थीकरणं); (said to be of 4 kinds: 1 loyalty, 2 disinterestedness, 3 continence, 4 courage), (शोधयेत्) धर्मोपधामिर्विज्ञां सर्वभिः सचिवाद् गुनः Kālikā P. 3 A means or expedient, अयशोभिमुप लोके कोपया नगराहते Si. 19. 58 4 (In gram.) A penultimate letter. —Comp. —भूतः a servant who has been guilty of dishonesty. —शुचि a. tried, of approved loyalty.

उपधातुः 1 An inferior metal, semi metal. They are seven; सप्तोपधातव स्वर्णं माक्षिकं ताम्रमाक्षिकं । तुल्यं कांस्यं च रौप्यं सिद्धं च शिलाजतु ॥ 2 A secondary secretion of the body (six in number), सप्तस्य रजो वसा स्वेदो दंताः केशास्तथैव च । औ-जस्यस्य सप्तधातूनां क्रमात्सप्तोपधातवः ॥

उपधानं 1 Placing or resting upon. 2 A Pillow, cushion; विपुलमुपधानं हजलता Bh. 3. 79. 3 Peculiarity, individuality. 4 Affection, kindness. 5 A religious observance. 6 Excellence or excellent quality; सोपाधानां धियं धीरा स्वेधसीं खट्वयंति ये Si. 2. 77 (where उ also means a pillow). 7 Poison.

उपधानीयं A pillow.

उपधारणं 1 Consideration, reflection. 2 Drawing, pulling (as by a hook).

उपधिः 1 Fraud, dishonesty; अरिषु हि विजयाधिः क्षितीश विदधति सोऽपि सन्निधुषणमि Ki. 1. 45, see अनुपि also. 2 (In law) Suppression of the truth, a false suggestion; Ms. 8. 165. 3 Terror, threat, compulsion, false inducement, कटोपधिविनिर्दिष्टाद् व्यवहाराविनिर्दिष्टं Y. 2. 31, 89. 4 The part of a wheel between the nave and the circumference, or the wheel itself.

उपधिकः A cheat, knave; see औप धिक the more correct form.

उपधूपित a. 1 Fumigated. 2 Being at the point of death. 3 Suffering extreme pain. —तः Death.

उपधृतिः f. A ray of light.

उपध्मानः A lip. —नं Blowing upon, breathing.

उपध्मानीयः The aspirate Visarga before the letters प and फ्; उदुध्मानी यानामौ S. Sk.

उपनक्षत्रं A subordinate constellation, secondary star (to be numbered as 729)

A anub

उपनत *p.p.* Come, arrived, got, befallen &c.; नम् with उप.

उपनति: *f.* 1 Approach 2 Bending, bow, salutation.

उपनयः 1 Bringing near, fetching. 2 Gaining, attaining, procuring. 3 Employing. 4 Investiture with the sacred thread, initiation into sacred study; गृह्योक्तकर्मणा येन समीपं नीयते उच्यते ॥ 5 The fourth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism (in logic), the application to the special case in question; व्यातिविशिष्टस्य हेतोः पक्षधर्मताप्रतिपादकं वचनमुपनयः Tarka K.

उपनयने 1 Leading to or near. 2 Presenting, offering. 3 Investiture with the sacred thread; आसमावर्तनाख्यार्थं कृतोपनयनो द्विजः Ms. 2. 108, 173.

उपनागारिका A variety of वृत्तमुद्रास. It is formed by sweetsounding letters (माधुर्यव्यञ्जकवर्ण); e.g. cf. the example cited in K. P. 9; अपसारय वनसारं दुहृ हारं दूर एव किं कमले: ॥ अलमलमालि सुगलेरिति वदति दिशविनां बाला ॥

उपनायः, नायने = उपनय q. v.

उपनायकः 1 A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the hero; e.g. Lakshmana in Rām.; Makaranda in Māl. &c. &c. 2 A paramour.

उपनायिका A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the heroine; e.g. Madayantikā in Māl.

उपनाहः 1 A bundle. 2 An unguent applied to a wound or sore. 3 The tie of a lute, a peg to which the strings of a lyre are attached and by which they are tightened.

उपनाहने 1 Applying an unguent. 2 Anointing, plastering.

उपनिक्षेपः 1 The act of depositing or placing down. 2 An open deposit, any article given in another's charge by letting him know its form, quantity &c.; Y. 2. 25; (on which Mit. says:—उपनिक्षेपो नाम रूपसंख्याप्रदर्शनेन रक्षणार्थं परस्य हस्ते निहितं द्रव्यं).

उपनिधानं 1 Placing near. 2 Depositing, entrusting to one's care. 3 A deposit.

उपनिधिः 1 A deposit, pledge. 2 (In law) A sealed deposit; Y. 2. 25; Ms. 8. 145, 149; cf. Medhātithi:—यद्विशदितरूपं सचिह्नवद्भादिना पिहितं निक्षिप्यते; also cf. Y. 2. 65 and Nārada quoted in Mit.

उपनिपातः 1 Approaching, coming near. 2 A sudden and unexpected attack or occurrence.

उपनिपातिन् *a.* Coming (unexpectedly) S 6

1 A means of accom-
t. 2 Binding

उपनिमंत्रण Invitation, inauguration.

उपनिवेशित *a.* Placed, established, colonized; Ku. 6. 37; R. 15. 29.

उपनिषद् *f.* 1 N. of certain mystical writings attached to the Brāhmaṇas, the chief aim of which is to ascertain the secret meaning of the Vedas; Bv. 2. 40; Māl. 1. 7; (the following etymologies are given to explain the name:—

(1) उपनीय तमात्मानं ब्रह्मापास्तद्वयं यतः ॥ निहत्याचिरात् तज्जं च तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ or (2) निहत्यानर्थमूलं स्वाविद्यां प्रत्यक्तया परं ॥ नवस्यपास्त-संभेदमतो वीपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ or (3) प्रवृत्तिहेतुभिः शेषांस्तन्मूलोच्छेदकत्वात् ॥ यतोवसादयद्विद्यां तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ In the सुक्तोपनिषद् 108 Upanishads are mentioned, but some more have been added to this number.

2 (a) An esoteric or secret doctrine. (b) Mystical knowledge or instruction; Mv. 2. 2. 3 True knowledge regarding the Supreme Spirit. 4 Sacred or religious lore. 5 Secrecy, seclusion. 6 A neighbouring mansion.

उपनिष्करः A street, a principal road, high way.

उपनिष्क्रमणं 1 Going out, issuing. 2 One of the Samskāras or religious rites, i. e. taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); cf. Ms. 2. 34. 3 A main or royal road.

उपनृत्यं A place for dancing.

उपनेतु *a.* One who leads or brings near, fetching; Ku. 1. 60; मातृव्यमिज्ञानस्योपनेत्री Māl. 9. —m. (ता) A preceptor who performs the उपनयन ceremony.

उपन्यासः 1 Placing near to, juxtaposition. 2 A deposit, pledge. 3 (a) Statement, suggestion, proposal; पावकः खलु एष वचनोपन्यासः S. 5. (b) Preface, introduction; निर्यातः शनैरलीकवचनोपन्यासमालीजनः Amaru. 23; (c) Allusion, reference; आत्मन उपन्यासपूर्वं S. 3. 4 A precept, law.

उपपतिः A paramour; उपपतिविज नीचैः पश्चिमातेन चंद्रः Si. 11. 65, 15. 63; Ms. 3. 155; 4. 216, 217.

उपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Happening, occurring, appearance, production, birth; Si. 1. 69; Bg. 13. 9. 2 Cause, reason, ground; Ki. 3. 52. 3 Reasoning, argument; उपपत्तिमवर्जितं वचः Ki. 2. 1 argumentative. 4 Fitness, propriety. 5 Ascertainment, demonstration, demonstrated conclusion; उपपत्तिरुदाहृतं बलात् Ki. 2. 28. 6 (In Arith. or Geom.) Proof, demonstration. 7 A means, an expedient. 8 Doing affecting gaining punishment

वृत्तांश B 5 12

Bhāṣā P.; see अनुपपत्ति. 9 Attainment getting; अचंशयं प्राक् तनयोपपत्तेः R. 14. 78; Ki. 3. 1.

उपपदं 1 A word prefixed or previously uttered; यदुपपदं वेदे Ki. 18. 44. (यदुपदे); तस्याः स राजोपपदं निजात् R. 16. 40. 2 A title, a degree, epithet of respect, such as आर्य, ईश्वरन्, कथं निरुपपदमेव चापश्यमिति न आर्यचापश्यमिति Mu. 3. 3 A secondary word of a sentence, a preposition, particle &c. prefixed to a verb or a noun derived from a verb which determines or qualifies the sense of the verb.

उपपन्न *p.p.* 1 Obtained; attended by, in company with, endowed with. 2 Right, fit, proper, suitable (with gen. or loc.); उपपन्नमिदं विशेषणं वाच्यो V. 2; उपपन्नमेतद्वस्तिन् राजनि S. 2.

उपपरीक्षा-क्षणं Investigation, examination.

उपपातः 1 An unexpected occurrence. 2 A calamity, misfortune, accident.

उपपातकं A minor sin, crime or sin of the second degree; महापातकतुल्यानि पापाद्युक्तानि यानि तु ॥ तानि पातकसंज्ञानि तन्मू-
लमुपपातकम् ॥ Y. 2. 210.

उपपादनं 1 Effecting, accomplishing, doing. 2 Giving, delivering, presenting. 3 Proving, demonstration, establishing by arguments. 4 Examination, ascertainment.

उपपापं=उपपातकं q. v.

उपपाश्वः-श्वं 1 A shoulder. 2 A flank, side. 3 The opposite side.

उपपीडनं 1 Pressing down, devastating, laying waste. 2 Inflicting pain, injuring; व्याधिनिघ्नोपपीडनं Ms. 6 62, 12. 80. 3 Pain, agony.

उपपुरं A suburb.

उपपुराणं A secondary or minor Purāṇa (for an enumeration of their names, see under अष्टादशन्).

उपसुषिका Yawning, gaping.

उपसर्शने Pointing out, indication.

उपसदानं 1 Delivering over, entrusting. 2 A bribe, present; उपसदान्मिजोरो हितकुलाद्यर्थे जनेः Pt. 1. 95. 3 A tribute.

उपप्रलोभनं 1 Seducing, alluring. 2 A bribe, an inducement, allurements, उच्चावचानुपप्रलोभनानि Dk. 48.

उपप्रेक्षणं Overlooking, disregard-ing.

उपप्रेषः Invitation, summons.

उपप्लवः 1 Misfortune, evil, calamity, distress, adversity; अथ मद्वदवृष्टप्लवात्... परिपालयामिहूव Ku. 4. 46; जीवन्मुनः शब्ददुः-
खेभ्यः प्रजाः पाप्मा R. 2. 48. 2 (a) An unlucky accident, injury, trouble; कश्चिद् बाध्याद्विरूपप्लवो वः R. 5. 6; Me. 17. (b) An obstacle, impediment. 3 Oppression har-
g troubling उपप्लवा लोभना Ku 2 82

4 Danger fear see उपप्लव below 5

A portent or natural phenomenon forboding evil. 6 Particularly, an eclipse of the sun or moon. 7 N. of Rāhu, the ascending node. 8 Anarchy.

उपसर्गविन् *a.* 1 Distressed, troubled. 2 Suffering oppression; दुःखा इवोपसर्गविन्: पश्य: R. 13. 7.

उपसर्ग: 1 Connection. 2 An affix. 3 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

उपसर्गः ईर्ष्या A pillow.

उपसर्ग *a.* A few, a tolerable number.

उपसर्गः The lower arm.

उपसर्गः 1 Fleeing away, retreat. 2 A division (of a verse).

उपसर्गा A secondary dialect.

उपसर्ग *f.* A round cup used in sacrifices.

उपसर्गः 1 (*a.*) Enjoyment, eating, tasting; न जातु कामः कामानाहपसर्गेन शान्तिरिति Ms. 2. 94, Y. 2. 171; काम^० Bg. 16. 11. (*b*) Use, application; S. 4. 4. 2 Enjoyment (of a woman), cohabitation; R. 14. 24. 3 Usufruct. 4 Pleasure, satisfaction.

उपसर्गः 1 The act of addressing, inviting, calling. 2 Persuading (उपसर्गद्वेन).

उपसर्गिनी A staff for stirring (fire).

उपसर्गः 1 Friction, rubbing or pressing down, crushing under one's weight; अन्वाह तावदुपसर्गहाह सुगं लोलं विनोदय मनः सुमनोलाह S. D. (where उप also means rough handling or enjoyment). 2 Destruction, injury, killing. 3 Reproach, abuse, insult. 4 Unbush- ing. 5 Refutation of a charge.

उपमा 1 Resemblance, similarity, equality; सुदोषेन युतिसितेन रोहता Si. 1. 4, 17. 69. 2 (In Rhet.) Comparison of two objects different from each other, simile, comparison; शीतलं सुपमा भेदे K. P. 10; or सादृश्यं हंसे वाक्यार्थोपस्कारक- सुपमालंङ्कृतिः R. G.; or उपमा यत्र सादृश्यलक्ष्मी- रससिद्धि इवोः । हंसीव कृष्ण ते कीर्तिः स्वर्गगामवगाहते ॥ Chandr. 5. 3; उपमा कालिदासस्य Subhāsh. 3 The standard of comparison (उपमान); यथा वातो निवातस्यो वेगते सोपमा सूता Bg. 6. 19; see 'द्वय' below; mostly at the end of comp., 'like,' 'resembling'; सुखे न दुःखेन R. L. 47; so अमरपम, अनुपम &c. 4 A likeness (as a picture, portrait &c.). -Comp. -द्रव्यं any object used for a comparison; सर्वो- पमाद्रव्यसमुच्चयेन Ku. 1. 49.

उपमातृ *f.* 1 'A second mother,' wet nurse. 2 A near female relative; मातृवत्ता मातृलायी पितृवत्ता पितृवत्ता. श्वश्रूः पूर्वजपत्नी च मातृतुल्याः प्रकीर्तिताः Sabdak.

उपमानं 1 Comparison, resemblance; Ku 1 36 2 The of comparison, that with

which anything is compared (opp. उपमेय); one of the four requisites of an उपमा; उपमानमद्विद्वानिति Ku. 4. 5; उपमानस्यापि सद्धे प्रत्युपमानं व्युत्पत्त्याः V. 2. 3; Si. 20. 49. 3 (In Nyāya phil.) Analogy, recognition of likeness, considered as one of the four kinds of pramanas or means of arriving at correct knowledge. It is defined as प्रसिद्धसाधन्यात् साध्यसाधनं; or उपमितिकरणसुपमानं तच्च सादृश्यज्ञानात्मकं Tarka K.

उपमितिः *f.* 1 Resemblance, comparison, similarity; पदवैपमितिस्तान्युपसर्ग S. D.; तद्वाननस्योपमिति दृष्टिता N. 1. 24. 2 (In Nyāya phil.) Analogy, deduction, knowledge of things derived from analogy, a conclusion deduced by means of an उपमानः प्रत्यक्षमप्यनुमितिसं- योपमितिज्ञाने Bhāshā P. 52. 3 A figure of speech—उपमा *q. v.*

उपमेय *poi. p.* Fit to be likened or compared, comparable with; (with instr. or in comp.); दृष्टिमासीदुपमेय- कांतिः सुहेन R. 6. 4; 18. 34, 37; Ku. 7. 2. -यं The subject of comparison, that which is compared (opp. उपमान); उपमानोपमेयत्वं यदेकस्यैव वस्तुनः Chandr. 5. 7. 9. -Comp. -उपमा a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपमेय are compared to each other with a view to imply that the like of them does not exist; विपर्यस्त उपमेयोपमानयोः K. P. 10.

उपयन्तु *m.* A husband; अश्वोपयन्तारसलं समाधिना Ku. 5. 45; R. 7. 1. Si. 10. 45.

उपयन्त्रं A minor surgical instrument.

उपयमः 1 Marriage, marrying; कन्या लजातोपयमा सलज्जा नवदीवता S. D. 2 Restraint.

उपयमनं 1 Marrying. 2 Restraining 3 Placing down the fire.

उपयद् *m.* One who repeats उपयन्, one of the 16 priests at a sacrifice.

उपयाचक *a.* One who asks or solicits, suitor, beggar.

उपयाचनं Soliciting, begging, ap- proaching with a request or prayer.

उपयाचित *p. p.* Begged, requested. -तं 1 A request or prayer in general. 2 A present promised to a deity for the fulfilment of a desired object and generally to propitiate her, (the present may be an animal or even a human being); निक्षिपि विप्रते तुभ्यं यदास्यामु- पयाचितं Pt. 1. 14; अयं मया भगवत्याः करा- लायाः प्राक्षुपयाचितं क्षीरलघुपहर्तव्यं Māl. 5. 3 A request or prayer to a deity for the accomplishment of a desired object.

उपयाचिवत्कं—उपयाचित above; सिद्धावत- नानि कृतविधिपदेवतोपयाचितकानि K. 64.

उपयाजः Additional formulae at a sacrifice.

उपयाजः Approaching 'ng near इदोस्मने लयिता नमूय Ku 7 22

उपयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Attached &c. 2 Fit right, proper. 3 Serviceable, useful.

उपयोगः 1 Employment, use, applica- tion, service; प्रजति...अनंगलेखत्रिययो- पयोगे Ku. 1. 7. 2 Administration of medicine or preparation of them 3 Fitness, suitableness, propriety 4 Contact, proximity.

उपयोगिन् *a.* 1 Employing, using. 2 Serviceable, useful. 3 Fit, proper.

उपरक्त *p. p.* 1 Afflicted, overtaken by calamity, distressed. 2 Eclipsed 3 Tinged, coloured; Si. 2. 18.—क्त The sun or moon in eclipse.

उपरक्षः A body-guard.

उपरक्षणः A guard, an out-post.

उपरत *p. p.* 1 Stopped, ceased; रजः सुपरते Ms. 5. 66. 2 Dead; अयं द्रव्यो मातस्ततस्तोपरतस्य Mu. 4. -Comp. -कर्मन् *a.* not relying on worldly acts. -सुहृद् *a.* void of desire, indifferent to worldly attachments or possessions

उपरतिः *f.* 1 Ceasing, stopping. 2 Death. 3 Abstaining from sexual enjoyment. 4 Indifference. 5 Ab- staining from prescribed acts; the conviction that ceremonial acts are futile and ceasing to rely on them

उपरत्नं A secondary or inferior gem; उपरत्नानि काचश्च कपूरीज्ज्वा तथैव च । शुक्ला ह्यस्ति तथा शंस इत्यादीनि बहुवचपि । शुभा यथैव रत्नानादुपरत्नैश्च ते तथा । किंतु किञ्चित्तो हीना विशेषोऽप्युदाहृतः ॥

उपर (रा) मः 1 Ceasing, stopping. 2 Abstaining from, giving up 3 Death.

उपरमणं 1 Abstaining from sexual pleasures. 2 Refraining from cerem- onial acts. 3 Ceasing, stopping.

उपरसः 1 A secondary mineral 2 A secondary passion or feeling. 3 A subordinate flavour.

उपरासः 1 An eclipse of the sun or moon: उपरागाते शशितः सङ्गुपता रोहिणी योम S. 7. 22; Si. 20. 45. 2 Hence, Rāhu or the ascending node. 3 Redness, red colour; colour. 4 A calamity, affliction, injury; शुगालिनी हैममिषोपरासः R. 16. 7. 5 Reproach, blame, abuse

उपराजः A viceroy, one inferior to the ruling authority.

उपरि *ind.* 1 As a separable pre- position (usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (*a*) Above, over, upon, on, towards, (opp. अधः) (with gen.; गतसुपरि वनाना S. 7. 7; अवाहसुपरिपोरि वृष्टिः पतत R. 2. 60; अर्कस्योपरि S. 2. 8; oft. at the end of comp.; रथ^०, तद्वर^०. (*b*) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वोत्तमादुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (*c*) Beyond, in ad- dition, to Y. 2. 253. (*d*) In con- nection with, with regard to, towards upon परस्परस्योपरि परस्परवत् R. 3 24 Sākh. 3 23 तयोपरी करिष्मति

on your account. (a) After; सुहृत्-
द्वारि उपाध्यायश्चेदगच्छेत् P. III. 3. 9 Sk.
उपरि joined to उपरि (with acc. or
gen. or by itself) means (a) Just
above; लोकादुपर्युपर्यस्ते मायवः Vop. (b)
higher and higher, far high, high
above, उपर्युपरि सर्वेषामादित्य इव तेजसा
Mb 2 (As a separable adverb)
It means (a) high above, upon,
towards the upper side of (opp.
अधः); उपर्युपरि पर्यन्तः सर्व एव दृष्टिंति
H 2. 2; oft. in comp.; स्वमुद्रोपरि-
विहिते Y. 1. 319. (b) Besides, in ad-
dition, further, more; शतामुपरि चैवाष्टौ
तथा भूयश्च सप्ततिः Mb. (c) Afterwards;
यदा पूर्वं नासीदुपरि च तथा नैव भविता Sānti.
2 7; सर्पिः पीत्योपरि ययः पिबेत् Susr.-Comp.
-चर a. moving above (as a bird).
-तन, -स्थ a. upper, higher. -भागः the
upper, portion or side. -भाजः being
above or higher. -भूमिः f. the ground
above.

उपरिष्ठात् ind. [cf. P. V. 3. 31]
1 As an adverb it means (a) Over,
above, on high; Bh. 3. 131; Y. 1.
106. (b) Further or later on, after-
wards; कस्याणवतंसा हि कस्याणवपुपरिष्ठाद्भवति
Māl. 6; इदमुपरिष्ठात् व्याख्यातं in the sequel.
(c) Behind (opp. पुरस्तात्). 2 (As a
preposition) it means (a) Over,
upon (with gen., rarely acc.); Si.
11 3. (b) Down upon. (c) Behind
(with gen.).

उपरीतकः A particular mode or
posture of sexual enjoyment; (also
called विपरीतकः); ऊपरैकपदं कृत्वा द्वितीयं स्कंध-
संस्थितं । नारी कामयते कामी बन्धः स्यादुपरीतकः ॥
Sabbak.

उपरूपकं A drama of an inferior
class, of which 18 kinds are enume-
rated; नाटिका नोटकं गोष्ठी सङ्घटं नाट्यरासकं ।
प्रस्थानोद्गात्यकाव्यानि प्रेक्षणं रासकं तथा ॥ संलापकं
श्रीगदितं शिल्पकं च विलासिका । दुर्लभिका प्रकारणी
हलीको भाषिकेति च ॥ S. D. 276.

उपरोधः 1 Obstruction, impediment,
obstacle; R. 6. 44; Si. 20. 74. 2
Disturbance, trouble; तपोवननिवासिनामु-
परोधो मा भूत् S. 1; अनुग्रहः खल्वेव नोपरोधः V.
3. 3 Covering, surrounding, blocking
up. 4 Protection, favour.

उपरोधक a. 1 Obstructing. 2 Cover-
ing, surrounding. -कं An inner room,
a private apartment.

उपरोधन Obstruction, impediment
&c.; see उपरोध.

उपलः 1 A stone, rock; उपलशकलमे-
तद्वेदकं गोमयानां Mu. 3. 15; कति कथं वाटि-
तवापुपलेन चेतः S. Th. 3; Me. 19; S.
1. 14. 2 A precious stone, jewel.

उपलकः A stone. -ला 1 Sand. 2
Refined sugar.

उपलक्षणं 1 Looking at, beholding;
marking; वेलोपलक्षणार्थं S. 4. 2 A mark,
or
distinctive feature

V 4 33 3 Designation 4 Implying

something that has not been actually
expressed, implication of something
in addition or any similar object
where only one is mentioned; synec-
doche of a part for the whole, of
an individual for the species, &c.
(स्वप्रतिपादकत्वे सति श्वेतप्रतिपादकत्वं); मंत्रग्रहणं
ब्राह्मणस्याप्युपलक्षणं P. II. 4. 80 Sk.

उपलब्धिः f. 1 Getting, obtaining,
acquisition; वृथा हि मे स्यात्स्वपदोपलब्धिः R.
5. 56. 8. 17. 2 Observation, percep-
tion, knowledge (ज्ञान); नभाज उपलब्धेः
cf. Nyāya S. 2. 28. 3 Understand-
ing, mind (मति). 4 A conjecture or
guess. 5 Perceptibility, appearance
(recognized as a kind of proof by
the Mīmāṃsakas); see अनुपलब्धि.

उपलभः 1 Acquisition; अस्मादंशुक्रियो-
पलभस्तस्मिन्नपलब्ध्वा S. 7. 2 Direct percep-
tion or recognition, comprehension
otherwise than from memory (same
as अनुभव q. v.) प्राक्तनोपलभं Māl. 5;
ज्ञातौ स्तत्प्रसङ्गस्रोपलभमात् R. 14. 2. 3
Ascertaining, knowing; अविवर्त्तक्रियोपल-
भाव S. 1.

उपलालन Fondling.

उपलालिका Thirst.

उपलभं A portent, natural pheno-
menon, considered as boding evil.

उपलिप्ता A desire to obtain.

उपलेपः 1 Anointing, smearing. 2
Cleaning, white-washing. 3 Obstruc-
tion; becoming deadened or dull
(said of senses).

उपलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing,
plastering. 2 An ointment, unguent.

उपवनं A garden, grove, a planted
forest, पांडुच्छायापवनवृत्तयः केतकैः सुचिभिर्नैः
Me. 23; R. 8. 73, 13. 79; प्लता a gar-
den creeper.

उपवर्णः Minute or detailed descrip-
tion.

उपवर्णनं Minute description, delin-
eation in detail; अतिशयोपवर्णनं व्याख्यानं
Susr.; Y. 1320.

उपवर्तनं 1 A place for exercise. 2 A
district or Pargana. 3 A kingdom
(राज्य) 4 A bog, marshy place.

उपवसथः A village.

उपवस्तं A fast.

उपवासः 1 A fast; सोपवासस्त्यग्न्यहम् वसेत्
Y. 1. 175, 3. 190; Ms. 11. 196.
2 Kindling a sacred fire.

उपवाहनं Carrying to, bringing
near.

उपवाहान्-हान् 1 A king's riding
elephant (male or female); चंद्रकुलोप-
वाहान् गजवशां Mu. 2. 2 A royal vehicle
(in general).

उपविद्या Profane science, inferior
kind of knowledge.

उपविषः-यं 1 An artificial poison. 2
A narcotic, any poisonous drug;
अर्केशीरं लहरीश्रीरं तथैव कलिहरिका । वचः करवी-
रश्च एव उपविषाः सन्तः ॥

उपवीणयति Den. P. To play on the
Viṇḍa or lute (before a deity &c.),
उपवीणयितुं वयो खेरुद्यावृत्तिधेन नारदः R. 8.
33; N. 6. 65; Ki. 10. 38.

उपवीतं 1 Investiture with the
sacred thread. 2 The sacred thread
worn by the first three classes of
Hindus; पित्र्यनशसुपवीतलक्षणं मातृकं च वतुर्-
जितं दधत् R. 11. 64; Ku. 6. 6; Si. 1.
7; Ms. 2. 44, 64, 4. 36.

उपवृहणं Increase, collection.

उपवेदः 'Inferior knowledge', a
class of writings subordinate to the
Vedas. There are four such
Upavedas, one being attached to
each of the four Vedas:—thus
आयुर्वेद or Medicine to ऋग्वेद; (accord-
ing to some authorities such as Śu
śruta it is a part of the Atharvaveda),
यजुर्वेद or military science to यजुर्वेद,
गोर्वेद or Music to सामवेद, and स्थापत्य-
शास्त्र-वेद or Mechanics to अथर्ववेद.

उपवेशः-शानं 1 Sitting, sitting down
as in प्रायश्चित्तशान. 2 Being attached to
3 Voiding by stool.

उपवेणवे The three periods of the
day; i. e. morning, midday, and
evening (विश्वं).

उपव्याख्याने A supplementary ex-
planation or interpretation.

उपव्याघ्रः A small hunting leopard.

उपशमः 1 Becoming quiet, assuage-
ment, pacification; कुतोऽस्या उपशमः Ve
3; मन्त्रैः सह एव यात्युपशमं नो संत्यवादैः स्फुट
Amaru. 5; cessation, stopping,
extinction. 2 Relaxation, intermis-
sion. 3 Tranquility, calmness,
patience. 4 Control or restraint of
the senses.

उपशमनं 1 Quieting, calming,
appeasing. 2 Mitigation. 3 Extinc-
tion, cessation.

उपशयः 1 Lying by the side of 2
A lair, ambush; Si. 2. 80.

उपशाल्यं An open place in the
vicinity of a town or village, suburb;
अथोपशाल्ये रिपुमग्नशयः R. 16. 37, 15. 50,
Si. 5. 8.

उपशाखा A secondary branch.

उपशान्तिः f. 1 Cessation, allaying,
alleviation; R. 8. 31; Amaru. 65 2
Appeasing, assuaging.

उपशायः Sleeping in turn, rotation
for sleeping with (another who
keeps watch at night.)

उपशालं A place near a house, a
court before a house. —लं ind. Near
a house.

उपशास्त्रं A minor science or treatise,
उपशिक्षा-क्षणं Learning, training.

उपशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil;
शिष्योपशिष्यैरुपगीयमानमवेदि तन्मदनमिश्रधाम
Udb.

उपशोभनं-शोभा Adorning, orna-
menting

उपशोषणं Drying up withering

अपश्रुति: *f.* 1 Hearing, listening. 2 Range of hearing. 3 A supernatural voice heard at night and personified as a nocturnal deity revealing the future; नक्तं निगम्य शक्तिविच्छुभाद्युमकरं वचः । श्रुत्ये तद्विदुषीरा देवप्रश्रुतश्रुतिः ॥ Hārāvali; परिजनोंषि चास्याः सततश्रुत्यै निर्जगाम K. 65. 4 Promise, assent.

अपश्रुत्ये, -अण् 1 Juxta-position, contact. 2 An embrace. अपश्रुत्येकयति Den. P. To extol or praise in verses.

अपसंयमः 1 Curbing, restraining, binding. 2 The end of the world, universal destruction.

अपसंयोगः A secondary connection, modification.

अपसंरोहः Growing together or over, cicatrizing.

अपसंवादः An agreement, a contract. अपसंचयान् An under-garment; अंतरं कथितयोगोत्पन्नयोः P. I. 1. 36.

अपसंहारणं 1 Withdrawing, taking away or back. 2 Withholding. 3 Excluding. 4 Attacking, invading.

अपसंहारः 1 Drawing in or together, contracting. 2 Withdrawing, withholding. 3 A collection, assemblage. 4 Summing up, winding up, conclusion. 5 A peroration (of a speech &c.). 6 A compendium, 'résumé'. 7 Brevity, conciseness. 8 Perfection. 9 Destruction, death. 10 Attacking, invading.

अपसंहारिन् *a.* 1 Comprehending. 2 Exclusive.

अपसंक्षेपः An abstract, summary, 'résumé'.

अपसंख्यानं 1 Addition. 2 Supplementary addition, further or additional enumeration (a term technically applied to the *Vārtikas* of Kātyāyana which are intended to supply omissions in Pāṇini's *Sūtras* and generally to supplement them.); *e. g.* जुष्टसंविताम्रमादार्थानाद्युपसंख्यानं; cf. इति. 3 (In gram.) A substitute in form or sense.

अपसंयहः, -हण् 1 Keeping pleasant, supporting, maintaining. 2 Respectful salutation (as by touching the feet of the person saluted); स्तुतिरभिसावाणि: पादोपसंयहणाय च Mr. 2. 30. 3 Accepting, adopting. 4 Polite address, obeisance. 5 Collecting, joining. 6 Taking, accepting (as a wife); दासोपसंहः Y. 1. 56. 7 (An external) appendage, any necessary article either for use or decoration (उपकरण).

अपसत्तिः *f.* 1 Connection, union. 2 Service, worship, attendance upon. 3 Gift, donation.

अपसदा 1 Approach 2 A gift, donation.

अपसदन् 1 Going near to, approaching. 2 Sitting at the feet of a teacher, becoming a pupil; तपोपसदन् चक्रे द्रोणस्ते-ज्जन्मकर्मणि Mb. 3 Neighbourhood. 4 Service.

अपसंतानः 1 Immediate connection. 2 A descendant.

अपसंधानं Adding, joining.

अपसंन्यासः Laying down, giving up, resignation.

अपसमाधानं Gathering together, heaping; अपसमाधानं राक्षीकरणं Sk.

अपसंपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching, arriving at. 2 Entering into any condition.

अपसंपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gained. 2 Arrived at. 3 Furnished with, possessing. 4 Killed at a sacrifice (as an animal), immolated; Ms. 5. 81. —न् Condition.

अपसंभाषः -वा 1 Conversation; Ki. 3. 3. 2 Friendly persuasion; अपसंभाषा अपसोत्वनं P. I. 3. 47 Sk.

अपसरः 1 Approaching (as a cow). 2 The first pregnancy of a cow; गवास्तुपसरः Sk.

अपसरणं 1 Going towards. 2 That which is approached as a refuge

अपसर्गः 1 Sickness, disease, change occasioned by a disease; क्षीणं हन्तुश्चोपसर्गः प्रयुतः Suar. 2 Misfortune, trouble, calamity, injury, harm; Ratn. 1. 10. 3 Portent, natural phenomenon foreboding evil. 4 An eclipse. 5 An indication or symptom of death. 6 A preposition prefixed to roots; निपाताश्चादयो ज्ञेयाः प्रादयस्तूपसर्गकाः । द्योतकत्वात् क्रियायोगे लोकादवगता इमे ॥ *Upasargas* are 20 in number:—अ, परा, अप, सद, अद्, अव, निस्, or निर्, दुस्, or दुर्, वि, आ (ङ्), नि, अवि, अपि, अति, ह, उद्, अमि, प्रति, परि, उप; or 22 if निस्-निर् and दुस्-दुर् be taken as separate words. There are two theories as to the character of these prepositions. According to one theory roots have various meanings in themselves (अनेकार्था हि वातवः) when prepositions are prefixed to them they simply bring to light those meanings already existent but hidden in them, but they do not express them, being meaningless themselves. According to the other theory prepositions express their own independent meanings; they modify, intensify; and sometimes entirely alter, the senses of roots; cf. Sk.:—उपसर्गेण धात्वर्थो नलावृण्यन नीत्ये । प्रहापाहारसंहारविहारपरिहारस्त ॥ cf. also धात्वर्थं नायते कश्चित्कश्चिदमुपवर्तते । तमेव विशिनष्टव्य उपसर्गमिति सिद्धिः ॥

अपसरणं 1 Pouring on. 2 A misfortune, calamity (as an eclipse), portent. 3 Leaving. 4 Eclipsing. 5 Any person or thing subordinate to another a su 6 (In gram.)

A word which either by composition or derivation loses its original independent character, while it also determines the sense of another word (opp प्रधान).

अपसर्पः Approach, access. अपसर्पणं Going near, approaching advancing towards.

अपसर्वा A cow fit for a bull.

अपसुन्दः N. of an Asura, son of Nikumbha and younger brother of Sunda.

अपसूर्यक The disc of the sun or its halo.

अपसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected with, accompanied by. 2 Seized or possessed by (a demon or evil spirit), उपसृष्टा इव क्षुद्रादिदित्तमवनाः K. 107. 3 Troubled, affected, injured; रोमोपसृष्टतुन्दुवसति सृष्टः R. 8. 94. 4 Eclipsed. 5 Furnished with an उपसर्ग (as a root); कृयद्गृहोपसृष्टयोः कर्म P. I. 4. 38.

—ः The sun or moon when eclipsed. —हं Sexual union.

अपसेचनं, अपसेकः 1 Pouring or sprinkling upon, watering. 2 Infusion; juice. —नी A ladle or cup for pouring.

अपसेवनं, -सेवा 1 Worshipping, honouring, adoring. 2 Service; राज Ms. 3. 64. 3 Addition to; विषय 4 Using, enjoying (carnally also), परदार Ms. 4. 134.

अपस्करः 1 Any article which serves to make anything complete, an ingredient. 2 (Hence) Condiment or seasoning for food (as mustard, pepper &c.). 3 Furniture, appurtenance, apparatus, instrument (उपकरण), Si. 18. 72. 4 Any article or implement of household use (such as a broomstick); Y. 1. 83, 2. 193; Ms. 3. 68, 12. 66, 5. 150. 5 An ornament 6 Censure, blame.

अपस्करणं 1 Killing, injuring. 2 A collection. 3 A change, modification. 4 An ellipsis. 5 Blame, censure.

अपस्कारः 1 Anything additional, supplement. 2 (Supplying) an ellipsis; साक्षात्तनुपस्कारं दिव्यपति निरङ्कल Ki. 11. 38. 3 Beautifying, ornamenting by way of adding grace, उक्तमेवार्थं सोपस्कारमाह Malli. on R. 11. 47. 4 An ornament. 5 A stroke. 6 A collection.

अपस्कुल *p. p.* 1 Prepared. 2 Collected. 3 Beautified, ornamented. 4 Supplied (as an ellipsis) 5 Modified

अपस्कृतिः *f.* Supplement.

अपस्तंभः, -भनं 1 Stay, support 2 Encouragement, incitement, aid 3 Basis, ground, occasion.

अपस्तरणं 1 Spreading out, scattering. 2 A covering. 3 A bed. 4 Any thing spread out (as a covering)

उपल्ला *f.* A concubine.

उपस्थः 1 the lap. 2 The middle part in general. —स्थः —स्थः 1 The organ of generation (of men and women, particularly of the latter); स्नानं मनीषवसेज्यास्वाय्योपस्थनिग्रहाः Y. 3. 314. (male); स्थूलोपस्थस्थली Bh. 1. 20 (female); हस्तौ पादोपस्थश्च Y. 3. 92 (where the word is used in both senses). 2 The anus. 3 The haunch or hip. —COMP. —निग्रहः restraint of sensual passions, continence; Y. 3. 314. —पत्रः, —दलः the Indian fig-tree (so called because its leaves resemble in shape the female organ of generation).

उपस्थानं 1 Presence, proximity. 2 Approaching, coming, appearance, coming into the presence of. 3 (a) Worshipping, waiting upon (with prayers); attendance, service; हस्तोपस्थानातिनिवृत्तं पुस्तकं मातृपेयं V. 1; हस्तोपस्थानं कुर्वः V. 4; Y. 1. 22. (b) Obedience; greeting. 4 An abode. 5 The sanctuary, any sacred place (approached with respect). 6 Remembrance, recollection, memory; Y. 3. 160.

उपस्थापनं 1 Placing near, getting ready. 2 The awakening of memory. 3 Attendance, service.

उपस्थापकः A servant.

उपस्थितिः *f.* 1 Approach. 2 Proximity, presence. 3 Obtaining, getting. 4 Accomplishing, effecting. 5 Remembrance, recollection. 6 Service, attendance.

उपस्नेहः Moistening.

उपस्पर्शः—र्शनं 1 Touching, contact. 2 Bathing, ablution, washing oneself. 3 Rinsing the mouth, sipping and ejecting water as a religious act.

उपस्मृतिः *f.* A minor law-book (They are 18 in all.).

उपस्रवणं 1 The periodical flow of a woman, menses. 2 Flow (in general).

उपस्वत्वं Revenue, profit (derived from land or capital).

उपस्वेदः Moisture; sweat.

उपहत *p. p.* 1 Injured, struck, impaired; pained, hurt; Ku. 5. 76. 2 Affected, smit, struck with, overpowered; दासिन्द्र, लोभ, दय, काम, शोक, &c. 3 Doomed (to destruction); कथमत्रापि देवोपहता ये Mu. 2; देवोपहतस्य बुद्धिश्च यद् विपर्यसति Mu. 6. 8. 4 Censured, rebuked, disregarded. 5 Vitiating, polluted, made impure; शारिरेभ्यः शराभिर्मिथो यदुपहतं तदयं तपिहृतं Vishnu. —COMP. —आत्मन *a.* agitated in mind, mentally affected. —दृष्ट *a.* dazzled, blinded; Ki. 12. 18. —ही *a.* infatuated. *a* II fated unfortunate

उपहति *f.* 1 Stroke 2 Klling

उपहृत्वा Dazzling of the eyes.

उपहरणं 1 Bringing near, fetching. 2 Taking, seizing. 3 Offering gifts to superiors, deities &c. 4 Offering victims. 5 Serving out food or distributing it.

उपहसित *p. p.* Ridiculed, derided —ते Satirical laughter, ridicule.

उपहस्तिका A small purse (or box) containing the ingredients necessary for betel-chewing (e. g. leaves, chunam, catechu, betel &c.) (Mor. चर्च, बटवा, होलणा); उपहस्तिकावास्तां बलं कर्तुं सति-मुद्रय Dk. 116.

उपहारः 1 An oblation. 2 A gift, present (in general) R. 4. 84. 3 A victim, sacrifice, an offering to a deity; R. 16. 39. 4 A complimentary gift, present to a superior &c. 5 Honour. 6 Indemnity presents given as the price of peace; H. 4. 110. 7 Food distributed to guests.

उपहारिन् *a.* Giving, presenting, bringing on.

उपहालकः N. of the Kuntala country, q. v.

उपहासः 1 Ridicule, derision R. 12. 37. 2 Satirical laughter. 3 Fun, play. —COMP. —आस्पद्, —पात्र laughing-stock, butt of ridicule.

उपहासक *a.* Ridiculing others. —कः A jester.

उपहास्य *pot. p.* Ridiculous; कृतं नन् or वा become an object of ridicule, be exposed to derision; गमिष्या-युपहास्यते R. 1. 3.

उपहित *a.* Placed, put &c. see धा with उप.

उपहृतिः *f.* Calling, calling out, inviting; Si. 14. 30.

उपहृत् 1 A solitary or lonely place, privacy; उपहृत् प्रनित्यशिक्षय वनमित्रं Dk. 54. 2 Proximity.

उपह्वानं 1 Calling, inviting. 2 Invoking with prayers.

उपांशु *ind.* 1 In a low voice or whisper. 2 Secretly, in secret or private; परिवृत्तुपांशु वारणा R. 8. 18. —शुः A prayer uttered in a low voice, muttering of prayers; cf. Ms. 2. 85.

उपाकरणं 1 An invitation to begin, bringing near. 2 Preparation, beginning, commencement. 3 Commencement of reading the Veda after the performance of the preparatory rite; cf. उपाक्रमन्; वेदोपाकरणस्य क्रमे करिष्ये Srāvani mantra.

उपाक्रमन् *n.* 1 Preparation, beginning, commencement. 2 A ceremony performed before commencing to read the veda after the monsoons (cf. श्रावणी); Y. 1. 142; Ms. 4. 119.

उपाकृत *p. p.* 1 Brought near. 2 Killed at a sacrifice (an animal) 3 Begun, co

उपासं *ind.* Before the eyes, in the presence of.

उपाख्यानं, —नकं A short tale or narrative, an episode; उपाख्यानिर्विना तादृ मारतं प्रोच्यते-बुधे Mb.

उपागमः 1 Approach, arrival. 2 Occurrence. 3 A promise, agreement. 4 Acceptance.

उपाग्र 1 The part next to the end or top. 2 A secondary member.

उपाग्रहणं Reading the Vedas after being initiated to them.

उपाग्न 1 A subdivision, subhead. 2 Any minor limb or member (of anything.) 3 A supplement of a supplement. 4 A supplementary work (of inferior value). 5 A secondary portion of science; a class of writings supplementary to the Vedāngas, (these are four—पुराणस्यायमीनसाधर्मशास्त्राणि).

उपचारः 1 Position (of a word in a sentence). 2 Procedure.

उपाजे *ind.* (Used only with the root कृ) Supporting; उपाजेकृत्य or कृत्वा having supported; P. I. 4. 73 Sk.

उपाजनं Anointing, plastering the ground with cow-dung, chunam &c; Ms. 5. 105, 122, 124; नदतिः (पुत्रानेभ्यः दिना संमार्जनामुद्वेपनं Medhātithi).

उपात्ययः Transgression, deviation from (established customs).

उपादानं 1 Taking, receiving, acquisition, obtaining; विप्रश्नं ब्राह्मणः श्रुत्वा द्वयोपादानमाचरेत् Ms. 8. 417; विद्या K. 75. 2 Mention, enumeration. 3 Including, containing. 4 Withdrawing the organs of sense and perception from the external world and its objects. 5 A cause, motive, natural or immediate cause; पादोपादानो अम U. 3 v. 1. 6 The material out of which anything is made, the material cause; निमित्तमेव ब्रह्म स्यादुपादानं च वेक्षणात् Adhikarapamāla. 7 A mode of expression in which a word used elliptically, besides retaining its own primary sense, conveys another (in addition to that which is actually expressed); स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः ...उपादानं K. P. 2. —COMP. —कारणं a material cause, प्रकृतिस्रोतपादानकारणं च ब्रह्माभ्युपगम्य S. B. —लक्षणा अजहस्तार्था q. v.; see K. P. 2, S. D. 14 also.

उपाधिः 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. 2 Deception, disguise (in Vedānta). 3 Discriminative or distinguishing property, attribute, peculiarity, तदुपाधेव संकेतः K. P. 2. It is of four kinds:—ज्ञाति, दण, क्रिया, संज्ञा. 4 A title, nick-name; (महाचार्य, महामहोपाध्याय, वडित &c.). 5 Limitation, condition (as of time, space &c.); (oft. occurring in Vedānta phil.). 6 A purpose, occasion, object. 7 (In logic) A special cause for a general effect 8 A

man who is careful to support his family.

उपाधिक *a.* Exceeding, supernumerary, additional.

उपाध्यायः 1 A teacher or preceptor in general. 2 Particularly, a spiritual teacher, religious preceptor; (a sub-teacher who instructs for wages only in a part of the Veda and is inferior to an आचार्य); cf. Ms. 2. 141;—एकदेशं तु वेदस्य वेदगान्ध्यापि वा पुनः । योऽप्यापयति द्व्यर्थ-
द्व्याध्यायः स उच्यते ॥ see अध्यापक, and under आचार्य also. —या A female preceptor. —यी 1 A female preceptor. 2 The wife of a preceptor.

उपाध्यायनी The wife of a preceptor.

उपानह *f.* A sandal, shoe; उपानहपादस्य सर्वं चर्नयते स्म H. 1. 142; Ms. 2. 246; था यदि क्रियते राजा स किं नाह्नात्पुनश्च H. 3. 58.

उपनिः 1 Border, edge, margin, skirt, point (of anything); उपनिर्दिष्टुभिर्न विद्मः R. 7. 50; Ku. 8. 69, 7. 32; Amaru. 23; U. 1. 26; बल्लभ K. 136. 2 The corner or angle of the eye; R. 3. 26. 3. Immediate proximity, vicinity; तयोर्वपानस्थितसिद्धसैनिकं R. 3. 57, 7. 24, 16. 21; Ms. 24. 4 Side or alope (नितम्ब); Ms. 18.

उपनिक् *a.* Near, proximate, neighbouring. —क Vicinity, proximity.

उपास्य *a.* Last but one; उचमपदद्वयत्व-
स्मोत्पल्लवपदम् Sk. —त्यः The corner of the eye. —त्य Vicinity.

उपायः 1. (a) Means, an expedient, remedy; उपायं चित्तयेलाकस्तथापायं च नितयेत् Pt. 1. 406. Amaru. 21; Ms. 8. 48, 7. 177. (b) A mode, way, stratagem. 2 Beginning; commencement. 3 Effort, exertion; Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 9. 248, 10. 2. 4 A means of success against an enemy; (these are four:—सामन् conciliation or negotiation; दानं bribery; भेदः sowing dissensions; and दंडः punishment (open attack); some authorities add three more:—नाया deceit; उपेक्ष trick, deceit or neglect; इज्जल conjuring; thus making the total number 7); चतुर्थोपायसाधे तु रिपौ सात्वतपक्रिया Si. 2. 54; सामादीनामुपायानां चतुर्णामपि पंडिताः Ms. 7. 109. 5 Joining (as in singing). 6 Approach. —COMP. —चतुष्टयं the four expedients against an enemy; see above (4). —ज्ञ *a.* fertile in expedients. —सुरीयः the 4th expedient, i. e. दंड or punishment. —योगः application of means or remedy; Ms. 9. 10.

उपायनं 1 Going near, approach. 2 Becoming a pupil of. 3 Engaging in any religious rite. 4 A present, gift; मालाविकोपायनं प्रेषिता M. 1; तस्योपायन-
योग्यानि वस्तूनि सखितां प्रतिः Ku. 2. 37; R. 4. 79.

उपायनः Beginning, commencement.

उपायनं, —ना Acquiring, gaining.

उपाय *a.* Of little worth.

उपायलभः, —भनं 1 Abuse, taunt, censure; अस्मा मह्युपायलभं गतोस्मि S. 5; तवोपायलभे पतितास्मि M. 1 laid myself open to your censure. 2 Delaying, putting off.

उपायलभं 1 Coming or turning back, return; त्वुपायलभं शक्ति मे मनः (करोति) R. 8. 53. 2 Revolving, turning round. 3 Approaching.

उपायलभः 1 Recourse (for aid), asylum, support; Bh. 2. 43. 2 Receptacle, recipient. 3 Reliance, dependence upon.

उपासकः 1 One who waits upon, a worshipper. 2 A servant, follower. 3 A Sūdra, a low fellow.

उपासनं, —ना 1 Service, attendance, waiting upon; शीलं खलोपासनात् (विनश्यति), Pt. 1. 169; उपासनमित्ये विदुः स्म वृज्यते N. 1. 34; Ms. 3. 107; Bg. 13. 7; Y. 3. 156. 2 Engaging in, being intent on, performing; संगतिं Mk. 6; Ms. 2. 69. 3 Worship, respect, adoration. 4 Practice of archery. 5 Religious meditation. 6 The sacred fire.

उपासा 1 Service, attendance. 2 Worship, adoration. 3 Religious meditation.

उपास्तमनं Sunset.

उपास्ति *f.* 1 Service, attendance upon (especially a deity). 2 Worship, adoration.

उपास्त्र *a.* A secondary or minor weapon.

उपहारः Slight refreshment (fruits, sweetmeats &c.).

उपाहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, deposited, put on &c. 2 Connected, joined. —तः Danger or destruction from fire.

उपेक्षणं=उपेक्षा.

उपेक्षा 1 Overlooking, disregard, neglect. 2 Indifference, contempt, disdain; कुप्योऽपेक्षां हतजीवितेऽस्मिन् R. 14. 65. 3 Leaving, quitting. 4 Neglect, trick or deceit (one of the 7 expedients in war).

उपेत *p. p.* 1 Come near, approached. 2 Present. 3 Endowed with, possessed of; with instr. or in comp.; पुनरेवमुपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमाह Si. 1. 12.

उपेद्रः N. of Vishnu or Krishna as the younger brother of Indra in his 5th or dwarf incarnation; see इन्द्र; उपेद्रं वज्रादपि दाक्योऽसि Gīt. 5; यदुपेद्रं सवर्तति इव सः Si. 11. 70.

उपेत *pot p.* 1 To be approached. 2 To be got. 3 To be effected by any means.

उपोह *p. p.* 1 Collected, accumulated, stored up. 2 Brought near, near. 3 Arrayed for battle. 4 Begun, 5 Married.

उपोत्तम *a.* Last but one. —मं (अक्षरं) The last letter but one.

उपोद्घातः 1 A beginning. 2 An introduction, a preface. 3 An example, an apposite argument or illustration. 4 An occasion, medium, means, तत्र तिष्ठेदकमुपोद्घातेन माध्वान्तिकमुपेयात् Māl. 1. 5 Analysis, ascertaining the elements of anything.

उपोद्गलक *a.* Confirming.

उपोद्गलनं Confirmation, corroboration.

उपोषणं, उपोषितं A fast.

उत्ति *f.* Sowing seed.

उत्सृज्य 6 P. (उत्सृजति, उत्सृज्यते) 1 To press down, subdue. 2 To make straight.

उत्सृज्य 6. 9. P. (उत्सृजति or उत्सृज्यते, उत्सृजति, उत्सृज्यते) 1 To confine. 2 To compact together. 3 To fill with; जलकुम्भ-
भित्तसं सपदि सरस्याः समानव्यत्यासो Bv. 2. 144. 4 To cover or overspread with, सर्वमर्भुः काकुत्स्थमौनवर्त्तयिष्येः विलीकयिष्ये Bk 17. 88.

उभ *pron. a.* (Used only in the dual) Both; उभौ तौ च विज्ञानीतः Bg. 2. 19; Ku. 4. 43; Ms. 2. 14; Si. 3. 8.

उभय *pron. a.* (सी *f.*) (Though dual in sense, it is used in the singular and plural only; according to some grammarians in the dual also) Both (of persons or things); उभयमप्य-
परितोषं समर्थये S. 7; उभयमप्यपि वदुषाधिपा R. 9. 9; उभयौ सिद्धिमुभावापतः 8. 23, 17. 38; Amaru. 60; Ku. 7. 78; Ms. 2. 55, 4. 224, 9. 34. —Comp. —चर *a.* living in water and on land or in the air, amphibious. —विद्या two-fold sciences i. e. religious knowledge and knowledge about worldly affairs. —विद्य *a.* of both kinds. —वेतन *a.* receiving wages from both (parties), serving two masters, treacherous. —व्यंजन *a.* having the marks of both sexes. —संभवः a dilemma.

उभयतः *ind.* 1 from both sides; on both sides, to both sides (with acc.); उभयतः कृष्णं गोपाः Sk.; Y. 1. 58; Ms. 8. 315. 2 in both cases. 3 In both ways; Ms. 1. 47. —Comp. —द्वय, —द्वय *a.* having a double row of teeth; Ms. 1. 43. —मुख *a.* 1. looking either way. 2 two-faced (as a house &c.). (—खी) a cow; Y. 1. 206-7.

उभयत्र *ind.* 1 In both places. 2 on both sides. 3 In both cases; Ms. 3. 125, 167.

उभयथा *ind.* 1 In both ways; उभयथापि वृत्ते V. 3 2 In both cases.

उभये (य) द्युम्भ *ind.* 1 On both days. 2 On two subsequent days.

उभ *ind.* An interjection of (1) anger; (2) interrogation; (3) promise or assent; (4) cordiality or pacification.

उमा 1 N. of the daughter of Himavat and Menā and wife of Siva; Kālidāsa thus derives the name:—उमेति (oh do not, scil. practise penance) माता तपसा निषिद्धा पश्चाद्दुःखी जगत् Ku. 1. 26; उमाङ्गाकी R. 3. 23. 2 Light, splendour, 3 Fame, reputation. 4 Tranquillity, calmness. 5 Night, 6 Turmeric. 7 Flax. —COMP. —छत्रः, —जनकः N. of the Himalaya (as the father of उमा). —पतिः N. of Siva; सुहृत्सुमरयेतमुक्षुषं विदुरदाहमुमापतिसेविनः Ki. 5. 14; so ईशः, बल्लभः, सहायः &c. —सुतः N. of Kārtikeya or of Ganesa.

उब (डु) रः The upper timber of a door-frame.

उरः A sheep.

उरगः (गी. f.) 1 A serpent, snake; अश्लीलोपश्रुता R. 1. 28, 12. 5, 91. 2 A Nāga or semidivine serpent usually represented in mythology with a human face; देवगर्भनाकुबोर्गराक्षसान् Nala. 1. 28; Ms. 3. 198. 3 Lead. —गा N. of a city; R. 6. 59. —COMP. —अरिः, —अज्ञानः, —सन्नः 1 N. of Garuḍa (enemy of snakes). 2 a pea-cock. —हंङ्गः, —राजः N. of Vāsuki or Sesha. —मतिसर a having a serpent for a wedding-ring. —सुषणः N. of Siva (decked with serpents) —सारसद्वनः, —न a kind of sandalwood. —स्थानं the abode of the Nāgas, i. e. Pātāla

उरगः, —गनः A snake.

उरणः (गी. f.) 1 A ram, sheep; वृकीवोरणमासाय मृदुरादाय गच्छति Mb. 2 A certain demon killed by Indra. —गी A ewe.

उरणकः 1 A ram. 2 A cloud.

उरभ्रः A ram.

उररी ind. A particle implying (1) assent admission or acceptance. (In this sense it is usually used with the roots कृ, हृ, or अस्, and it has the force of a मति or preposition उररीकृत्य not उररीकृत्वा. Other forms of the word are उरी, उररी, ऊरी and ऊररी); (2) extension. (उररीकृ 8 U. To consent, allow, accept; गिरनका कामुरीचकार Bv. 2. 13; Si. 10. 14).

उरर्य n. (उरः) The breast, bosom; यूदोरस्को हृस्सक्षः R. 1. 13, Ku. 6. 51; उरसी कृ to clasp to the bosom. —COMP. —श्रत injury to the chest. —ग्रहः, —घातः a disease of the chest, pleurisy. —छदः, —त्राण a cuirass, breastplate; Si. 15. 80. —जः, —भूः, उरसिजः, उरसिहजः the female breast; रेजति हृषिदशाशुरोजकुक्षौ Si. 8. 53, 25, 59. —सुषणं an ornament of the breast. —सूत्रिका a necklace of pearls hanging over the breast. —स्थलं the breast, bosom.

उरर्य a. 1 Being in the breast. 2 Legitimate (as a son or daughter); born from a married couple of the

same tribe or caste. 3 Excellent. —स्यः A son.

उररत्न, उरसिल a. Broad-chested, full-breasted.

उरी A particle of assent; see उररी. (उरीकृ 1 To allow, admit, accept; वक्षेणीरीकृतं स्वया Bk. 8, 11; R. 15. 70. 2 To follow, have recourse to; अवि रोपमुरीकरोषि नो वेत् Bv. 1. 44).

उर a. (ह-की. f.; compar. वरीयस्; superl. वरिष्ठ) 1 Wide, spacious. 2 Great, large; R. 6. 74. 3 Excessive, much, abundant. 4 Excellent, precious, valuable. —COMP. —कीर्ति a. renowned, well-known; R. 14. 74. —क्रमः an epithet of Viṣṇu in the dwarf incarnation. —गाय a. sung or praised by the great; Asvad. 61. —मार्गः a long road. —विक्रम a. valiant, mighty. —स्वन a. having a loud voice, stentorian. —हारः a valuable necklace.

उररी—उररी q. v.

उररकः—उररक q. v.

उरर्णनाभः A spider; cf. ऊर्णनाभ.

उर्ण 1 Wool, felt. 2 A circle of hair between the eye-brows; see ऊर्ण.

उर्वटः 1 A calf. 2 A year.

उर्वरा 1 Fertile soil; Si. 15. 66. 2 Land in general.

उर्वशी N. of a famous Apsaras or nymph of Indra's heaven who became the wife of Purūravas, [Urvasi is frequently mentioned in the Rīgveda; at her sight the seed of Mitra and Varuṇa fell down, from which arose Agastya and Vasishṭha; (see Agastya). Being cursed by Mitra and Varuṇa she came down to the world of mortals and became the wife of Purūravas, whom she chanced to see while descending, and who made a very favourable impression upon her mind. She lived with him for some time, and went up to heaven at the expiration of her curse. Purūravas was sorely grieved at her loss, but succeeded in securing her company once more. She bore him a son named Ayus, and then left him for ever. The account given in the Vikramorvāsyam differs in many respects. Mythologically she is said to have sprung from the thigh of the sage Narayana, q. v.]. —रमणः, —सहायः, —यष्टभः N. of Purūravas.

उर्वरुः A kind of cucumber; see इर्वरु.

उर्वी 1 'Wide region' the earth; स्तोकमुखां प्रयाति S. 1. 7; जुगोप गौरुषध्यामि-कोर्षी R. 2. 3, 1. 14, 30, 75, 2. 56. 2 Land, soil. 3 The open space or expanse. —COMP. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः, —पतिः, —धवः a king. —धरः 1 a mountain. 2 the serpent Sesha. —भृत् m. 1 a king. 2 a mountain. —रुहः a tree; Si. 4. 7. उलपः 1 A creeping plant, a spreading creeper. 2 Soft grass (कीमलं तृण);

योगविणीयियनबोलपमालभारिसेव्योपकंठविनिबलयो भवति Māl. 9. 2; Si. 4. 8.

उलूप—उलप q. v.

उलूकः 1 An owl; नोलूकोप्यवलोकेति गति दिवा सूर्यस किं दुषणं Bh. 2. 93; त्वजति सुदुलूकः प्रीतिमांश्चक्रवाकः Si. 11. 64. 2 N. of Indra.

उलूखलं A wooden mortar used for cleansing rice (from the husk &c.), अवहननायालूखलं Mbh.; Ms. 3. 88, 5. 117.

उलूखलकं A mortar.

उलूखलिक a. Pounded in a mortar.

उलूतः A large snake, the Boa.

उलूपी A Nāga princess. [She was the daughter of the serpent Kauravya. While one day she was bathing in the Ganges, she happened to see Arjuna, and being enamoured of his handsome form, she managed to have him conveyed to her home, the Pātāla, and there induced him to take her as his wife, which he, after considerable hesitation, consented to do. She bore him a son named Iravat. When Arjuna's head was cut off by Babhravyahana's arrow, it was with her assistance that he was restored to life; see Arjuna].

उल्का 1 A fiery phenomenon in the sky, a meteor; Si. 15. 92; Ms. 1. 38, Y. 1. 145. 2 A fire-brand, torch. 3 Fire, flame; Me. 53. —COMP. —वा-रिन् a. a torch-bearer. —पातः the fall of a meteor. —सुखः a demon or goblin (having a mouth of fire); Ms. 12. 71; Māl. 5. 18.

उल्लुकी 1 A meteor. 2 A fire-brand.

उल्ले, —ल्ल 1 Foetus. 2 The vulva. 3 The womb.

उल्ल (ल्ल) ण a. 1 Thick, clotted, copious, abundant (blood &c.). 2 Much, excessive, intense; Si. 10. 54; Ku. 7. 84. 3 Strong, powerful, great, Si. 20. 41. 4 Manifest, clear; तत्साली-दुल्लगो मार्गः R. 4. 33.

उल्लुकः A fire-brand, torch.

उल्लेवनं 1 Leaping or passing over. 2 Transgression, violation.

उल्लल a. 1 Shaking, tremulous. 2 Covered with thick hair, shaggy.

उल्लसनं 1 Happiness, joy. 2 Horripilation.

उल्लसित p. p. 1 Shining, brilliant, splendid. 2 Happy, delighted.

उल्लाच a. 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. 2 Dexterous, clever, skilful. 3 Pure. 4 Happy, delighted.

उल्लापः 1 Speech, words; भृता मयार्य-पुनस्त्रोहापाः U. 3. 2 Insulting words, taunting speech, taunt; सलोहपाः सोदा Bb. 3. 6. 3 Calling out in a loud voice. 4 Change of voice by emotion, sickness &c. 5 A hint, suggestion.

उल्लाप्ये A kind of drama; see S. D. 545.

उल्लासः 1 Joy, delight; सोल्लासं U. 5; सदैवुकोल्लासं U. 2; उल्लासः फुल्लपकेरुहपटल-पतन्यस्युल्लस्यमानं S. D. 2 Light, splendour. 3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined:— अल्यद्विगुणदोषमयुक्तमस्य गुणदोषयोरानुसृष्टासः R. G.; for examples, see R. G. *ad. loc.*; or Chandr. 5. 131, 133. 4 A division of a book, such as chapter, section &c.; as the ten Ullāsas of the Kāvyaaprakāśa.

उल्लासनं Splendour,
उल्लिखित *a.* Famous, known.
उल्लिखः *a.* Rubbed, polished; सणिः शणिगोलीदः Bh. 2. 44.
उल्लुङ्गनं 1 Plucking out, cutting; पादकेशांशुककरोल्लुङ्गनेषु पणान् दश (दशः) Y. 2. 217. 2 Plucking or pulling out the hair.

उल्लुङ्गनं, उल्लुङ्ग Irony; धीराधीरा तु सौलुङ्गमापणैः खेदेदेखं S. D. 105; सोल्लुङ्गं ironically, often occurring as a stage-direction in plays.

उल्लेखः 1 Allusion, mention. 2 Description, utterance. 3 Boring or digging out. 4 (In Rhetoric) A figure of speech:— बहुविधं बहुयोजनं सदैव कस्योच्छेद इत्येते। स्त्रीभिः कामोर्ध्वभिः स्वर्गः कालः शत्रुभिः रोक्षे सः Chandr. 5. 19; cf. S. D. 682. 5 Rubbing, scratching, tearing up; सु-उल्लेखे K. 191; कुट्टिम् 232.

उल्लेखनं 1 Rubbing, scratching, scraping &c. 2 Digging up; Y. 1. 188; Ms. 5. 124. 3 Vomiting. 4 Mention, allusion. 5 Writing, painting.

उल्लोचः A canopy, an awning.
उल्लोलः *a.* Violently moving, excessively tremulous; Māl. 5. 3. —लः A large wave or surge.

उल्लवः, उल्लवण see उल्लव, उल्लवण.
उल्लानम् *m.* (nom. sing. उल्लानं; voc. sing. उल्लानम्, उल्लान, उल्लानः) N. of Sukra, regent of the planet Venus, son of Bhrigu and preceptor of the Asuras. In the Vedas he has the epithet *Kāśya* given to him, probably because he was noted for his wisdom; of Bg. 10. 37; कवीनामुल्लान कविः. He is also known as a writer on civil and religious law (Y. 1. 4), and as an authority on civil polity; शास्त्रसु-

श्रुता प्रणीतं Pt. 5; अभ्याषितस्वोऽल्लानसापि नीतिं Ku. 3. 6.

उल्ली Wish, desire.

उल्ली (ली) रः, -रं, उल्ली (ली) रकं The fragrant root of a plant (वीरणमूल, Mar. काळावाळा); स्तनन्यस्तोऽल्लि S. 3. 9.

उल्ल 1 P. (ओषति, ओषित-उषित-उष्ट) 1 To burn, consume; ओषांचकार कामा-ग्निर्विश्ववन्महर्षिः Bk. 6. 1, 14 62; Ms. 4. 186. 2 To punish, chastise; दहेनैव तमपोषेत् Ms. 6. 273. 3 To kill, injure.

उल्लः 1 Early morning, dawn. 2 A libidinous man. 3 Saline earth.

उल्लर्णं 1 Black pepper. 2 Ginger.

उल्लपः 1 Fire. 2 The sun.

उल्लपः/. 1 Dawn, morning; प्रदीपादि-रिषोषे R. 12. 1; उल्लपि उल्लाय rising at day-break. 2 Morning light. 3 The deity that presides over the morning and evening twilights (used in dual). —स्त्री The end of the day, evening twilight. —COMP. —बुधः fire; U. 6.

उल्ल 1 Early morning, dawn. 2 Morning light. 3 Twilight. 4 Saline earth. 5 A boiler, cooking-pot (उल्ल). 6 N. of the daughter of the demon Bāpa and wife of Aniruddha. [She beheld Aniruddha in a dream and became passionately enamoured of him. She sought the assistance of her friend Chitrakṣha, who advised her to have with her the portraits of all young princes living round about her. When this was done, she recognized Aniruddha and had him carried to her city, where she was married to him; see अनिरुद्ध also]. —COMP. —कालः a cock. —पतिः, —रमणः, —ईशः N. of Aniruddha, husband of Ushā.

उल्लित *a.* 1 Dwelt. 2 Burnt.

उल्लीर=उल्लीर q. v.

उल्लः 1 A camel; अश्वोद्धामाशतवाहितार्थं R. 5. 32; Ms. 3. 162, 4. 120, 11. 202. 2 A buffalo. 3 A bull with a hump. —स्त्री A she-camel.

उल्लिका 1. A she-camel. 2 An earthen wine-vessel of the shape of a camel; Si. 12. 26.

उल्ल *a.* Hot, warm, अंशुः, कः &c. 2 Sharp, strict, active; आददे नातिशी-

तोष्णो नमस्वानिव दक्षिणः R. 4. 8 (where उष्ण has sense 1 also). 3 Pungent, acrid (as a रस). 4 Clever, sharp 5 Choleric. —उल्लः, —उल्लं 1 Heat, warmth. 2 The hot season (उष्ण). 3 sunshine —उल्लः An onion. —COMP. —अंशुः, —करः, —सुः, —दीधितिः, —रश्मिः, —रश्मिः 'hot-rayed', the sun; R. 5. 4, 8. 30, Ku. 3. 25. —अभिगमः, —आगमः, —उपगमः approach of heat, hot season —उल्लं warm or hot water. —कालः, —ग the hot season. —वाष्पः 1 tears. 2 hot vapour. —वारणः—णं an umbrella, parasol; यदर्धमंभोजमिषोष्णवारणं Ku. 5. 52.

उल्लक *a.* 1 Sharp, smart, active 2 Sick with fever, suffering pain 3 Warming, heating. —कः 1 Fever. 2 The hot season, summer.

उल्लाल *a.* Not being able to bear heat; scorched by, suffering from, heat; उल्लालः शिशिरे निषीदति तरोर्दलालकले शिखी V. 2. 23.

उल्लिका Rice-gruel.

उल्लिमन् *m.* Heat.

उल्लिपः, —पं 1 Anything wound round the head. 2 Hence, a turban, diadem, crownlet; दलकापांडुरोष्णीवं Mk 5. 19. 3 A distinguishing mark.

उल्लिपिन् *a.* Wearing a diadem, K. 229. —*m.* N. of Siva.

उल्लमः, उल्लमकः 1 Heat. 2 The hot season. 3 Anger, warmth of temper 4 Ardour, eagerness, zeal. —COMP. —अन्वित *a.* enraged. —भास् *m.* the sun. —स्वेदः a vapour bath.

उल्लम् *m.* 1 Heat, warmth; अर्थोष्मन् Bh. 2. 40; Ms. 9. 231, 2. 23; Ku 5. 46, 7. 14, 2 Steam, vapour; Ku 5. 23. 3 The hot season. 4 Ardour, eagerness. 5 The letters ह, ङ, र, and ह, (in gram.); see ऊष्मन्.

उल्लः 1 A ray (of light), beam, सर्वैरुल्लैः समीर्यस्वमिव वृषण्यैर्दिव्ये सप्तसतिः M 2. 13; R. 4. 66; Ki. 5. 31. 2 A bull 3 A god. —स्त्री 1 Morning, dawn 2 Light. 3 A cow.

उल्ल 1 P. (ओहति, उहति) 1 To hurt or give pain. 2 To kill, destroy WITH अप or व्यप see ऊह.

उह, उहह *ind.* An interjection of calling.

उल्लः A bull.

ऊ.

ऊः 1 N. of Siva. 2 The moon. —*ind.* 1 A particle used to introduce a subject. 2 An interjection of (a) calling; (b) of compassion; (c) protection.

ऊढ *a.* (fr उह) 1 Borne carried as a load or burden 2 Taken 3 Married —ढः A married man —ढा A

girl who is married. —COMP. —कंकड *a.* mailed. —भार्य *a.* one who has married a wife. —वयसः a young man.

ऊढिः *f.* Marriage.

ऊढि *f.* 1 Weaving sewing 2 Protection 3 Enjoyment. 4 Sport, play

ऊढस् *m.* An udder (changed to ऊढ् in Buh. comp.).

ऊढन् or **ऊढस्यं** Milk (produced from the udder); ऊढस्यमिच्छामि ततोप-मोक्तं B 2 68

ऊढ *a.* 1 Wanting deficient, defective किञ्चिदुन्मत्तुर्न ऊढः R 10

1, incomplete, insufficient. 2 Less than (in number, size or degree); ऊनद्विवर्षं निखनेत् Y. 3. 1 less than two years old. 3 Weaker, inferior; ऊनं न सत्त्वेष्वधिको दवाये R. 2. 14. 4 Minus (in this sense used with numerals); एकोन less by one; विंशतिः 20 minus 1 = 19.

ऊम् *ind.* An interjection of (a) interrogation; (b) anger; (c) reproach, abuse (d) arrogance; (e) envy.

ऊम् 1 A. [ऊयते, ऊत] To weave, sew.

ऊररी = उररी q. v.

ऊरयः (व्या f.) A Vaisya, a man of the third tribe (as born from the thighs of Brahmā or Puruṣa); cf. Ms. 1. 31. 87.

ऊर्यः (m.) 1 The thigh; ऊरु तद्वयं गृह्यते Rv. 10. 90. 12. —COMP. —अङ्गिर्वां thigh and knee. —उज्ज्वल *a.* born or sprung from the thigh; V. 1. 3. ज, जन्मन्, संभव *a.* sprung from the thigh. (—m.) a Vaisya. —दुख, —इयत्, —मात्र *a.* as high as or reaching the thighs, knee-deep. —पर्वन् *m. n.* the knee. —फलकं the thigh-bone, hip-bone.

ऊररी = उररी q. v.

ऊर्ज f. 1 Strength, vigour. 2 Sap. 3 Food.

ऊर्जः 1 N. of the month Kārtika; Śi. 6. 50. 2 Energy. 3 Power, strength. 4 Procreative power. 5 Life, breath. —ऊर्ज 1 Food. 2 Energy. 3 Strength, sap. 4 Growth.

ऊर्जस् *n.* 1 Vigour, energy. 2 Food.

ऊर्जस्वत् *a.* 1 Rich in food; juicy. 2 Powerful.

ऊर्जस्वला *a.* Great, powerful, strong, mighty; R. 2. 50; Bk. 3. 55.

ऊर्जस्विन् *a.* Mighty, strong, great.

ऊर्जित *a.* 1 Powerful, strong, mighty; मातृकं च यदुज्जितं ददत् R. 11. 64; vigorous, strong (speech); Śi. 16. 38. 2 Distinguished, superior; excellent, beautiful; श्रीः Śi. 16. 85; मकरो-जितकेतनं R. 9. 39. 3 High, noble, spirited; आश्रयं च वः Ki. 2. 1 spirited or noble. —तं 1 Strength, might. 2 Energy.

ऊर्जी 1 Wool. 2 A woollen cloth.

—COMP. —नाभः, —पटः, —नाभिः a spider.

—मृद, —दृक् *a.* soft as wool.

ऊर्णी 1 Wool; R. 16. 87. 2 A circle

of hair between the eyebrows. —COMP. —पिंडः a ball of wool.

ऊर्णाद्यु 2. Woollen. —युः 1 A ram. 2

A spider; Bv. 1. 90. 3 A woollen blanket.

ऊर्ण्ड 2 U [ऊर्णो (जौ) ति ऊर्णित] To

Si. 20. 14. —Caus. ऊर्णयति. —Desid. ऊर्णयति, ऊर्णयन्-ङ्-विषति. WITH प्र to cover, hide &c.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* 1 Erect, upright, above; °केश &c.; rising or tending upwards.

2 Raised, elevated, erected; हस्तः, °पादः, &c. 3 High, superior, upper.

4 Not sitting (opp. असीन). 5 Torn (as hair). —ईव *Elevation, height.*

—ईव *ind.* 1 Upwards, aloft, above.

2 In the sequel (=उपरिष्ठात्). 3 In a high tone, aloud. 4 Afterwards,

subsequent to (with abl.); ते च्छद्म-दुर्वसाय Ku. 6. 93; R. 14. 66.

—COMP. —कच, —केश *a.* 1 having the hair erect. 2 one whose hair is

torn. (—चः) N. of Ketu. —कर्मन् *n.*

—क्रिया 1 motion upwards. 2, action

for attaining a high place. (—m.) N.

of Vishnu. —कायः, —ईव the upper part

of the body. —ग, —गामिन् *a.* going

upwards ascended, rising. —गति *a.*

going upwards. (—तिः f.), —गमः,

—गमनं 1 ascent, elevation. 2 going to

heaven. —चरण, —पाद *a.* having the

feet upwards. (—जः) a fabulous animal

called Sarabha. —जाड, —जः, —हु

a. 1 raising the knees, sitting on

the hams; Śi. 11. 11. 2 longshanked.

—हृष्टि, —नेत्र *a.* 1 looking upwards. 2

(fig.) aspiring, ambitious. (—ष्टिः f.)

concentrating the sight on the spot

between the eyebrows (in Yoga

phil.). —देहः a funeral ceremony.

—पातनं causing to ascend, sublimation

(as of mercury). —पात्रं a sacrificial

vessel; Y. 1. 182. —मुख *a.* having

the mouth or opening upwards; cast

or directed upwards; Ku. 1. 16; R. 3. 57. —मौहृत् *a.* happening after a

short time. —रेतस *a.* one who lives in

perpetual celibacy or abstains from

sexual intercourse. (—m.) 1 N. of

Siva. 2 Bhisma. —लोकः the upper

world, heaven. —वस्त्रेन् *m.* the atmos-

phere. —वातः, —वायुः the wind in the

upper part of the body. —शायिन् *a.*

sleeping with the face upwards (as a

child). (—m.) N. of Siva. —शोषनं

vomiting. —वासः expiration. —स्थितिः

f. 1 the rearing of a horse. 2 a

horse's back. 3 elevation, superiority.

ऊर्मिः *m. f.* 1. A wave, billow; पयो

वेनवत्यालोति Me. 24. 2 Current, flow.

3 Light, 4 Speed, velocity. 5 A fold

or plait in a garment. 6 A row, line.

7 Distress, uneasiness, anxiety.

—COMP. —मालिन् *a.* wreathed or adorned

with waves. (—m.) the ocean.

ऊर्मिका 1 A wave. 2 A fingering

(shining like a wave). 3 Regret,

sorrow for anything lost. 4 The

humming of a bee 5 A plait or

fold in a garment.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* Extensive, great. —ईः Sub-

marine fire.

ऊर्वरा Fertile soil.

ऊलपिन् A porpoise; see ऊलपिन्.

ऊलक—ऊलकं q. v.

ऊर् 1. P. (ऊयति, ऊयित) To be

diseased or disordered; be ill.

ऊषः 1 Salt ground. 2 An acid. 3

A cleft, fissure. 4 The cavity of the

ear. 5 The Malaya mountain. 6

Dawn, daybreak (—ईव according to

some).

ऊषक Dawn, day-break.

ऊषणं —पा 1 Black pepper.

2 Ginger.

ऊषर *a.* Impregnated with salt or

saline particles. —रः, —रे A barren

spot with saline soil; Śi. 14. 46.

ऊषवत्—ऊषर *a.* q. v.

ऊष्मः 1 Heat. 2 Summer.

ऊष्मण, —ग्व *a.* Hot, steaming.

ऊष्मन् *m.* 1 Heat, warmth. 2 The

hot season, summer. 3 Steam, vap-

our, exhalation. 4 Ardour, passion.

violence. 5 (In gram.) The sounds

झ, ञ, झ, and ह. —COMP. —उद्यमः

approach of summer. —पा 1 fire. 2 a

class of Manes (pl.).

ऊह 1. 1 U. (ऊहति-ते, ऊहित) 1 To

note, mark, observe. 2 To guess.

conjecture, infer; अनुक्तमनुहति पंडितो

जनः Pt. 1. 43. 3 To comprehend,

conceive, perceive, expect; ऊहापके

जयं न च Bk. 14. 72. 4 To reason,

deliberate about. —Caus. To cause

to reason, think, infer or conjecture,

Ki. 16. 19. WITH अप 1 to remove,

drive away; स हि विज्ञानपोहति S. 3. 1.

2 to follow immediately. —अपवि to

prevent, ward off. —अभि 1 to guess,

conjecture. 2 to cover. —उप to bring

near or down. —निर्वि to accomplish,

bring about (see निर्वह). —परिस् to

sprinkle round about. —यति 1 to

oppose, interrupt, impede. 2 to deny,

see प्रवृद्ध. —यवि to array troops

against. —वि 1 to arrange troops in

battle array; दृष्ट्वा वजेण कैवेतात् चूहेन

युद्धं योजयेत् Ms. 7. 191. —सं to gather,

assemble.

ऊहः 1 A guess, conjecture 2

Examination and determination 3

Understanding. 4 Reasoning, argu-

ing. 5 Supplying an ellipsis. —COMP.

—अपोहः full discussion, consideration

of the pros and cons; Bv. 2. 74; see अपोह.

ऊहनं Inferring, guessing.

ऊहनी A broom.

ऊहिन *a.* Who or what reasons; in-

fering. —नी 1 An assemblage, collec-

tion 2 Arrangement, a multitude

reduced to order (cf. अङ्गीक्षिनी).

क

क *ind.* An interjection of (1) calling; (2) ridicule; (3) censure or abuse.

क I. 1 P. (कच्छति, कच; *caus.* अर्पयति; *desid.* अतिरिपति) 1 To go, move; अंश-इष्टायामच्छाच्छति *Si.* 4. 44. 2 To raise, tend towards. II. 3 P. (अर्पति, कच) (Mostly used in the Veda.) 1 To go. 2 To move, shake. 3 To obtain, acquire, reach, meet with. 4 To move, excite. III. 5 P. (कषेति, कषण) 1 To injure, hurt. 2 To attack. —*Caus.* (अर्पयति, अर्पित) 1 To throw, cast, fix or implant in; R. 8. 87. 2 To put or place on, fix upon, direct or east towards (as the eye &c.). 3 To place in, insert, give, set or place. 4 To hand or make over, give to, consign, deliver; इति वृत्त्या-अपणान्वयति *S.* 1, 4. 19.

कक्ष *a.* Wounded, injured, hurt.

कक्ष्य 1 Wealth. 2 Especially property, possessions, effects (left at death); see *क्षिय*. 3 Gold. —*Comp.* —अक्षय receiving or inheriting property. —ब्राह्: an inheritor or receiver of property. —भाग: 1 division of property, partition. 2 a share, inheritance. —भागिन्, —हर, —हारिन् *m.* 1 an heir. 2 a co-heir.

कक्ष: 1 A bear; *Ms.* 12. 67. 2 *N.* of a mountain. —क्ष:, —क्ष 1 A star, constellation, lunar mansion; *Ms.* 2. 101. 2 A sign of the zodiac. —क्षार: (*m. pl.*) The seven stars called Pleiades; afterwards the seven Rishis; R. 12. 25. —क्ष The north. —क्षी A female bear. —*Comp.* —चक्र the circle of stars. —क्षाय:, —ईक्ष: 'lord of stars', the moon. —क्षेप्ति: *N.* of Vishnu. —राक्ष:, —राक्ष 1 the moon. 2 Jāmbuvat, the king of bears. —क्षीक्षर: the lord of bears and apes; R. 13. 72.

कक्षर: 1 A priest (कत्विज्). 2 A thorn.

कक्षवत् *m.* *N.* of a mountain near the Narmadā; वक्रक्रियावृक्षवत्सतेषु *R.* 5. 44; कक्षवन्ते विरिषेष्टमयास्ते नर्मदां दिवन् *Rām.*

कक्ष् 6 P. (कचति) 1 To praise, extol. 2 To cover, screen. 3 To shine.

कक्ष् *f.* 1 A hymn (in general) 2 A verse of the Rigveda (opp. यजुस् and साम्). 3 The collective body of the Rigveda (*pl.*). 4 Splendour (for. रुच्). 5 Praise. 6 Worship. —*Comp.* —विद्यान् the performance of certain rites by reciting verses of the Rigveda. —वेद: the oldest of the four Vedas, and the most ancient sacred book of the Hindus. —संहिता the arranged collection of the hymns of Rigveda

• A hall —• A frying pan.

कक्ष् 6 P. (कचति) 1 To become hard or stiff. 2 To go. 3 To fail in faculties.

कक्षका Wish, desire.

कक्ष् I. 1 A. (अजति, कजित) 1 To go. 2 To obtain, acquire. 3 To stand or be firm. 4 To be healthy or strong. —II. 1 P. To acquire, earn; cf. अर्ज. कक्षीय see कक्षीय.

कक्ष्, कक्षुक *a.* (कु or जी *f.*) (*comp.* कक्षीय *superl.* कक्षिष्ठ) 1 Straight (*fig.* also); उनां स पश्यन् कक्षुनैव चक्षुषा *Ku.* 5. 32. 2 Upright, honest, straight-forward; *Pt.* 1. 415. 3 Favourable, good. —*Comp.* —ग: 1 one who is honest in his dealings. 2 an arrow. —रोहितं the straight red bow of Indra.

कक्षी 1 A straight-forward or plain woman. 2 A particular gait (of the planets).

कक्ष 1 Debt; (as to the three kinds of debt, see अक्ष); अक्षं कक्षं (वित्तं) the last debt to be paid to the Manes, i. e. creation of a son. 2 An obligation in general. 3 (In alg.) The negative sign or quantity, minus (opp. वन). 4 A fort, stronghold. 5 Water. 6 Land. —*Comp.* —अक्षक: the planet Mars. —अपनयनं, —अपनोदनं, —अपाकरणं, —दानं, —हृक्ति: —मोक्ष: —क्षोचनं paying off debt, discharge or liquidation of debt. —आदानं 'recovery of a debt,' receipt of money lent &c. —क्षणं (क्षणार्ण) debt for a debt, debt incurred to liquidate another debt. —ग्रह: 1 borrowing (money). 2 a borrower. —दातृ, —दायिन् *a.* one who pays a debt. —दास: one who is bought as a slave by paying off his debts; कक्षनोचनं दास्यत्वनम्युपगत: कक्षदास: *Mit.* —मत्सुक्षण: —सार्गण: a security, bail. —मुक्त *a.* released from debt. —हृक्ति: &c. see कक्षपनयनं. —लेख्यं 'debt-bond,' a bond acknowledging a debt (in law); (*Mar.* कर्जरेखा).

कक्षिक: A debtor; *Y.* 2. 56, 93.

कक्षिन् *a.* A debtor, one indebted to another (on any account).

कक्ष *a.* 1 Proper, right. 2 Honest, true; *Bg.* 10. 14. 3 Worshipped, respected. —सं *ind.* Rightly, properly. —नं (Not usually found used in classical literature) 1 A fixed or settled rule, law (religious). 2 Sacred custom, 3 Divinelaw, divine truth, 4 Water, 5 Truth (in general), right, 6 Livelihood by picking or gleaned grains in a field (as opposed to the cultivation of ground); कक्ष-कुक्षिशिखं वृषं *Ms.* 4. 4. —*Comp.* —वासन् *a.* of a true or pure nature (म) *N.* of Vishnu

कक्षीय Censure, reproach.

कक्ष: 1 A season, period of the year, commonly reckoned to be six (शिखिरश्च वसंतश्च श्रौतौ वर्षा: शरद्धिमा:; sometimes only five; शिखिर and हिम or हेमत् being counted together. 2 An epoch, a period, any fixed or appointed time. 3 Menstruation, courses, menstrual discharge. 4 A period favourable for conception; वसुतुष्टु नैवाभिमननं *Pt.* 1; *Ms.* 3. 46; *Y.* 1. 11 5 Any fit season or right time. 6 Light, splendour. 7 A symbolical expression for the number 'six.' —*Comp.*

—काल:, —समय:, —वेला 1 the time favourable for conception, i. e. 16 nights from menstrual discharge; see कक्ष above. 2 the duration of a season. —वर्ण: the seasons taken collectively. —गामिन् *a.* having intercourse with a wife (at the time fit for conception, i. e. after the period of menstruation). —वर्ष: *N.* of a king of Ayodhyā, son of Ayutāyū, a descendant of Ikshvāku, [Nala, king of Nishadha, entered into his service after he had lost his kingdom and suffered very great adversity. He was 'profoundly skilled in dice'; and he exchanged with Nala this skill for his skill in horsemanship, and by virtue of it the king succeeded in taking Nala to Kundinapura before Damayanti had put into execution her resolve of taking a second husband] —पर्याय:, —वृत्ति: the revolution of the seasons. —सुखं the beginning or first day of a season. —राज: the spring. —लक्षणं 1 a characteristic or sign of the season (as the blossom of the mango tree in spring). 2 a symptom of menstruation. —संधि: the junction of two seasons. —स्नाता a woman who has bathed after menstruation and who is, therefore, fit for sexual intercourse, वर्षलोपभयाद्राक्षीयतुस्नातामिमां सरद् *R.* 1. 70 —स्नानं bathing after menstruation.

कक्षुमती A woman during her courses.

कक्षे *ind.* Except, with the exception of without, (with abl.); कक्षे क्रौर्यात्मना यात: *Bk.* 8. 105; अवेहि मां प्रीतश्चेतुर्गणान् *R.* 8. 63; पापाहते *S.* 6. 22; *Ku.* 1. 51, 2. 57; sometimes with acc. कक्षेऽपि त्व न प्रविष्यति सर्वे *Bg.* 11. 32; rarely with instr.

कक्षिन् *m.* A priest who officiates at a sacrifice; the four chief Ritiwijas are होतृ, उद्गातृ, अन्वर्तु and ब्रह्मन्; at grand ceremonies 16 are enumerated.

कक्ष् *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, thriving rich *R.* 14 30 2 50 5 40 2 In crossed, growing 3 Stored (a

grain). -**वृ**: N. of Vishnu. -**वृ** 1 Increase, growth. 2 A demonstrated conclusion; distinct result.

क्रद्धि: *f.* 1 Growth, increase. 2 Success, prosperity; affluence. 3 Extent or magnitude; magnificence. 4 Supernatural power or supremacy. 5 Accomplishment.

क्रध् 4. 5. P. (**क्रधति**, **क्रधन्ति**, **क्रध**) 1 To prosper; flourish, thrive, succeed. 2 To grow, increase (fig. also). 3 To satisfy, gratify, please, propitiate; *Mā.* 5. 29. **क्रधे** to thrive.

क्रधुः A deity, divinity; a god.

क्रधुः 1 N. of Indra. 2 Heaven (of Indra) or paradise.

क्रधुक्ति *m.* (*Nom.* **क्रधुक्ता**, *acc. pl.* **क्रधुक्ताः**) N. of Indra.

क्रधकः A player on a kind of musical instrument.

क्रध्वः A white-footed antelope. -**क्रध्वे** Killing. -**Comp.** -**केतुः**, **केतवः** 1 N. of Aniruddha, son of Pradyumna. 2 N. of the god of love.

क्र I. 6 P. (**क्रति**, **क्र**) 1 To go, approach, 2 To kill, injure. -**II.** 1 P.

(**अर्पति**) 1 To flow. 2 To glide.

क्रवमः 1 A bull. 2 The best or most excellent (as the last member of a comp.); as **पुरुषवमः**, **भरतवमः** &c. 3 The second of the seven notes of the gamut; **क्रवमोज्ञ गीत इति** *Aryā S.* 141. 4 A boar's tail. 5 A crocodile's tail. -**भी** 1 A woman with masculine features (as a beard &c.). 2 A cow. 3 A widow. -**Comp.** -**कूटः** N. of a mountain. -**हवजः** N. of Siva.

क्रविः 1 An inspired poet or sage. 2 A sanctified sage, an ascetic, anchorite. 3 A ray of light. -**Comp.** -**कुल्या** a sacred river. -**तर्पणं** libation offered to the *Rishis*. -**दक्षिणी** N. of a festival or ceremony on the fifth day in the first half of *Bhādrapada* (observed by women). -**लोकः** the world of the *Rishis*. -**स्तोमः** 1 praise of the *Rishis*. 2 a particular sacrifice completed in one day.

क्रदि: *m. f.* 1 A double-edged sword. 2 A sword (in general). 3 Any weapon (as a spear or lance &c.).

क्रध्वः A white-footed antelope. -**Comp.** -**अंकः**, **केतवः**. -**केतुः** N. of Aniruddha. -**सूकः** a mountain near the lake *Pampā* which formed the temporary abode of *Rāma* with the monkey-chief *Sugriva*; **क्रध्वकस्तु** *पंपा*. **पुरस्तात्** **प्रुषितदुमः**. -**सृगः** N. of a sage. [He was the son of *Vibhandaka*. He was brought up in the forest by his father, and he saw no other human being till he nearly reached his manhood. When a great drought well nigh devastated the country of *Anga*, its king *Lomapada*, at the advice of *Brahmas*, caused *Rishyaringa* to be brought to him by means of a number of damsels, and gave his daughter *Santa* (adopted by him, her real father being *Dasaratha*) in marriage to him, who being greatly pleased caused copious showers of rain to fall in his kingdom. It was this sage that performed for king *Dasaratha* the sacrifice which brought about the birth of *Rama* and his three brothers].

क्रध्वकः A painted or white-footed antelope.

क्र.

क्र *ind.* An interjection of (1) terror; (2) warding off; (3) repro-

ach or censure; (4) compassion; (6) remembrance. -*m.* (**क्रः**) 1 N. of

Bhairava. 2 A *Dānava* or demon. **क्र** 9 P. (**क्रणाति**, **ई**) To go, move.

ए.

ए: *m.* N. of Vishnu. -**ind.** An interjection of (1) remembering; (2) envy; (3) compassion; (4) calling; (5) contempt or censure.

एक *pron. a.* 1 One, single, alone, only. 2 Not accompanied by any one. 3 The same, one and the same, identical; **मनस्येकं वचस्येकं कर्मण्येकं महात्मना** *H.* 1. 101. 4 Firm, unchanged. 5 Single of its kind, unique, singular. 6 Chief, supreme, prominent, sole; **एको रागिण राजते** *Bh.* 3. 121. 7 Peerless, matchless. 8 One of two or many; *Me.* 30, 78. 9 Oft. used like the English indefinite article 'a' or 'an'; **ज्योतिरेक** *S.* 5. 30; **एकः** -**अन्यः**, or **अपरः** the one-the other; **एक** is used in the plural in the sense of some, its correlative being **अन्ये** or **अपरे** (others) see **अन्य**, **अपर** also. -**Comp.** -**अक्ष** *a.* 1 having only one axle. 2 having one eye. (**-क्षः**) 1 a crow. 2 N. of *Siva*. -**अक्षर** *a.* monosyllabic. (**-र**) 1 a monosyllable. 2 the sacred syllable **ओम्**. -**अग्र** *a.* 1 fixed on one object or point only 2 closely at-

tentive, concentrated, intent; *R.* 15. 66; **मनुनेकायमासीनं** *Ms.* 1. 1. 3 unperplexed. -**अग्र्य** -**अग्र्य**. (**-इयं**) concentrated. -**अंगः** 1 a body-guard 2 the planet Mercury or Mars. -**अनुविष्टं** a funeral ceremony performed for only one ancestor (recently dead). -**अंत** *a.* 1 solitary. 2 aside, apart, 3 directed towards one point or object only. 4 excessive, great; *Ku.* 1. 36. 5 absolute, invariable, perpetual; **स्यायत्तमेकांततुल्यं** *Bh.* 2. 7; *Ms.* 109. (**-तः**) 1 a lonely or retired place, solitude. 2 exclusive aim or boundary. (**-तं**) an exclusive recourse, a settled rule or principle; **तेजः क्षमा वा नेकांतं कालज्ञस्य महीपतेः** *Si.* 2. 83. (**-तं**, **तेजः**, **तत्तः**, **ते**) **ind.** 1 solely, invariably, always, absolutely. 2 exceedingly, quite, wholly; **वयमप्येकांततो निःसृहाः** *Bh.* 3. 24; **दुःखमेकांततो वा** *Ms.* 109. -**अंतर** *a.* next but one, separated by one remove; *S.* 7. 27. -**अंतिक** *a.* final, conclusive. -**अयन** *a.* 1 passable for only one (as a foot-path). 2 closely at-

tentive, concentrated, intent; *R.* 15. 66; **मनुनेकायमासीनं** *Ms.* 1. 1. 3 unperplexed. -**अग्र्य** -**अग्र्य**. (**-इयं**) concentrated. -**अंगः** 1 a body-guard 2 the planet Mercury or Mars. -**अनुविष्टं** a funeral ceremony performed for only one ancestor (recently dead). -**अंत** *a.* 1 solitary. 2 aside, apart, 3 directed towards one point or object only. 4 excessive, great; *Ku.* 1. 36. 5 absolute, invariable, perpetual; **स्यायत्तमेकांततुल्यं** *Bh.* 2. 7; *Ms.* 109. (**-तः**) 1 a lonely or retired place, solitude. 2 exclusive aim or boundary. (**-तं**) an exclusive recourse, a settled rule or principle; **तेजः क्षमा वा नेकांतं कालज्ञस्य महीपतेः** *Si.* 2. 83. (**-तं**, **तेजः**, **तत्तः**, **ते**) **ind.** 1 solely, invariably, always, absolutely. 2 exceedingly, quite, wholly; **वयमप्येकांततो निःसृहाः** *Bh.* 3. 24; **दुःखमेकांततो वा** *Ms.* 109. -**अंतर** *a.* next but one, separated by one remove; *S.* 7. 27. -**अंतिक** *a.* final, conclusive. -**अयन** *a.* 1 passable for only one (as a foot-path). 2 closely at-

lonely or retired place. 2 a meeting-place, rendezvous. 3 monotheism. 4 the sole object; **सा केहस्य एकायनायुता** *M.* 2. 15. -**अर्थः** 1 the same thing, object, or intention. 2 the same meaning. -**अह्नः** (**हः**) 1 the period of one day. 2 a sacrifice lasting for one day. -**आतपत्र** *a.* characterized by only one umbrella (showing universal sovereignty); **एकातपत्रं जगतः प्रभुत्वं** *R.* 2. 47, *Si.* 12. 83; *V.* 5. 19. -**आदेशः** one substitute for two or more letters (got by either dropping one vowel, or by the blending of both); as the **आ** in **एकायन**. -**आवृत्तिः**, **-ली** *f.* 1 a single string of pearls, beads &c.; **एकवली कंठविभूषणं वः** *Vikr.* 1. 30. **लताविद्ये एकावली लया** *V.* 1. 2 (in Rhetoric) a series of statements in which there is a regular transition from a predicate to a subject, or from a subject to a predicate; **स्यायत्तेषोऽस्ते वापि यथापूर्वं परस्परं**. विशेषणतया यत्र वस्तु विकावली दिवा *K.* P. 10. -**उद्बुद्धः** (a relative) connected by the offering of funeral libations of water to the

same deceased ancestor. -उदरः, -रा
uterine, (brother or sister). -उद्दिष्ट
a Śrāddha or funeral rite performed
for one definite individual deceased,
not including other ancestors. -ऊन
a. less by one, minus one. -एक a.
one by one, one taken singly, a sin-
gle one; R. 17. 43. (-क) -एकैकशः,
ind. one by one, singly, severally.
-ओचः a continuous current. -कर a.
(-ति f.) 1 doing only one thing.
2 (-रा) one-handed. 3 one-rayed.
-कार्य a. acting in concert with, co-
operating, co-worker. (-द) sole or
same business. -कालः 1 one time.
2 the same time. -कालिक, -कालीन a.
1 happening once only. 2 contempo-
rary, coeval, -कुबलः N. of Kubera;
of Balabhadra; and of Sesha. -गुरु,
-गुरुक a. having the same preceptor.
(-भ्रतः, -भक्तः) a spiritual brother. -चक्र
a. 1 having only one wheel. 3 govern-
ed by one king only. (-क्रः) the
chariot of the sun. -चत्वारिंशत् f.
forty-one. -चर a. 1 wandering or
living alone; Ki. 13. 3. 2 having
one attendant. 3 living unassisted.
-चारिण a. solitary. (-गी) a loyal
wife. -चित्त a. thinking of one thing
only. (-द) 1 fixedness of thought
upon one object. 2 unanimity; एकचि-
त्तिय H. 1 unanimously. -चेतसः, -मनसः
a. unanimous; see चित्त. -जन्मन् m.
1 a king. 2 a Śūdra; see जाति be-
low. -जात a born of the same
parents. -जातिः a Śūdra (opp. द्वि-
जन्मन्); प्राकृत्यः क्षत्रियो वैश्यश्चो वर्णा द्विजादयः ।
चतुर्थे एकजातिस्तु शूद्रो नास्ति तु पंचमः Ms. 10.
4; 8. 270. -जातीय a. of the same
kind or family. -ज्योतिस् m. N. of
Siva. -ज्ञान a. concentrated or fixed
on one object only, closely attentive;
ब्रह्मज्ञानमनसो हि ब्रह्मिष्ठमिष्टः Mv. 3. 11.
-ज्ञातः harmony, accurate adjustment
of song, dance, and instrumental
music (cf. तैत्तिरीय). -तीर्थिन् a. 1
bathing in the same holy water.
2 belonging to the same religious
order; Y. 2. 137. (-म) a fellow-
student, spiritual brother. -त्रिंशत् f.
thirty-one. -दंष्ट्रः, -दंष्ट्रः "one-tusked,"
epithets of Gāṇeśa. -दंष्ट्रिन् m, N. of
a class of Sannyāsins or beggars
(otherwise called हंस). They are
divided into four orders: -कुटीचको
बहुचको हंसश्चैव तृतीयकः । चतुर्थे परदंष्ट्रश्चो बः
पश्चात्स उत्तमः ॥ Hārta. -दृष्टि a. one-
eyed. (-म) 1 a crow. 2 N. of Siva.
3 a philosopher. -देवः the supreme
god. -देशः 1 one: spot or place. 2 a
part or portion (of the whole), one
side; तस्यैकदेशः U. 4. विमात्रितिकदेशेन देयं
यदिमुच्यते V. 4. 17. what is claimed
should be given by one who is prov-
ed to have got a part of it; (this is
called

-धर्मन्-धर्मिन् a. 1 possessing the same
properties, of the same kind. 2 pro-
fessing the same religion. -धुर,
-धुरावह, -धुरीण a. 4 fit for but one
kind of labour. 2 fit for but one
yoke (as cattle for special burden;
P. IV. 4. 79). -नटः the principal
actor in a drama, the manager (सूत्रधार)
who recites the prologue. -नवति; f.
ninety-one. -पक्षः one side or party;
आश्रयविक्रमत्वात् B. 14. 34. -पत्नी 1 a
faithful wife (perfectly chaste);
तौ चावस्थं द्विव्रतगणनात्परमैकपत्नी Me. 10
2 a co-wife सर्वासामेकपत्नीनामेका चेदुच्यते
Ms. 9. 183. -पट्टी a foot-path.
-पदे ind. suddenly, all at once,
abruptly; निहन्तरीनेकपदे य उदावः स्वराणि
Si. 2. 95; R. 8. 48. -पादः 1 one or
single foot. 2 one and the same
Pāda. 3 N. of Vishnu and Siva.
-पिंगः, -पिंगलः N. of Kubera. -पिण्ड a.
united by the offering of the funeral
rice-ball. -भार्या a faithful or chaste
wife. (-र्षी) one having one wife
only. -भाव a. sincerely devoted;
honest. -यष्टिः, यष्टिका a single string
of pearls. -योनि a. 1 uterine. 2 of
the same family of caste; Ms. 9.
148. -रसः 1 oneness of aim or feel-
ing. 2 the only flavour or pleasure.
-राजः, -राजः m. an absolute king.
-रात्रः a ceremony lasting one night.
-रिक्थिन् m. a co-heir. -रूप a. 1 like,
similar. 2 uniform. -श्लिषः 1 a word
having one gender only. 2 N. of
Kubera. -वचनं the singular number.
-वर्णः one caste. -वर्षिका a heifer one
year old. -वाक्यता consistency in mean-
ing, unanimity, reconciling dif-
ferent statements. -वारः, -वारि ind.
1 only once. 2 at once, suddenly.
3 at one time. -विंशतिः f. twenty-
one. -विलोचन a. one-eyed; see एक-
दृष्टि. -विश्विन् m a rival. -वीरः a pre-
eminent warrior or hero; Mv. 5. 48.
-वेणिः-णी f. a single braid of hair
(worn by a woman as a mark of her
separation from her husband &c.).
गंडाभोगात्कठिनविषयामेकवेणी करेण Me. 92; S.
7. 21. -शूफ a. whole-hoofed. (-कः)
an animal whose hoof is not cloven
(as a horse, ass &c.). -हरीर a. con-
sanguineous. अन्वयः consanguineous
descent. अवयवः blood-kinsman.
-शास्त्रः a Brāhmaṇa of the same
branch or school. -शृंग a. having
only one horn. (-गः) 1 a unicorn;
rhinoceros. 2 N. of Vishnu. -शेषः
'the remainder of one', a species of
Dvandva compound in which one of
two or more words only is retained;
e. g. पितरौ father and mother parents,
(मातापितरौ); so यशुरौ, भ्रातरः &c. -श्रुत
a. once heard. -धर a. keeping in
mind what one has heard once. -श्रुतिः
f. mention; सप्तविंशति f. seventy one

-सर्ग a. closely attentive. -साक्षिक a.
witnessed by one. -हायन a. one year
old; Māi. 4. 8; U. 3. 28. (-नी) a
heifer one year old.

एकक a. 1 Single, alone, solitary,
without a co-adjutor; U. 5. 5. 2
Same, identical.

एकतम a. (न. मत् f. मा) 1 One of
many. 2 One (used as an indefinite
article).

एकतर (न. तर्) 1 One of two,
either. 2 Other, different. 3 One of
many.

एकतस् ind. 1 From one side, on
one side. 2 Singly, one by one,
एकतः-अन्यतः on one side on the other
side; R. 6. 85; Ki. 5. 2.

एकत्र ind. 1 In one place. 2 To-
gether, all taken together.

एकदा ind. 1 Once, once upon a
time, at one time. 2 At the same
time, all at once, simultaneously,
H. 4. 93.

एकधा ind. 1 In one way. 2 Singly
3 At once, at the same time. 4
Together.

एकल a. Alone, solitary; U. 4.

एकशस् ind. One by one, singly.

एकाकिन् a. Alone, solitary.

एकादशन् num. a. Eleven.

एकादश a. (शी f.) Eleventh. -ईति
The eleventh day of every fortnight
of a lunar month, sacred to Vishnu
-Comp. -द्द्वारं the eleven holes of the
body see ख. -द्वादः (pl.) the eleven
Rudras; see ख.

एकीभावः 1 Combination, associa-
tion. 2 Common nature or property.

एकीय a. Belonging to, or proceed-
ing from, one. -यः A partisan, an
associate.

एज् I. 1 A. (epic P.) (एजते, एजित)
1 To tremble. 2 To move, stir. 3 To
shine (P.). -With अप् to drive away.
-उद् to rise, go upwards.

एजक a. Shaking.

एजन् Trembling, shaking.

एद् 1 A. (एदते, एदित). To annoy,
reast, oppose.

एड a. Deaf. -डः A kind of sheep.
-Comp. -मुक a. 1 deaf and dumb;
of. अनेकमुक. 2 wicked, perverse.

एडकः 1 A ram. 2 A wild goat.
-का A ewe.

एणः, एणकः A kind of black ante-
lope; the several kinds of deer are
given in this verse: -अनुचो माणवो जेद
एणः कुण्डमाः स्वतः । रुक्मैरुचः शोकः श्वरः
शोण उच्यते ॥ -Comp. -अजिनं deer-skin
-तिलकः, -भुत् the moon; so अंशः
लालनः &c. -दृशू a. one having eyes
like those of a deer. (-म.) Cap
ricorn.

एणी A female black deer.

एत a (एता इती f.) Of a variety

gated colour; shining. — तः A deer or antelope.

एतद् *pron. a.* (m. एतः, f. एता, n. एतद्) 1 This, this here, yonder (referring to what is nearest to the speaker सनीपतरार्ति चैतद् कथं). In this sense एतद् is sometimes used to give emphasis to the personal pronouns; एषोऽहं कार्यवशादायौपिकस्तदानीतनश्च सदृशः U. 1. 2 It often refers to what precedes, especially when it is joined with इदं or any other pronoun; एष वे प्रथमः कल्पः Ms. 3. 147; इति यदुक्तं तदेतद्विषयः. 3 It is used in connection with a relative clause, in which case the relative generally follows; Ms. 257. — *ind.* In this manner, thus, so. *Note.*

एतद् appears as the first member of compounds which are mostly self-explaining; e. g. अन्तर immediately after this; अंत ending thus. — *Comp.* — द्वितीय *a.* one who does anything for the second time. — प्रथम *a.* one who does anything for the first time.

एतदीय *a.* Belonging to this.

एतनः Breath, expiration.

एतद् *ind.* Now, at this time, at present.

एतादृशः, — दृश, — दृश् (—री, —री f.) *a.* 1 Such, such like; सर्वेपि नैतादृशः Bh. 2. 51. 2 Of this kind.

एतावत् *a.* So much, so great, so many, of such extent, so far, of such quality or kind; एतावद्वत्त्वा विरेते स्येद्भि R. 2. 51; Ku. 6. 89; एतावान्ने विभक्तौ भवन्ते सेवितु M. 2. — *ind.* So far, so much, in such a degree, thus.

एव 1 *A.* (एवते, एवित) 1 To grow, increase; Pt. 2. 164. 2 To prosper, live in comfort; द्विविती सुखमेवेते Pt. 1.

318. — *Caus.* To cause to grow or increase; to great, honour; Ku. 6. 90.

एव Fuel; सुदृढावस्थया बहिरिवापेक्ष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15; Si. 2. 99.

एवतुः 1 A man. 2 Fire.

एवम् *n.* Fuel; यद्येषां चिन्तिद्वेष्टिर्भस्मसात् कुरुतेऽर्जुन Bg. 4. 37; अनलायायुरुचन्दनैवसे R. 8. 71.

एवा Prosperity, happiness.

एवित *p. p.* 1 Grown, increased. 2 Brought up; सुग्राह्यैः समवेधितो जनः S. 2. 18.

एनम् *n.* 1 Sin, offence, fault; Si. 14. 35. 2 Mischief, crime. 3 Unhappiness. 4 Censure, blame.

एनस्वत् or एनस्विन् *a.* Wicked, sinful.

एरुहः The castor-oil plant (a small tree with a scanty number of leaves); and hence the proverb: निरस्तपादेषु देशे एरुहोऽपि दुमायते.

एलकः A ram; see एडक.

एलबाल *n.*, एलबालक 1 The fragrant bark of कदिय. 2 A granular substance (used as a drug and perfume).

एलविलः N. of Kubera; see ऐलविल.

एला 1 Cardamom plant; एलानां फल-रेणवः R. 4. 47, 6. 64. 2 Cardamoms (the seed of the plant). — *Comp.* — पर्णी the plant Mimosa Octandra.

एलीका Small cardamoms.

एव *ind.* 1 This particle is most frequently used to strengthen and emphasize the idea expressed by a word:—(1) Just, quite, exactly; एवमेव quite so, just so; (2) same, very, identical; अर्थोऽप्येता विरहितः प्ररुषः च एव Bh. 2. 40; (3) only, alone, merely, (implying exclusion); सा तद्यमेवामिहितता

मनेन Ku. 3. 63 only the truth, nothing but the truth; (4) already; (5) scarcely, the moment, as soon as, chiefly with participles; उपस्थितेय कस्याणी नाम्नि कीर्तित एव यत् R. 1. 87; (6) like, as (showing similarity); अस्ति एव मेच्छ G. M. (अस्ति इव); and (7) generally to emphasize a statement; भवितव्यमेव तेन U. 4 it will (surely) take place. It is also said to imply the senses of (8) detraction; (9) diminution; (10) command; (11) restraint; or (12) used merely as an expletive.

एवं *ind.* 1 Thus, so, in this manner or way; अस्त्येवं Pt. 1 it is so; एवंवादिनि देवकी Ku. 6. 84; ब्रवा एवं Me. 101 (what follows); एवमेव be it so, amen; एवेव if so. 2 Quite so (implying assent), एवं वदाम्य मगवत् Ku. 2. 81. — *Comp.* — अवस्थ *a.* so situated or circumstanced. — आदि, — आद्य *a.* such and the like. — कारं *ind.* in this manner. — गुण *a.* possessing such virtues; S. 1. 12. — प्रकार, — प्राय *a.* of such a kind; U. 5. 29; S. 7. 24. — भूत *a.* of such quality or description, so, such. — रूप *a.* of such a kind or form. — विध *a.* of such a kind, such.

एव 1 U. (एवति-ते, एवित) 1 To go or approach. 2 To hasten towards, fly at. WITH एरि to seek.

एवणः An iron-arrow. — जं 1 Seeking. 2 Wish. — ना Wish, desire.

एवाजिका A goldsmith's balance.

एवा Desire, wish.

ऐच्छि *a.* Desiring, wishing (at the end of comp.); औचने विषयेविनाम् R. 1. 8.

ऐ.

ऐः m. N. of Siva. — *ind.* An interjection of (1) calling (=Halo, ho); (2) remembrance; (3) inviting.

ऐकचं *ind.* At once.

ऐक्यं Singleness of time or occurrence.

ऐकपत्यं Sole sovereignty, supreme power.

ऐकपदिक *a.* (की f.) Belonging to a simple word.

ऐकपदं 1 Unity of words. 2 Being formed into one word.

ऐकमत्यं Unanimity, agreement; R. 18. 36.

ऐकागारिकः A thief; केनचित् हस्तवतैकागारिणेण Dk. 67; Si. 19. 111. 2 The owner of a single house.

ऐकाग्र्यं Intentness on one object.

ऐकाग्रः A soldier of the bodyguard; Rāj T 6 249

ऐकात्म्यं 1 Unity, unity of soul. 2 Identity, sameness. 3 Oneness with the Supreme Soul.

ऐकाधिकरणं 1 Oneness of relation.

2 Existence in the same subject; co-extension (in Logic); साध्येन हेतोरैकाधिकरणं व्याप्तिरुच्यते Bhāṣā P. 69.

ऐकांतिक *a.* (की f.) 1 Absolute, complete, perfect. 2 Assured, certain. 3 Exclusive.

ऐकान्तिकः A pupil who commits one error in reading or reciting (the Vedas).

ऐकादर्थं 1 Sameness of aim or purpose. 2 Consistency in meaning.

ऐकाहिक *a.* (की f.) 1 Ephemeral. 2 Of one or the same day, quotidian.

ऐक्यं 1 Oneness, unity. 2 Unanimity. 3 Identity, sameness. 4 Especially the identity of the human

soul or of the universe with the Deity. 5 An aggregate.

ऐक्य *a.* (की f.) Made of, or produced from, sugar-cane, — चं 1 Sugar.

2 A kind of spirituous liquor.

ऐक्य *a.* Made of sugar-cane.

ऐक्य *a.* 1 Suitable for sugar-cane. 2 Bearing sugar-cane. — कः A carrier of sugar-cane.

ऐक्यभारिक *a.* Carrying a load of sugar-canes.

ऐक्यवाक *a.* Belonging to Ikshvāku — कः, कुः 1 A descendant of Ikshvāku; सत्यमेववाकः खल्विति U. 5. 2 The country ruled by the Aikshvākus.

ऐक्य *a.* (की f.) Produced from the ऐक्यी tree. — ई The nut of the ऐक्यी tree.

ऐच्छिक *a.* (की f.) 1 Optional, voluntary. 2 Arbitrary.

ऐहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a sheep. —कः A species of sheep.
ऐह (ल) बिहः (लः) N. of Kubera.

ऐण *a.* (की *f.*) Of or belonging to an antelope (as skin, wool &c.); Y 1. 259.

ऐणव *a.* (की *f.*) Produced from the black doe or from anything connected with her. —कः A black antelope. —च A kind of coitus (रतिषेच).

ऐतदात्म्य The state of having this property or peculiarity.

ऐतरेयिन् *m.* A reader of the *Āitareya Brāhmaṇa*.

ऐतिहासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Traditional. 2 Historical. —कः 1 An historian. 2 One who knows or studies ancient legends.

ऐतिह्य Traditional instruction, legendary account; ऐतिह्यमनुमानं च प्रत्यक्षमपि चागमम् *Rām.*; किलैतैतिह्ये. (ऐतिह्य is regarded as one of the *Pramāṇas* or proofs by the *Paurāṇikas* and reckoned along with *प्रत्यक्ष*, *अनुमान* &c.; see *अनुमान*).

ऐव्यर्थ Substance, scope, bearing (lit. state of being इव, i. e. having this meaning, purport or scope); इह ऐव्यर्थ *Māl.* 2. 7.

ऐनसं Sin.

ऐव्य *a.* (की *f.*) Lunar. —कः A lunar month.

ऐव्य *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging or sacred to Indra; R. 2. 50. —कः N. of Arjuna and of Vāli. —की 1 N. of a *Rākṣ*

addressed to Indra; इत्यादि काचिद्वैदी समाम्नाता J. N. V. 1 The east, (presided over by Indra); Ki. 9. 18. 3 Misfortune, misery. 4 An epithet of Durgā. 5 Small cardamoms.

ऐव्यजालिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Deceptive, magical, illusive. 2 Familiar with magic. —कः A juggler; Si. 15. 25.

ऐव्यलुप्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Affected with morbid baldness of the head

ऐव्यशिरः A species of elephant.

ऐव्यः 1 N. of Jayanta, Arjuna, or Vāli, the monkey chief. 2 A crow;

ऐव्यः किल नक्षेत्रा विवस्वतः सती विजः R. 12. 22.

ऐव्ययक *a.* 1 Belonging to the senses, sensual. 2 Present, perceptible to the senses. —च The world of the senses.

ऐव्यन *a.* (की *f.*) Consisting of fuel. —कः N. of the sun.

ऐव्यस्य Quantity, number.

ऐव्यवणः Indra's elephant.

ऐव्यवतः 1 N. of the elephant of Indra. 2 An excellent elephant.

3 One of the chiefs of the *Nāgas* or serpent-race (inhabiting *Pātālā*.)

4 The elephant presiding over the east. 5 A kind of rainbow. —की

1 The female of Indra's elephant. 2 Lightning. 3 N. of the river *Rāvt*

in the *Panjabā* (—पञ्चवती).

ऐव्यव्य Spirituous liquor (prepared from food).

ऐव्यः 1 N. of *Purūravas* (son of *Ilā* and *Budha*). 2 The planet *Mars*.

ऐव्यबालुकः N. of a perfume.

ऐव्यबिलः 1 N. of *Kubera*; Si. 13. 18. 2 The planet *Mars*.

ऐव्यलेयः 1 A kind of perfume. 2 *Mars*.

ऐव्य *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to *Siva*, R. 2. 75. 2 Supreme; regal.

ऐव्यान *a.* Belonging to *Siva*. —की 1 The north-eastern direction. 2 N. of Durgā.

ऐव्यवर *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Majestic, 2 Powerful, mighty. 3 Belonging to *Siva*; R. 11. 76. 4 Supreme, royal. 5 Divine. —की N. of Durgā.

ऐव्यव्य 1 Supremacy, sovereignty; ऐव्यव्यस्थितोपि M. 1. 1. 2 Might, power, sway. 3 Dominion. 4 Affluence, wealth, greatness. 5 The divine faculties of omnipotence, omnipresence &c.

ऐव्यव्य *ind.* During this year, in the present year.

ऐव्यव्यस्तन-व्यस्य *a.* Belonging to the present year.

ऐव्यिक *a.* (की *f.*) Sacrificial, ceremonial. —Comp. —व्यतिक *a.* belonging to इहाव्यति (belonging to sacrifices or charitable works).

ऐव्यलौकिक *a.* (की *f.*) Happening in or belonging to this world, temporal, sublunary (opp. परलौकिक).

ऐव्यिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Of this world or place, temporal, secular, worldly. 2 Local. —कः Business (of this world).

ओ.

ओ *m.* (ओः) N. of *Brahmā*. —*ind.* 1 A vocative particle (oh). 2 An interjection of (1) calling; (2) remembrance; (3) compassion (ah!).

ओकः 1 A house. 2 A refuge, shelter. 3 A bird. 4 A *Sūdra*.

ओकणः (णिः) A bug; so ओकोक्नी.

ओकस्य *n.* 1 A house, residence; as in दिवौकस्य or स्वर्गोक्स्य a god. 2 An asylum, refuge.

ओस्य 1 P. (ओस्यति, ओसित) 1 To be dry. 2 To be able; be sufficient. 3 To adorn or grace. 4 To refuse. 5 To ward off.

ओस्यः 1 A flood, stream, current; पुनरुपेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44. 2 An inundation. 3 A heap, quantity, multitude 4 The whole. 5 Continuity. 6 Tradition, traditional instruction. 7 A king of dance.

ओस्यारः See under ओस्य

ओस्य 4 10 U (ओस्यति ओस्यति ओसित) To be strong or able.

ओज *a.* Odd, uneven. —ज ओजस्य 9. v.

ओजस्य *n.* 1 Bodily strength, vigour; energy. 2 Virility, the generative faculty. 3 Splendour, light. 4 (In Rhet.) An elaborate form of style,

abundance of compounds (considered by *Dandin* to be the 'soul of prose');

ओजः समासध्वन्यस्वमेतद्व्यस्य जीवितम् *Kāv.* 1. 80; said to be of 5 kinds in R. G. 5 Water. 6 Metallic lustre.

ओजसीन, ओजस्य *a.* Strong, powerful.

ओजस्यत्, ओजस्यिन् *a.* Strong, vigorous, energetic, powerful.

ओस्यः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people and their country (the modern *Orissa*); Ms. 10. 44. —कः The *Javā*-flower.

ओत *a.* Woven, sewn with threads across. —Comp. ओत *a.* 1 sewn cross-wise and length-wise. 2 extending in all directions

ओतः A cat (/ also) as in रूओत (की) दु

ओदनः, —न 1 Food, boiled rice; e. g. रूओदनः, वृत्. 2 Grain mashed and cooked with milk.

ओस्य *ind.* 1 The sacred syllable *om*, uttered as a holy exclamation at the beginning and end of a reading of the *Vedas*, or previous to the commencement of a prayer or sacred work. 2 As a particle it implies (a) solemn affirmation and respectful assent (so be it, amen!); (b) assent or acceptance (yes, all right); ओमिस्तुष्ट्यतामसायः *Māl.* 6; ओमिस्तुष्ट्यतामसायः शांतिः इति Si. 1. 75; द्वितीयश्लोकोमिति ब्रह्म S. D. 1. (c) command. (d) auspiciousness; (e) removal or warding off. 3 Brahman. —Comp. —कार 1 the sacred syllable ओस्य. 2 the exclamation ओस्य.

ओरकः A hard scratch; *Mal.* 7.

ओस्य *a.* Wet, damp

ओस्य 1 P 10 U (ओस्यति ओस्यति ओसित) To cast or throw upwards, throw up

ओष्ठ *a.* Wet, damp. -*ह*: A hostage; आगतः come or received as a hostage; (this word occurs once or twice in Viddhasālabhanjikā).

ओषः Burning, combustion.

ओषणः Pungency, sharp flavour.

ओषधिः, -धी *f.* 1 A herb, plant (in general). 2 A medicinal plant or drug. 3 An annual plant or herb

which dies after becoming ripe. -Comp. -*ईशः*, -*गर्भः*, -*नाथः* the moon (as presiding over and feeding plants). -*ज* *a.* produced from plants. -*धरः*, -*पतिः* 1 a dealer in medicinal drugs. 2 a physician. 3 the moon. -*ग्रन्थः* the capital of Himālaya; तस्यातोषधिग्रन्थं स्थितये हिमवतुर. Ku. 6. 33, 36.

ओष्ठः A lip (lower or upper). -Comp. -*अधरो-र* the upper and lower lip. -*ज* *a.* labial. -*जाहः* the root of the lip. -*पल्लवः* -*वं* a sprout-like or tender lip. -*पुटं* the cavity made by opening the lips.

ओष्ठव *a.* 1 Being at the lips 2 Labial (as the sounds).

ओष्ण *a.* A little warm, tepid.

औ.

औ *ind.* An interjection of (1) calling; (2) addressing; (3) opposition; (4) asseveration or determination.

औख्यक्य The text of the Ukthas.

औख्यं A peculiar mode of recitation.

औखकं, औखं A multitude of oxen; Si. 5. 62.

औद्यं Formidableness, fierceness, dreadfulness, cruelty &c.

औधः Flood.

औचित्यं, औचितो 1 Aptness, fitness, propriety. 2 Congruity or fitness, as one of the several circumstances which determine the exact meaning of a word in a sentence; सामर्थ्यनीचिती देशः कालो व्यक्तिः स्वराद्यः S. D. 2.

औघैःअवसः N. of Indra's horse.

औजसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Energetic, vigorous. -*कः* A hero.

औजस्य *a.* Conducive to vigour or energy. -*स्य* Strength, vigour of life, energy.

औजस्यं Brightness, brilliancy.

औडुपिक *a.* (की *f.*) Crossing in a boat. -*कः* A passenger in a boat or raft.

औडुवर=औडुवर *q. v.*

औडः An inhabitant, or the king, of the Odra country, *q. v.*

औत्कंठ्यं 1 Desire, longing for. 2 Anxiety.

औत्कर्ष्य Excellence; superiority.

औत्तमिः N. of the third of the fourteen Manus.

औत्तर *a.* (री, -रा *f.*) Northerly. -Comp. -*पथिक* *a.* going in the northern direction.

औत्तरेयः N. of Parikshit, son of Abhimanyu and Uttarā

औत्तानपाद्, -दिः 1 N. of Dhruva. 2 The polar star.

औत्पत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Inborn, innate. 2 Produced at the same time.

औत्पान *a.* Treating of portents.

औत्पातिक *a.* (की *f.*) Portentous prodigious calamitous R 14 53

-*क* A portent

औत्सर्गिक *a.* (की *f.*) Borne or placed upon the lip.

औत्सर्गिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 That which is liable to be abolished in exceptional cases, though generally valid (as a rule of grammar). 2 General (opp. to particular), not restricted. 3 Leaving, quitting. 4 Natural, inherent. 5 Derivative.

औत्सुक्यं 1 Anxiety, uneasiness. 2 Ardent desire, eagerness, zeal; औत्सुक्यमात्रमवसाद्यति प्रतिष्ठा S. 5. 6; औत्सुक्येन कृतवत्स सहस्रवा व्यावर्तमाना खिया Ratn. 1. 2.

औदक *a.* (की *f.*) Aquatic, watery, referring to water.

औदचन *a.* (की *f.*) Contained in a bucket or pitcher.

औदनिकः A cook.

औदरिक *a.* (की *f.*) Voracious, gluttonous; a glutton; सर्वभौदरिकस्त्वाम्य-वहारमेव विषयः V. 3; M. 4.

औदर्यं *a.* 1 Being in the womb. 2 Entered into the womb.

औद्वितं Butter-milk with an equal proportion of water.

औदार्यं 1 Generosity, nobility, magnanimity. 2 Greatness, excellence. 3 Depth of meaning (अर्थसंपत्तिः); स सौष्ठवोदायविशेषशालिनी विनिश्चितायामिति वाच-मादरे Ki. 1. 3; see Malli. on Ki. 11. 40; and उदारता also under उदार.

औदासीन्यं, औदास्यं 1 Indifference, apathy; पर्यालोचि प्रजः पातुवौदासीन्येन वर्तितुं R. 10. 25; इदानीमौदास्यं यदि यजसि भारीरसि G. L. 4. 2 Solitariness, loneliness. 3 perfect indifference (to worldly affairs), stoicism.

औडुवर *a.* (री *f.*) Made of, or coming from, the Udumbara tree. -*रः* N. of a region abounding in Udumbara trees. -*री* A branch of उडुवर tree. -*रं* 1 The wood of the Udumbara tree. 2 The Udumbara fruit. 3 Copper.

औडुवर्ज The office of the Udgatṛi priest.

औडालकं A bitter and acrid substance like honey

औडोक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Showing indication of

औद्वयं 1 Arrogance, insolence 2 Boldness, bold or adventurous deeds, औद्वयस्यायोजितकामस्य Māl. 1. 4.

औद्वारिक *a.* (की *f.*) Deducted from patrimony, portionable, heritable. -*क* A portion or inheritance (deducted from patrimony).

औद्विद् 1 Spring water. 2 Fossil salt, rock salt.

औद्वाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to marriage. 2 Obtained in marriage, Y. 2. 118; Ms. 9. 206. -*क* A gift made to a woman at her marriage.

औद्वयं Milk (produced from the udder); R. 2. 66 v. 1.

औद्वयं Height, elevation (moral also).

औपकार्गिक *a.* (की *f.*) Being near the ears.

औपकार्यं, -यं A residence, a tent.

औपमस्तिकः -ग्रहिकः 1 An eclipse. 2 The sun or moon in eclipse.

औपचारिक *a.* (की *f.*) Metaphorical, figurative; secondary (opp. मुख्य). -*क* Figurative application.

औपजाडक *a.* (की *f.*) Being near the knees.

औपदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Living by उपदेश or teaching. 2 Got by instruction (as wealth).

औपधर्म्यं 1 A false doctrine, heresy. 2 Inferior virtue, or a degraded principle of virtue.

औपधिक *a.* (की *f.*) Deceitful, deceptive.

औपधेयं The wheel of a carriage (रथं).

औपनायनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to, or serving for, उपनयन (the rite of investiture with the sacred thread); Ms. 2. 68.

औपनिधिक *a.* (की *f.*) Forming, or relating to, a deposit. -*क* A deposit or pledge; anything pledged or deposited; Y. 2. 65.

औपनिषद् *a.* (दी *f.*) 1 Contained or taught in an Upanishad; scriptural, theological. 2 Based or founded on derived from, the Upanishads औपनिषद् दर्शन (another name for Vedānta phul) -*क* 1 The supreme

soul, Brahman. 2 A follower of the doctrines of the Upanishada.

औपनीविक *a.* (की *f.*) Being or placed near मीवि (the knot of the wearing garment) (of males or females); औपनीविकमरुद किछु छी (कर) 1. 10. 60; Bk. 4. 26.

औपपत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Ready at and, within reach. 2 Fit, proper. 3 heoretical.

औपमिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Serving or a simile or comparison. 2 Shown or a simile.

औपम्यः Comparison, resemblance, analogy; आलोपम्येन यूतेषु दशो कुर्वति सावः 1. 12.

औपयिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Proper, fit, 2 Obtained by efforts. —कः —क means, an expedient, a remedy; वसोपयिकं मयिस्ती Ki. 2. 35.

औपरिह *a.* (की *f.*) Being or produced above.

औपरी (रौ) थिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 oceeding from, or relating to, your or kindness. 2 Opposing, peding. —कः A staff of the wood the Pilu tree.

औपल *a.* (की *f.*) Stony, of stone. औपवस्तं Fasting, a fast.

औपवर्त 1 Food suitable for a fast. Fasting.

औपवास्यं Fasting.

औपवाह्य *a.* 1 Serving for riding —ह्यः 1 A king's elephant. 2 Any yal vehicle.

औपवेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Getting liveood by entire devotion to any ployment.

औपसंख्यानिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Mened in a supplementary addition. Supplementary.

औपसर्गिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Able to e with adversity. 2 Portentous.

औपस्थिक *a.* Living by fornication. औपस्थ्यं Cohabitation, sexual interuse.

औपहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) Serving as oblation or offering. —कः An ring or oblation.

औपाधिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Conditional. ertaining to attributes or proper, an effect produced.

औपाध्यायक *a.* (की *f.*) Coming or obtained from a teacher.

औपासन *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to गुहाग्नि or household fire. —नः A fire used for domestic worship.

औम् *ind.* The sacred syllable of the Sūtras (for औम् which is forbidden to be uttered by them).

औरस्य *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to or produced from a ram. —ञ्च 1 Mutton. 2 Woollen cloth, coarse woollen blanket (ञ्चः also).

औरस्यकः A flock of sheep.

औरस्यिकः A shepherd.

औरस्य *a.* (की *f.*) Produced from the breast, born of oneself, legitimate; B. 16. 88. —सः, —सी A legitimate son or daughter; Y. 2. 128.

औरस्य—औरस्य *q. v.*

और्ण, और्णिक, और्णिक *a.* (की, —की *f.*) Woollen.

और्णिकालिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to subsequent or later time.

और्णिकदेहः A funeral ceremony.

और्णिकदे (दे) थिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a deceased person, funeral; कृत्वा obsequies, funeral rites. —कः Funeral rites, obsequies.

और्व *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to Aurva. 2 Produced from the thigh. —कः 1 N. of a celebrated Rishi.

[He was a descendant of Bhrigu. The Mahabharata relates that the sons of Kartavirya, with the desire of destroying the descendants of Bhrigu, killed even the children in the womb. One of the women of the family in order to preserve her embryo secreted it in her thigh (अश्रु), whence the child at its birth was called Aurva. Beholding him the sons of Kartavirya were struck with blindness, and his wrath gave rise to a flame which threatened to consume the whole world, had he not, at the desire of his Pitris, the Bhargavas, cast it into the ocean, where it remained concealed with the face of a horse; cf. Vadavyagni. Aurva was afterwards preceptor to king Sagara of Ayodhya]. 2 Submarine fire; त्वयि ज्वलत्यौर्व इवाधुराशी S. 3. 3; so और्वलः.

और्वकः A collection of owls.

और्वक्यः N. of Kanāda, the pro-pounder of the Vaisheshika philosophy (see और्वक्यदर्शन in Sarva. S.).

और्वक्यं Excess, superabundance, virulence.

औशनः, औशनस *a.* (की, —सी *f.*) Belonging or peculiar to Usanas, originating from Usanas, or taught by him. —सः The law-book of उशनस (a treatise on civil polity).

औशीनरः The son of Uśnara. —सी N. of the wife of king Purūravas.

औशीर 1 The handle of a fan or chowri. 2 A bed; औशीर कानचार कृतोऽसु Dk. 72. 3 A seat (chair, stool &c.). 4 An unguent made of Uśira. 5 The root of the fragrant grass उशीर *q. v.* 6 A fan.

औषणं 1 Pungency. 2 Black pepper.

औषधं 1 A herb; herbs taken collectively. 2 A medicament, medicine in general. 3 A mineral.

औषधिः, —धी *f.* 1 A herb, plant (in general); see औषधि. 2 A medicinal herb; अचिन्त्यो हि मणिमौषधीनां प्रमात्र Ratn. 2. 3 An herb which emits fire, विरमति न ज्वलिदुमौषधः Ki. 5. 24 (तृणज्योतीषि Malli.); cf. Ku. 1. 10. 4 An annual or deciduous plant; विपतिः N. of Soma, the lord of plants.

औषधीय *a.* Medicinal, consisting of herbs.

औषरं, —रकं Rock-salt.

औषस *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to dawn, early. —सी Day-break, morning.

औषत्तिक, औषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Early born or produced at dawn.

औष्ट *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to, or produced from, a camel. 2 Abounding in camels. —ञ्च The milk of a camel.

औष्टकः A multitude of camels Si 6. 65.

औष्ठ *a.* Relating to the lip, labial —Comp. —वर्णः a labial letter; i. e. उ, ऊ, ए, ऐ, इ, ई, ह, and व. —स्थान *a.* pronounced with the lips. —स्वरः a labial vowel.

औष्णः Heat, warmth.

औष्ण्यं, औष्ण्य Heat; R. 17. 33.

क.

कः 1 Brahman. 2 Vishnu. 3 Kāma. 4 Fire. 5 Wind or air. 6 Yama, the sun. 8 The soul. 9 A king or ace. 10 A knot or joint. 11 A cock. 12 The king of birds. 13 A L. 14 The mind. 15 Body. 16 a. 17 A cloud. 18 A word sound Har —क 1 Happiness, joy, plea

sure (as in नाक). 2 Water; सखेन माभिरक्ष त्वं वरुणस्वमिशाप्य कं Y. 2. 108; कं शब्दे पतिते दृष्टा पांडवा हर्षोनेमराः Subhāsh. (where a pun is intended on केशव). 3 The head; as in केवरा (=कं शिरो वायसीति)

कस —स 1 A drinking vessel cup, goblet 2 Bel metal, white copper

3 A particular measure known as आढक, *q. v.* —सः N. of a king of Mathurā, son of Ugrasena and enemy of Krishna. [He is identified with the Asura Kalanemi, and acted inimically towards Krishna and became his implacable foe. The cup which made him so was the following While

after the marriage of Devaki with Vasudeva, he was driving the happy pair home, a heavenly voice warned Kamsa that the eighth child of Devaki would kill him. Thereupon he threw both of them into prison, loaded them with strong fetters, and kept the strictest watch over them. He took from Devaki every child as soon as it was born and slew it, and in this way he disposed of her first six children. But the 7th and 8th, Balarāma and Krishna, were safely conveyed to Nanda's house in spite of his vigilance, and Krishna grew up to be his slayer according to the prophecy. When Kamsa heard this, he was very much enraged and sent several demons to kill Krishna, but he killed them all with ease. At last he sent Akra to bring the boys to Mathura. A severe duel was fought between Kamsa and Krishna, in which the former was slain by the latter. -COMP. -अरिः, अरतिः, जित्, कृष, द्विष्ट, हन् m: 'slayer of Kamsa', i. e. Krishna; स्वयं संविकारिणा कसारिणा इवेन Ve. 1; निषेधिवान् कसकृषः स विद्वे Si. 1. 16. -अस्थि n. bell-metal. -कारः (री. f.) 1 a mixed tribe; कसकार-शस्त्रकारी ब्राह्मणात्संबन्धुवतुः Sabdak. 2 a worker in pewter or white-brass, a bell-founder.

कसक Bell-metal.

कक्ष 1 A. (कक्षे, कक्षित) 1 To wish. 2 To be proud. 3 To be unsteady; see कक्ष.

ककुजलः The Chātaka bird.

ककुद् f. 1 A summit, peak. 2 Chief, head; see ककुद् below. 3 The hump on the shoulders of the Indian bull. 4 A horn. 5 An ensign or symbol of royalty (as the चक्र, चामर &c.) (According to Pāṇini V. 4. 146-147 ककुद् is the form to be substituted for ककुद् in adj. or Bah. comps.; e. g. विककुद्). -COMP. -स्थः an epithet of Puranjaya, son of Śasāda, a king of the solar race, and a descendant of Ikṣhvāku; इक्ष्वाकुवंश्यः ककुद् नृपाणां ककुत्स्य इत्यादितलस्योभूत् R. 6. 71. Mythology relates that, when in their war with the demons, the gods were often worsted, they, headed by Indra, went to the powerful king Puranjaya, and requested him to be their friend in battle. The latter consented to do so, provided Indra carried him on his shoulders. Indra accordingly assumed the form of a bull, and Puranjaya, seated on its hump, completely vanquished the demons. Puranjaya is, therefore called *Kakutsīha* 'standing on a hump'.

ककुद्-दं 1 The peak or summit of a mountain. 2 A hump (on the shoulders of an Indian bull) 3 Chief force-most, pre eminent ककुद् देवविदो दसोपमम् Mk 1 5 ककुद् नृपाणां

R. 6. 71. 4 A sign or symbol of royalty; नृपतिककुद् R. 3. 70, 17. 27.

ककुम्भत् a. Furnished with a hump. -m. 1 A mountain (having peaks). 2 A buffalo; सदीव्याः ककुम्भतः R. 4. 22; a humped bull; 13. 47; Ku. 1. 56. -नी The hip and the loins.

ककुम्भित् a. 1 Peaked; furnished with a hump &c. -m. 1 A bull with a hump on his shoulders. 2 A mountain. 3 N. of king चितक. कन्या-सुता N. of Revati and wife of Balarāma; Si. 2. 20.

ककुम्भत् m. A buffalo with a hump on his shoulders.

ककुम्भर The cavities of the loins; Y. 3. 96 (जवनक्षप).

ककुम्भ f. 1 A direction, quarter of the compass; दिग्गुह्यः कतिन क्षिप इव न राजति ककुम्भः Mk. 5. 26; Si. 9. 25. 2 Splendour, beauty. 3 A wreath of Champaka flowers. 4 A sacred treatise or Śāstra. 5 A peak, summit.

ककुम्भः 1 A crooked piece of wood at the end of the lute. 2 The tree Arjuna; ककुम्भमृगमिः शैलः U. 1. 33. -भं A flower of the Kuṇṇaja tree; Me. 22.

ककुलः The Bakula tree.

ककुलः-ली N. of a plant bearing a berry; ककुलीकलजम् Māl. 6. 19. v. 1. -लं, -लकं 1 A berry of this plant. 2 A perfume prepared from its berries.

ककुलद a. 1 Hard, solid. 2 Laughing.

ककुलदी Chalk.

कक्षः 1 A lurking or hidingplace. 2 The end of the lower garment; see कक्षा. 3 A climbing plant, creeper. 4 Grass, dry grass; यत्सु कक्षस्तत एव वह्निः R. 7. 55, 11. 75; Ms. 7. 110. 5 A forest of dead trees, dry wood. 6 The arm-pit; शस्त्रिभ्योवर्षिणं कक्षे शस्त्रे तेवमि-मारुतं Si. 2. 42. 7 The harem of a king. 8 The interior of a forest; आशु निर्मल्य कक्षात् Rs. 1. 27; कक्षावसतो वायुः Rām. 9 The side or flank (of anything). 10 A buffalo. 11 A gate. 12 A marshy ground. -क्ष 1 Painful boils in the arm-pit. 2 An elephant's rope; also his girth. 3 A woman's girdle or zone; a girdle, waist-band (in general); Si. 17. 24. 4 A surrounding wall; a wall. 5 The waist, middle part. 6 A courtyard; area. 7 An enclosure. 8 An inner apartment, a private chamber; a room in general; Ku. 7. 70; Ms. 7. 224; गृहकलहसंज्ञाननुसरत् कक्षातरणवाचितः K. 63, 182. 9 A harem. 10 Similarity. 11 An upper garment. 12 Objection or reply in argument (in Logic &c.) 13 Emulation or rivalry. 14 The end of the lower garment which, after the cloth is girt round the

lower part of the body, is brought up behind and tucked into the waist-band (Mar. कांसाटा). 15 Tying up the waist. 16 The wrist. -क्ष 1 A star. 2 Sin. -COMP. -अग्निः wild fire, conflagration; R. 11. 92. -अंतरं inner or private apartment. -अवेक्षकः 1 a superintendent of the harem. 2 a keeper of a royal garden. 3 a door-keeper. 4 a poet. 5 a debauchee. 6 a player; painter. 7 an actor. 8 a parampur. 9 strength of feeling or sentiment (Wilson). -धरं the shoulder-joint. -पः a tortoise. -(क्ष) पटः a cloth passed between the legs to cover the privities. -पुटः the arm-pit -शाचः-युः a dog.

कक्षा 1 The girth of an elephant or horse. 2 A woman's girdle or zone; Si. 10. 62. 3 The upper garment. 4 The border of a garment. 5 The inner apartment of a palace. 6 A wall, enclosure. 7 Similarity

कक्ष्या An enclosure; division of a large building.

कक्षः 1 A heron. 2 A variety of mango. 3 N. of Yama. 4 A Kshatriya. 5 A false or pretended Brāhmana. 6 Name assumed by Yudhishtira in the palace of Virāṭa. -COMP. -पत्र a. furnished with the feathers of a heron. (-त्रः) an arrow furnished with a heron's feathers; R. 2. 31, U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. -पवित्र m. कक्षपत्रः. -सुखः a pair of tongs; Ve. 5. 1. -शाचः a dog (sleeping like a heron).

कक्षदः, कक्षदकः 1 Mail; defensive armour; military accoutrements, Ve. 2. 26, 5. 1; R. 7. 59. 2 An iron hook to goad an elephant (अंकुश).

कक्षणः, -ण 1 A bracelet; दानेन पाणिर्न तु कक्षणेन विभक्ति Bh. 2. 71; इदं हवर्णकण गृह्यतां H. 1. 2 The marriage-string (fastened round the wrist); U. 1. 18; Māl. 9. 9; देव्यः कक्षणीसृणाय मिलिता राजन् वरः प्रेष्यतां Mv. 2. 50. 3 An ornament in general. 4 A crest. -ज Water-spray; चित्तं हारली नयनयुगले कक्षणमरम् Udb. -णी, कक्षणिका 1 A small bell or tinkling ornament. 2 An ornament furnished with bells.

कक्षतः-तं, कक्षती, तिका A comb, hair-comb; Si. 15. 33.

कक्षरं Buttermilk (mixed with water).

कक्षालः-लं A skeleton; Māl. 5. 14. -COMP. -पालिन् m. N. of Siva. -क्षेप a. reduced to a skeleton; U. 3. 43.

कक्षालयः Body.

कक्षेलः-लिः The Asoka tree.

कक्षोली = कक्षोली q. v.

कक्षुल The hand.

कक्ष् L 1 P (कक्षति, कक्षित) To

sound, cry. -II. 1 U. 1 To bind, fasten (with आ); त्वर्क चाचकचे वर Bk. 14 94. 2 To shine.

कचः 1 Hair (especially of the head); कचेषु च निवृत्तितान् Mb.; see ग्रह below; अलिनीजिपुः कचानो चयः Bh. 1. 5. 2 A dry or healed sore, scar. 3 A binding, band. 4 The hem of a garment. 5 A cloud. 6 N. of a son of Brihaspati. [In their long warfare with the demons, the gods were often times defeated, and rendered quite helpless. But such of the demons as would be slain in battle were restored to life by Sukracharya their preceptor, by means of a mystic charm which he alone possessed. The gods resolved to secure, if possible, this charm for themselves, and induced Kacha to go to Sukracharya and learn it from him by becoming his disciple. So Kacha went to the preceptor but the demons killed him twice lest he should succeed in mastering the lore; but on both occasions he was restored to life by the sage at the intercession of Devayani, his daughter, who had fallen in love with the youth. Thus discomfited the Asuras killed him a third time, burnt his body, and mixed his ashes with Sukra's wine; but Devayani again begged her father to restore to life the youth, which the kind father did. Devayani thenceforward began to make stronger advances of love to him, but he steadily resisted her proposals, telling her that she was to him as a younger sister. She thereupon cursed him that the great charm he had learnt would be powerless; he, in return, cursed her that she should be sought by no brahmana, but would become a Kshatriya's wife]. -चा A female elephant. -COMP. -अग्रं curls, end of hair. -आचित a. having dishevelled hair; Ki. 1. 36. -ग्रहः seizing the hair, seizing (one) by the hair; R. 10. 47, 19. 31. -पशः, -पाशः, -हस्तः thick or ornamented hair; (according to Ak. these three words denote a collection; पाशः पशुश्च हस्तश्च कलापायाः कचास्ते) = -मालः smoke.

कच्यनं A free market (where no duty or custom has to be paid).

कचाकाचि ind. 'Hair against hair', (fighting by) pulling each other's hair.

कच्यनलः The ocean.

कचाडुरः A gallinule.

कचर a. 1 Bad, dirty. 2 Wicked, vile, debased.

कचि ind. A particle of (a) interterrogation (often translatable by 'I hope'); कचि अहमि विसृतवानसि त्वं S 6; कचिन्मृगीयमानवा प्रदतिः R. 5. 7; also 5, 6, 8, 9; (b) joy; (c) auspicious

कच-कच 1 Bank, margin skirt, bordering region (whether near

water or not); यमुनाकच्छमवतीर्णः Pt. 1; यमुनाद्वयकच्छोऽव्यासितः V. 5; Si. 3. 80. 2 A marsh, morass, fen. 3 The hem of the lower garment tucked into the waistband; see कचा. 4 A part of a boat. 5 A particular part of a tortoise (as in कच्छप). -कच्छा A cricket. -COMP. -अंतः the border of a lake or stream. -घः (घी f.) 1 a turtle, tortoise; केशव धृतकच्छरूप जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1; Ms. 1. 44, 12-42. 2 An attitude in wrestling. 3 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. (-घी) 1 a female tortoise. 2 A kind of lute; also the lute of Sarasvanti. -क्षूः f. marshy ground, morass.

कच्छ (कचा) टिका, कच्छादी The end or hem of a lower garment which, after being carried round the body, is gathered up behind and tucked into the waist-band.

कच्छुः-कच्छू f. Itch, scab.

कच्छुर a. 1 Scabby, itchy. 2 Unchaste, libidinous.

कजल 1 Lamp-black or soot, considered as a collyrium and applied to the eyelashes or eyelids medicinally, or sometimes as an ornament; यथा यथा चैव चपला दीप्यते तथा तथा दीपशिखेन कजलमलिनमेव कर्मकेवलसुव्रतम् K. 105; अद्यापि तां विधृतकजलोललेनां Ch. P. 15; कालिमा Amaru. 88. 2 Sulphuret of lead or antimony (used as a collyrium). 3 Ink. -COMP. -ध्वजः a lamp. -रोचकः -कं the wooden stand on which a lamp is placed.

कञ् 1 A. 1 To bind. 2 To shine.

कञ्चारः The sun. 2 The Arka plant.

कञ्चुकः 1 An armour, mail. 2 The skin of a snake, slough; Pt. 1. 65. 3 A dress, garb, cloth (in general); धर्मं प्रवेष्टितः S. 5. 4 A dress fitting close to the upper part of the body. robe; अंतःकञ्चुकिकञ्चुकस्य विशति श्रासदयं वामनः Ratn. 2. 3; Pt. 2. 64. 5 A bodice, jacket; कचिद्विदग्गजजिनकञ्चुकः Si. 6. 51, 12. 20; Amaru. 81; (Phrase:-निदति कञ्चुकारं शयः क्षुब्धतन्मि नापि; of. "a bad workman quarrels with his tools").

कञ्चुकाहुः A snake.

कञ्चुकित a. 1 Furnished with armour, mailed. 2 Having a garment;

कञ्च ° Bh. 3. 130.

कञ्चुकिर a. Furnished with armour or mail. -m. 1 An attendant on the women's apartments, a chamberlain; (an important character in dramas अंतःपुरचरो वृद्धीं विप्रो गुणगणान्वितः । सर्वकार्यार्थकुशलः कञ्चुकीत्यभिधीयते ॥). 2 A libidinous man, debauchee. 3 A serpent. 4 A door-keeper. 5 Barley.

कञ्चुलिका, कञ्चुली A bodice; त्वं मुग्धापि निमिषं कञ्चुलियं वस्ते मन्त्रोत्तरीणीं लक्ष्मीं Amaru 23

कचः 1 The hair 2 N of Brahmā

-जं 1 A lotus. 2 Ambrosia, nectar. -COMP. -जः N. of Brahmā. -नाम N. of Vishnu.

कञ्जकः -की A kind of bird.

कञ्जनः 1 The god of love. 2 A kind of bird (the bird of Kandarpa).

कञ्जरः, कञ्जारः 1 The sun. 2 An elephant. 3 The belly. 4 An epithet of Brahmā.

कञ्जलः A kind of bird.

कञ् 1P. (कटति, कटित) 1 To go. 2 To cover. WITH प्र 1 to appear. 2 to shine. (Caus. -कटयति) to show, display, exhibit, manifest; औज्यवत् परागतः प्रकटयत्याभोगभीमं तनः Māl. 5. 11; सुहृदि प्रकटय्य सुखप्रदां प्रथमेकरसामदुःखलतां U. 4. 15, Ratn. 4. 16.

कटः 1 A straw-mat; Ms. 2. 204. 2 The hip. 3 The hip and loins; the hollow above the hips. 4 The temples of an elephant; कटूयमनि कटं कदाचित् R. 2. 37. 3. 37, 4. 47. 5 A kind of grass. 6 A corpse. 7 A hearse, bier. 8 A particular throw of the dice in hazard; नर्दितदर्शितमार्गः कटेन विनिपातितो यामि Mk. 2. 8, 9 Excess (as in उत्कट). 10 An arrow. 11 A custom. 12 A cemetery, burial-ground. -COMP.

-अग्राः a glance, a side-long look, leer; गाढं निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्षः Māl. 1. 29; also 25, 28; Me. 35. -उदकं 1 water for a funeral libation. 2 rut, ichor (issuing from an elephant's temples). -कारः 1 a mixed tribe (of low social position); (सुद्राणां वैश्यतश्चो-यात् कटकार इति स्मृतः Usanas). 2 a weaver of mats. -कोलः a spitting pot. -खावकः 1 a jackal, 2 a crow. 3 glass-vessel. -बोषः a hamlet inhabited by herdsmen. -वृत्तनः, -ना a kind of departed spirits; अनेयकुवपाशी च क्षत्रियः कटवृत्तनः Ms. 12. 71; उत्तालाः कटवृत्तनाप्रसृतयः साराणि कुर्वते Māl. 5. 12; (वृत्तन v. l.); also 23. -प्रः 1 Siva. 2 an imp or goblin. 3 a worm. -प्रोथः, -थं the buttocks. -भंगः 1 gleaning corn with the hands. 2 any royal calamity or misfortune. -मालिनी wine.

कटकः -कं 1 A bracelet; आश्वमेधक-रकां र्हसि स्मरानि Ch. P. 15. 2 A zone or girdle. 3 A string. 4 The link of a chain. 5 A mat. 6 Sea-salt. 7 The side or ridge of a mountain; शकुलवृक्षे कटकैरिव स्तैः Ku. 7. 52; R. 16. 31. 8 Table-land; Si. 4. 65. 9 An army, a camp; Mu. 5. 10 A royal capital or metropolis (राजधानी). 11 A house or dwelling. 12 A circle, wheel.

कटकिर m. A mountain.

कटकदः 1 Fire. 2 Gold. 3 N. of Ganesa; Y. 1. 285.

कटनं The roof (or thatch) of a house

कटाहः 1 A frying pan a shallow boiler for oil or butter (of a

semispheriodal shape and furnished with handles; Mar. कटई). 2 A turtle's shell. 3 A well. 4 A hill or mound of earth. 5 fragment of a broken jar, Si. 5. 37; N. 22. 32.

कटिः, -डी f. 1 The hip. 2 The buttocks (considered by rhetoricians as vulgar and colloquial in these senses; the word कटि in कटिस्ते हस्ते मनः in S. D. 574 is said to be ग्राम्य). 3 An elephant's cheek. -Comp. -तटे the loins; कटितटनिवेशित Mk. 1. 27. -जे 1 a cloth girt round the loins. 2 a zone, girdle. -योधः the buttocks. -मालिका a woman's girdle or zone. -रोहकः the rider of an elephant. -शीर्षकः the loins. -कुण्डला a girdle furnished with small bells. -सूत्रं a woman's girdle or zone.

कटिका The hip.

कटीरः -रे 1 A cave, hollow. 2 The cavity of the loins. -रे A hip.

कटीरकं The posteriors.

कटु a. (द्रु or द्वी f.) 1 Pungent, acrid; (said of a rasa or flavour; the rasas are six; मधुर, कटु, अम्ल, तिक्त, कषाय, & लघण) Bg. 18. 9. 2 Fragrant, exhaling strong odour; R. 5. 43. 3 Ill-smelling, having a bad smell. 4 (a) Bitter, caustic (words); Y. 3. 142. (b) Disagreeable, unpleasant; श्रवणकटु सुगणिकषायस्य विषयः R. 6. 85. 5 Envious. 6 Hot, impetuous. -हुः Pungency, acerbity (one of the six flavours). -हु n. 1 An improper act. 2 Scandal, reproach, censure. -Comp. -कीटः, -कीटकः a gnat, mosquito -क्काणः the टिक्कि bird. -ग्रही n. dried ginger; so -भंगः, -भङ्गं dried ginger or ginger. -निष्प्रावः grain not inundated. -नोदं a certain perfume. -रवः a frog.

कटुक a. 1 Sharp, pungent. 2 Impetuous, hot. 3 Unpleasant, disagreeable. -कः Pungency, acerbity (as one of the six flavours); see कटु above.

कटुकता Rough manners, rudeness.

कटुरं Buttermilk mixed with water.

कटोरं An earthen vessel.

कटोलः 1 A pungent taste or flavour. 2 A man of an inferior and degraded caste, such as a Chāpāla.

कट 1 P. To live in distress; see कट.

कटः N. of a sage, pupil of Vaisampāyana, teacher of that branch of the Yajurveda which is called after him. -उः The followers of that sage. -Comp. -धुरीः a Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the कट branch of the Yajurveda. -भोजियः a Brāhmaṇa who has mastered the कट branch of the Yajurveda.

कटमर्दः An ep. that of Siva.

कठर a. Hard, stiff.

कठिका Chalk.

कठिन a. 1 Hard, stiff; कठिनविषयमक-वेणी सारथी Me. 92; Amaru. 72; so स्तनी. 2 Hard-hearted, cruel, ruthless; न विदीर्य कठिनाः सलु स्त्रियः Ku. 4. 5; Pt. 1. 64; Amaru. 6; so हृदय. 3 Inexorable, inflexible. 4 Sharp, violent, intense (as pain &c.); नितातकठिनं रुजं मन न वेद सा मानसी V. 2. 11. 5 Giving pain. -नः A thicket. -ना 1 A sweetmeat made with refined sugar. 2 An earthen vessel for cooking; (n. also in this sense).

कठिनिका, कठिनी 1 Chalk. 2 The little finger.

कठोर a. 1 Hard, solid; कठोरस्थितिं Māl. 5. 34. 2 Cruel, hard-hearted, ruthless; अयि कठोर यशः किल ते प्रिय U. 3. 27; so हृदय, चित्त. 3 Sharp, piercing; अङ्कुश Sānti. 1. 22. 4 Full developed, complete, full-grown; कठोरमयी जानकी विसृज्य U. 1. 1. 49; so कठोरतावापिपलाच्छनकविः Si. 1. 20. 5 (Fig.) Matured, refined; कलाकलापालांचनकठोर-महिमिः K. 7.

कटु-अर्द्ध q. v.

कट a. 1 Dumb. 2 Hoarse. 3 Ignorant, foolish.

कडंग (क) रः Straw.

कडंग (क) रीय a. To be fed with straw. -यः An animal fed with straw, such as a cow or buffalo; R. 5. 9.

कडने A kind of vessel.

कडविका Science (कलंडिका).

कडं (ले) वः Stem or stalk (of a pot-herb).

कडार a. 1 Tawny. 2 Proud, haughty, impudent. -रः 1 The tawny colour. 2 A servant.

कडिबुलः A sword, scimitar.

कण 1. 1 P. (कणति, कणित) 1 To sound or cry (as in distress); moan. 2 To become small. 3 To go: -II. 10 P. or Caus. To wink, to close the eye with the lashes.

कणः 1 A grain; संकुलकणान् H. 1; Ms. 11. 92. 2 An atom or particle (of anything). 3 A very small quantity; द्रविण Sānti. 1. 19; 3. 5. 4 A grain of dust; R. 1. 85; or of pollen; V. 2. 7. 5 A drop (of water) or spray; कणवाही मालिनीतरंगणाम् S. 3. 5; अङ्कु, अङ्कु; Me. 26, 45, 69; Amaru. 54. 6 An ear of corn. 7 Spark (as of fire). -Comp. -अद्, -भक्षः, -भुज m. a nickname given to the philosopher who propounded the Vaisesika system of philosophy (which may be said to be a 'doctrine of atoms'). -जीरकं small cumin seed. -भक्षकः a kind of bird. -लायः a whirlpool.

कणपः A kind of iron lance or bar.

लोहसामसु कणपः Va jayanti

कणप &c. Dh

कणशः ind. In small parts or minute particles, grain by grain, little by little, drop by drop &c.; तदित् कणशो विकीर्यते (मस) Ku. 4. 27.

कणिका 1 A grain. 2 A small particle. 3 An ear of corn. 4 A meal of parched wheat.

कणिका 1 An atom, a small or minute particle. 2 A drop (of water), Me. 98. 3 A kind of corn or rice.

कणिका, -ई An ear of corn.

कणीक a. Small, diminutive.

कणे ind. A particle expressing the satisfaction of a desire (श्रद्धावन्ती-वात); कणेह्ययः पिबति Sk. 'he drinks milk to his heart's content or till he is satisfied'.

कणेरा-रः f. 1 A she-elephant. 2 A courtesan, a harlot.

कटकाः, कं 1 A thorn; पादलघ्नं करस्थेन कटकेन कटकं (उद्धेत) Chān. 22. 2 A prickly, sting; Y. 3. 53. 3 (Fig.) Any troublesome fellow who is, as it were, a thorn to the state and an enemy of order and good government; उल्लासलोकात्कटकं कटकेऽपि R. 14. 73, तिदिविभ्रज्जुतदानवकटकं S. 7. 3; Ms. 9. 260.

4 (Hence) Any source of vexation or annoyance, nuisance; Ms. 9. 253.

5 Horripilation, erection of hair.

6 A finger-nail. 7 A vexing speech.

-कः 1 A bamboo. 2 A workshop,

manufactory. -Comp. -अशनः, -भक्षकः,

-भुज m. a camel. -उद्धरणं 1 (lit.)

extracting thorns, weeding. 2 (fig.)

removing annoyances; extirpating

thieves and all such sources of public

annoyance; कटकादुराणे निवृत्तमतिष्ठेद्यलमुचनम्

Ms. 9. 252. -वृत्तः 1 a thorn, bush;

भवति नितरां स्फीताः हृक्षे कटकवृत्तः Mk. 9.

7. 2 the Sālmali tree (Mar. सावली).

-फलः the bread-fruit tree. -नर्वृत्तं

suppressing disturbances. -विशोधनं

extirpating every source of trouble,

राज्यकटकविशोधनोद्यतः Vikr. 5. 1.

कटकित a. 1 Thorny. 2 Covered

with erect hair; thrilled, horripilated;

प्रीतिकटकितवचः Ku. 6. 15; R. 7. 22.

कटकिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Thorny,

prickly; कटकितो वनातः Vikr. 1. 116.

2 Vexatious, troublesome. -Comp.

-फलः the breadfruit tree (पनस).

कटकिलः Any thorny kind of

bamboo.

कट 1. 10. U. (कटति-ते, कटयति-ते,

कटित) 1 To mourn, grieve for. 2 To

miss, be anxious or long for,

remember with regret; (in this sense

generally used with the preposition

उद् and a noun in the gen. or loc. or

dat. case); पश्चिङ्गस्य वा-भर्यायुसुकटते जतः

U. 6. 21; यथा स्वगात्रं नोदकंते ५. 3; हस्त-

भ्यापादलीलादिषु वेतं समु कटते K P 1

कट-ठ 1 The throat कटे पिपीडम्

मासति Mk 8, कट

S 4. 5; कंठेयुः स्खलितं गतेषु शिदिरे पुंस्कोक्ति-
लानां स्तम्भ 6. 3. 2 The neck; कंठाश्लेष-
सिद्धे द्वाधिलता Pt. 4. 6; कंठाश्लेषप्रणविनि
जने कि पुनर्द्वारस्य Me. 3. 97, 112; Amaru.
19. 57; Ku. 5. 57. 3 The voice; सा
मुक्तेः चक्रं R. 14. 65; किरकंठि 8. 63;
आर्यपुत्रोपि प्रमुक्तकंठं रोदिति U. 3. 4 The
neck or brim of a vessel. 5 Vicinity,
immediate proximity (as in उपकंठ).
-COMP. -आभरणं a neck-ornament;
परिशितं काव्यद्वयर्पमेतद्वोक्तस्य कंठाभरणत्वमेतु
Vikr. 1. 24; cf. names like सरस्वती-
कंठाभरण. -कृणिका Indian lute. -गत a.
being at or in the throat, coming to
the throat, i. e. on the point of
departing; न वदेधवर्नी भावां प्राणिः कंठातरपि
Subhāsh. -तटः, -दे-ही the side of the
neck. -द्वय a. reaching to the neck.
-नीडकः a kite. -नीलकः a large lamp
or torch (Mar. मशाल). -पाशकः 1 a
rope tied round an elephant's neck.
2 a halter in general. -भूषा a short
necklace; विवृषा कंठभूषात्वमेतु Vikr. 18.
102. -मणिः 1 a jewel worn on the
neck. (fig.). 2 a dear or beloved
object. -लतः 1 a collar. 2 a horse's
halter. -वर्तिन् a. being at or in the
throat; i. e. on the point of depart-
ing; प्राणिः R. 12. 54. -शोषः (lit.) 1
drying up or parching of the throat.
2 (fig.) fruitless expostulation.
-सज्जनं hanging on, by, or round the
neck. -सूत्रं a kind of embrace; यत्कुर्वते
वक्षसि वक्षस्य स्तनाभिवातं निविडोपग्रहात् ।
परिश्रान्तं शनैर्विद्वयास्तत्कंठसूत्रं प्रवर्तते संतः ।
कंठसूत्रनपादित्य गोषितः R. 19. 22; (also
called स्तनालिन). -स्थ a. 1 being in
the throat. 2 guttural.
कंठतः ind. 1 From the throat. 2
Distinctly, explicitly.
कठालः 1 A boat. 2 A spade, hoe.
3 War. 4 A camel. -ला A churning
vessel.
कठिका A necklace of a single
string or row.
कटी f. 1 Neck, throat. 2 A neck-
lace, a collar. 3 A rope round the
neck of a horse. -COMP. -रवः 1 a
lion. 2 an elephant in rut; कटीरवमहा-
श्रेण च्यवत् Dk. 7. 3 a pigeon, 4
explicit declaration or mention;
(इति कटीरेषोणकम्).
कटीलः A camel.
कंठेकालः N. of Siva.
कठ्य a. 1 Relating or suitable to,
or being at, the throat. 2 Guttural.
-COMP. -वर्णः a guttural letter;
namely अ, आ, इ, ए, ऋ, ॠ, उ, ऋ, and ह.
-स्वरः a guttural vowel (अ & आ).
कंठ 1 U. 1 To be glad or satisfied.
2 To be proud. 3 To unhusk. —10
U. (कंठयति-ते, कंठति.) 1 To thresh
(corn, grain &c.) unhusk. 2 To
defend protect
कथप 1 Threshing, separating the

chaff from the grain; अज्ञानतार्थं तत्सर्वं
(अभयनं) तुषाणां कंठनं यथा. 2 Chaff. -नी
1 A wooden mortar in which the
threshing of corn or grain is per-
formed. 2 A pestle.
कंठरा Sinew.
कंठिका A short section, shortest
subdivision; (as in the शुद्ध यजुर्वेद).
कंठुः m. f. कंठुः f. 1 Scratching.
2 Itching; कपोलकंठुः कतिनिर्विनेतुं Ku. 1.
9; Śānti. 4. 17.
कंठुतिः f. 1 Scratching. 2 Itching,
itch.
कंठुयति-ते Den. U. (p. p. कंठुयित) 1
To scratch, rub gently; कंठयमानेन
कंठं कदाचित् R. 2. 37; युगीमकंठुयत कृष्णसारः
Ku. 3. 36; सुते कृष्णद्वयस्य वामनयने कंठयमानां
मूर्ति S. 6. 16; Ms. 4. 42.
कंठुयन् Scratching, rubbing; कंठुयन्-
देशनिवारणेश्च R. 2. 5. -नी A brush for
rubbing.
कंठुयनकः A tickler; Pt. 1. 71.
कंठुया 1 Scratching. 2 Itching.
कंठुल a. Having an itchy sen-
sation, feeling the itch, itchy कंठुल-
द्विपण्डपिडकप्रणोक्तपेन संपातिभिः U. 2. 9.
कंठोलः 1 A basket for holding
grain (of cane or bamboo). 2 A
safe, store-room. 3 A camel. -ली The
lute of a Chandalā.
कंठोपः A caterpillar.
कण्वः N. of a sage, foster-father
of Sakuntalā and progenitor of the
line of कण्व Brāhmanas -COMP.
-दुहितुः -सुता Sakuntalā, Kanva's
daughter.
कतः, कतकः The clearing nutplant
(the nut of which is said to clear
muddy water); कलं कतकवृक्षस्य यद्यप्यं-
वृषसादनम् । न नामयद्वृषादेव तस्य वारि प्रसीदति
Ms. 6. 67. -त, -तकं The nut of this
tree; see अंबुसदान् also.
कतम pron. a. (°तु n.) Who or
which of many; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन दिग्भा-
गेन यतः स जालम् इति V. 1. अथ कतमं पुनर्क-
तुमपि कृत्य गम्यामि S. 1; कतमे ते युष्मास्तत्र
राजुद्राहर्त्यार्थमिश्राः Māl. 1; (sometimes
used merely as a strengthened sub-
stitute for किम्).
कतर pron. a. (°तु n.) Who or
which of two; नैताद्विचः कतरौ गरीयो यद्वा
जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6.
कतमालः Fire; cf. खतमाल.
कति pron. a. (always declined in
the plural only; कति कतिभिः &c.) 1
How many; कत्ययः कति द्युर्वासः Rv.
10. 88. 18. 2 Some. When followed
by चिद्, च or अपि कति loses its inter-
rogative force and becomes indefinite
in sense, meaning 'some', 'several',
'a few'; तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पद्मि गत्वा
S. 2. 12; कत्यपि नासतामि Amaru. 25;
तस्मिन्मदौ — स कामी गोत्था
मासाम् Me 2
कतिवृत्त्य ind How many times

कतिवार ind. 1 How often. 2 In how
many places or parts.
कतिपय a. 1 Some, several, a
certain number; कतिपयकुसुमोद्भूतः कदम्ब
U. 3. 20; Me 23; कतिपयदिवसापाने some
days having elapsed; वर्णः कतिपयैरेव प्राधि-
तस्य स्वैरेव Si. 2. 72.
कतिविध a. Of how many kinds.
कतिहास ind. How many at a time
कथ 1 A. (कथ्यते, कथित) 1 To boast,
swagger; कुत्सा कथ्यन्ते न कः Bk. 16. 4,
कुलैतत्कर्मणा सर्वं कथ्यथाः Mb. 2 To praise,
to celebrate. 3 To abuse, revile
-WITH वि 1 to boast; का सत्त्वेन प्रार्थ-
माना विकत्यते V. 2. 2 to depreciate,
disparage; सदा भवान् फाल्गुनस्य दुर्गैरस्मान्
विकत्यते Mb.
कथन्, -ज Bragging, boasting.
कत्सवरं The shoulder.
कथ 10 U. (कथयति, कथित) 1 To tell,
communicate (usually with dat. of
person); राममिच्छसन्दर्शनोत्सुकं मैथिलाय
कथयामास सः R. 11. 37. 2 To declare,
mention; Bg. 2. 34; R. 11. 15. 3 To
converse; talk with, hold conver-
sation with; कथयित्वा हनुमेण सह Rām.
4 To indicate, betray, show; V. 1.
7; आकारसदृशं चेष्टितमेवास्व कथयति S 7.
5 To describe, relate; किं कथ्यते श्रीराम-
स्य तस्य Ku. 7. 78; कथाच्छलेन बालानां
नीतिस्सादि कथ्यते H. 1. 1. 6 To inform,
give information about, complain
against; Mk. 3.
कथक a. A narrator, a relator. -कः
1 A chief actor. 2 A disputant. 3 A
story-teller.
कथनं Narration, relation, de-
scription.
कथम् ind. 1 How, in what way,
in what manner, whence; कथं मारुतकं
त्वयि विश्वासः H. 1; सातुर्दधाः कथं न स्युः सपत्नी
ये निरापदः R. 1. 64, 3. 44; कथमात्मानं निवे-
द्यमि कथं वात्साहारं करोमि S. 1 (where
the speaker is doubtful as to the
propriety of what he says). 2 It
often denotes surprise (Oh! indeed!),
कथं मामेवोद्दिशति S. 6. 3 It is often con-
nected with the particles इव, नाम, तु, वा
or खिद् in the sense of 'how indeed',
'how possibly', 'I should like to
know' (where the question is general-
ized); कथं वा गम्यते U. 3; कथं नानैतद् U.
6. 4 When connected with the par-
ticles चिद्, च or अपि it means 'in every
way', 'on any account', 'somehow',
'with great difficulty', 'with great
efforts'; तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि दुरः Me 3,
कथमप्युत्पासितं न चिन्तितं तु S. 3. 25; न लोकवृत्त
वर्तत कुचिहेतोः कथंचन Ms. 4. 11, 5. 143,
कथंचिदिशो मनसां बहुवृत्तः 3. 34; कथं कथमपि
उत्थितः Pt. 1; विद्वज्य कथमप्युत्तमम् Ku 6.
3; Me. 22; Amaru. 12, 39, 50, 73.
-COMP. -कथिक an inquisitive person
-कार ind in what manner how
S 2 52,

कथंतां सुके Sk.; N. 17. 126. -प्रमाण *a.* of what measure. -सूत *a.* of what nature or kind (oft. used by commentators). -रूप *a.* of what form.

कथंता What sort or manner.

कथा 1 A tale, story. 2 A fable, feigned story; कथाचक्रेन बालानां नीतिस्तद्विदुः कथ्यते H. 1. 1. 3 An account, allusion, mention; कथापि खलु पापनामलग्नश्चेत्ते यतः Si. 2. 40. 4 Talk, conversation, speech. 5 A variety of prose composition often distinguished from आख्यायिका; (प्रबंधकल्पनां स्तोकसत्यां प्राज्ञाः कथां विदुः। परंपराश्रया वा स्यात् सा मता-ख्यायिका बुधैः॥); see under आख्यायिका also. का कथा, or कथा with प्रति (what mention) is often used in the sense of 'what need one say of', 'not to mention', 'to say nothing of', 'how much more', or 'how much less'; का कथा बाणसेवने ज्याशब्देनैव दूरतः। हुंकरिणेव धनुषः स हि विद्वानपेक्षति S. 3. 1; अभिनवमयोपि मादृश भजते कैव कथा करीरि R. 8. 43; आन-बामदुनानाम्नां साध्वे त्वां प्रति का कथा 10. 28; Ve 2. 25. -COMP. -अभिरागः taking pleasure in conversation. -अंतरं 1 the course of conversation; स्वर्तव्योस्मि कथालये भवत Mk. 7. 7. 2 another tale. -आरंभः commencement of a tale. -उदयः the beginning of a tale. -उद्धातः 1 the second of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना; where the first character enters the stage after over-hearing and repeating either the words of the manager (सूतार) or their sense; see S. D. 260; e. g. in Ratn.; Ve. or Mudrārākṣhaśa. 2 commencement of a tale or narration; आहुमाकथोद्धातं शास्त्रिणो जयदशः R. 4. 20. -उपाख्यानं narration, relation. -छलं 1 the guise of a fable. 2 giving a false account. -नायकः, -सुरक्षः the hero (of a story). -प्रीतं the introductory part of a tale or story. -प्रबंधः a tale, fiction, fable. -प्रसंगः 1 conversation, talk or course of conversation; नानाकायाप्रसंगावस्थितः H. 1 मिथः कथाप्रसंगेन विवादं किल चक्रतः Ks. 22. 181; N. 1. 35. 2 a curer of poisons (विषवैद्य); कथाप्रसंगेन जनेरुदाहनात् Ki. 1. 24 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -प्राणः an actor. -सुखं the introductory portion of a story. -योगः course of conversation. -विपर्ययः changing the course of a story. -शेषः, -अवशेष *a.* one of whom only the narrative remains, i. e. dead, deceased; (कथाशेषतां गतः 'dead', 'deceased'). (-वः) the remaining part of a story.

कथानकं A small tale; e. g. Vetālapanchavimsati.

कथित *p. p.* 1 Told, described, narrated. 2 Expressed (वाच्य). -COMP. -पदं tautology repetition considered as a fault of composition relating to a sentence where a word

is used without any specific purpose; see K. P. 7; S. D. 575 *ad loc.*

कद् I. 4. A. (कथत) To be confounded or confused, to suffer mentally. -II. 1 A. (कदने) also 1 P. 1 To cry, to weep or shed tears. 2 To grieve. 3 To call. 4 To kill or hurt; see कद्.

कद् *ind.* This particle, which is a substitute for the word कृ, is often used as first member of comp., and expresses the senses of badness, littleness, deterioration, uselessness, defectiveness &c. of anything.

-COMP. -अक्षरं 1 a bad letter. 2 bad writing. -अग्निः a little fire. -अरवन् *m.* a bad road. -अन्नं bad food. -अपत्यं a bad child. -अभ्यासः a bad habit or custom. -अर्थ *a.* useless, unmeaning. -अर्थनं, -ना troubling, tormenting, torture. -अर्थयति Den. P. 1 to despise, slight. 2 to trouble, torment; Bh. 3. 100; N. 8. 75. -अर्थित *a.* 1 despised, disdained, slighted; कर्धितस्यापि हि धैर्यवृत्तेन शक्यते धैर्ययुगः प्रमर्दुम् Bh. 2. 106.

2 tormented, teased; आः कर्धिताः श्वे-मिबिर्दारं वीरसंवादविप्रकारिभिः U. 5. 3 insignificant, mean. 4 bad, vile. -अर्थः a miser; Ms. 4. 210, 224; Y. 1. 161. -भावः avarice, stinginess. -अश्वः a bad horse. -आकार *a.* deformed, ugly. -आचार *a.* following evil practices, wicked, depraved, (-रः) bad conduct. -उद्गः a bad camel. -उष्ण *a.* tepid, lukewarm. (-णः) lukewarmness. -रथः a bad chariot or carriage; युधि कथ-चक्षीमे वमंज प्वजशालिनं Bk. 5. 103. -वद् *a.* 1 speaking ill or inaccurately or indistinctly; येन जातं प्रियापये कद्दं हंस-कोकिलम् Bk. 6. 75; वाग्विदां वरनकद्दो वृषः Si. 14. 1. 2 vile, contemptible.

कदकं A canopy, awning.

कदन् 1 Destruction, slaughter, havoc. 2 War. 3 Sin.

कदंबः, कदंबकः 1 A kind of tree (said to put forth buds at the roaring of thunder-clouds); कतिपयकुसुमी-द्वयः कदंबः U. 3. 20; Māl. 3. 7; U. 3. 41; Me. 25; R. 12. 99. 2 A kind of grass. 3 Turmeric. -कं 1 A multitude; छायाबद्धकदंबकं दृगकुलं रोमंयमभ्यस्तु S. 2. 6. 2 The flower of the Kadamba tree; पृथुकदंबकदंबकराजितम् Ki. 5. 9. -COMP. -अनिलः 1 a fragrant breeze (charged with the odour of Kadamba flowers); ते चोन्मीलितमालतीधुमयः श्रौढः कदंबानिलाः K. P. 1. 2 spring. -कोरकन्यायः see under व्याय. -वायुः a fragrant breeze; = अनिल.

कद्दरः 1 A saw. 2 An iron goad for an elephant. -रः Coagulated milk.

कदलः, कदलकः The plantain tree; कदल्यं दृग्वक्त्रः कदलस्य कांक्षी Anaru. 95. -क्षी 1 The plantain tree किं यासि बाल कदलीय Mk 1 20

ससकदलीस्तंमगौरवत्तलं Me 96, 77; Ku 1. 36; R. 12. 96; Y. 3. 8. 2 A kind of deer. 3 A flag carried by an elephant. 4 A flag or banner.

कदा *ind.* When, at what time, कदा गमिष्यसि-एष मच्छासि; कदा कथाविष्यसि &c when connected with a following अपि it means 'now and then', 'at times', 'sometimes', 'at some time', न कदापि never; with a following च it means 'at some time', 'one day', 'at one time or another', 'once', आनंदं व्रजगो विद्वाञ्च विमेति कदाचन Ms. 2. 54, 144, 3. 25, 101; with a following चित् it means 'at one time', 'once upon a time', 'at some time or other', अथ कदाचित् once upon a time; R. 2 37, 12. 21; नाक्षेः क्रीडकदाचित् Ms. 4 74, 65, 169; कदाचित्-कदाचित् 'now-now', कदाचित् काननं जगदि कदाचित् कमलवनेषु रेमे K. 58 *et seq.*)

कडु *a.* (डु or डू.) Tawny -डु, -डू *f.* Wife of Kasyapa and the mother of the Nāgas. -COMP. रुक्मः, -सुतः a serpent.

कनकं Gold; कनकचलयं लसतं लसतं मया प्रातिसर्पति S. 3. 13; Me. 2, 37, 67. -क 1 The Pālāsa tree. 2 The Dhattura tree. 3 Mountain ebony. -COMP. -अंगवं a gold bracelet. -अच्छलः, -आदिः, -गिरिः, -शैलः epithets of the mountain Sumeru; अधुना ऊची ते रम्यंते किल वन-काचलेन सार्वम् Bv. 2. 9. -आलुका a golden jar or vase. -आह्वयः the Dhattura tree. -दंष्ट्रः a golden hatchet. -दंडः, -दंडकं (golden-sticked) the royal parasol. -पद्मं an earring made of gold; जीवति मंगलपत्रः परिहृत्य कापात् कर्णे कृतं कनकपद्मनालदंष्ट्रा Ch. P. 10. -परागः gold-dust. -रसः 1 a yellow orpiment. 2 fluid gold. -सूचं a gold necklace, कात्या कनकसूत्रेण कृष्णसर्पं विनाशितः Pt 1. 207. -स्थली 'a land gold', gold-mine

कनकनय *a.* Made of gold, golden कनकखलं N. of a Tirtha or sacred place and the hills adjoining it, (तीर्थं कनकखलं नाम गंगाद्वारेऽस्ति पावनं), नमस्तुभ्यं कनकखलं शैलराजावतीर्णां जहोः कनकम् Me. 50.

कनक *a.* One-eyed; cf. काण. कनयति Den. P. To lessen, reduce in size, make small, diminish; नीतिः नः कनयति च Bk. 18. 25.

कनिष्ठ *a.* (Saperl. of अस्त्र or युवन्) 1 The smallest, least 2 The youngest.

कनिष्ठिका The little finger. कनिष्ठिकाप्रदेशितकालिदासा Subhāsh.

कनीनिका, कनीनी 1 The little finger. 2 The pupil of the eye.

कनीचक *a.* (सी *f.*) (Compar. of अल्प or युवन्) 1 Smaller, less. 2 Younger, कनीयान् प्राता, कनीयसी भगिनी &c.

कनेरा 1 A harlot 2 A female elephant (cf. कनेय).

कंदः 1 Cupid, the god of love. 2 Heart (seat of thought and feeling). 3 Granary.

कथा A patched garment, wallet (worn by ascetics); जीर्ण कथा ततः किं Bh. 3. 74, 19, 86; Śānti. 4. 5, 19. —COMP.—धारण wearing a patched garment, as practised by some Yogins. धारिन् *m.* a religious mendicant, Yogin.

कदः-दं 1 A bulbous root. 2 A bulb; Bh. 3. 69; (fig. also); ज्ञानकदः. 3 Garlic. 4 A knot. —दः 1 Cloud. 2 Camphor. —COMP.—मूल a radish. —सार the garden of Indra.

कदम्ब The white water-lily; cf. पद्मे.

कदम्बः-रं A cave, a valley; किं कदम्बः कदम्बः प्रलयसुपताः Bh. 3. 69; बहुधावरकः इति कदम्बः V. 1. 16; Me. 56. —रः A hint for driving an elephant. —रः A cave, valley, hollow. —COMP.—आकारः a mountain.

कदर्पः 1 N. of Cupid, the god of love; प्रजनश्चास्ति कदर्पः Bg. 10. 28; कदर्प इव रूपेण Mb. 2 Love.—COMP.—कूपः Pudenda Muliebri. —ज्वरः fever of love, passion, vehement, desire. —दहनः N of Siva —दुषलः-दुसलः the male organ of generation. —द्वूलः 1 membrum virile. 2 a particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus (रतिबंध).

कदलः-लं 1 A new shoot or sprout; U. 3. 40. 2 Reproach, censure. 3 The cheek, or the cheek and temple. 4 A portent. 5 Sweet sound. 6 The plantain tree; कंदलवृक्षोत्पाताः पयश्चिद्वः Amaru. 48. —लः 1 Gold. 2 War, battle. 3 (Hence) War of words, controversy. —लं A Kandala flower; विदलकंदलकंपनललितः Si. 6. 30; R. 18. 29.

कदली 1 The plantain (or the Banana) tree; अरक्तराजिमिरिं कुक्षमैर्न कदली सलिलगर्भि. 1 कोपादंतर्भाये स्तरयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4. 5; Me. 21; R. 2. 5. 2 A kind of deer. 3 A flag. 4 Lotus-seed. —COMP.—कुसुम a mushroom.

कटुः *m. f.* A boiler; oven.

कटुकः-कं A ball for playing with; पातितोऽपि कराग्रितस्तत्वे कटुकः Bh. 2. 85; Ku. 1. 29, 5. 11, 19; R. 16. 93. —COMP.—लीला any game with a ball.

कदोदः (-दुः) 1 The white lotus. 2 The blue lotus; (a provincial form for नीलोत्पल); मेघसुकुलायमाननेत्रकंदोदधुगलः Māl. 7.

कधरः 1 The neck 2 'The holder of water', a cloud —रा The neck; कधरा समग्रहाय कं धरां प्राप्य संयति जहास कस्यचिद् Y. 2. 220; Amaru. 16; see उत्तरधर also

कधि The ocean / The neck

कल 1 Sin. 2 A swoon, fainting fit.

कन्यका 1 A girl; संनद्धवेस्त्रानसकन्यकानि R. 14. 28; 11. 53. 2 An unmarried girl; virgin, maiden; युहे युहे पुरुषाः कुलकन्यकाः समुद्रहंति Māl. 7; Y. 1. 105. 3 A technical name for a girl ten years old; (अष्टवर्षाभवेद्दौरी नववर्षा च रोहिणी । दशमे कन्यका प्रोक्ता अत उर्ध्वं राजस्वला Sabdak.). 4 (In Rhet.) One of the several kinds of heroines; an unmarried girl serving as a chief character in a poetical composition; see under अन्यस्त्री. 5 The sign *Virgo*. —COMP.—छलः seduction; पैशाचः कन्यका-च्छलात् Y. 1. 61. —जनः maiden; विद्युद्-सुगः कुलकन्यकाजनः Māl. 7. 1. —जातः the son of an unmarried girl; Y. 2. 129 (—कानीन).

कन्यसूतः The youngest brother. —सा The little finger. —सी The youngest sister.

कन्या 1 An unmarried girl or daughter; R. 1. 51, 2. 10, 3. 33; Ms. 10. 8. 2 A girl ten years old. 3 A virgin, maiden; Ms. 8. 367, 3. 33. 4 A woman in general. 5 The sixth sign of the zodiac, i. e. *Virgo*. 6 N. of Durgā. 7 Large cardamoms. —COMP.—अंतःपुरे the women's apartments; इव श्रितेति कन्यातःपुरे कश्चिद्विश्रति Pt. 1; Mv. 2. 50. —आश्रमः following after or hunting young girls. (—दः) 1 the inner apartments of a house. 2 a man who hunts or goes after young girls. —कुब्जः N. of a country. (—जं) N. of an ancient city in the north of India, situated on a tributary of the Ganges, now called Kanoja. —गतं the position of a planet in the sign *Virgo*. —ग्रहणं taking a girl in marriage. —दानं giving away a girl in marriage. —दूषणं defilement of a virgin. —दोषः a defect or blemish in a girl, bad repute (such as a disease &c.). —धनं dowry. —पतिः 'daughter's husband', a son-in-law. —पुत्रः the son of an unmarried daughter (called कानीन). —पुरे the women's apartments.

—मर्त्यं *m.* 1 son-in-law. 2 N. of Kārtikeya. —रत्नं a very beautiful girl; कन्यास्तनयोनिजम् भवतामस्ते Mv. 1. 30. —राशिः the sign *Virgo*. —वेदिन् *m.* a son-in-law (marrying one's girl); Y. 1. 262 —शुल्कं money given to the bride's father as her price, purchase-money of a girl. —स्वयंवरः the choice of a husband by a maiden. —हरणं ravishment or seduction of a maiden; Ms. 3. 33.

कन्यका, कन्यिका 1 A young girl. 2 A virgin.

कन्यामय *a.* Consisting of, or in the form of, a young girl; R. 6. 11. 16. 86 —रं The harem (consisting mostly of girls)

कपटः-दं Fraud, deceit, trick, cheating; कपटज्ञतमये क्षेत्रमप्रत्ययानां Pt. 1. 191, कपटानुसारकुशला Mk. 9. 5. —COMP.—सापसाः one who pretends to be an ascetic, pseudo ascetic. —पटु *a.* adopt in deceit, deceitful; छलयन् प्रजास्त्वमनुतेन कपटपटुरेद-जालिकः Si. 15. 35. —प्रवेष्टः a fraudulent contrivance; H. 1. —लेख्यं a forged document. —वचनं deceitful talk. —वेष्ट *a.* disguised, masked. (—ज्ञः) disguise.

कपटिकः A rogue, cheat. कपर्दी, कपर्दकः 1 A small shell or cowrie (used as a coin). 2 Braided and matted hair, especially of Siva, G. L. 22.

कपर्दिका A small shell or cowrie (used as a coin); मिश्राण्यभिज्ञतां याति यस्मिन् कपर्दि (दं) काः Pt. 2. 98.

कपर्दिन् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

कपाटः-दं 1 Leaf or panel of a door; कपाटवक्षाः परिणद्धकंधरः R. 3. 34, स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटनपुर्वर्णेति नोपाजितः Bh. 3. 11. 2 A door; Si. 11. 60. —COMP.—उद्घाटनं the opening of a door. —घ्नः a house-breaker, thief. —संघः the junction of the leaves of a door.

कपालः-लं 1 The skull, skull-bone, वृद्धापीडकपालसंकुलपल्लवंदाकिनीवारयः Māl. 1. 2; द्रोणे येन कपालपाणिपुटके भिक्षादनं करितं Bh. 2. 95. 2 A piece of a broken jar, potsherd; कपालेन भिक्षार्थं Ms. 8. 93. 3 A multitude, collection. 4 A beggar's bowl, Ms. 6. 44. 5 A cup, jar in general; पंचकपालः. 6 A cover or lid. —COMP.—पाणिः, भृत्, मालिन्, शिरस् *m.* epithets of Siva. —मालिनी N. of Durgā.

कपालिका A potsherd; Ms. 4. 78, 8. 250.

कपालिन् *a.* Furnished with or having a skull; Y. 3. 243. 2 Wearing skulls; कपालि व स्यादथैवैश्वरं (वदुः) Ku. 5. 78. —म 1 An epithet of Siva; कर् कर्णैर्दृश्यति किल कपालिन्स्तयः G. L. 28. 2 A man of low caste (offspring of a Brāhmaṇa mother and fisherman father).

कपिः 1 An ape, a monkey; कपेरत्रा-सिधुर्नादात् Bk. 9. 11. 2 An elephant —COMP.—आरुघः incense. —द्वयः an epithet of (1) Rāma; (2) of Sugriva. —हृद् (the chief of monkeys) an epithet of (1) Hanūmat; नश्यन्ति ददर्श द्वानि कपीदः Bk. 10. 12; (2) of Sugriva, व्यर्थं यत्र कपीत्रसख्यमपि मे U. 8. 45; (3) of Jāmbavat. —कच्छुः *f.* N. of a plant. —केतनः, ध्वजः N. of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 20. —जः, —तेलं, —नामन् *n.* storax or benzoin. —प्रभुः an epithet of Rāma. —लोहं brass.

कर्पिजलः 1 The Chātaka bird 2 The Tittiri bird.

कपित्थः The wood-apple tree. —रश्मिः The fruit of the above tree —COMP—आरुघः a kind of monkey

कपिल *a.* 1 Tawny; reddish; वाताय कपिला विदुः Mbh. 2 Having tawny hair; Ms. 3. 8; (Kull. कपिलकेश). -ल 1 N. of a great sage. [He reduced to ashes the 60,000 sons of Sagara who, while searching for the sacrificial horse of their father taken away by Indra, fell in with him and accused him of having stolen it; (see U. 1. 23.). He is also said to have been the founder of the Sankhya system of philosophy]. 2 A dog. 3 Benzoin. 4 Incense. 5 A form of fire. 6 The tawny colour. -ल 1 A brown cow. 2 A kind of perfume. 3 A kind of tumber. 4 The common leech. -COMP. -अन्वः an epithet of Indra. -युतिः the sun. -धारा an epithet of the Ganges. स्मृति *f.* the Sāṅkhya Sūtras of Kapila.

कपिश *a.* 1 Brown, reddish-brown. 2 Reddish; (छायाः) स्यात्पयोदकपिशः विशिताननां S. 3. 27; तोये कांचनपक्षेष्टकपिशे 7. 12; V. 2. 7; Me. 21; R. 12. 28. -हा 1 The brown colour, 2 Storax or coarse benzoin. -हा 1 The Mādhavi creeper. 2 N. of a river.

कपिशित *a.* Embrowned; Si 6. 5. कपुच्छल, कपुष्टिका 1 The ceremony of tonsure. 2 A patch of hair on each side of the head.

कपूय *a.* Mean, worthless, abject, low.

कपोतः 1 A dove, pigeon. 2 A bird in general. -COMP. -अंघ्रिः *f.* a sort of perfume. -अंजनं antimony. -अरिः a hawk, falcon. -चरणा a sort of perfume. -पालिका, -पाली *f.* an aviary, a pigeon-house, dove-cot. -राजः the king of pigeons. -सारं antimony. -हस्तः a mode of folding the hands in supplication, fear &c.

कपोतकः A small pigeon. -कं Antimony.

कपोलः A cheek; शामशानकपोलमाननं S. 3. 10, 6. 14; R. 4. 68. -COMP. -कावः any object against which anything (especially the cheeks) is rubbed; Ki. 5. 36. -कलकः the (broad) cheeks. -भित्ति *f.* the temples and cheeks; or excellent (*i. e.* broad) cheeks; cf. गंडभिन्नि. -रागः the flush in the cheek.

कफः 1 Phlegm, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and पित्त); कफापचयादारोग्यैक-मूलनाशयसिद्धिः Dk. 160; प्राणप्रवाणसमये कफवातपित्तैः कंठावरोधविधौ स्मरणं कुतस्ते Udb. 2 A watery foam or froth in general. -COMP. -अरिः dry ginger. -कूर्चिका saliva, spittle. -क्षयः pulmonary consumption. -ह, -नाशन, -हर *a.* removing phlegm: antiplegmatic. -ज्वर fever caused by excess of phlegm

कफल *a.* Phlegmatic.

कफिर *a.* (नी *f.*) Affected with excess of phlegm, phlegmatic.

कफणिः, कफणिः, (णी *f.*) The elbow.

कवचः, -धं A headless trunk (especially when it retains life); (स्त्रं) नृत्यकवचं समरे ददर्श R. 7. 51, 12. 49. -धः 1 The belly. 2 A cloud. 3 A comet 4 N. of Rāhu. 5 Water (said to be *n.* also in this sense); Si. 16. 67. 6 N. of a mighty demon mentioned in the Rāmāyaṇa. [While Rama and Lakshmana lived in the Dandaka forest, Kabandha attacked them and was slain by them. It is said that, though at first a heavenly being, he was cursed by Indra to assume the form of a demon and to be in that state till killed by Rama and Lakshmana].

कवर, -री Usually written कवर, -री q. v.

कवित्थः The wood-apple tree.

कम् 1. 10. A (कामयते, कमित, कां) 1 To love, be enamoured of, be in love with; कन्वे कामयमानं मानं त्वं कामयसे कव्यं Kāv. 1. 63 (an instance of ग्राम्यता); कलहंसको मंदारिकां कामयते Māl. 1. 2 To long for, wish; desire; न वीरस्य शब्दमकामयतां R. 14. 4; निष्कलुषं चकमे कुवेरात् 5. 26; 4. 48; 10. 53; Bk. 14. 82. WITH अभि 1 to love. 2 to desire; -नि or -न to desire excessively, long vehemently.

कमठः 1 A tortoise; संप्रातः कमठः स चापि नियते नष्टस्वादशतः Pt. 2. 184. 2 A bamboo. 3 A water jar. -ठी A female tortoise or a small tortoise. -COMP. -पतिः a king of tortoises.

कमंडलुः, -लु A water-pot (earthen or wooden) used by ascetics; कमंडलुपनो-मायस्तदुत्थागो बहुयुगः H. 2. 91; कमंडलुनीचकं सिकता; Ms. 2. 64; Y. 1. 133. -COMP. -तरुः the tree of which Kamaṇḍalus are made. -धरः an epithet of Siva.

कमन *a.* 1 Lustful, libidinous. 2 Lovely, beautiful. -सः 1 Cupid, the God of love. 2 The Asoka tree. 3 N. of Brahmā.

कमनीय *a.* 1 To be desired, desirable; अनन्यनारीकमनीयमकं Ku. 1. 37. 2 Lovely, charming, beautiful; शाखा-वसकमनीयपरिच्छदानां Ki. 7. 40; तदपि कमनीयं वपुरिदं S. 3. 9 v. 1.

कमर *a.* Lustful, desirous.

कमल 1 A lotus; कमलमनमसि कमले च कुवलये तानि कनकलतिकायां K. P. 10; so हस्त, वेद, चरण, &c. 2 Water. 3 Copper. 4 A medicament, drug. 5 The Śārāsa bird. 6 The bladder. -लः 1 The Śārāsa bird. 2 A kind of deer. -COMP. -अक्षी *f.* a lotus-eyed lady. -आकरः 1 an assemblage of lotuses. 2 a lake full of lotuses. -आलया an epithet of Lakshmi Mn. 2 lotus seated N of Brahmā कताभि

पूर्व कमलासनेन Ku. 7. 70. -ईक्षणा a lotus-eyed lady. -उत्तरं safflower. -खड an assemblage of lotuses. -जः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 the lunar asterism called Rohini. -जन्मन् *m.* -भवः, -योनिः, -संभवः 'lotus-born', epithets of Brahmā.

कमलकं A small lotus.

कमला 1 an epithet of Lakshmi 2 An excellent woman. -COMP. -पति, -सखः an epithet of Vishnu.

कमलिनी 1 A lotus-plant; सन्निह्वीव स्थलकमलिनी न प्रवृद्धा न वृता Me. 90; रन्यातर कमलिनीहरितैः सरोभिः S. 4. 10; R. 9. 30, 19. 11. 2 An assemblage of lotuses 3 A place abounding with lotuses

कमा Beauty, loveliness.

कमित *a.* (नी *f.*) Lustful, libidinous.

कम्प 1 A. (कंपते, कंपित) To shake, tremble, move about; (fig. also), चक्रे तीर्थलाहृत्ये तास्मिन् प्राग्योतिर्विचरः R. 4. 81; Mk. 4. 8; Bk. 14. 31, 15. 70 - WITH अद्भु to pity, take compassion on; नयमाना भुजिष्यात्वं कंपसे नादुकंपसे Mk. 4. 8; किं वराकीं नादुकंपसे Māl. 10 (Caus.) to pity; Ku. 4. 39. -आ to shake, tremble. (-Caus.) to shake, put in motion; अदौकहाकंपितपुष्प-गंधी R. 2. 13; Rs. 6. 22. -म to shake, tremble; शकंपत भुजः सव्यः Rām.; शकंपत महारिहः Mb. (-Caus.) to shake, put in motion; Bk. 15. 23. -नि to shake, tremble; किं यासि बालकवलीव विकंपमाना Mk. 1. 20; स्फुरति नयनं यामो बाहु-सुदुश्च विकंपते 9. 18; Bg. 2. 31. (-Caus.) to shake; R. 11. 19; Rs. 2. 17. -समद्भु to pity, feel pity for; R. 9. 14. कम्पः 1 Shaking, tremor; कंपेन किंचित्तितियुद्धं घूर्णः R. 13. 44 with a gentle nod or bend of the head; 13. 28; Ku. 7. 46; भयकंपः, विदुलकंपः &c. 2 A modification of the Svarita accent. -पर Shaking, moving, tremor. -COMP. -अन्वित *a.* tremulous, agitated. -लक्ष्मन् *m.* wind.

कंपन *a.* Trembling, shaking. -जः The Śisira season, (November-December). -नं 1 Shaking, tremor 2 Quivering pronunciation.

कंपाकः Wind.

कंपिल-कंपिल q. v.

कम्प *a.* Shaking, tremulous, moving, agitating; विशाव कम्पाणि सुखानि क रति N. 1. 142; कमा शाखा Sk.

कम्ब 1. P. (कंबति, कंबित) To go, move.

कंबर *a.* Variegated. -रः Variegated colour.

कंबलः 1 A blanket (of wool); कंबल-धृतं न वाधते शीतं Subhāsh. ; कंबलाधृतं तेन H. 3. 2 A dewlap. 3 A sort of deer. 4 An upper garment of wool. 5 A wall -ल Wate -COMP. -वाद्यकं a kind of carriage covered with a

coarse blanket, and drawn by oxen.

कंबलिका 1 A small blanket. 2 A kind of female deer.

कंबलिन् *α*. Covered with a blanket. —*m*. A bullock, ox. —*Comp*. -बाल्यकं a carriage covered with blankets and drawn by oxen, a bullock-cart.

कंबी (बी) *f*. A ladle or spoon.

कंडु *α*. (डु or डू *f*.) Spotted, variegated. —*डु* (*m. n.*) A conch, shell; सरस कंडुः किमं चकस्ति दिवि तिलोकीजवादीयः N. 22. 22. —*डु*: 1 An elephant 2 The neck. 3 The variegated colour. 4 A vein of the body. 5 A bracelet. 6 A tube-shaped bone. —*Comp*. -कंठी a lady having a neck like a conch-shell. -कंथा 1 a conch-shaped neck, (*i. e.* a neck marked with three lines like a shell and considered as a sign of great fortune) 2 a lady having a neck like a conch-shell.

कंबोजः 1 A shell. 2 A kind of elephant. 3 (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants; कंबोजाः समरे सीढु तस्य वीर्यमनीश्वराः R. 4. 69 v. 1.

कम्ब *α*. Lovely beautiful.

कर *α*. (रार or री *f*.) (Mostly at the end of comp.) Who or what does, makes or causes &c; दुःख, सुख, भय &c. -रः 1 A hand; करं व्याधुवत्याः पित्राति रातिसर्वस्वमयं S. 1. 24. 2 A ray of light, beam; यमुद्वर्तु वृषा व्यवसित इवाल- बितकरः V. 4. 34; also रातिश्रुतासुपमेत दि विभो विफलत्वमेति बहुधाधनता । अवलंबनाय वि- नमर्तुवृक्ष पतिष्यतः करसहस्रमपि Si. 9. 6 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). 3 The trunk of an elephant; देव. सीकरिया करेण विहितः U. 3. 16; Bh. 3. 20. 4 A tax, toll, tribute; दुवा करा- कानमहीभुदुवैरसरायं संप्रति तेजतरा रविः Si. 1. 70. (where कर means 'ray' also); (वृक्षे) अपरंतमहीपालव्याजेन रवेण करं R. 4. 58, Ms. 7. 128. 5 Hail. 6 A particular measure of length equal to 24 thumbs. 7 The asterism called हस्त. *Comp*. -अग्रं 1 the forepart of the hand. 2 the tip of an elephant's trunk. -आवातः a stroke or blow with the hand. -आरोहः a finger- ring. -आलंबः supporting with the hand, giving a helping hand. — आस्फोटः 1 the chest. 2 a blow with the hand. -कंदकः -कं a finger-nail. -कमलं -कंजं -पद्मं a lotus-like hand, a beautiful hand; कल्मलवधितैर्गैरुभोपायशयैः U. 3. 25. -कलशः, -शं the hollow of the hand (to receive water). -किसलयः, -य 1 'sprout-like hand,' a tender hand; कपिश्रुतयतलैर्मुनेया नर्त्तमानं U. 3. 19; Rs. 6. 30. 2 a finger. -कोषः the cavity of the palms, hands hollowed to receive water पिनमु Ghat 22 बह -अर्षणं 1 levy ng a tax 2 taking

the hand in marriage. 3 marriage. — ग्राहः 1 a husband. 2 a tax-collector. -जः a finger-nail; तीक्ष्णकरजसुष्णात् Ve. 4. 1; so Amaru. 85. (जं) a kind of perfume. -जालं a stream of light. -सलः the palm of the hand; वन्देवता- करतलेः S. 4. 4; करतलगतमपि नृपति यस्य तु भावितव्यता नास्ति Pt. 2. 124. °आमलकं (lit.) an *amalaka* fruit (fruit of the Myrobalan) placed on the palm of the hand; (fig.) ease and clearness of perception, such as is natural in the case of a fruit placed on the palm of the hand; of. करतलामलकफलवदलिं जगदलोकरता K. 43. °स्थ *α*. resting on the palm of the hand. -तालः, -तालकं 1 clapping the hands; च जहास दृक्करतालमुच्चैः Si. 15. 39. 2 a kind of musical instrument, perhaps a cymbal. -तालिका, -ताली 1 clapping the hands; उच्चाटनीयः करतालिकां द्वादिद्वानि मञ्जरीभिः N. 3. 7. 2 beating time by clapping the hands. -तोषा N. of a river. -द *α*. 1 paying taxes. 2 tributary; कवीकृताखिलनृपा मेदिनी Ve. 6. 18. -पत्रं a saw. -पत्रिका splashing water about while bathing or sporting in it. -पटुबा 1 a tender hand. 2 a finger; cf. °किसलय- -पालः, -पालिका 1 a sword. 2 a cudgel. -पीडनं marriage; cf. पाणिपीडन. -पुटः the hands joined and hollowed to receive anything -पृष्ठं the back of the hand. -बालः, -बालः 1 a sword; अधोरधतः करबालपाणिर्व्याधितः Māl 9; स्तेच्छानिवहनिधने कलयति करबालम् Git. 1. 2 a finger-nail. -भारः a large amount of tribute. -भूः a finger-nail. -भूषणं an ornament worn round the wrist such as a bracelet. -मालः smoke. -भुक्तं a king of weapon; see आशुव. -रुहः 1 a finger-nail; अनाघ्रातं पुणं किसलयमलत् कररुहैः S. 2. 10; Me. 96. 2 a sword. -वीरः, -वीरकः 1 a sword or scimitar. 2 a cemetery. 3 N. of a town in the S. M. country. 4 a kind of tree. -शाखा a finger. -शिकारः water thrown out by an elephant's trunk. -शूकः a finger-nail. -सारः fading away of rays. -सूत्रं a marriage string worn round the wrist. -स्थालिन् *m*. an epithet of Siva. -स्वनः clapping the hands.

करकः, -कं The water-pot (of an ascetic); K. 41. -कः The pomegranate tree. -कः, -का, -कं Hail; तान्कुर्वीथास्तुलकरकावृषिपातावकीर्णान् Me. 54; Bv. 1. 35. —*Comp*. -अंभस् *m*. the cocoa-nut tree. -आसारः a shower of hail. -जं water. -पत्रिका a water-pot used by ascetics. करकः 1 A skeleton. 2 The skull; प्रेतकः करकादकस्यादस्थिसंस्थं स्थपुटगतमपि Māl 5 16 also 5 19 3 A small pot (of nut) a small

box, as in तांबूलकरकवाहिनी (used in Kādambarī).

करंजः N. of a tree (used in medicinal preparations).

करटः 1 An elephant's cheek 2 Safflower. 3 A crow; Sānti. 4. 19 4 An atheist, unbeliever. 5 A degraded Brāhmaṇa.

करटकः 1 A crow; Mk. 7. 2 N. of कर्णरथ the propounder of the science and art of theft. 3 N. of a jackal in H. and Pt.

करदिन् *m*. An elephant; दिगंते श्रूयते मद्मलिनगंडाः करदिनः Bv. 1. 2.

करं (रे) हुः A kind of bird (crane)

करणं 1 Doing, performing, accomplishing, effecting; परहितं, संख्या, प्रियं &c. 2 Act, action. 3 A religious action. 4 Business, trade. 5 An organ of sense; वृषा कर्णोज्जितेन सा निपतती पतिमप्यपातयत् R. 8. 58, 42; पटुकर्णे प्राणिभिः Me. 5; R. 14. 50. 6 The body, उपमानमसुहृदिसिंहां करणं यच्च कांतिमत्तया Ku. 4. 5. 7 An instrument or means of an action; उपभितिकरणद्वयनानं T. S. 8 (In Logic) The instrumental cause which is thus defined:—व्यापारवद्भा- वरणं कारणं करणं. 9 A cause or motive (in general). 10 The sense expressed by the instrumental case (in gram.) साधकतमं करणं P. I. 4. 42; or क्रियाया. परिनिष्पत्तिर्यद्वापादवन्तस्म । विषयते यदा यत्र करणं तत्तदा स्मृतम् ॥ 11 (In law) A document, a bond, documentary proof, Ms. 8. 51, 52, 154. 12 A kind of rhythmical pause, beat of the hand to keep time; Ku. 6. 40. 13 (In astrol.) A division of the day, (these Karanas are eleven). —*Comp* -अधिषः the soul. -ग्रामः the organs of sense taken collectively. -ज्ञाणं the head.

करंडः 1 A small box or basket (of bamboo); करंडपिडिततनोः भोगिनः Bh. 2. 84; सर्वमायाकरंडं 1. 77. 2 A bee-hive 3 A sword. 4 A sort of duck (कारंडव).

करंडिका, करंडी *f*. A small box made of bamboo.

करंधय *α*. Kissing the hand.

करभः 1 The back of the hand from the wrist to the root of the fingers, metacarpus; as in करभोरुः R. 6. 83, see करभोरु below. 2 The trunk of an elephant. 3 A young elephant. 4 A young camel. 5 A camel in general. 6 A kind of perfume. —*Comp*. -उरु *f*. a lady whose thighs resemble the back of the forearm; अंके निधाय करभोरु यथासुखं ते S. 3. 21; Si. 10. 69; Amaru. 69; or (according to another explanation), whose thighs resemble the trunk of an elephant

A camel

करमिन् *m*. An elephant

करव, करवित *a.* Mixed, intermingled, variegated; प्रकामनादेषमवाप्य कंटकेः करवितमोदमेरे विवृण्वती N. 1. 115; सुदृढतः केनकदम्बकरवितमिव यमुनाजलदुरे Git. 11. 2 Set, inlaid.

करभः (चः) 1 Flour or meal mixed with curds. 2 Mud; करभालुकातापान Ms. 12. 76. (where the word is variously interpreted; but Medhātithi takes it to mean 'mud').

करहादः N. of a country; (perhaps the modern Karhāda in Satāra district); करहादपतेः पुत्री विजयक्षेत्रकार्दाम् Vikr. 8. 2. 2 The fibrous root or stem of a lotus.

कराल *a.* 1 Dreadful, formidable, frightful, terrible; U. 5. 5, 6. 1; Māl. 3; Bg. 11. 23, 25, 27; R. 12. 98; Mv. 3. 48. 2 Gaping, opening wide; U. 5. 6. 3 Great, large, high, lofty. 4 Uneven, jogged; pointed; Ve. 1. 6, Māl. 1. 38. -ला A terrific form of Durgā; आयतनं; न कालोपहारान् फलमन्यद्दिमावन्ते Māl. 4. 38. -COMP. -दंष्ट्र *a.* having terrific teeth. -वदना an epithet of Durgā.

करालिकः 1 A tree. 2 A sword.

करिकार Scratching, wound caused by a finger-nail.

करिणी *f.* A female elephant; कथमेव नतिविपर्ययं करिणी पञ्चनिवाससिद्धि Ki. 2. 6; Bv. 1. 2.

करिव *m.* 1 An elephant. 2 The number '8' (in Math.). -COMP.

-ईश्वरः, -ईश्वरः, -वरः a large elephant, lordly elephant; सदादानः परिक्षिणः शस्त एव करीश्वरः Pt. 2. 70; दूरीकृताः करिवरेण न्दायबुद्ध्या Ntīpr. 2. -कुम्भः the frontal globe of an elephant; Bv. 2. 177. -गर्जितं the roaring of an elephant (शब्दितं करिगर्जितम् Ak.). -दन्तः ivory. -पः an elephant-driver. -पोतः, -शावः, -शावकः a cub, young elephant. -चंभः a column to which an elephant is tied. -नाचलः a lion. -मुखः an epithet of Ganeśa. -वरः=इन्द्र Q. v. -वैज-यंती *m.* a flag carried by an elephant. -स्कयः a herd or group of elephants.

करीरः 1 The shoot of a bamboo. 2 A shoot in general; आनिन्विरे वेशकरी-स्तिलेः Śā. 4. 14. 3 A thorny plant growing in deserts and eaten by camels; एते नैव यदा करीरविष्टे दोषो वसतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93; cf. also किं पुष्पैः किं फलेस्तस्य करीरस्य दुरात्मनः येन शृङ्गे समासाय न कृतः पञ्चसंघः Subhāsh. 4 A water-jar.

करीर-चर्च Dry cow-dung. -COMP.

-अग्निः fire of dry cow-dung.

करीषकषा A strong wind or gale.

करीषिणी The goddess of wealth.

करुण *a.* Tender, pathetic, pitiable, exclaiming pity mournful कर्मण्यनि U 1 81 9 67 विलय U

L. 28 -ग 1 lity compass on,

tenderness. 2 Pathetic sentiment, grief, sorrow (as one of the 8 or 9 sentiments); पुष्टपाकप्रतीकाशो रामस्य करुणो रसः U. 3. 1, 13; विलयन्... करुणार्थवर्धितं प्रियां प्रति R. 8. 70. -COMP. -मल्ली the Mallikā plant. -विमल्लभः (in Rhet.) the feeling of love in separation.

करुणा Compassion, pity, tenderness प्रायः सर्वो भवति करुणावृत्तिराज्ञांतराभा Me. 93; 80 सकरुण kind; अकरुण unkind. -COMP. -आर्द्र *a.* tender-hearted, moved with pity, sensitive. -निधिः store of mercy. -परः, -मय *a.* very kind. -विमुख *a.* merciless, cruel; करुणाविशुद्धेन सत्पुत्रा R. 8. 67.

करोटः A finger-nail.

करेणुः An elephant in general; करेणुरासेह्यते निषादिनम् Si. 12. 5, 5. 48. 2 The Karnikāra tree. -छुः *f.* 1 A female elephant; दूरी रसात्तकजेरेणुगंवि Ku. 3. 37; R. 16. 16. 2 N. of the mother of Pālākāpya. -COMP. -भूः, -सुतः N. of Pālākāpya the founder of the science of elephants.

करोदं, -करोदि *f.* 1 The skull; Mr. 5. 19. 2 A cup or basin.

कर्कः 1 A crab. 2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. 3 Fire. 4 A water-jar. 5 A mirror. 6 A white horse.

कर्कडः, -वक्रः 1 A crab. 2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. 3 Compass, circuit.

कर्कटिः, -टी *f.* A sort of cucumber.

कर्कजुः, -जु *f.* The jujube tree; कर्कजुफलपाकमिश्रयचनामोदः परित्यजिते U. 4. 1; कर्कजुनामुपरि तुहिनं रंजयत्यग्रसंध्या S. 4. v. 1. 2 Fruit of this tree; Y. 1. 250.

कर्कर *a.* 1 Hard, solid. 2 Firm. -रः 1 A hammer. 2 A mirror. 3 A bone, broken-piece (of skull); fragment; Māl. 5. 19. 4 A strap or rope of leather. -COMP. -अक्षः a wag-tail. -अंगः the Khanjuna bird. -अंधुकः a blind well; cf. अंधूप.

कर्कराहुः A side-long look, a glance, leer.

कर्कराला A curl of hair, ringlet.

कर्करी A water-jar with small holes at the bottom as in a sieve.

कर्कशः *a.* 1 Hard, rough (opp. कोमल or मृदु); इन्द्रिपासकालनकर्कशाखिलौ R. 3. 55, 12. 41, 13. 73; देवतारकालन-कर्कशेन हस्तेन पश्यति तदंगद्विदः Ku. 3. 22, 1. 36; Si. 15. 10. 2 Harsh, cruel, merciless (words, conduct &c.) 3 Violent, strong, excessive; तस्य कर्कशाविहारसंभव R. 9. 68. 4 Desperate. 5 Ilconducted, unchaste, unfaithful (as a woman). 6 Incomprehensible, difficult to comprehend; तर्के वा सूक्ष्म-कर्कशे मम समं लीलयाते भारती P. R. 4. -शः A sword.

कर्कशिका कर्कशी Wi'd jujube

कर्क Cancer the fourth sign of the zodiac

कर्कोटः, -वक्रः N. of the eight principal cobras. [When king Nala, being persecuted by Kali, was made to undergo many hardships, Karkoṭa, who was once saved by him from fire, so deformed him that none might recognise him during his days of adversity].

कर्चुरः A kind of fragrant tree. -र 1 Gold. 2 Orpiment.

कर्ण 10 U. (कर्णयति, कर्णित) 1 To pierce, to bore. 2 To hear; usually with the preposition आ. WITH आ or समा to hear, to listen to; सर्वे सविस्म-यमकर्णयन्ति S. 1; आकर्णयन्तु कर्णहंसानाम् Bk. 11. 7.

कर्णः 1 The ear; अहो कलशुर्जगत्स्य विप-रीतवचनम् । कर्णे लगति चान्यस्य श्रौण्यो विद्युज्यते ॥ Pt. 1. 805, 304 also; कर्णं वा to listen; कर्णमागम् to come to the ear, become known; R. 1. 9; कर्णे कृ to put round the ear; Ch. P. 10; कर्णे कथयति whispers into the ear; see वदकर्ण, चतुष्कर्ण &c. 2 The handle or ear of a vessel. 3 The helm or rudder of a ship. 4 The hypotenuse of a triangle. 5 N. of a celebrated warrior on the side of the Kauravas mentioned in the Mahābhārata. [He was the son of Kuntī begotten on her by the god Sun while she was yet a virgin residing at her father's house (see Kuntī). When the child was born, Kuntī, afraid of the censure of her relatives and also of public scandal, threw the boy into the river, where he was found by Adhīrathā, charioteer of Dhritarashtra and given over to his wife Radhā who brought him up like her own child; whence Karṇa is often called Sūtaputra, Rādheya &c. Karṇa, when grown up, was made king of Anga by Duryodhana, and became by virtue of his many generous acts a type of charity. On one occasion Indra (whose care it was to favour his son Arjuna) disguised himself as a Brahmana and cajoled him out of his divine arms and ear-rings, and gave him in return a charmed javelin. With a desire to make himself proficient in the science of war he, calling himself a Brahmana, went to Parasurama and learnt that art from him. But his secret did not remain long concealed. On one occasion when Parasurama had fallen asleep with his head resting on Karṇa's lap, a worm (supposed by some to be the form assumed by Indra himself to defeat Karṇa's object) began to eat into his lap and made a deep rent in it; but as Karṇa showed not the least sign of pain his real character was discovered by his preceptor who cursed him that the art he had learnt would avail him not a ti of need On ano her he was cursed by a Brahmana (whose cow he had unwittingly slain in

chase) that the earth would eat up the wheel of his chariot in the hour of trial. Even with such disadvantages as these, he acquitted himself most valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas while acting as generalissimo of the Kaurava forces after Bhishma and Drona had fallen. He maintained the field against the Pandavas for three days, but on the last day he was slain by Arjuna while the wheel of his chariot had sunk down into the earth. Karṇa was the most intimate friend of Duryodhan, and with Sakuni joined him in all the various schemes and plots that were devised from time to time for the destruction of the Pandavas.] -COMP. -अजलि: the auditory passage of the outer ear. -अजुज: Yudhishtira. -अतिक *a.* close to the ear; सनसि द्यु कर्णतिकवरः S. 1. 24. -अंहुः-*f.* an ornament for the ear, ear-ring. -अर्ण giving ear, listening. -आस्नालः the flapping of the elephant's ears. -उत्संसः an ear-ornament or merely an ornament (according to some authorities). (Mammata says that here कर्ण means कर्णस्थित्यत्वं; cf. also his remark *ad loc.* कर्णावतंसविपदे कर्णादिस्थितिनिमित्तः । संनिधानार्थ-बोधार्थं स्थितिव्येतत्समर्थनं ॥ K. P. 7.) -उपक-र्णिका rumour; (lit. 'from ear to ear'). -द्वेहः (in medic.) a constant noise in the ear. -गोचर *a.* audible. -ग्राहः a helmsman. -जप *a.* (also कर्णेजप) a secret traducer, talebearer, informer. -जपः, जापः glandering, tale-bearing, calumniating. -जाहः the root of the ear; अपि कर्णजाहविनिवेशिताननः MĀJ. 5. 8. -जित् *m.* 'conqueror of Karṇa' epithet of Arjuna, the third Pāṇḍava prince. -तालः the flapping of the elephant's ears, the noise made by it; वितारितः कुंजरकर्णताले R. 7. 39, 9. 71; S. 17. 37. -धारः a helmsman, a pilot; अकर्णधार जलवी विप्रवेदे नौखि H. 8. 2; अविनयमदीकर्णधार कर्णे Ve. 4. -धारिणी a female elephant. -पथः the range of hearing. -परंपरा from ear to ear, hearsay; इति कर्णपरंपरया श्रुतं Ratn. 1. -पालिः *f.* the lobe of the ear. -पाशः a beautiful ear. -पूरः 1 an ornament (of flowers &c.) worn round the ear, an ear-ring; इदं च कर्तलं किमिति कर्णपूरतामाति-पित K. 60. 2 the Asoka tree. -पूरकः 1 an ear-ring. 2 the Kadamba tree. 3 the Asoka tree. 4 the blue lotus. -प्रातः the lobe of the ear. -सूषणं, सूषा an ear-ornament. -मूलं the root of the ear; R. 12. 2. -परेष्टि *f.* a form of Durgā. -वंशः a raised platform or *dais* of bamboo. -वर्जित *a.* earless. (-तः) a snake. -विवरं the auditory passage of the ear. -विर् *f.* ear-wax. -वेधः piercing the ears to put ear-rings on. -वेह-वेहनं an ear-ring श्रुतलो *f.* the outer part of the ear

(leading to the auditory passage); N. 2. 8. -शूलः, -लं ear-ache. -श्रव *a.* audible, loud; कर्णश्रवेज्जिते Ms. 4. 102. -श्रवः, -संश्रवः 'running of the ear', discharge of pus or ichorous matter from the ear. -सूः *f.* Kuntī, mother of Karṇa. -हीन *a.* earless. (-नः) a snake. कर्णिकर्ण *a.* From ear to ear. कर्णाटः (pl.) N. of a country in the south of the Indian Peninsula; (काव्यं) कर्णाटदेशांगति विदुषा कंदमृषात्वमेतु Vikr. 18. 102. -द्वी *f.* A woman of the above country; कर्णाटीचिकुराणां तांडवकरः Vb. 1. 29. कर्णिक *a.* 1 Having ears. 2 Having a helm. -कः a steersman. -का 1 An ear-ring. 2 A knot, round protuberance. 3 Pericarp of a lotus. 4 A small brush or pen. 5 The middle finger. 6 A fruit-stalk. 7 The tip of an elephant's trunk. 8 Chalk. कर्णिकारः 1 N. of a tree; निर्मिद्योपरि कर्णिकारसुकुलाम्यालीयते षट्पदः V. 2. 23; Rs. 6. 6, 20. 2 The pericarp of a lotus. -रं A flower of the Karpikāra tree. (This flower, though it has an excellent colour, has no smell and hence is not liked; cf. Ku. 3. 28 :—वर्णप्रकर्षे सति कर्णिकारं दुनोति निर्मथयः स चेतः । प्रायेण सामग्र्यविधौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विशद्वजः प्रवृत्तिः ॥). कर्णिन् *a.* 1 Having ears. 2 Long-eared. 3 Barbed (as an arrow). -m. 1 An ass. 2 A helmsman. 3 An arrow furnished with knots &c. कर्णी *f.* 1 An arrow of a particular shape (barbed arrow). 2 N. of the mother of Mūladeva, the father of the science and art of thieving. -COMP. -रथः a covered litter, a lady's vehicle, palanquin; कर्णीरथस्थो रघुवीरयस्ती R. 14. 13. -सुतः Mūladeva, father of the science and art of thieving; कर्णीसुतकथेव संनिहितविप्रुलाचला K. 19; कर्णी-सुतप्रतिष्ठे च पथि मतिमकरवन् Dk. कर्तनं 1 Cutting, lopping off; Y. 2. 229, 286. 2 Spinning cotton or thread (तर्कुः कर्तनसाधनं). कर्तनी *f.* Scissors. कर्तारिका, कर्तरी 1 Scissors. 2 A knife. 3 Cutliss, small sword. कर्तव्य *pot. p.* 1 What is fit or ought to be done; हीनसेवा न कर्तव्या कर्तव्यो महदा-श्रयः H. 3. 11; मया प्रातर्लिःसत्त्वं वनं कर्तव्यं Pt. 1. 2 What ought to be cut or lopped, fit to be destroyed or put down; पुत्रः सखा वा प्राता वा पितृ वा यदि वा दुःशः । रिपुस्थानेषु वर्ततः कर्तव्या भूतिमिच्छता ॥ Mb. -व्यं, कर्तव्यता What ought to be done, a duty, obligation; कर्तव्यं यो न पश्यामि Ku. 6. 61, 2. 62; Y. 1. 330. कर्तु *a.* or *s.* 1 A doer one who does, makes, performs &c कर्ता author कर्मस्य कर्ता one who performs

debt; हितकर्ता a benefactor; स्वर्णकर्ता a goldsmith &c. 2 (In gram.) An agent (the meaning of the instrumental case). 3 The Supreme spirit 4 An epithet of Brahmā. 5 N. of Vishnu and Siva also. कर्त्री 1 A knife. 2 Scissors. कर्दः, कर्ददः Mud. कर्दमः 1 Mud, slime, mire; रादौ वृष्टि-लम्बकर्मवरी प्रक्षालयती स्थिता Mk. 5. 35, पथश्चाश्वानकर्ममात्रं R. 4. 24. 2 Dirt, filth. 3 (Fig.) Sin. -सं Flesh. -COMP. -आटकः a receptacle for filth, sewer &c. कर्पटः, -टं 1 Old, ragged or patched garment. 2 A piece of cloth, strip 3 A soiled garment or a red-coloured garment. कर्पटिक, -न् *a.* Covered with ragged garments. कर्पणः A kind of weapon; चापचक्रकण-पकर्णप्रासपाट्टिश्च &c. Dk. 35. कर्परः 1 An iron sauce-pan; a fry- ing-pan. 2 A pot or vessel in general (as of a potter). 3 A potsherd, piece of a broken jar; as in इतर्कर, जीयिष्येन कविना यमकैः परेषु तस्मै वदयस्वक थकपरेण Ghaṭ. 22. 4 The skull. 5 A kind of weapon. कर्पासः, -सं, -सी The cotton tree. कर्पूरः, -रं Camphor. -COMP. -खड्ग 1 a field of camphor. 2 a piece of camphor. -तेलं camphor liniment. कर्पूरः A mirror. कर्दुः *a.* Variegated, spotted; Y. 3. 166. कर्दुर *a.* 1 Variegated, spotted; कश्चिदुपचयनकिंरुवककर्दुरः Si. 17. 56. 2 Of the colour of pigeons, whitish, gray, पवनैर्मस कपोतकर्दुरं Ku. 4. 27. -रः 1 The variegated colour. 2 Sin. 3 An evil-spirit, demon. 4 The Dhātūra plant. -रं 1 Gold. 2 Water. कर्दुरित *a.* Variegated; U. 6. 4. कर्मठ *a.* 1 Proficient in any work, clever. 2 Working diligently 3 Exclusively devoted to the performance of religious rites. -ठः The director of a sacrifice. कर्मण्य *a.* Skilful, clever. -ण्य Wages. -ण्य Activity. कर्मन् *n.* 1 Action, work, deed. 2 Execution, performance. 3 Business, office, duty; संगति विषयेयानां कर्म M. 4. 4 A religious rite (it may be either नियम, वैभित्तिक or काव्य). 5 A specific action, moral duty. 6 Performance of religious rites as opposed to speculative religion or knowledge of Brahma (opp. ज्ञान); R. 8. 20. 7 Product, result. 8 A natural or active property (as support of earth). 9 Fate, the certain consequence of acts done in a former life Bh. 2. 94 10 (In gram.) The object of an action कर्म P I 4 79

11 (In Vais. phil.) Motion considered as one of the seven categories of things; (thus defined:—एकद्रव्यमष्टयं संयोगविभागेष्वनयैश्चकारणं कर्म Vais. Sūtra. It is five-fold:—उत्प्रेक्षणं ततोऽव-
क्षेपणमाकुञ्चनं तथा । प्रसारणं च गमनं कर्माण्येतानि पञ्च च ॥ Bh'asha' P. 6. —COMP. अक्षम *a* incapable of doing anything. अणं part of any act; part of a sacrificial rite (as प्राजा of the Darśa sacrifice) —अधिकारः the right of performing religious rites. —अनु रूप *a*. 1 according to action or any particular office. 2 according to actions done in a previous existence. —अंतः 1 the end of any business or task. 2 a work, business; execution of a business. 3 a barn, a store of grain &c Ms. 7. 62 (कर्मातः इत्युपान्यादि संग्रह-स्थानं Kull.). 4 cultivated ground. —अंतरं 1 difference or contrariety of action. 2 penance, expiation. 3 suspension of a religious action. —अंतिक *a*. final. (—कः) a servant, workman. —आजीवः one who maintains himself by some profession (as that of an artisan &c.). —आत्मन् *a*. endowed with principles of action, active; Ms. 1. 22, 23. (—*m*.) the soul. —इन्द्रियं an organ of action, as distinguished from ज्ञानेन्द्रिय; (they are:—मातृपाणिपाद-पादस्थानि Ms. 11. 91; see under इन्द्रिय also). —उदारः any valiant or noble act, magnanimity, prowess. —उद्युक्त *a*. busy, engaged; active, zealous. —करः 1 a hired labourer (a servant who is not a slave); कर्मकरः स्थपत्याद्यः Pt. 1; Si. 14. 16. 2 Yama. —कर्तुं *m*. (in gram.) an agent who is at the same time object of the action; *a. g.* पश्यते ओदनः; it is thus defined:—क्रियमाणं तु यत्कर्म स्वयमेव प्रसिध्यति । सुकरैः स्वैर्युग्मैः कर्तुं कर्मकर्तृति तद्विदुः ॥ —कांडः, —डं that department of the Veda which relates to ceremonial acts and sacrificial rites and the merit arising from a due performance thereof. —कारः 1 one who does any business, a mechanic, artisan (technically a worker not hired). 2 any labourer in general (whether hired or not). 3 a black-smith; हरिणाक्षि कदाक्षेण आत्मानमवलोकाय । न हि खलौ विजानाति कर्मकारं स्व-कारणम् ॥ Udb. 4 a bull. —कारिन् *m*. a labourer, a workman. —कार्यकः, —कः a strong bow. —कालिकः a washerman. —क्षम *a*. able to perform any work or duty; आत्मकर्मक्षमं देहं लोको धर्मं द्वाधितः R. 1. 13. —क्षेत्रं the land of religious acts, that is, भरतवर्ष; *cf.* कर्मभूमि. —ग्रहीत *a*. caught in the very act (as a thief). —गतः leaving off or suspending work. —जं (जां) बालं 1 those in deed a man of very low acts or deeds, Vasudha mentions these

kinds:—असूयकः पिशुनश्च कृतज्ञो दीर्घरोषकः । चत्वारः कर्मचांडाला जन्मतश्चापि पंचमः ॥ 2 one who commits an atrocious deed; U. 1. 46. 3 N. of R'ahu. —चोदना 1 the motive impelling one to ritual acts. 2 any positive rule enjoining a religious act. —ज्ञः one acquainted with religious rites. —त्यागः renunciation of worldly duties or ceremonial acts. —दुष्ट *a*. corrupt in action, wicked, immoral, disrespe-ctable. —दोषः 1 sin, vice; Ms. 6. 61, 95. 2 an error, defect, or blunder (in doing an act); Ms. 1. 104. 3 evil consequence of human acts. 4 discreditable conduct. —धारयः N. of a compound, a subdivision of Tat-purusha; (in which the members of the compound are in apposition); तत्पुरुष कर्मपाय वेनाहं स्यां बहुमीहिः Udb. —ह्वंसः 1 loss of fruit arising from religious acts. 2 disappointment. —नामन् (in gram.) a participial noun. —नाका N. of a river between Kāsi and Vihāra. —निष्ठ *a*. devoted to the performance of religious acts. —पथः 1 the direction or source of an action. 2 the path of religious rites (opp. ज्ञानमार्ग). —पाकः ripening of actions, reward of actions done in a former life. —पवचनीयः a term for certain prepositions, particles, or ad-verbs when they are not connected with verbs and govern a noun in some case; *a. g.* आ in आ मुक्तेः संसारः is a कर्मपवचनीयः; so अयु in जपमु प्रावर्षत् &c.; *cf.* उपसर्ग, गति and निपात also. —न्यासः renunciation of the result of religious acts. —फलं fruit or reward of actions done in a former life; (pain, pleasure). —बंधः बंधनं confinement to repeated birth, as the consequence of religious acts, good or bad (by which the soul is attached to worldly pleasures &c.). —भूः भूमिः *f*. 1 the land of religious rites, *i. e.* भरतवर्ष. 2 ploughed ground. —मीमांसा the Mīmāṃsā of ceremonial acts; see मीमांसा. —मूलं a kind of sacred grass called कुश. —युग्मं the fourth (the present) age of the world, *i. e.* the Kaliyuga. —योगः 1 performance of actions, worldly and religious rites. 2 active exertion, industry. —वशः fate considered as the inevitable result of actions done in a former life. —विपाकः—कर्मपाक. —शाला a work-shop. —शील, —शूर *a*. assiduous, active, laborious. —संराः attachment to worldly duties and their results. —सचिवः a minister. —संन्यासिकः, —संन्या-सिन् *m*. 1 a religious person who has withdrawn from every kind of worldly act 2 an ascetic who per-forms religious deeds without look-
ing to their rewards —साक्षि *m* 1

an eye-witness; Ku. 7. 83. 2 one who witnesses the good or bad actions of man; (there are nine divi-nities which are said to witness and watch over all human actions); सूर सोमो यमः कालो महाद्वतानि पञ्च च । एते शुभा-शुभस्यैव कर्मणो नव साक्षिणः ॥) —सिद्धिः *f*. accomplishment of any business or desired object; success; Ku. 3. 51. —स्थानं a public office, a place of business.

कर्मदिन् *m*. An ascetic, a religious mendicant.

कर्मारः A blacksmith; Y. 1. 163; Ms. 4. 215.

कर्मिन् *a*. 1 Working, active, busy 2 Engaged in any work or business 3 One who performs religious deeds with the expectation of reward or recompense; कर्मिन्स्त्रियस्त्रियकी योमी तस्माद्योगी भवार्जुन Bg. 6. 46 —*m*. A mechanic, artisan; Y. 2. 265.

कर्मिष्ठ *a*. Skilled in business, clever, diligent.

कर्वटः The market-town or capital of a district (of two hundred or four hundred villages).

कर्षः 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling, Y. 2. 217. 2 Attracting. 3 Ploughing. 4 A furrow, a trench. 5 A scratch. —र्षः—र्ष A weight of gold or silver equal to 16 Māshas —COMP. —आरण्य=कार्षापण q. v.

कर्षक *a*. Who or what draws, attracts &c. —कः A cultivator, hus-bandman; Y. 2. 265.

कर्षणं 1 Drawing, dragging, pull-ing; bending (as of a bow); मज्जमान-नस्तिनाकर्षणात् R. 11. 46, 7. 62. 2 Attracting. 3 Ploughing, tilling. 4 Injuring, tormenting; emaciation, Ms. 7. 112.

कर्षिणी the bit of a bride.

कर्षुः *f*. 1 A furrow, trench. 2 A river. 3 Canal. —*m*. 1 A fire of dried cow-dung. 2 Agriculture, cultivation. 3 Livelihood.

कहिंचित् *ind*. At any time, usually with न; Ms. 2. 4, 40, 97; 4. 77; 6. 50

कल I. 1 A. (कलते, कलित) 1 To count. 2 To sound. —II. 10 U. (कल-यतिने, कलित) 1 To hold, bear, carry, wield, have, put on; करादकरकंदलीकलित-राजजलिवंलेः U. 5. 5; प्लेखनिवहनिधने कल-यसि करबालं Gīt. 1; कलितललितवत्पमालः; हल कलयते *ibid*; कलय वलयश्रेणी पाणी पदे कुरु द्रुपदो 12; Sānti 4. 18. 2 To count, reckon; कालः कलयतामहं Bg. 10. 30. 3 To assume, take, have, possess; कलयति हि हिमाशोर्निष्कलंकस्य लक्ष्मीं Māl 1. 22; Si. 4. 36, 9. 59. 4 To know, understand, observe, take notice of, think of; कलयन्पति सत्यश्रेयतस्ये Si. 9. 83; केपितं विरहसन्निविचिवा कांतमेव कलयन्पुनित्ये 0 29 A 2 65 3 12, Māl 2 9 5 To think regard, consider कलयेदमात्मनस

सवि मां Si. 9. 58, 6. 54; Sānti. 4. 15; व्यालिलयमिलनेन गरलनिव कलयति मलयसमीरे Git. 4. 7. 6 To undergo, be influenced by; मन्दीलाकलितकामपाल M'al. 8; धन्यः कोपि न विक्रियां कलयति प्राप्ते नवे यौवने Bh. 1. 72. 7 To do, perform. 8 To go. 9 To attach to, lie on; furnish with.—**वि** न आ 1 to take hold of, seize; Si. 7. 21; कुतूहलकलितहृदया K. 49. 2 to consider, regard, know, take notice of, स्वर्णमपि पावनाकलयन्ति K. 108; खिल-मस्यया इदं तत्राकलयामि Git. 3. 3 to bind, fasten, tie up, restrain or hold together; Si. 1. 6, 9. 45; K. 84, 99. 4 to cast, throw; Si. 3. 73. 5 To shake. —**परि** 1 to know, understand, consider, regard. 2 to be aware of, remember. —**वि** to maim, cripple, to make defective. —**सं** 1 to add or sum up, cf. संकलन. 2 to consider, regard. —**III.** 10 U. (कलयति-ते, कलित). To urge on, drive, impel.

कल α. 1 Sweet and indistinct (अस्पष्टमधुर); कर्णे कलं किमपि शीते H. 1. 81; सारसेः कलनिर्वादिः R. 1. 41, 8. 59; M. 5. 1. 2 Making noise, juggling, tinkling &c; भास्वत्कलद्रुणां R. 16. 12; कलकि-मिणीर्ब Si. 9. 74, 82; कलमेखलाकलकलः 6. 14, 4. 57. 4 Weak. 5 Crude, undigested —**लः** α low or soft and inarticulate tone. —**लं** Semen. —**COMP.** —**अकुरः** the Sārāsa bird. —**अडुनादिन्** m. 1 a sparrow. 2 a bee. 3 the Ch'ataka bird. —**अविकलः** a sparrow. —**आलापः** 1 a sweet humming sound. 2 sweet and agreeable discourse; स्फुरत्कलापविलासकोमला करोति राम इति कौतिकाधिकम् K. 2. 3 a bee. —**उत्ताल** α. high, sharp. —**कंड** α having a sweet voice (—**डः**) (डी. f.) 1 the (Indian) cuckoo. 2 a goose, swan 3 a pigeon. —**कलः** 1 murmuring or hum of a crowd 2 indistinct or confused noise; चलितया विदुषे कलमेखलाकलकल-कलोलश्रुतां वा Si. 6. 14; नपथ्ये कलकलः (in dramas); Bh. 1. 27 37; Amaru. 28 3 N. of Siva —**कुञ्जिका**, —**कुञ्जिका** a wanton woman. —**घोषः** the (Indian) cuckoo. —**दुलिका** a wanton or lascivious woman. —**घोर्त** 1 silver; Si. 13. 51, 4. 41 2 gold; धिमलकलधौतस्तरुणा खड्गेन Ve 3. —**लिपिः** f. 1 illumination of a manuscript with gold 2 characters written in gold मरकतशकलकलितकलधौतलिपेरिव रतिजयलेखं Git. 8. —**ध्वनिः** 1 a low sweet tone. 2 a pigeon 3 a peacock. 4 the (Indian) cuckoo. —**वाद्** a low sweet tone. —**भाषणं** lisping, the prattle of childhood. —**रवः** 1 a low sweet tone. 2 a dove. 3 the (Indian) cuckoo. —**हंसः** 1 a gander, a swan; बहुबुद्धं कलहं कलहं Ku 5. 67. 2 a duck drake. Rk. 2. 18 B. 8. 69 3 the Supreme soul

कलंकः 1 A spot, a mark, a dark spot (lit.); R. 13. 15. 2 (Fig.) A stain, stigma, obloquy, disrepute; व्यपनयतु कलंकं स्वस्वभावेन सेव Mk. 10. 34; R. 14. 37; so कुल°. 3 A fault, defect; Bh. 3. 48. 4 Rust of iron.

कलंकः (बी. f.) A lion.

कलंकित α. Spotted, stained, defamed.

कलंकुरः A whirlpool, eddy.

कलञ्जः 1 A bird. 2 A deer or any other animal struck with a poisoned weapon. —**जं** Flesh of such an animal.

कलत्रं 1 A wife; बहुमत्या हि दृषाः कल-त्रिणः R. 8. 83; 1. 32; 12. 34; यद्गुरुरेव हितामिच्छति तत्कलत्रं Bh. 2. 63. 2 The hip or loins; इदुर्गतिमिवोदाममन्मथविलासगृहीतयुग्-कलत्रां K. 189 (where क° has both senses); Ki. 8. 9, 17. 3 Any royal citadel.

कलनं 1 A spot, a mark. 2 A defect, an offence, fault. 3 Taking, seizing, grasping; कलनात्सर्वधृतायां स काः परिकीर्तितः 4 Knowing, understanding, apprehension. 5 Sounding. —**ना** 1 Taking, seizing, grasping; कालकलना A. L. 29. 2 Doing, effecting. 3 Subjection. 4 Understanding, comprehension. 5 Putting on, wearing.

कलविता Wisdom, intelligence.

कलभः (भी. f.) 1 A young elephant, cub; ननु कलभेन युयुतेरनुकृतं M. 5; द्विपेन्द्र-मावं कलभः अयजिव R. 3. 32; 11. 39; 18. 37. 2 An elephant 30 years old. 3 A young camel; the young of any other animal.

कलमः 1 Rice which is sown in May-June and ripens in December-January; इतेन पांडोः कलमस्य गोपिका Ki. 4. 9, 34; Ku. 5. 47; R. 4. 37. 2 A pen, a reed for writing with. 3 A thief. 4 A rogue, rascal.

कलवः 1 An arrow. 2 The Kadamba tree.

कलबुटं (Fresh) Butter.

कलवः —**लं** the foetus, uterus.

कलविका —**वाः** 1 A sparrow; Ms. 5. 12; Y. 1. 174. 2 A spot, stain.

कलशः —**सः** (शं, —**सं**) A pitcher, water-pot, a jar, dish; स्तनौ मांसयथी कनककलशाविलुपयितौ Bh. 3. 20, 1. 97; स्तनकलस Amaru. 54. —**जन्मसः**, —**जन्मवः** N. of Agastya.

कलशी (सी. f.) A pitcher, a jar. —**COMP.** —**सुतः** N. of Agastya.

कलहः —**हं** 1 Strife, quarrel; इर्ष्या-कलहः Bh. 1. 2; लीला° S. Til. 8; so शुभकलहः, प्रणयकलहः &c. 2 War, battle. 3 Trick, deceit, falsehood. 4 Violence, kicking, beating &c.; Ms. 4. 121. (where Medhātithi and Kullūka explain कलह by हनं and vedy)

—**COMP.** —**अंतरिता** a woman separated from her lover in consequence of a quarrel with him (one who is angry and yet sorry for it); she is thus defined in S. D.:—चातुकारमपि प्राणनाथ दोषादास्य या । पश्चादापमयादिति कलहोतरिता तु सा ॥ 117. —**अपहृत** α. taken by main force or violence. —**दिय** α. fond of (promoting) quarrels; ननु कलहप्रियोति M. 1. (—**हः**) an epithet of Nārada.

कला 1 A small part of anything, a bit, jot; कलामप्यकृतपरिलंबः K. 304, सर्वे ते मित्राग्रस्य कला नाहेति बोद्धव्यं Pt. 2. 55; Ms. 2. 86, 8. 36. 2 A digit of the moon (there are sixteen); जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा नवेदुकलादयः Mal 1. 36; Ku. 5. 72; Me. 89. 3 Interest on capital (consideration paid for the use of money); दन्वीथिबीथिनवतीनवितो निविरेमसावृचयाव कलाः Si. 9. 82; (where कला means 'digits' also). 4 A division of time variously computed, one minute, 48 seconds, or 8 seconds 5 The 60th part of one thirtieth part of a zodiacal sign, a minute of a degree. 6 Any practical art (mechanical or fine); there are 64 such arts, as music, dancing &c. 7 Skill, ingenuity. 8 Fraud, deceit 9 (In Prosody) A syllabic instant 10 A boat. 11 The menstrual discharge. —**COMP.** —**अंतर** 1 another digit. 2 interest, profit; मासे शतस्य यदि पंच कलांतरं स्यात् Lila. —**अयनः** a tumbler, a dancer (as on the sharp edge of a sword). —**आकुलं** deadly poison. —**कलि** α. gay, wanton. (—**लिः**) an epithet of Kāma. —**क्षयः** waning (of the moon); R. 5. 16. —**धरा**, —**निधिः**, —**पूर्णः** the moon; अहो महत्त्वं महतामूर्ध्वं विपत्तिरिति परोपकारः । यथास्मभ्ये पतितोपि राहोः कलानिधिं पुण्यस्य ददाति ॥ Udb. —**भूत** m. the moon, so कलावत् m; Ku. 5. 72.

कलादः, —**दकः** A gold-smith.

कलापः 1 A band, bundle; मुक्ताकला-पस्य च निस्तलस्य Ku. 1. 43 a necklace of pearls; रजराकलापः a zone of several strings. 2 A group or whole collection of things: अखिलकलाकलापालोचन K. 7 3 A peacock's tail; तं नै जातकलापं त्रेष्य मणिकटकं शिखिन् V. 5. 13; Pt. 2. 80, Rs. 1. 16. 2. 14. 4 A woman's zone or girdle; (oft. with कांची or रजना &c.); Bh. 1. 57, 67; Rs. 3. 20; Mk. 1. 27. 5 An ornament in general 6 The rope round an elephant's neck 7 A quiver. 8 An arrow. 9 The moon. 10 A shrewd and intelligent man 11 A poem written in one metre —**पी** A bundle of grass.

कलापक 1 A series of four stanzas on the same subject and forming one grammatical sentence (चतुर्विधं) for an illustration see K. 3. 41 42 43 44 2 A debt to be paid

when the peacocks spread their tails.
—कः 1 A band or bundle in general.
2 A string of pearls. 3 The rope round an elephant's neck. 4 A zone or girdle (=कलाप); Si. 9. 45. 5 A sectarian mark on the forehead (विशेषक).

कलापिन् *m.* 1 A peacock; कलविलापि कलापिकद्वन्द्वं Si. 6. 31; Pt. 2. 80; R. 6. 9 2 The (Indian) cuckoo. 3 The Indian fig-tree (वृक्ष).

कलापिनी 1 The night. 2 The moon.
कलापः *N.* of a leguminous seed (Mar बादाम); Si. 13. 21.

कलाविकः A cock.

कलाहकः A kind of musical instrument (काहल).

कलिः 1 Strife, quarrel, dissension, contention; Si. 7. 55; कलिकामजित् R. 9. 33; Amuru. 19 2 War, battle. 3 The fourth age of the world, the iron age (consisting of 432,000 years of men and beginning from the 8th of February 3102 B. C.); Ms. 1. 86, 9. 301; कलिषज्वालि इमानि &c. 4 Kali age personified (this Kali persecuted Nala). 5 The worst of any class. 6 The Bibhītaka tree. 7 The side of a die which is marked with one point. 8 A hero. 9 An arrow. —*f.* A bud. —*COMP.* —कारः, —कारकः, —क्रियः an epithet of Nārada. —द्रुमः, वृक्षः the Bibhītaka tree. —युगं the Kali age, iron age; Ms. 1. 85.

कलिका, कलिः *f.* 1 An unblown flower, a bud; वृत्तानां चिरान्तेतापि कलिका बभूवति न स्वं रजः S. 6. 6; किमात्रकलिकार्थ-गमारभसे S. 6; Rs. 6. 17; R. 9. 33. 2 A digit, streak.

कलिजाः (pl.) *N.* of a country and its inhabitants; (a district on the Coromandel coast); उत्कलादाशितयः कलिगामिच्छो ययौ R. 4. 38; (its position is thus described in Tantras:—जगत्पादात्मनारम्य कृष्णातिरन्तः प्रिये । कलिगदेशः सरोक्तो वामनार्गपरायणः ॥

कलिजाः A mat, a screen.

कलित *a.* Hold, seized, taken; see कल्. कलिदः 1 *N.* of the mountain on which the Yamunā rises. 2 The sun. —*COMP.* —कन्या, —जा, —तनया —नंदिनी epithets of the river Yamunā; कलिद-कन्या मधुरा गतापि R. 6. 48; कलिदजानीर Bv. 2. 120, Gīt. 3. —जिरिः the Kalinda mountain, °जा, °तनया, °नंदिनी epithets of the river Yamunā; Bv. 4. 3, 4.

कलिल *a.* 1 Covered with, full of. 2 Mixed, blended with; तन एवाकंद-कलिलः कलकलः Mv. 1. 3 Affected by, subject to; अकलकलिलः Si. 19. 98. 4 Impervious, impenetrable. —लं A large heap, confused mass; विशिष्टि Bb. 3. 34. confusion.

वदा त मोहकलिलं दृष्टि Bg. 2. 52
कलुष *a.* 1 Turbid dirty muddy

foul; यमा रोषःपतलकलुषा गृह्णीत प्रसाद V. 1. 8; Ki. 8. 32; Ghat. 13 2 Choked, hoarse, husky; कंठः स्मृतिताण्डुलिकलुषः 8. 4. 6. 3 Bedimmed, full of; S. 6. 4 4 Angry, displeased, excited; मावावोयकलुषा दक्षिण रत्ना R. 5. 64 (Malli. takes कलुष to mean 'unable', 'incompetent'). 5 Wicked, sinful, bad. 6 Cruel, censurable; R. 14. 73. 7 Dark, opaque. 8 Idle, lazy. —*वः* A buffalo. —*दं* 1 Dirt, filth, mud; विगतकलुषमयः Rs. 3. 22. 2 Sin. 3 Wrath. —*COMP.* —यानिज *a.* illegitimate, of impure origin; Ms. 10. 57, 58.

कलेवरः, —*रं* The body; यावत्स्थितिं कलेवरगृहं Bh. 3. 88; H. 1. 47; Bg. 8. 5; Bv. 1. 103, 2. 43.

कल्कः, —*लकं* 1 A viscous sediment deposited by oily substances when ground. 2 A kind of tenacious paste; Y. 1. 277. 3 (Hence) Dirt, filth (in general) 4 Ordure, faeces. 5 Meanness, deceit, hypocrisy; Si. 19. 98. 6 Sin. 7 Levigated powder; तं लोम-कल्केन हुताग्नेर्लो Ku. 7. 9. —*COMP.* —कलः the pomegranate plant.

कल्कनं Deceiving, overreaching, falsehood.

कलिका, —कलिकन् *m.* The tenth and last incarnation of Vishnu in his capacity of the destroyer of the wicked and liberator of the world from its enemies; (Jayadeva, while referring to the several *avatāras* of Vishnu, thus refers to the last or *Kalki* *avatāra*:—क्लेच्छन् विहनिष्ये कलयाति करालम् धूमकेतुमिव किमपि करालम् । केशव धृतकल्किशरीरं जय जयदीश इरे ॥ Gīt. 1. 10)

कल्प *a.* 1 Practicable, feasible, possible. 2 Proper, fit, right 3 Able, competent (with a gen., loc.; inf. or at the end of comp.); धर्मस्य, यशसः, कल्पः, Bhāg. able to do his duty &c.; स्वाक्रियायामकल्पः *ibid* not competent to do one's duty; अकल्प एवमधि-रौदुर्भजसा पदं *ibid*, so स्वमणाकल्प &c. —*ल्यः* 1 A sacred precept or rule, law, ordinance. 2 A prescribed rule, a prescribed alternative, optional rule; प्रयुः प्रथमकल्पस्य योऽनुकल्पेन वर्तते Ms. 11. 30 'able to follow the prescribed rule to be observed in preference to all others'; प्रथमः कल्पः M. 1 a very good (or best) alternative; एष वै प्रथमः कल्पः प्रदाने ह्यव्यक्तयोः Ms. 3. 147. 3 (Hence) A proposal, suggestion, resolve, determination; उदारः कल्पः S. 7. 4 Manner of acting, procedure, form, way, method (in religious rites); श्रवण कल्पेनोपनीय U. 2; कल्पवि-कल्पयामास वन्यावेवास् संविधां R. 1. 94; Ms. 7. 185. 5 End of the world, universal destruction. 6 A day of Brahmā or 1000 Yugas being a period of 432 million years of

mortals and measuring the duration of the world; श्रीधनवाराहकल्प (the one in which we now live); कल्प स्थित तदु-भूतां तद्विस्तृतः किम् Sānti. 4. 2 7 Medi- cal treatment of the sick. 8 One of the six Vedāngas; viz.—that which lays down the ritual and prescribes rules for ceremonial and sacrificial acts; see under वेदाङ्ग. . A termination added to nouns and adjectives in the sense of 'a little less than,' 'almost like,' 'nearly equal to,' (denoting similarity with a degree of inferiority); कुमारकल्पं वयुं कुमार R. 5. 36; उप-पन्नमेतदस्मिन्नाधिक्ये राजनि S. 2; प्रमातकल्पा शशिनं शर्वरी R. 3. 2; so धृतकल्पः, प्रतिपन्न-कल्पः &c. —*COMP.* —अंतः end of the world, universal destruction; Bh. 2. 16. —स्थायिन *a.* lasting to the end of a kalpa. —आदिः renovation of all things in the creation. —कारः author of a Kalpasūtra, q. v. —अव्ययः end of the world, universal destruction; a. g. पुरा कल्पक्षये वृत्ते जातं जलमयं जगत् Ka. 2. 10 —तकः, —द्रुमः, —पादपः, —वृक्षः one of the trees of heaven or Indra's paradise, R. 1. 75; 17. 26; Ku. 2. 39; 6. 41. 2 a tree supposed to grant all desires, 'wish-yielding tree'; नाहुइ कल्प-द्रुमतां विहाय जातं तन्मात्मन्यपिपन्नवृक्षे R. 14. 48; N. 1. 15. 3 (fig.) a very gener- ous person; सकलार्थसाधककल्पद्रुमः Pt. 1. —पालः seller of spirituous liquors. —लता, —लतिका 1 a creeper of Indra's paradise; Bh. 1. 90. 2 A creeper sup- posed to grant all desires; नानाकलैः कलति कल्पकतेव धूमिः Bh. 2. 46; cf. कल्प-तृ above. —सूत्रं a manual of ritual in the form of Sūtras.

कल्पकः 1 A rite. 2 A barber.

कल्पन 1 Forming, fashioning, ar- ranging. 2 performing, doing, effecting. 3 Clipping, cutting. 4 Fixing. 5 Anything placed upon another for decoration. —ना 1 Fixing, settlement; अनेकमितुकाणां तु पितृती मायकल्पना Y. 2. 120, 247; Ms. 9. 16 2 Making, performing, doing. 3 Forming, arranging; Mk. 8. 14. 4 Decorating, ornamenting. 5 Composi- tion. 6 Invention. 7 Imagination, thought; कल्पनाशेषः शक्यः कल्पनाया अपवादः 8 An idea, fancy or image (conceiv- ed in the mind); Sānti. 2. 7. 9 Fabrication. 10 Forgery. 11 A contrivance, device. 12 (In Mīm. phil.) = अर्थापत्ति q. v.

कल्पनी Scissors.

कल्पित *a.* Arranged, made, fa- shioned, formed; see कृप् caus.

कल्मष *a.* 1 Sinful, wicked 2 Foul, dirty. —*वः* —*दं* 1 Stain, dirt, dregs. 2 Sin; स हि गगनविहारी कल्मषद्वन्द्वसकरी H. 1. 21 Bg. 4. 30 5. 16. Ms. 4. 260, 12. 18. 22

कल्याण *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Variegated, spotted. 2 Black and white. -*वः* 1 The variegated colour. 2 A mixture of black and white. 3 A demon, goblin. -*नी* N. of the river Yamunā. -*COMP.* -*कंठः* an epithet of Siva.

कल्य *a* 1 Sound, free from sickness, healthy; सर्वः कल्य वयसि यतते लब्धु-मथान्कुर्वी V. 3., Y. 1. 28; रावदेव भवे-लब्धस्तावच्छेयः समाचरेत् Mb. 2 Ready, prepared; कथयस्व कथामेतां कल्याः स्मः अयमेव तव Mb. 3 Clever, 4 Agreeable, auspicious (as a discourse). 5 Deaf and dumb. 6 Instructive. -*ह्ये* 1 Dawn, day-break. 2 To-morrow. 3 Spirituous liquor. 4 Congratulation, good wishes 5 Good news. -*COMP.* -*आहारः*, -*जग्निः f.* the morning meal, break-fast. -*पालः*, -*पालकः* a distiller. -*वर्तः* morning meal. break-fast. (-*वर्त*) (hence) anything light, trivial or unimportant; a trifle; ननु कल्यवर्तमेतत् Mk. 2 but a trifle; श्रीकल्य-वर्तस्य कारणेन 4; स इदानीमर्थकल्यवर्तस्य कार-णादिदनकार्यं करोति 9.

कल्या 1 Spirituous liquor. 2 Congratulation. -*COMP.* -*पालः*, -*पालकः* a distiller.

कल्याण *a.* (-णा or -णी *f.*) 1 Blessed, happy, lucky, fortunate; स्वमेव कल्याणि त्वमेव कृतीया R. 6. 29; Me. 109. 2 Beautiful, agreeable, lovely. 3 Excellent, illustrious. 4 Auspicious, salutary propitious, good; कल्याणानां स्वमिति महसां भाजनं विश्वमूर्तिः M'al. 1. 3. -*णं* 1 Good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity; कल्याणं कुरुतां जनस्य भगवांश्चंद्रार्ध-चूडामणिः H. 1. 212; तत्रस्य कल्याणपरंपराणां शोकार्चूर्णस्वल्गमामदेहं R. 2. 50; 17. 1.; Ms. 8 60; so आमितिर्वशी K. 104. 2 Virtue. 3 Festival. 4 Gold 5 Heaven. -*COMP.* -*कृत* *a.* 1 doing good, beneficial, good; Bg. 6. 40. 2 propitious, lucky. 3 virtuous. -*वर्त्मन्* *a.* virtuous -*वचनं* friendly speech, good wishes.

कल्याणक *a.* (शिक्षा *f.*) Auspicious, prosperous, blessed.

कल्याणन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Happy, prosperous 2 Lucky, fortunate, blessed. 3 Propitious, auspicious.

कल्याणी A cow; R. 1. 37.

कल्य *a.* Deaf.

कलोलः 1 a large wave, a billow; आयुः कलोललोहं Bh. 3 82; कलोलमालाकुलं Bv. 1. 59. 2 An enemy. 3 Joy, happiness.

कलोलिनी A river; स्वर्लोककलोलिनि त्वं पाप तिरयाधुना मम भवत्यालावलीदात्मनः G. L. 50, so विपुलपुलिनाः कलोलिन्यः

कव 1 A. (कवते, कवित) 1 To praise. 2 To describe, compose (as a poem) 3 To paint, picture.

कवकः A mouthful -*कं* A maharoom प्रिद्वजानि कवकानि च Y 1 171, 172 5 6 6 14

कवचः -*चं* 1 An armour, coat of mail, a mail. 2 An amulet, a charm, a mystical syllable (हुं-ह्रूं) considered as a preservative like armour. 3 A kettle-drum. -*COMP.* -*वृक्षः* the birch tree. -*हर* *a.* 1 wearing armour. 2 old enough to wear an armour; कवच-हरः कुमारः Ku.; cf. वरहर in R. 8. 94.

कवडी The leaf or panel of a door. कव (व) र *a.* (-रा, -री *f.*) 1 Mixed, intermingled; Si 5. 19. 2 Set, in-laid. 3 Variegated. -*रः*, -*री* 1 Salt. 2 Sourness or acidity. -*रः* A braid or fillet of hair.

कव (व) री A braid or fillet of hair; दयती विलोलकवीकमाननं U. 3. 4; Si. 9. 28; Amaru. 59. -*Comp.* -*भरः*, -*भारः* a fine head of hair; वटय जयने कापीनंच राजा कवीभरं Git. 12.

कवलः, -*लं* 1 A mouthful; आस्वाद-वशिः कवलस्तुपातं R. 2. 5; 9. 59; कवल-च्छेदेन संपादिताः U. 3. 16.

कवलि *a.* 1 Eaten, swallowed up (as a mouthful). 2 Chewed. 3 (Hence) Taken, seized; as in मृत्युना कवलितः.

कवाट see कपाट.

कवि *a.* 1 Omniscient; Bg. 8. 9; Ms. 4. 24. 2 Intelligent, clever, wise. 3 Thinking, thoughtful. 4 Praise-worthy. -*विः* 1 A wise man, a thinker, a sage; कवीनामुशना कविः Bg. 10. 37; Ms. 7. 49, 2. 151. 2 A poet; तद् ब्रूहि रामचरितं आद्यः कविरसि U. 2; नवः कवियशः-शार्थी R. 1. 8; इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वमेव नवीनाकं प्रशस्महे U. 1. 1; Si. 2. 83. 3 An epithet of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras. 4 Vālmiki, the first poet. 5 Brahṃā. 6 The sun -*f.* The bit of a bridle; see कविका. -*COMP.* -*ज्येष्ठः* an epithet of Vālmiki the first poet. -*पुत्रः* an epithet of Sukra. -*राजः* 1 a great poet; श्रीहर्ष कविराजपतिमुकुटालंकार-हीरः कृतं occurring in the last verse of every canto of Naishadha Charita. 2 N. of a poet, author of a poem called राघवपांडवीय. -*रामायणः* an epithet of Vālmiki.

कविका, का The bit of a bridle.

कविता Poetry; ह्रकवित रयसि राज्येव की Bh. 2. 21.

कवि (वी) र The bit of a bridle.

कवोष्ण *a.* Slightly warm, tepid; R. 1. 67, 84.

कव्य (opp. हव्य) An oblation of food to deceased ancestors; एष दे प्रथमः कव्यः प्रदत्ते हव्यकव्ययोः Ms. 3. 147; 97, 128. -*व्यः* A class of manes. -*COMP.* -*वाह* *m.*, -*वाहः*, -*वाहनः* fire.

कड़ा A whip (usually in pl.). -*शा* A whip; इदानीं सुकुमारैश्चिन् निःशंकं कर्कशाः कशाः। तव गात्रे पतिष्यति सहास्रकं मनोरथः Mk- 9 85 (where the word may be *m* or *f*) 2 Flogging 3 A string, rope

कशिपु *m.* or *n.* 1 A mat. 2 A pillow. 3 A bed. -*पुः* 1 Food. 2 Clothing. 3 Food and clothing (according to विश्व).

कशे (से) रु *m. n.* 1 The back-bone. 2 A kind of grass.

कश्मल *a.* Foul, dirty, disgraceful, ignominious; मत्संबंधाकश्मला किंवद्वी स्यादेदस्मिन्हंत विद्वामानयन् U. 1. 42. -*लं* 1 Dejection of mind, lowness or depression of spirits; कश्मलं मदवाविशत् Mb.; कृतस्वा कश्मलनिदं विषमे सुषुपस्थितं Bg 2. 2. 2 Sin. 3 Swoon.

कश्मीरः (pl.) N. of a country, the modern Kāshmirā. (Its position is thus described in Tantras:—शारदामह-मारम्य कुंडकुमाद्रितातकः। तावत्कश्मीरदेशः स्वात् पंचाशद्योजनामकः). -*COMP.* -*जः*, -*जं* -*जम्बूद* *m. n.* saffron; कश्मीरजस्य कटुतासि निवांतस्या Bv. 1. 71.

कश्य *a.* Fit to be whipped or flogged. -*व्यं* Spirituous liquor.

कश्यपः 1 A tortoise. 2 N. of a Rishi, the husband of Aditi and Diti and thus the father both of gods and demons. [He was the son of Marichi, the son of Brahṃā. He bears a very important share in the work of creation. According to Mahābhārata and other accounts, he married Aditi and 12 other daughters of Dakṣha, and begot on Aditi the twelve Adityas. By his other twelve wives he had a numerous and very diversified progeny: serpents, reptiles, birds, demons, nymphs of the lunar constellation. He was thus the father of gods, demons, men, beasts, birds and reptiles—in fact of all living beings. He is therefore often called Prajapati].

कश् 1. U. (कषति-ते, कषित) 1 To rub, scratch, scrape; सल्लकारं कषति Sk; Bk. 3. 49. 2 To test, try, rub on a touch-stone (as gold); छद्मेन कषत्रिवाः लसत्कषपाणयनिभे नमस्तले N. 2. 69. 3 To injure, destroy. 4 To itch.

कष *a.* Rubbing, scraping. -*वः* 1 Rubbing. 2 A touch-stone; छद्मेन कषत्रिवालसत् कषपाणयनिभे नमस्तले N. 2. 69, Mk. 3. 17

कषण 1 Rubbing, marking, scratching; कंहुलक्षिपण्डपिडकषणोत्क्षेपेन संपातिभि U. 2. 9; कषणकषणिरस्तमहाहिभिः Ki. 5. 47. 2 Test of gold by the touch-stone.

कषा-कशर q. v.

कषाय *a.* 1 Astringent; S. 2. 2 Fragrant; स्फुटिकमलामोद्वैत्रीकषायः Me. 31; U. 2. 21; Mv. 5. 41. 3 Red, dark-red; चतुःकुरास्वादकषायकटः Ku. 3 32. 4 (Hence) Sweet-sounding; Māl. 7. 5 Brown, 6 Improper, dirty -*वः*, -*व्यं* 1 Astringent flavour or taste (one of the six *rasas*): see कटु 2 The red colour. 3 A decoction with one part of a drug mixed with four eght, or sixteen parts of water (the whole being boiled down

until one quarter is left); Ms. 11. 154. 4 Plastering, smearing; Ku. 7. 17; anointing. 5 Perfuming the body with unguents; Rs. 1. 4. 6 Gum, resin, extract or exudation from a tree. 7 Dirt, uncleanness. 8 Dulness, stupidity. 9 Attachment to worldly objects. —यः 1 Passion, emotion. 2 Kaliyuga.

कथावित a. 1 Tinged, reddened, coloured; अमुनेव कथावितस्तनी Ku. 4. 34; Si. 7. 11. 2 Affected.

कथि a. Injurious, mischievous, hurtful.

कथे (से) कथा The backbone, the spine.

कथ a. 1 Bad, evil, ill, wrong; एतद्वस्तुमुपमाय कथा कथं गता R. 15. 43 'gone from bad to worse', (reduced to a wretched condition). 2 Painful, grievous; मोहादृक्कथः प्रबोधः R. 14. 56; कथोऽयं बहु भयभावः Ratn. 1 full of cares; Ms. 7. 50; Y. 3. 23; कथा वृत्तिः पराधीना कथो वासो किरातयः 1 निर्धनो व्यवसायश्च सर्वकथा हरिता ॥ Chāp. 59. 3 Difficult; कथि कथोऽधिकारः V. 3. 1. 4 Hard to subdue (as an enemy); Ms. 7. 186, 210. 5 Mischievous, hurtful, injurious. 6 Boding evil. —इ 1 Evil, difficulty, misery, suffering, hardship, pain; कथं खल्वनपत्यता S. 6; विगर्थाः कथं भयाः Pt. 1. 163. 2 Sin, wickedness. 3 Difficulty, effort; कथेन somehow or other. —इ ind. Alas! Ah! हा विक् कथं; हा कथं जयाभिधुतदुःखः पुनरेवजायते Pt. 4. 78. —आगत a. arrived or got with difficulty. —कर a. giving pain, troublesome. —तपस्व a. one who practises hard penance; S. 7. —सत्य a. to be accomplished with difficulty. —स्थाने a bad station, a difficult or disagreeable place.

कथि f. 1 Test, trial. 2 Pain, trouble.

कथ I. 1. P. (कथति, कसति) To move, go, approach. With निश्च (Caus.) 1 to take or draw out. 2 to turn or drive out, banish, expel; निरकासयद्वि-मोपेतवहं विषदालपापरदिग्गणिका Si. 9. 10; येनाहं जीवलोकाजिज्ञासासिष्ये Mu. 6. —द to open, cause to expand; वनमुकांशुलव-प्रकाशितः (कुहनेः) Ghat. 19. —वि to open, expand (fig. also); विकसति हि पतंगस्यो-दये सुन्दरीकं Mā. 1. 28; Si. 9. 47, 82; Ku. 7. 55; निजहृदि विकसंतः Bh. 2. 78. (Caus.) to open, cause to expand; चद्रो विकासयति कैवल्यकवाले Bh. 2. 73; Si. 15. 12; Amaru. 84. —II. 2 A. (कस्ते or कस्ते) To go. 2 To destroy.

कस्तु (स्तु) रिका, कस्तुरी Musk; कस्तु-रिकातिलकमालि विषय सायं Bv. 2. 4; 1. 121; Oh. P. 7. —COMP. —मृगः the musk-deer.

कह्लारं The white lotus, कह्लारपत्रकुसुमानि सुहृदिषुवन् Rs. 3. 15.

कहः A kind of cane.

कांसीयं White copper.

कांस्य a. Made of white copper or bell-metal; Ms. 4. 55. —स्य 1 Bell-metal or white copper; Ms. 5. 114; Y. 1. 190. 2 A gong of bell-metal. —स्यः, —स्यं A drinking vessel (of brass), a goblet; Si. 15. 81. —COMP. —कारः (री f.) a brazier, a worker in bell-metal. —तालः a cymbal. —भाजनं a brass-vessel. —मलं verdigris.

काकः 1 A crow; काकोपि जीवति चिराय नलि न हुंके Pt. 1. 24. 2 (Fig.) A contemptible fellow, base or impudent person. 3 A lame man. 4 Bathing by dipping the head only into water (as crows do). —की A female crow. —कं A multitude of crows. —COMP. —अक्षिगोलकन्याय see under न्याय. —अरिः an owl. —उदुरः a snake;

काकोदो येन विनीतस्यः Kavirāja. —उलूकि-का, —उलूकीयं the natural enmity of the owl and the crow; (काकोलूकीयं is the name of the third Tantra in the Panchatantra). —विचा the gunjā plant. —उदुर, —उदिः 1 a wagtail. 2 a side-lock of hair; see काकपक्ष below. —जातः the (Indian) cuckoo. —तालीय a. (any thing) taking place quite unexpectedly and accidentally, an accident; अहो दु खलु मोः तदेतत् काकतालीयं नाम Mā. 5; काकतालीयवत्सवं दृष्ट्वापि निधिमवतः H. Pr. 35; sometimes used adverbially in the sense of 'accidentally'; कलति काकतालीयं तेन्यः प्राज्ञा न विन्यति Vā. 2. 14. —न्याय see under न्याय. —तालुकिव a. contemptible, vile. —दंतः (lit.) the tooth of a crow; (fig.) anything impossible or not existing; अवेष्टेणं searching after impossibilities, (said of any useless and unprofitable task). —ध्वजः the submarine fire. —निद्रा a light slumber (easily broken). —पक्षः side-locks of hair on the temples of boys and young men (especially of the Kshatriya caste); काक-पक्षवस्त्रेण वाकितः R. 11. 1, 31, 42; 3. 28; U. 3. —पदं the sign (▲) in Mā. denoting that something has been left out. —सः a particular mode of sexual intercourse. —पुच्छः, —पुष्टः the (Indian) cuckoo. —वेय a. shallow; काकोया नदी Sk. —भीरुः an owl. —मट्टः a gallinule. —यः barren corn (the ear of which has no grain); यथा काकयथाः शोका यथा-रूपमवास्तिलाः नाममात्रा न सिद्धी हि वनेही-नास्तथा नराः Pt. 2. 86; तथैव पांडवाः सर्वे यथा काकयथा इव Mb. (काकयथाः —निष्कल-तृपयान्यं). —रुतं the shrill sound of a crow (considered as a sign of future good or evil under different circum- stances); Si. 6. 76. —रुत्या a woman that bears only one child. —रुतरः a shrill tone (as that of a crow).

काक (का) क a. 1 Timid, cowardly. 2 Naked. 3 Poor, indigent. —कः 1 A hen-pecked husband. 2 (की f.) An owl. 3 Fraud, deceit, trick.

काक (का) कः A raven. —लं A jewel worn upon the neck.

काकालिः, —ली f. 1 A low and sweet tone; अनुवदुष्यकाकलीतहितं U. 3; Ra. 1. 8. 2 A musical instrument with a low tone used by thieves to ascertain whether a person is asleep or not; क-णिमुसकाकली संज्ञकः...प्रभृत्यनेकोपकरणयुक्तः Dk. 49. 3 Scissors. 4 The Gunjā plant. —COMP. —रवः the (Indian) cuckoo.

काकिणी, काकिणिका 1 A shell or cowrie used as a coin. 2 A sum of money equal to 20 cowries or to a quarter of a Pana. 3 A weight equal to a quarter of a Māsha. 4 A part of a measure. 5 The beam of a balance. 6 A cubit.

काकिनी f. 1 A quarter of a Pana q. v. 2 A quarter of a measure. 3 A cowrie; H. 3. 123.

काकुः f. 1 Change of the voice under different emotions such as fear, grief, anger; भिषकंउच्यन्तिरेः काकु-रित्यभिधीयते S. D.; अलीकाकाकुणकुलतां K. 222. (Hence). 2 A word of negation used in such a manner that it implies the contrary (affirmative) as in questions of appeal; (in such cases the intended meaning is sug- gested by a change of the voice). 3 Muttering, murmuring. 4 Tongue.

काकुत्स्थः A descendant of ककुत्स्थ, an epithet of kings of the solar dynasty; काकुत्स्थमालिकयतां वृषणां R. 6. 2; 12. 30, 46; see ककुत्स्थ.

काकुत् The palate.

काकोलः 1 A raven; Y. 1. 174. 2 A snake. 3 A boar. 4 A potter. 5 A division of the infernal regions or hell; Y. 3. 223.

काकः A sidelong look, a glance. —कं Frown, look of displeasure, malici- ous look; काकोयानाद्रेक्षितः Bk. 5. 28.

कागः A crow; cf. काक.

काक्ष 1 P. (epic Atm. also). (काक्षति, काक्षति) 1 To wish, desire, long for; यत्काक्षति तपोभिरप्यनुयस्तासिस्तपस्वस्यनी S. 7. 12; न शोचति न काक्षति Bg. 12. 7; न काक्षे विजयं कृष्ण 1. 32; R. 12. 58; Ms. 2. 242. 2 To expect, wait for. With अने to long for, wish. —आ 1 to desire, long or wish for; प्रत्यपसवं त्रि-पचकां R. 7. 47, 5. 38; Ms. 2. 162; Me. 91; Y. 1. 153. 2 to require, need. —अस्य to lie in, wait for. —वि to wish, desire or long for. —समा to wish or desire.

काक्ष 1 Wish, desire. 2 Inclination, appetite; as in मन्काक्षा.

काक्षि a. (गी f.) Wishing for, desirous; 'दृश्यं, जल' &c.; Bg. 11. 52.

काचः 1 Glass, crystal; आकरे पदरागाणां जम्ब काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; काचमृत्पेन विक्रीवी हंत ध्विनामर्षिण्या Sānti. 1. 12. 2 A loop, a swinging shelf a string so fastened to the yoke as to sup-

port burdens. 3 An eye-disease, an affection of the optic nerve, producing dimness of sight. -Comp. -चटी a glass ewer. -भाजनं a glass vessel. -मणिः crystal, quartz. -मलं, -लवणं, -संभवं black salt or soda.

काचनं, काचनकं A string or tape which ties a parcel or bundle of papers or the leaves of a Manuscript; cf. कचेल.

काचनकिन् m. A manuscript, writing

काचुकः 1 A cock. 2 The Chakravāka bird.

काजलं 1 A little water. 2 Bad water.

कांचन a. (स्त्री f.) Golden, made of gold; तन्मये च स्फटिकफलका कांचनी वासयतिः Me. 79; कांचनं वलयं S. 6. 5; Ms. 5. 112. -नं 1 Gold; (शङ्खं) अनेकादपि कांचनं Ms. 2. 239. 2 Lustre, brilliancy. 3 Property, wealth. 4 The filament of a lotus. -नः 1 The Dhātūra plant. 2 The Champaka tree. -Comp. -अंगी a woman with a golden (i. e. yellow) complexion; Bv. 2. 72. -कांडरः a gold-mine. -गिरिः N. of the mountain Meru. -रूः f. 1 golden (yellow) soil. 2 gold-dust. -संधिः a treaty of alliance between two parties on terms of equality; cf. H. 4. 113.

कांचनारः (-लः) The Kovidāra tree.

कांचिः, -ची f. 1 A woman's girdle or zone furnished with small tinkling bells or other ornaments; एतावता नन्वनुमेयकोमि कांचोद्युपस्थानमनिर्वितायाः Ku. 1. 37, 3. 55; Me. 28; Si. 9. 82; R. 6. 43. 2 N. of an ancient city in the south of India, regarded as one of the sacred cities of the Hindus; (for the names of the seven cities, see अवंति). -Comp. -पुरी, -नगरी the same as कांची (2). -पद् the hips and loins.

कांजिकं, कांजिका Sour gruel.

काटुकं Acidity.

काठः A rock, stone.

काठिनं, -न्यं 1 Hardness, tightness; कठिन्यमुक्तस्तनं S. 3. 11. 2 Sternness, hard-heartedness, cruelty.

काण a. 1 One-eyed; अङ्गा काणः Sk.; काणेन वसुधा किं वा H. Pr. 12; Ms. 3. 155. 2 Perforated, broken (as a cowrie), प्रातः काणवराटकोपि च मया तृणैः शुना मुचं मार् Bh. 3. 4; (Mar. कुटकी कबडी).

काणयः, -रः Son of a one-eyed woman.

काणेली 1 An unchaste or faithless woman. 2 An unmarried woman. -Comp. -मातु m. one whose mother is an unmarried woman son of an married woman (a term of reproach usually in the

voc. case only); काणेलीमातः अस्ति किंचिच्छिन्नं युगलक्षणम् Mk. 1.

कांडः, -डं 1 A section, a part in general. 2 The portion of a plant from one knot to another. 3 A stem, stock, branch; लीलोत्प्लावणालकांडकवलच्छेदेयु U. 3. 16; Amaru 95; Ms. 1. 46, 48. 4 Any division of a work; such as a chapter of a book; as the seven Kāndas of the Rām. 5 A separate department or subject; e. g. ज्ञानं कर्म° &c. 6 A cluster, bundle, multitude. 7 An arrow. 8 A long bone, a bone of the arms or legs. 9 A cane, reed. 10 A stick, staff. 11 Water. 12 Opportunity, occasion. 13 Private place. 14 Vile, bad, sinful, (at the end of comp. only). -Comp. -कारः a maker of arrows. -गोचरः an iron arrow.

-पटः, -पटकः a screen surrounding a tent, curtain; Si. 5. 22. -पातः an arrow's flight, range of an arrow. -पुत्रः 1 one of the military profession, a soldier. 2 the husband of a Vaisya woman. 3 an adopted son, any other than one's own son. 4 (as a term of reproach) a base-born fellow, one who is faithless to his family, caste, religion, profession &c. In Mv. 3 Jāmadagnya is styled by शतानन्द as कांडपुत्रः; (स्फुल्लं पृष्ठतः कृत्वा यो वै परकुलं व्रजेत् । तेन दुश्चरितेनासौ कांडपुत्र इति स्मृतः). -भंगः a fracture of bones or limbs. -बाणो the lute of a Chāṇḍāla. -संधिः a knot, joint (as of a plant). -सूत्रः one who lives by arms, warrior, soldier.

कांडवत् m. An archer.

कांडीरः An archer; (this word also is sometimes used like कांडपुत्र as a term of reproach; cf. Mv. 3).

कांडोलः A basket of reed; see कंडोल.

कात् ind. An exclamation of abuse or insult, usually in combination with कृ; काक्त् to insult, dishonour; यन्मयैश्वर्यमचेन दुःखः सदासि काक्त्तः Bhāg.

कातर a. 1 Cowardly, timid, discouraged; वर्जयति च कातरान् Pt. 4. 42; Amaru. 7, 30, 75; R. 11. 78; Me. 77. 2 Distressed, grieved, afraid; क्रियेवं कातरासि S. 4. 3 Agitated, perplexed, confused; Bh. 1. 60. 4 Tremulous through fear (as eyes); R. 2. 52; Amaru. 79.

कातर्यं Cowardice; कातर्यं केवला नीतिः शौर्यं चापदोद्विग्तम् R. 17. 47.

कात्यायनः 1 N. of a celebrated writer on grammar who wrote Vārtikas to supplement the Sūtras of Pāṇini. 2 N. of a sage who is a writer on civil and religious law; Y. 1. 4.

कात्यायनी 1 An elderly or middle-aged widow (dressed in red clothes) 2 N. of Pārvatī -Comp. -पुत्रः -पुत्रा N. of Kārtikeya

कार्थचित्क a. (स्त्री f.) Accomplished with difficulty.

कार्यिकः A narrator of stories; also a writer of stories.

कादंबः 1 A kind of goose (कलहंस); R. 13. 55; Ra. 4. 9. 2 An arrow; Si. 18. 29. 3 A sugarcane. 4 The Kadamba tree —कं Flower of the Kadamba tree; R. 13. 27.

कादंबरं A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the Kadamba tree. निषेव्य मधु माधवाः सरसमर कादंबरं Si. 4. 66. —री 1 A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the कदंब tree. 2 Spirituous liquor or wine in general; कादंबरीसहितं प्रथम-सौहृदमिष्यते S. 6; or कादंबरीमदविशृण्वितलोचनस्य दुर्कं हि लोणलसतः पतनं पृथिव्याद् Udb. 3 The fluid issuing from the temples of a rutting elephant 4 An epithet of Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning. 5 A female cuckoo.

कादंबिनी f. A row of clouds, मद्यिमतिर्बुद्धिनी मयतु कापि कादंबिनी R. G. Bv. 4. 9.

कादाचित्क a. (स्त्री f.) Incidental, occasional.

काद्वेषः A kind of snake.

काननं 1 A forest, a grove; R. 12. 27, 13. 18; Me. 18, 42; काननावति forest-ground. 2 A home, house.

-Comp. -अग्निः wild fire, conflagration.

-आकच m. 1 An inhabitant of a forest. 2 a monkey.

कानिष्ठिकं The little finger.

कानिष्ठिन्यः, -यी The offspring of the youngest child.

कानीनः 1 The son of an unmarried woman; कानीनः कन्यकाजातो मातामहसुतो मत Y. 2. 129; see also the definition given in Ms. 9. 172. 2 N. of व्यास. 3 N. of Karna.

कांत a. 1 Desired, favourite, loved, dear; कांतं कर्तुं चाक्षुषं M. 1. 4. 2 Pleasing, agreeable; भूमिकान्तिर्नृपकुलेः R. 1. 16. 3 Lovely, beautiful; सर्वः कांतमात्मीयं पश्यति S. 2. —तः 1 A lover. 2 A husband, कान्तोदितः सहस्रदुष्कृतः संगनात् किंचिद्वनः Me. 100; Si. 10. 3, 29. 3 Any beloved person. 4 The moon. 5 The spring. 6 A kind of iron. 7 A precious stone (in comp. with सर्वं, चंद्र and अमर). 8 An epithet of Kārtikeya —नं Saffron. -Comp. —आयसं the loadstone. -पक्षि m. a peacock. —लोहं the loadstone.

कांता 1 A beloved or lovely woman. 2 A mistress, wife in general, कांतासखस्य शयनीयशिलातले ते U. 3. 21, Me. 19; Si. 10. 73. 3 The Priyanga creeper. 4 Large cardamoms. 5 The earth. -Comp. अंशुदीहदः the Asoka tree; see अंशुक.

कांतारः, -रं 1 A large or dreary forest दूरं तु गृध्रिणीनि Pt. 4. 81 Bh. 1. 86 Y. 2. 83. 2 A bad road. 3 A hole cavity —रं

1 A red variety of the sugarcane.
2 Mountain ebony.

कांतिः *f.* 1 Loveliness, beauty; *Me.* 15, अङ्गिकाति *S.* 5. 19. 2 Brightness, lustre, brilliance; *Me.* 84. 3 Personal decoration or embellishment. 4 Wish, desire. 5 (In *Rhet.*) Beauty enhanced by love; (*S. D.* thus distinguishes कांति from शोभा and कीर्ति—रूपशोभनलक्षितं शोभादीरगृह्यते । शोभा शोका सैव कांतिर्मन्मथान्यायिता द्युतिः । कांतिरेवातिविस्तीर्णा कीर्तिरिष्यमिधीयते, 130, 131). 6 A lovely or desirable woman. 7 An epithet of Durgā. —*Comp.* —कर *a.* beautifying, illuminating. —द *a.* beautifying, adorning. (—दं) 1 bile. 2 clarified butter. —द, —दायक, —दायिन् *a.* adorning. —भू *m.* the moon.

कांतिमत् *a.* 1 Lovely, beautiful, splendid; *Ku.* 4. 5, 5. 71; *Me.* 30. —*m.* The moon.

कांदंश्च Anything roasted or baked in an iron pan or oven.

कांद्विकः A baker, a confectioner.
कांद्विशीक *a.* 1 Put to flight, running away, fugitive; द्वाजनाः कांद्विशीकः सद्भुतः *Pt.* 1. 2 (Hence) Terrified, afraid; *Bv.* 2, 178.

कान्यकुब्जः *N.* of a country; see कन्याकुब्ज.

कापटिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Fraudulent, dishonest; 2 Wicked, perverse. —कः A flatterer, parasite.

कापट्यं Wickedness, fraud, deceit.
कापट्यः A bad road; (*lit.* and *fig.*).
कापालः, कापालिकः A follower of a certain Saiva sect (the left-hand order) characterized by carrying skulls of men in the form of garlands and eating and drinking from them); *Pt.* 1. 2; 2.

कापालिन् *m.* *N.* of Siva.

कापिक *a.* (की *f.*) Shaped or behaving like a monkey.

कापिन् *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Peculiar or belonging to Kapila. 2 Taught by, or derived from, Kapila. —लः 1 A follower of the Sāṅkhya system of philosophy propounded by Kapila. 2 Tawny colour.

कापुरुषः A mean contemptible fellow, coward, wretch; ससंतुष्टः कापुरुषः स्वल्पक्रेतापि तुष्यति *Pt.* 1. 25, 361.

कापेयं 1 The monkey species. 2 Monkey-like behaviour, monkey-tricks.

कापोत *a.* (ती *f.*) Grey, of a dirty white colour. —तं 1 A flock of pigeons. 2 Antimony. —तः The grey colour. —*Comp.* —अंजनं antimony applied to the eyes as collyrium.

काश् *ind.* An interjection used in calling out to another.

काम 1 Wish *de re*
R. 2 65 3 67 oft used with the inf form गंतुकाम desirous to go

Bg. 2. 62; *Ms.* 2. 94. 2 Object of desire; सर्वान् कामान् समश्नुते *Ms.* 2. 5. 3 Affection, love. 4 Love or desire of sensual enjoyments considered as one of the four ends of life (पुरुषार्थ); cf. अर्थ 8 and अर्थकाम. 5 Desire of carnal gratification, lust; *Ms.* 2. 214. 6 The god of love. 7 *N.* of Pradyumna. 8 *N.* of Balarāma. 9 A kind of mango tree. —नं 1 Object of desire. 2 Semen virile. [*Kama* is the Cupid of the Hindu mythology—the son of Kṛishṇa and Rukmīni. His wife is Rati. When the gods wanted a commander for their forces in their war with Tāraka, they sought the aid of Kama in drawing the mind of Siva towards Parvatī, whose issue alone could vanquish the demon. Kama undertook the mission; but Siva, being offended at the disturbance of his penance, burnt him down with the fire of his third eye. Subsequently he was allowed by Siva to be born again in the form of Pradyumna at the request of Rati. His intimate friend is Vasanta or the spring; and his son is Aniruddha. He is armed with a bow and arrows—the bow-string being a line of bees, and arrows flowers of five different plants]. —*Comp.* —अग्निः 1 a fire of love, violent or ardent love. 2 violent desire, fire of passion. —संदीपनं 1 inflaming the fire of love. 2 an aphrodisiac. —अङ्गुली 1 a finger-nail. 2 the male organ of generation. —अंगः the mango tree. —अधिकारः the influence of love or desire. —अधिष्ठित *a.* overcome by love. —अमनः see कामाग्नि. अंध *a.* blinded by love or passion. (—घः) the (Indian) cuckoo. —अंधा musk. —अभिन् *a.* getting fond at will. —अभिकाम *a.* libidinous, lustful. —अरुण्यं a pleasant grove. —अरिः an epithet of Siva. —अभिध *a.* amorous, lustful, lascivious. —अवतारः *N.* of Pradyumna. —अवसायः suppression of passion or desire, stoicism. —अशनं 1 eating at will. 2 unrestrained enjoyment. —आतुर *a.* love-sick, affected by love; कामातुराणां न मयं न लज्जा Subbāsh. —आत्मजः an epithet of Aniruddha, son of Pradyumna. —आमन् *a.* lustful, libidinous, enamoured; *Ms.* 7. 27. —आयुधं 1 arrow of the god of love. 2 membrum virile. (—घः) the mango tree. —आयुध *m.* 1 a vulture. 2 Garuda. —आर्त *a.* love-stricken, affected by love; कामार्तं हि प्रकृतिद्वयप्राक्षितनचित्तये *Me.* 5. —आसक्त *a.* overcome with love or desire, impassioned, lustful. —ईप्सु *a.* striving to obtain a desired object. 1 an epithet of Kubaśa 2 the supreme soul. —स्वदक्ष 1 voluntary libation of

water. 2 a voluntary libation of water to deceased friends exclusive of those who are entitled to it by law; *Y.* 3. 4. —उपहत *a.* affected by or overcome with passion. —कला *N.* of Rati, the wife of Kāma. —काम, —कामिन् *a.* following the dictates of love or passion. —कार *a.* acting at will, indulging one's desires. (—र) 1 voluntary action, spontaneous deed; *Ms.* 11. 41, 45. 2 desire, influence of desire; *Bg.* 5. 11. —कूटः 1 the paramour of a harlot. 2 harlotry. —कुत *a.* 1 acting at will, acting as one likes. 2 granting or fulfilling a desire. (—म.) the Supreme soul. —केशि *a.* lustful. (—लिः) 1 a paramour. 2 copulation. —क्रीडा 1 dalliance of love, amorous sport. 2 copulation. —ग *a.* going of one's own accord, able to act or move as one likes. (—गा) an unchaste or libidinous woman; *Y.* 3. 6. —गति *a.* able to go to any desired place; *R.* 13. 76. गुणः 1 the quality of passion, affection. 2 satiety, perfect enjoyment. 3 an object of sense. —चर, —चार *a.* moving freely or unrestrained, wandering at will; *Ku.* 1. 50. —चार *a.* unchecked, unrestrained. (—रः) 1 unrestrained motion. 2 independent or wilful action, wantonness; न कामचारो नहि शङ्कनीयः *R.* 14. 62. 3 one's will or pleasure, free will, कामचारानुज्ञा *Sk.* *Ms.* 2. 220. 4 sensuality. 5 selfishness. —चारिन् *a.* moving unrestrained; *Ms.* 63. 2 libidinous, lustful. 3 self-willed. (—म.) 1 Garuda. 2 a sparrow. —ज *a.* produced by passion or desire; *Ms.* 7. 46, 47, 50. —जित् *a.* conquering love or passion; *R.* 9. 33. (—म.) 1 an epithet of Skanda. 2 of Siva. —ताल the (Indian) cuckoo. —द *a.* fulfilling a desire, granting a request or desire. —दा = कामधेयु *q. v.* —दर्शन *a.* looking lovely. —दुध *a.* 'milking one's desires', granting every desired object; शीतल कामधुना हि सा *R.* 1. 80, 2. 63; *Māl.* 3. 11. —दुधा, —दुह *f.* a fabulous cow yielding all desires, *Bg.* 10. 28. —दुती the female cuckoo. —देवः the god of love. —धेनुः *f.* the cow of plenty, a heavenly cow yielding all desires. —धंसिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —पति, —पत्नी *f.* Rati, wife of Cupid. —पालः *N.* of Balarāma. —प्रवेदनं expressing one's desire, wish or hope, कञ्चित् कामप्रवेदेन *Ak.* —प्रश्नः an unrestrained or free question. —फलः a species of the mango tree. —ओगरः (pl.) sensual gratification. —मह *a.* a festival of the god of love celebrated on the full moon day in the month of Chaitra. —सूद मोदिन *a.* influenced or infatuated by love *U*

2. 5. -रसः seminal discharge. -रसिक *a.* lustful, libidinous; क्षणमपि युवा काम-रसिकः Bh. 3. 112. -रूप *a.* 1 taking any form at will; जानामि त्वां प्रकृतिरूपेण कामरूपं मयोनः Me. 6. 2 beautiful, pleasing. (-पाः) (pl.) a district lying in the east of Bengal (the western portion of Assam); R. 4. 83, 84. -रेखा लेखा a harlot, courtesan. -लवा membrum virile. -लोल *a.* overcome with passion, love-stricken. -वरः a gift chosen at will. -वल्गुः 1 the spring. 2 the mango tree. (-भा) moon-light. -वज्ञ *a.* influenced by love. (-ज्ञः) subjection to love. -वश्य *a.* subject to love. -वाद् *a.* saying anything at will. -विह्व *a.* disappointing desires. -वृत् *a.* addicted to sensual gratification, licentious, dissipated; Ms. 5. 154. -वृत्ति *a.* acting according to will, self-willed, independent; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयसीहते Ku. 5. 82. (-त्तिः) *f.* 1 free and unrestrained action. 2 freedom of will. -वृद्धिः *f.* increase of passion. -वृत्ते the trumpet flower. -शरः 1 a love-shaft. 2 the mango tree. -शास्त्र the science of love, erotic science. -संयोगः attainment of desired objects. -सखः the spring. -सू *a.* fulfilling any desire; R. 5. 33. -सूत्रं N. of an erotic work by Vātsyāyana. -हेतुक *a.* produced by mere desire without any real cause; Bg. 16. 8.

कामतः *ind.* 1 Of one's own accord, willingly. 2 Voluntarily, knowingly, intentionally, wilfully; Ms. 4. 130; पदा सृष्टं च कामतः Y. 1. 168. 3 From passion or feeling, lustfully; Ms. 3. 173. 4 At will, freely, unrestrained.

कामल *a.* Lustful, libidinous -नं Desire, wish. -ना Wish, desire.

कामनीय Beauty, attractiveness.

कामधनिम् *m.* A brazier.

कामन् *ind.* 1 According to wish or inclination, at will; कामनामी. 2 Agreeably to desire; Mu. 1. 25; 3 To the heart's content; U. 3. 16. 4 Willingly, joyfully; Sānti. 4. 4. 5 Well, very well (a particle of assent); it may be that; मनानमस्याहृत्या वा कामं क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43. 6 Granted or admitted (that); true that, no doubt; (generally followed by तु, तथापि, yet, still); कामं न तिष्ठति मदानन-समुत्थी सा भुविदमन्यविषया न तु दुहितर्याः S. 1. 31; 2. 1; R. 4. 13, 6. 22; 13. 75; Māl. 9. 34. 7 Indeed, foresooth, really; R. 2. 43; (often implying unwillingness or contradiction). 8 Better, rather (usually with न) कामना मरणाधिष्ठेदं गृहे कन्यातृमत्यपि । न वैधैतौ प्रयच्छेत्तुं ग्रन्थीनाय कश्चित् Ms. 7. 89.

a Lustful libidinous
R 19 50 S 3

कामपितृ

कामल *a.* Lustful, libidinous. -लः 1 The spring. 2 A desert.

कामलिका Spirituous liquor.

कामवत् *a.* 1 Desirous, wishing 2 Lustful.

कामिन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) Lustful. 2 Desirous. 3 Loving, fond. -म. 1 A lover, a lustful person (paying particular attention to ladies); त्वया चंद्रम-सा चातिसंवीयते कामिजनसार्धः S. 3; त्वां कामिनो मद्वदुतिमुदाहरति V. 4. 11; Amaru. 2; M. 3. 14. 2 A uxorious husband. The ruddy goose or चक्रवाक bird. 4 A sparrow. 5 An epithet of Siva. 6 The moon. 7 A pigeon. -नी 1 A loving, affectionate or fond woman; Ms. 8. 112. 2 A lovely or beautiful woman; उदयति हि शशांकः कामिनीगण्डपादुः Mk. 1. 57; केषां नैषा कथय कविताकामिनी कौतुकाय P. R. 1. 22. 3 A woman (in general); सुगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69; Me. 63, 67; Ra. 1. 28. 4 A timid woman. 5 Spirituous liquor.

काङ्क्ष *a.* (-का or की *f.*) 1 Wishing, desirous. 2 Lustful, libidinous -कः 1 A lover, a libidinous man; कामुकैः कुम्भीलकैश्च परिहर्तव्या चंद्रिका M. 4; R. 19. 33; Ra. 6. 9. 2 A sparrow. 3 The Asoka tree -का A woman desirous of wealth. -की A libidinous or lustful woman.

कापिलः, कापीलः N. of a tree; Māl. 9. 31.

कांचलः A carriage covered with a woollen cloth or blanket.

कावविकः A vendor of shell-ornaments, dealer in shells.

कांबोजः 1 A native of the Kambojas; Ms. 10. 44. 2 A king of the Kambojas. 3 The Punnāga tree. 4 A species of horse from the Kamboja country.

काव्य *a.* 1 To be desired, desirable; सुधा विष्टा च काम्याश्चान् Sānti. 2. 8. 2 Optional, performed for some particular object (opp. निय); अंते काव्यस्य कर्मणः R. 10. 50; Ms. 2. 2; 12. 89; Bg. 18. 2. 3 beautiful, lovely, charming, handsome; नारी न काव्यः R. 6. 30; U. 5. 12. -व्या A wish, desire, intention, request; ब्राह्मणकाव्या Mk. 3; R. 1. 35; Bg. 10. 1. -COMP. -अभियाषः a self-interested motive or purpose. -कर्मन् *n.* a rite performed for some particular object and with a view to future fruition. -गिर *f.* agreeable speech. -दानं 1 an acceptable gift. 2 a free-will-offering; voluntary gift. -मरणं voluntary death, suicide. -व्रतं a voluntary vow.

काम्ल *a.* Slightly acid, acidulous.

कायः, यं 1 The body; विभाति कायः कामलपद्मं पतिपद्मिने तु चन्द्रेन Bh. 2. 71. कायेन ममसा युद्धया Bg 5. 11 so कायेन शान्ता ममसा &c 2 The trunk of a tree 3 The body of a lute (the whole

lute except the wires). 4 A multitude, assemblage, collection. 5 Principal, capital. 6 Home, residence, habitation. 7 A butt, a mark. 8 Natural temperament. -यं (with or without तर्हि) The part of the hand just below the fingers, especially the little finger, (this part being considered sacred to Prajāpati is called प्रजापतितीर्थ; cf. Ms. 2. 58-59). -य One of the eight forms of marriage, generally known as प्रजापत्य q. v.; Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3. 38. -COMP. -अग्निः the digestive faculty. -क्लेशः bodily suffering or pain. -चिकित्सा the third of the eight departments of medical science, treatment of diseases affecting the whole body. -मानं measurement of the body. -वलनं an armour. -व्यः 1 the writer-caste (proceeding from a क्षत्रिय father and a शूद्र mother). 2 a man of that caste; कायस्थ इति लक्ष्मी नाम Mu. 1; Y. 1. 336; Mk. 9. (-व्य *f.*) 1 a woman of that caste. 2 the myrobalan tree. (-स्थी *f.*) the wife of a कायस्थ. -स्थित *a.* corporeal, bodily.

कायक (-यिका *f.*), कायिक (की *f.*) *a.* Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal; कायिकतपः Ms. 12. 8. -का Interest (whatever is given for the use of money). -COMP. -वृद्धिः *f.* 1 interest consisting in the use of any animal or capital stock pawned. 2 interest of which the payment does not affect the principal, or the use of the body of an animal pledged by the person to whom it is pledged.

कार *a.* (री *f.*) At the end of comp.) Making, doing, performing, working, maker, doer, author; प्रथकारः author; कुम्भकारः, स्वर्णकार &c. &c. -र 1 Act, action; as in दुर्भकार, 2 A term denoting a sound or a word which is not inflected; as अकार Ms. 2. 76, 126, ककार, प्रथकार &c. 3 Effort, exertion, Si. 19. 27. 4 Religious austerity. 5 A husband, lord; a master. 6 Determination. 7 Power, strength. 8 A tax or toll. 9 A heap of snow. 10 The Himālaya mountain. -COMP. -अवरः a man of a mixed and low caste, born from a Nishāda father and Vaidehi mother; cf. Ms. 10. 36. -कर *a.* working, acting as agent. -सू. a toll-station.

कारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) (Usually at the end of comp.). 1 Making, acting, doing, performing, creating, doer &c; स्वयस्य कारकः Y. 3. 150; 2. 156; वर्णसंकरकाकैः Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 7. 204; Pt. 5. 36. 2 An agent. -कं 1 (In gram.) 1 The relation subsisting between a and a verb in a sentence (or between a noun and other words governing it) there

are six such Kārakas, belonging to the first seven cases, except the genitive: (1) कर्तुं; (2) कर्मन्; (3) करण; (4) संप्रदान; (5) अपादान; (6) आविर्करण. 2 That part of grammar which treats of these relations; i. e. syntax. —COMP. —**व्रीपकं** (In Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the same Kāraka is connected with several verbs in succession; e. g. स्थिति कृणति वेद्यति विचलति निमिषति श्लोकयति तिर्यहे। अंतर्नदति कुविमुच्छति नवपरिणया नयः ज्ञाने K. P. 10. —**हेतुः** the active or efficient cause; (opp. ज्ञापकहेतु).

कारणं 1 A cause, reason; कारणकोपाः कुटुम्बिनः M. 1. 18; R. 1. 74; Bg. 13. 21. 2 Ground, motive, object; किं पुनः कारणं Mbh.; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 8. 347; कारणमादुर्भी तदु R. 16. 22. 3 An instrument, means; Y. 3. 20, 65. 4 (In Nyāya phil.) A cause, that which is invariably antecedent to some product and is not otherwise constituted; or according to Mill, 'the antecedent or concurrence of antecedents on which the effect is invariably and unconditionally consequent'; according to Nāyāyikas it is of three kinds; (1) समवायि (intimate or inherent); as threads in the case of cloth; (2) असमवायि (non-intimate or non-inherent); as the conjunction of the threads in the case of cloth; (3) निमित्त (instrumental) as the weaver's loom. 5 The generative cause, creator, father; Ku. 5. 81. 6 An element, elementary matter; Y. 3. 148; Bg. 18. 13. 7 The origin or plot of a play, poem, &c. 8 An organ of sense. 9 The body. 10 A sign, document, proof or authority; Ms. 11. 84. 11 That on which any opinion or judgment is based. —COMP. —**उत्तरं** special plea, denial of the cause of complaint; admission of the charge generally but denial of the actual issue (in law). —**कारणं** an elementary or primary cause; an atom. —**गुणः** a quality of the cause. —**भूत** a. 1 caused. 2 forming the cause. —**माला** a figure of speech, 'a chain of causes'; यथोत्तरं चेत् पूर्वस्य पूर्वकारणस्य हेतुता। तदा कारणमाला स्यात् K. P. 10; e. g. Bg. 2. 62, 63; also S. D. 728. —**वादि** m. a complainant, plaintiff. —**वारि** n. the original water produced at the beginning of the creation. —**विहीन** a. without a cause. —**हारीरं** (in Vedānta phil.) the inner rudiment of the body, causal frame.

कारणा 1 Pain, agony. 2 Casting into hell.

कारिणिक a. 1 An examiner a judge. 2 Causal

कारण्य A sort of duck कर्णधारि विहाय कारण्ये वेत्ते V 2 23

कार्धमिन् m. 1 Brazier. 2 A mineralogist.

कारवः A crow.

कारस्करः N. of a tree (किपाक).

कारा 1 Imprisonment, confinement. 2 A prison-house, a jail. 3 Part of a lute below the neck. 4 Pain, affliction. 5 A female messenger. 6 A female worker in gold. —COMP. —**अगारं**, —**गृहं**, —**वेष्टमन्** n. a prison-house, a jail; कारागृहे निजित्वासेन लंकेष्वेणेपितमात्रादात् R. 6. 40; Sānti. 4. 10; Bh 3. 21. —**गुप्तः** a prisoner. —**पालः** a guard of a prison, jailor.

कारिः f. Action, act. —m. or f. An artist, mechanic

कारिका 1 A female dancer. 2 A business, trade. 3 A memorial verse, or a collection of such verses on grammatical, philosophical or scientific subjects; e. g. Bhāṭṭi's Kārikās on grammar; सांख्यकारिका. 4 Torment, torture. 5 Interest.

कारीष A heap of dried cowdung.

कार a. (रु. f.) 1 A maker, doer, an agent, servant. 2 An artisan, mechanic, artist; कारुभिः कारितं तेन कुत्रिणं स्वग्रहेते Vb. 1. 13; इति स साकारुतेण लेखितं नलस्य च स्वस्य च सख्यमीक्षते N. 1. 38; Y. 2. 249, 1. 187; Ms. 5. 128; 10. 12. (They are:—तस्मा च तत्रवायस्य नापितो रजकस्तथा। पंचमश्वनकारश्च कारवः शिल्पिनो मताः ॥). —**रुः** 1 An epithet of विश्वकर्मा the architect of the gods. 2 An art, a science. COMP. —**चोरः** one who commits burglary, a dacoit. —**जः** 1 a piece of mechanism, any product of manufacture. 2 a young elephant. 3 a billock, an ant-hill 4 froth.

कारुणिक a. (की. f.) Compassionate, kind, tender; Nāg. 1. 1.

कारुण्यं Compassion, kindness, pity; कारुण्यमातन्वते Gīt. 1; करिण्यः कारुण्यास्पदं Bv. 1. 1.

कार्कश्यं 1 Hardness, roughness. 2 Firmness. 3 Solidity; Śi. 2. 17; Pt. 1. 190. 4 Hard-heartedness, sternness, cruelty; कार्कश्यं गमितेऽपि वेतसि Amaru. 24.

कार्तवीर्यः The son of Kṛitavīrya and king of the Haihayas, who ruled at Māhishmati. [Having worshipped Dattatreya, he obtained from him several boons, such as a thousand arms, a golden chariot that went wheresoever he willed it to go, the power of restraining wrong by justice, conquest of earth, invincibility by enemies &c.; (cf. R. 6. 39.) According to the Vayu Purāṇa he ruled justly and righteously for 85000 years and offered 10000 sacrifices. He was a contemporary of Ravana whom he once captured and confined like a beast in a corner of his city cf. R. 6. 40 Kṛitavīrya was slain by Parasurama for having carried off by violence the

revered father Jamadagni. Kṛitavīrya is also known by the name Sahasrajuna.]

कार्तस्वरं Gold; स ततकार्तस्वभासुरावर Si. 1. 20; देवेन K. 82.

कार्तातिकः An astrologer, fortune teller; कार्तातिको नाम भूत्वा भुवं वज्राम Dk. 130.

कार्तिक a. (की. f.) Belonging to the month of Kārtika; R. 19. 39. —**क** 1 N. of the month in which the full moon is near the कृत्तिका or Pleiades (corresponding to October-November). 2 An epithet of Skanda. —**की. f.** The full moon day in the month of Kārtika.

कार्तिकेयः N. of Skanda (so called because he was reared by the six Kṛittikās). [Kartikeya is the Mars or god of war of the Indian mythology. He is the son of Siva (but born without the direct intervention of a woman). Most of his epithets have reference to the circumstances of his birth. Siva cast his seed into Agni (who had gone to the god in the form of a dove while he was enjoying Pārvatī's company), who being unable to bear it cast it into the Ganges; (hence Skanda is called Agnibhu, Gangaputra). It was then transferred to the six Kṛittikās (when they went to bathe in the Ganges), each of whom therefore conceived and brought forth a son. But these six sons were afterwards mysteriously combined into one of extraordinary form with six heads and twelve hands and eyes, (hence he is called Kartikeya, Shadana, Sharmukha &c.). According to another account the seed of Siva was cast by the Ganges into a thicket of reeds (Sara); whence the boy was called Sarayanubhava, or Sarajanman. He is said to have pierced the mountain Krauncha, whence his name Kraunchadara. He was the commander of the army of the gods in their war with Taraka, a powerful demon q. v., whom he vanquished and slew; and hence his names Janani and Tarakajit. He is represented as riding a peacock.] —COMP. —**मदः** j. Pārvatī mother of Kārtikeya.

कार्तस्व्यं Totality, entirety; तान्निविदत कार्तस्व्येन द्विजाम्ब्यान् पञ्चिपावनान् Ms. 8. 183

कार्दम a. (की. f.) Muddy, soiled or covered with mud.

कार्पितः 1 A petitioner, a suitor, a candidate. 2 A rag. 3 La.

कार्पितः 1 A pilgrim. 2 One who maintains himself by carrying water from holy rivers. 3 A caravan of pilgrims. 4 An experienced man. 5 A parasite.

कार्पण्यं 1 Poverty, indigence, wretchedness व्यक्तकार्पण्य 2 Compassion pity 3 Negligence 4 Inability 5 A parasite 2 7 4 Levity, lightness 5 A parasite

कार्पास *a.* (सी. *f.*) Made of cotton. —सं 1 Anything made of cotton; Ms. 8. 326; 12. 64. 2 Paper. —सी The cotton plant. COMP. —अस्थि *n.* the seed of the cotton plant. —नासिका spindle. —सौत्रिक *a.* made of cotton thread; Y. 2. 179.

कार्पासिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Made of or from cotton.

कार्पासिका, कार्पासी *f.* The cotton plant.

कार्मण *a.* (णी. *f.*) 1 Finishing a work. 2 Doing any work well or completely. —णं Magic, witchcraft; निखिलनयकार्मणे कार्मणज्ञा Bv. 2. 79; Vikr. 2. 14, 8, 2.

कार्मिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Manufactured, made. 2 Embroidered, intermixed with coloured thread (as cloth). 3 Any variegated texture.

कार्मुक *a.* (की. *f.*) Fit for or able to do a work, doing it well and completely. —कं 1 A bow; त्वयि चाविज्य-कार्मुके S. 1. 6. 2 A Bamboo.

कार्य *pot. p.* What ought to be done, made, performed, effected &c; कार्यो विस्तलीनईसमिधुना लोतोषहा मालिनी S. 6. 16; साक्षिणः कार्यः Ms. 8. 61; so वृद्धः, विचारः &c —की 1 Work, affair, business; कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपद्यस्व Ku. 3. 14; Ms. 5 150. 2 Duty; Si. 2. 1. 3 Occupation, enterprise, emergent business. 4 A religious rite or performance. 5 A motive, object, purpose; Si. 2. 36; H. 4. 61. 6 Want, need, occasion, business (with instr.); किं कार्यं भवतो हतेन दयितास्नेहहस्तेन मे V. 2. 20; तुल्येन कार्यं भवतीश्वरणा Pt. 1. 71; Amaru. 71. 7 Conduct, department. 8 A law-suit, legal business, dispute &c; वहिर्निष्क-स्य ज्ञायतां कः कः कार्याधीति Mk. 9; Ms. 8. 43. 9 An effect, the necessary result of a cause (opp. कारण). 10 (In gram.) Operation, विमर्शकार्य declension. 11 The denouement of a drama; कार्पाक्षेपमादी तमुपि रचयन् Mu. 4. 3. 12 healthiness (in medicine). 13 Origin. —COMP. —अक्षम *a.* unable to do one's duty, incompetent. —अकार्य-विचारः discussion as to the propriety or otherwise of anything, deliberation on the arguments for and against any proceeding. —अधिपः 1 the superintendent of a work or affair. 2 the planet that decides any question in astrology. —अर्थः 1 the object of any undertaking, a purpose; Ms. 7. 167. 2 an application for employment. 3 any object or purpose. —अर्थिन् *a.* 1 making a request. 2 seeking to gain one's object or purpose. 3 seeking an employment. 4 pleading a cause in court, going to law Mk. 9 —आचरण seat of transacting business —ईक्षण superior

tendency of public affairs; Ms. 7. 141. —उद्धारः discharge of a duty. —कर *a.* efficacious —कारणे (*dual*) cause and effect; object and motive. —भावः the relation of cause and effect. —कालः time for action, season, fit time or opportunity. —गौरवं importance of an affair. —चित्तक *a.* 1 prudent, cautious, considerate. —(कः) manager of a business, executive officer; Y. 2. 191. —व्युत्त *a.* out of work, out of employ, dismissed from an office. —वर्जनं 1 inspection of a work. 2 inquiry into public affairs. —निर्णयः settlement of an affair. —वृद्धः 1 a man who does any useless thing. 2 a mad, eccentric or crazy man. 3 an idler. —प्रहेषः dislike to work, idleness, laziness. —प्रेष्यः an agent, a messenger. —वस्तु *n.* an aim or object. —विपत्ति *f.* a failure, reverse, misfortune. —शेषः 1 the remainder of a business; Ms. 7. 153. 2 completion of an affair. 3 part of a business. —सिद्धिः *f.* success. —स्थानं place of business, office. —हस्तु 1 obstructing or marrying another's work; H. 1. 77. 2 opposed to another's interests.

कार्यतः *ind.* 1 Through some object or motive. 2 Consequently, necessarily.

कार्श्यं 1 Thinness, emaciation, leanness; Ms. 29. 2 Smallness, littleness, scantiness; R. 5. 21.

कार्षा A husbandman, a cultivator.

कार्षापणः, —णं (or —पणकः) A coin or weight of different values; Ms. 8. 136, 336; 9. 282 (—कण). —णं Money.

कार्षापणिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Worth one कार्षापण.

कार्षिक—कार्षापण q. v.

कार्षी *a.* (णी. *f.*) 1 Belonging to Krishna or Vishnu; R. 15. 24. 2 Belonging to Vyāsa. 3 Belonging to the black antelope; Ms. 2. 41. 4 black.

कार्षणीयस *a.* (सी. *f.*) Made of black iron. —सं Iron.

कार्षिणः An epithet of the god of love; Si. 19. 10.

काल *a.* (ली. *f.*) Black, of a dark or dark-blue colour. —लः 1 The black or dark-blue colour. 2 Time (in general); विलंबितफलेः कालं निनाय स मनोरथैः R. 1. 33; तस्मिन्काले at that time; काव्य-शास्त्रविनेद्रेण कालो गच्छति धर्मितां H. 1. 1 the wise pass their time &c. 3 Fit or opportune time (to do a thing), proper time or occasion; (with gen. loc., dat. or inf.); R. 3. 12, 4. 6, 12. 69; पर्जन्यः कालवर्षा Mk. 10. 60. 4 A period or portion of time (as the hours or watches of a day) गते काले स्थितस्य V. 2. 1 Ms. 5 163 5 The weather 6

Time considered as one of the nine *draavyas* by the Vaiseshikas. 7 The supreme spirit regarded as the destroyer of the universe, being a personification of the destructive principle; कालः काल्या भुवनफलके क्रीडति प्राणि-शरैः Bh. 3. 39. 8 Yama, the God of death; कः कालस्य न गोचरांतरगतः Pt. 1. 146. 9 Fate, destiny. 10 The black part of the eye. 11 The (Indian) cuckoo. 12 The planet Saturn. 13 N. of Siva. 14 A measure of time (in music or prosody). 15 A person who distils and sells spirituous liquor. 16 A section, part. —लं 1 Iron. 2 A kind of perfume. —COMP. —अयस iron. —अक्षरिकः a scholar, one who can read and decipher. —अमरः a kind of sandal tree, black kind of aloe; Bv. 1. 70; R. 4. 81. —(n.) the wood of that tree; Rs. 4. 5; 5. 5. —अग्निः, —अनलः the destructive fire at the end of the world. —अमः *a.* having a dark blue body (as a sword with a dark-blue edge). —अजिनं hide of a black antelope. —अंजनं a sort of collyrium; Ku. 7. 20, 82. —अंहुजः the (Indian) cuckoo. —आतपातः, —अतिरेक loss of time, delay. —अस्थयः 1 delay, lapse of time. 2 loss by lapse of time. —अव्ययः 1 'presiding over time,' epithet of the sun. 2 the Supreme soul. —अहुनादिन् *m.* 1 a bee. 2 a sparrow. 3 the Chataka bird. —अंतकः time, regarded as the god of death, and the destroyer of every thing. —अंतरं 1 an interval. 2 a period of time. 3 another time or opportunity. —आवृत *a.* hidden or concealed in the womb of time. —क्षम *a.* able to bear delay; अकालक्षमा देव्याः शरीरावस्था K. 263; S. 4. —विषः an animal venomous only when enraged, as a rat. —अन्नः a dark, watery cloud. —अवधिः appointed time. —अभ्युद्धि *f.* period of mourning, ceremonial impurity caused by the birth of a child or death of a relation in the family, see अक्षौच. —आयसं iron. —उत्त *a.* sown in due season. —कलं a blue lotus. —कंदकतः an epithet of Siva. —कंठः 1 a peacock. 2 a sparrow. 3 an epithet of Siva; U. 6. —करणं appointing or fixing time. —कणिका, —कणी *f.* misfortune. —कर्मन् *n.* death. —कील noise. —कुंठः Yama. —कूटः, —ट (a) a deadly poison. (b) the poison churned out of the ocean and drunk by Siva; अथपि नोज्झति हरः किल कालकूटं Ch. P. 50. —कुम्भ *m.* 1 the sun. 2 a peacock. 3 supreme spirit. —क्रमः lapse of time, course of time; कालक्रमेण in course or process of time; Ku. 1. 19. —क्रिया 1 fixing a time. 2 death. —क्षेप 1 delay, loss of time. Ms. 22 मरणे कालक्षेपः ना कुप Pt. 1 2 passing the time —क्षयः

-खंड the liver. -गंगा the river Yamunā. -अंघ्रिः a year. -चक्रं 1 the wheel of time (time being represented as a wheel always moving). 2 cycle, 3 (hence fig.) the wheel of fortune, the vicissitudes of life. -चिह्नं a symptom of approaching death. -चोदित a. summoned by the angel of death. -ज्ञ a. knowing the proper time or occasion (of any action); अत्यारब्धो हि नारीगामकालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 33; Si. 2. 88. -ज्ञः 1 an astrologer. 2 a cock. -त्रयं the three times; the past, the present and the future; वशी K. 46. -वृद्धः death. -धर्मः, -धर्मन् m 1 the line of conduct suitable to any particular time. 2 fated time, death; न पुनर्जीवितः कश्चिच्छकालधर्ममुपागतः Mb; परिताः कालधर्मणा &c. -धारणा prolongation of time. -नियोगः decree of fate or destiny; Ki. 9. 13. -निष्पण्ण determination of time, chronology. -नेमिः the rim of the wheel of time. 2 N. of a demon, uncle of Ravana, deputed by him to kill Hanumat. 3 N. of a demon with 100 hands killed by Vishnu. -पक्क a. ripened by time; i. e. spontaneously; Ms. 6. 17, 21; Y. 3. 49. -परिहासः standing for a time so as to become stale. -पाशः the noose of Yama or death. -पाशिकः a hangman. -पृष्ठं 1 a species of antelope. 2 a heron. (-कं) 1 N. of the bow of Karṇa; Ve. 4. 2 a bow in general. -प्रभातं autumn or Sarad; (the two months following the rainy season considered as the best time). -प्रक्षः as epithet of Siva. -मानं measure of time. -सुखः a species of ape. -मेक्षी f. the Manjishṭha plant. -पवनः a king of Yavanas and enemy of Krishna and an invincible foe of the Yadavas. Krishna, finding it impossible to vanquish him on the field of battle, cunningly decoyed him to the cave where Muchukunda was sleeping who burnt him down. -वापः, -वापनं procrastination, putting off. -योगः fate, destiny. -योगिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -रात्रिः, -रात्री f. 1 a dark night. 2 the night of destruction at the end of the world (identified with Durgā). -लोहं steel. -विप्रकर्षः prolongation of time. -वृद्धिः f. periodical interest (payable monthly, quarterly or at stated times); Ms. 8. 153. -वेला the time of Satara, i. e. a particular time of the day (half a watch every day) at which any religious act is improper. -संरोधः 1 keeping back for a long time; Ms. 8. 143. 2 lapse of a long period of time. -अ a opportune timely सर्प the black and most poisonous variety of the snake -सार् the black

antelope. -सूत्रं, -सूत्रकं 1 thread of time or death. 2 N. of a particular bell; Y. 2. 222; Ms. 4. 88. -स्कंधः the tamāla tree. -स्वरूप a. terrible as death, (death-like in form). -हरः an epithet of Siva. -हरणं loss of time, delay; S. 3; U. 5. -हानिः f. delay; R. 13. 16.

कालक Liver. -कः 1 A mole, freckle. 2 A water-snake. 3 The black part of the eye.

कालजरः 1 N. of a mountain and adjacent country (modern Kalinjara). 2 An assembly of religious mendicants. 3 An epithet of Siva.

कालशेरं Buttermilk (produced in a jar by churning).

काला An epithet of Durgā.

कालापः 1 The hair of the head. 2 A serpent's hood. 3 A demon, an imp, a goblin. 4 A student of the Kalāpa grammar. 5 One who knows this grammar.

कालापकं 1 An assemblage of the pupils of Kalāpa. 2 The doctrines or teachings of Kalāpa.

कालिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to time. 2 Depending on time; विशेषः कालिकोऽवस्था Ak. 3 Seasonable, timely. -कः 1 A crane. 2 A heron. -का 1 Blackness, black colour. 2 Ink, black ink. 3 Price of a commodity to be paid by instalments. 4 Periodical interest paid at stated times. 5 A multitude of clouds, a dark cloud threatening rain; कालिकैव निविडा बलाकिनी R. 11. 15. 6 Flaw (alloy &c.) in gold. 7 The liver. 8 A female crow. 9 A scorpion. 10 Spirituous liquor. 11 N. of Durgā. -कं Black sandalwood.

कालिङ्ग a. (की f.) Produced in or belonging to the Kalinga country. -गः 1 A king of that country; प्रतिजग्राह कालिङ्गस्तमर्त्यैर्जसाधनः R. 4. 40. 2 A snake of that country. 3 An elephant. 4 A species of cucumber. -गाः (pl.) N. of a country; see कलिय. -गं A water-melon.

कालिङ्ग a. (दी f.) Connected with or coming from the mountain Kalinda or the river Yamunā; कालियाः पुलिनेषु कलिङ्गपिताम् Ve. 1. 1; R. 15. 28; Sānti. 4. 13. -Comp. -कर्पणः, -भेदनः an epithet of Balarāma q. v. -सू f. Sanjū (संज्ञा), a wife of the sun. -सोदरः Yama, the god of death.

कालिमन् m. Blackness; Amaru. 88; Si. 4. 57.

कालियः N. of a tremendously large serpent who dwelt at the bottom of the Yamunā (which was a ground forbidden to Garuda, the enemy of serpents owing to the curse of the sage Saubhari) He was crushed to death by Krishna when he was but a

boy; R. 6. 49. -Comp. -दमनः, -मर्दन epithets of Krishna.

काली 1 Blackness. 2 Ink, black ink. 3 An epithet of Pārvatī, Siva's wife. 4 A row of black clouds. 5 A woman with a dark complexion. 6 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. 7 Night. -Comp. -तनयः a buffalo.

कालीकः A heron.

कालीन a. 1 Belonging to a particular time. 2 Seasonable.

कालीयं A kind of sandal-wood, also कालीयक.

कालुष्यं 1 Foulness, dirtiness, turbidness, muddiness (fig. also); कालुष्यमुपवाति बुद्धिः K. 103 becomes muddy or defiled. 2 Opacity. 3 Disagreement.

कालेय a. Belonging to the Kali age. -रं 1 The liver. 2 Black sandal-wood; Ku. 7. 9. 3 Saffron.

कालेयकः 1 A dog. 2 A species of sandal.

काल्पनिक a. (की f.) 1 Existing only in fancy, fictitious; काल्पनिकीं व्युत्पत्तिः. 2 Counterfeit, fabricated

काल्य a. 1 Timely, seasonable. 2 Agreeable, pleasant, auspicious. -रघ Day-break.

काल्याणकं Auspiciousness.

कावचिक a. (की f.) Armorial. -क A multitude of men in armour.

कावुकः 1 A cock. 2 The chakravāka bird.

कावेरं Saffron.

कावेरी 1 N. of a river in the south of India; कावेरीं सरितो पश्युः शंकराचार्यादिभिरुक्तैः R. 4. 45. 2 A harlot, courtesan.

काव्य a. 1 possessed of the qualities of a sage or a poet. 2 Prophetic, inspired, poetical. -रघः N. of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras. -रघा 1 Intelligence. 2 A female friend. -रघे 1 A poem; महाकाव्यः मेघदूते नान काव्य &c. 2 Poetics, poetry, poetical composition. (काव्य is defined by writers on Poetics in different ways; तद्देशो शब्दाथौ सङ्गणानलंकृती पुनः क्वापि K. P. 1, वाक्ये सत्सम्बन्धे काव्ये S. D. 1.; रसगीयार्थप्रतिपादकः शब्दः काव्ये R. G.; शरीरं तावद्विद्यार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1. 10; see (Chandr. 1. 7 also). 3 Happiness, welfare. 4 Wisdom. 5 Inspiration. -Comp. -अर्थः a poetical thought or idea. -चोरः a robber of the ideas of another poet, a plagiarist; यद्यस्य देवा इव हृदयस्य काव्यार्थचौराः प्रगुणीभवन्ति Vikr. 1. 11. -चोरः a stealer of other men's poems. -मीमांसकः a rhetorician, critic. -रसिक a. one who has a taste for and can appreciate the beauties of poetry. -लिङ्गं a figure of speech; thus defined K. P. 10

अ ग जितोसि म कर्ष मन्त्रिषेष्टसि तिलोवन Chandr 5 119

काश 1. 4. A. (काश-इ-ते, काशित) 1 To shine, look brilliant or beautiful; R. 10. 6, 7. 24; Ku. 1. 24; Bk. 2 25; Si 6 74. 2 To appear, be visible; देव इ मेन च दिशः प्रदिशो वा चकाशिरि Mb. 3 To appear or look like. With निष् (caus.) 1 to turn out, expel, drive, banish; see कम् with निष्. 2 to open. 3 to take or bring out, present to the view. -प्र 1 to shine, look brilliant. 2 to be visible, appear; एषु चैवु द्वेदु गृहोऽस्मात् प्रकाशते Kath. 3 To look or appear like. (-Caus.) 1 to show, display, discover, disclose, reveal; अघत्तरीयमात्मानं प्रकाशयितुं S. 1; S'an. K. 59. 2 to bring to light, make public, proclaim; द्वाचिच्छ्रुपितं मित्रं सर्वदोषं प्रकाशयेत् Ch'an 20. 3 to publish, bring out (as a work); प्रणीतः ननु प्रकाशितः U. 4. 4 to illuminate, lighten; यथा प्रकाशयत्येकः कृत्स्नं लोकमिदं रविः Bg. 13. 33; 5. 16 -प्रति 1 to appear like. 2 to shine in opposition or by contrast. -वि 1 to bloom, open (as a flower). 2 to shine -सं to appear like.

काशः, -इ A kind of grass used for mats, roofs, &c.; Rs. 3. 1, 2. -इ A flower of that grass; Ku. 7. 11; R. 4. 17; Rs. 3. 28. -स=काशः q. v. काशी m. pl. N. of a country.

काशी, -नी f. N. of a celebrated city on the Ganges, the modern Benares and one of the seven sacred cities; see काशी. -Comp. -पः an epithet of Siva. -राजः N. of a king, father of अंबा, अंबिका and अंबालिका q. v.

काशीन् a. (नी f.) (Usually at the end of comp.) Shining, appearing or looking like, having the semblance of; e. g. जितकाशीन् one who behaves like a conqueror; see the word.

काशी See काशि. -Comp. -नाथः an epithet of Siva. -यात्रा pilgrimage to Benares.

काशमीरी A plant commonly called गामारी; काश्मीर्योः कृतमालसद्वत्तलं कौटिलिककृते Mal. 9. 7.

काशमीर a. (री f.) Born in, belonging to or coming from Kashmir. -रा pl. N. of a country or its inhabitants; see कश्मीर also. -रं 1 Saffron; काश्मीरसंश्रयनाशिकृतोत्तराणां Ch. P. 8; Bh. 1. 48; काश्मीरीवपुत्रानभिसारिकाणां Git. 11, also 1. 2 Root of a tree. -Comp. -ज जन्मन् n saffron; Bv. 1. 71; Si. 11 53.

काश्यं Spirituous liquor. -Comp. पं flesh.

काश्यवः 1 N. of a celebrated sage. 2 N. of Kaśyapa. -Comp. -चंद्रः 1 an epithet of Garuda. 2 N. of Arjuna.

कश्चपिः An epithet of Garuda and of Arjuna.

काश्यपी The earth; तावपि दधासि मातः काश्यपि यातस्तवापि च दिवेकः Bv. 1. 68.

कायः 1 Rubbing, scratching; पथिषु विटपिनां रक्षकपथिः सद्यः Ve. 2. 18. 2 That against which anything is rubbed (as the stock of a tree); लीनालिः सुकरिणां कपोलकायः Ki. 5. 26; see कपोलकाय.

काषाय a. (पी f.) Red, dyed of a Reddish colour; काषायवसनावया Ak. -चं A red cloth or garment; इमे काषाये गृहीते M. 5; R. 15. 77.

काष्ठं 1 A piece of wood, especially one used as fuel; Ms. 4. 49, 241; 5. 69. 2 Wood or timber, piece or log of wood in general; यथा काष्ठं च काष्ठं च समेयतां महोदवी H. 4. 69; Ms. 4. 49. 3 A stick; Y. 2. 218. 4 The instrument for measuring length. -Comp. -अगारः -रं a wooden house or enclosure. -अंशवाहिनी a wooden bucket. -कदली the wild plantain. -कीटः a small insect found in decayed wood. -कुडः, -कुटः a woodpecker; Pt. 1. 332; (a worm generally found in wood). -कुडालः a kind of wooden shovel used for baling water out of a boat or for scraping and cleaning its bottom.

-तक्ष m., -तक्षकः a carpenter. -तंतुः a small worm found in timber. -दारः the Indian pine tree; also called देवदार. -डुः the Palāsa tree. -पुत्तलिका a wooden statue or image. -भारिकः a wood-carrier. -मंडी f. a funeral pile. -सट्टः a bier, a wooden frame on which dead bodies are carried. -लेखकः a small worm found in wood (=काष्ठकुट). -लोहिन् m. a cudgel armed with iron. -वाटः, -टं a wall made of wood.

काष्ठकं Aloe-wood.

काष्ठा 1 A quarter or region of the world, direction, region (दिक्); Ki. 3. 55. 2 A limit, boundary, स्वयं विशीर्षमपर्वण्युत्तिता परा हि काष्ठा तपसः Ku. 5. 28. 3 The last limit, extremity, excess; काष्ठागतस्नेहसाधुविद्धं Ku. 3. 35. 4 Race-ground, course. 5 A mark, goal. 6 The path of the wind and cloud in the atmosphere. 7 A measure of time— $\frac{1}{100}$ Kalā.

काष्ठिकः A bearer of wood.

काष्ठिका A small piece of wood.

काष्ठीला f. The plantain tree.

कास् 1 A. (कास्ते, काशित) 1 To shine; see काशः. 2 To cough, make a sound indicating any disease.

कासः, -सा 1 Cough, catarrh. 2 Sneezing. -Comp. -कुंठ a. affected with cough. -हन्, -हत् a. removing cough; pectoral.

कासरः (री f.) A buffalo.

कासार -रं A pond pool lake. Pv. 1 43 Bn 1 39 Git 2

कास् (स् f.) 1 A sort of lance 2 Indistinct speech. 3 Light, lustre. 4 Disease. 5 Devotion.

कास्मृति f. A bye-way, a secret path.

काहल a. 1 Dry, withered. 2 Mischievous. 3 Excessive, spacious, large. -लः 1 A cat. 2 A cock. 3 A crow. 4 A sound in general. -लं Indistinct speech. -ला A large drum (military). -ली f. A young woman.

किंवात् a. Poor, mean, insignificant.

किंशारः 1 The beard of corn. 2 A heron. 3 An arrow.

किंशुकः A kind of tree having beautiful red blossoms but without any odour; दिवाहनिना न शोभते निर्गन्धा इव किंशुकाः Chān 7; Rs. 6. 20; R. 9. 31. -कं The blossom of this tree, किंशुकैः सुकलसच्छाविर्भिर्न दग्धम् Rs. 6. 21

किंशुलकः The palāsa tree; see किंशुक.

किकिः 1 The cocoa-nut tree. 2 The blue jay. 3 The Chātaka bird; (the bird is also named as किकिर्, किकिदिवि, किकीदिवि).

किकिणी, किकिणिका, किकिणी, किकिणीका A small bell or tinkling ornament; कणकनककिकिणीक्षणक्षणावितस्वदी U. 5. 5; 6. 1; Si. 9. 74; Ku. 7. 49.

किकिरः 1 A horse. 2 The (Indian) cuckoo. 3 A large black bee. 4 N. of Cupid, the god of love. 5 The red colour. -रं The frontal sinus of an elephant. -रा Blood.

किकिरातः 1 A parrot. 2 The (Indian) cuckoo. 3 Cupid. 4 The Asaka tree.

किंजलः-किंजल्कः The filament or blossom of a lotus or any other plant; आकर्षद्भिः पद्मकिंजल्कगंधात् U. 3 2, R. 15. 52.

किटिः A hog.

किटिभः 1 A louse. 2 A bug.

किडं, किडकं Secretion, excrement, sediment, dirt; अन्नं.

किडालः 1 A copper vessel. 2 Rust of iron.

किणः A corn, callosity, a scar, शास्त्रसि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणां कृति S. 1. 13; Mk. 2. 11; R. 16. 84; 18 47; Git 1. 2 A wart, a mole. 3 An insect found in wood.

किप्वं Sin. -प्व, -प्वं A drug or seed used to cause fermentation in the manufacture of spirits; Ms 8 326.

कित् 1 P. (केतति) 1 To desire 2 To live. 3 (चिकित्सति). To heal, cure.

कितवः (वी f.) 1 A rogue, liar, cheat; अहंति किल कितव उपपन्नं M. 4. 4. Amar. 17, 41; Me. 111. 2 The Dhātūra plant. 3 A kind of perfume

किथिन् A horse

किन्नर See under किम्.

किम् *ind.* Used for कृ only at the beginning of comp. to convey the senses of 'badness,' 'deterioration,' 'defect,' 'blame' or 'censure'; e. g. किस्त्रा a bad friend; किन्नरः a bad or deformed man &c.; see comp. below:—*COMP.*—*दासः* a bad slave, or servant. —*नरः* a bad or deformed man; a mythical being with a human figure and the head of a horse (अश्वमुख); जयोदाहरणं बाह्योपयामास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78; Ku. 1. 8. *ईश्वरः*, *ईश्वरः* an epithet of Kubera. (*-री f.*) 1 a female Kinnara; Me. 56. 2 a kind of lute. —*पुरुषः* 'a. low or despicable man,' a mythical being with a human head and the form of a horse; Ku. 1. 14. *ईश्वरः* an epithet of Kubera. —*मनुः* a bad master or king; हितान्न यः सश्रुत्ये स किप्रभुः Ki. 1. 5. —*राजन्* a. having a bad king. (*-m.*) a bad king. —*सखि m.* (nom. sing. किस्त्रा) a bad friend; स किन्त्रा साधु न शास्ति योषिपि Ki. 1. 5.

किम् *pron. a.* (nom. sing. कः *m.*, का *f.*, किम् *n.*) 1 Who, what, which (used interrogatively); प्रजाहः कः केव पथा प्रयाति स्वदेशतो वेदितुमस्ति शक्तिः S. 6. 25; कृष्णाभिमुखेन सुखेनाहरता त्वां वद किं न मे हृत R. 8. 67; का खल्वनेन प्रार्थयामात्मना विकल्पते V. 2; कः कोऽत्र भोः. The pronoun is often used to imply 'power or authority to do a thing'; e. g. के आवां परिहातुं दुष्यन्तमाक्रंद S. 1 'who are we &c.,' i. e. what power have we &c. 2 The neuter (किं) is frequently used with instr. of nouns in the sense of 'what is the use of'; किं स्वानिष्टा निरूपणेन H. 1; लोमश्चदुणेन किं &c. Bh. 2. 55; किं तथा दृष्ट्या S. 3; किं कुलेनोपदिष्टेन शीलमेवात्र कारणम् Mk. 9. 7. अपि, चित्, चन, चिदपि or स्विच् are often added to किं to give it an indefinite sense; विदेश कश्चिज्जटिलस्तपोवनं Ku. 5. 30 a certain ascetic &c.; कापि तत एवागतवती Māl. 1 a certain lady; कस्यापि कोपीति निवेदितं च 1. 33; किमपि किमपि...जल्पनोत्क्रमेण U. 1. 27; कस्मिंश्चिदपि महाभागश्चैव जन्मनि सम्प्रयविकारमुपलक्षितवानस्मि Māl. 1. किमपि, किञ्चित् 'a little', 'somewhat'; Y. 2. 116; U. 6. 35 किमपि also means 'indiscribable'; see अपि. इष is sometimes added to किम् in the sense of 'possibly,' 'I should like to know'; (mostly adding force and elegance to the period); विना सीतादेव्यश्च किमिव हि न दुःखं रक्षतेः U. 6. 30; किमिव हि मधुराणां मदनं नाकृतीनां S. 1. 20; see इव also. —*ind.* 1 A particle of interrogation; जातिनात्रेण किं कश्चिद्व्यते पुज्यते कश्चित् H. 1. 58 'is any one killed or worshipped' &c.; ततः किं what then. 2 A particle meaning 'why', 'wherefore'; किमकारणमेव दर्शनं निरूपयति रक्षते न दीयते Ku. 4. 7. 3 Whether its correlat. *ves* in the sense of or

being किं, उत, उताहो, आहोस्वित्, वा, किंवा, अथवा; see these words). —*COMP.* —*अपि ind.* 1 to some extent, somewhat, to a considerable extent. 2 inexpressibly, indescribably (as to quality, quantity, nature &c.). 3 very much, by far; किमपि कमनीयं वपुर्दिदं S. 3; किमपि भीषणं, किमपि कष्टं &c. —*अर्थ a.* having what motive or aim; किमर्थोऽयं यत्नः—*अर्थ ind.* why, wherefore. —*आख्य a.* having what name; किमाख्यस्य राज्ञेः सा पत्नी. S. 7. —*इति ind.* why indeed, why to be sure, for what purpose (emphasizing the question); तस्किमित्युदासते भरताः Māl. 1; किमित्युदासतामरणानि यौवने धृतं त्वया चार्वाकशोभि बलकले Ku. 5. 44. —*उ-उत 1* whether-or (showing doubt or uncertainty); किमु निश्चितयः किमु नः U. 1. 35, Amaru. 9. 2 why (indeed); विषयद्वयस्तयः किमु त्वज्यते. 3 how much more, how much less; यौवनं वनसंपत्तिः प्रत्युल्लसविवेकिता । एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किमु यत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; सर्वाविनयानामेकैकमप्येवमायतनं किमुत समवायः K. 103; R. 14. 35; Ku. 7. 65. —*करः* a servant, slave; अवैहि नो किन्नरमष्टवृत्तैः R. 2. 35. (*-रा*) a female servant. (*-री*) the wife of a servant. —*कर्तव्यता, कार्यता* any situation in which one asks oneself what should be done; किं कर्तव्यतायुतः 'being at a loss or perplexed what to do.' —*कारण a.* having what reason or cause. —*किल ind.* what a pity (expressing displeasure or dissatisfaction, (P. III. 3. 151); न संभावयामि न सर्वयामि तन्मवान् किं किल वृषलं याजयिष्यति Sk. —*क्षण a.* one who says 'what is a moment,' a lazy fellow who does not value moments; H. 2. 91. —*गोत्र a.* belonging to what family. —*च ind.* moreover, and again, further. —*चन ind.* to a certain degree, a little. —*चित् ind.* to a certain degree, some what, a little; किञ्चिदुत्क्रांतशैली R. 15. 33; 2. 46, 12. 21. —*ज्ञ a.* 'knowing little', a smatterer. —*कर a.* doing something, useful. —*कालः* some time, a little time. —*माण a.* having a little life. —*मात्र a.* only a little. —*उदत्त a.* conversant with which Veda. —*तर्हि ind.* how then, but, however. —*तु ind.* but, yet, however, nevertheless; अथैवि वैनामनवेति किंतु लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40, 1. 65. —*देवत a.* having what deity. —*नामधेय, नामन् a.* having what name. —*निमित्त a.* having what cause or reason, for what purpose. —*निमित्तम् ind.* why, wherefore. —*उ ind.* 1 whether; किं तु मे मरणं श्रेयो पति-स्यागो जनस्य वा Nala. 10. 10. 2 much more, much less; अपि त्रैलोक्यराजस्य हेतोः किं महीद्वये Bg. 1. 35. 3 what indeed; किं मे राज्येनार्थः—*उ खलु ind.* 1 how possibly, how is it that, why indeed, why to be sure किं तु खलु गीतायैमाकर्ष्य

इष्टजनार्थं हारतेपि बलवदुत्क्रांतोऽस्मि S. 5. 2 may it be that; किं तु खलु यथा वयमस्या-मेव नियमस्यस्यान् प्रति स्यात् S. 1. —*पच, पचान a.* miserly, niggardly. —*पराक्रम a.* of what power or energy. —*पुनर् ind.* how much more, or how much less; स्वयं रोपितेषु तरुभूत्ययते स्नेहः किं पुनरंगसंवेद्यपत्येषु K. 291; Me. 3, 17; Ve. 3. —*प्रकारं ind.* in what manner. —*प्रभाव a.* possessing what power. —*भूत a.* of what sort or nature. —*रूप a.* of what form or shape. —*वदंती. ती f.* rumour, report; मत्सङ्घातकमला किंवदंती U. 1. 42; U. 1. 4. —*वराटकः* an extravagant man. —*वा ind.* 1 a particle of interrogation; किं वा शकुन्तलेत्यस्य मातुराख्या S. 7. 2 or (corr. of कि 'whether'); राजपुत्रि युवा किंवा जगर्षि Pt. 1; तस्किं मारयामि किंवा विधं प्रयच्छामि किंवा पञ्चदशैव व्यापाद्यानि *ibid.*; S. Til 7. —*विद् a.* knowing what. —*व्यापार a.* following what occupation. —*शील a.* of what habits. —*स्वित् ind.* whether, how; अद्रेः क्षुणं हरति पवनः किंस्विदित्युन्मुखीभिः Me. 14.

कियत् *a.* (Nom. sing. कियान् *m.*, कियती *f.*, कियन् *n.*) 1 How great, how far, how much, how many, of what extent or qualities (having an interrogative force); कियान्कालस्त्वैवं स्थितस्य संजातः Pt. 5; N. 1. 130; अयं भूतावासी विदुश्च कियतीं याति न दृशां Sānti. 1. 25; ज्ञासाति कियंद्भुजो मे रक्षति S. 1. 13; कियद्वशिष्टं रजन्ताः S. 4. 2 Of what consideration, i. e. of no account, worthless; राजते कियती मात्रा Pt. 1. 40; मात कियंतेऽस्यः Ve. 5. 9. 3 Some, a little, a small number, a few (having an indefinite force); निजहृदि विकसंतः संति सत किंभतः Bh. 2. 78; त्वदभिसरणमसेन बलनी पतति पदानि कियंते चलंती Gīt. 6. —*COMP.* —*एतिका effort, vigorous and persevering exertion. —कालम् ind.* 1 how long 2 some little time. —*चिरं ind.* how long; कियचिरं आयासि गौरि Ku. 5. 50. —*दूरं ind.* 1 how far, how distant, how long; कियदूरे स जलाशयः Pt. 1; N. 1. 137. 2 for a short time, a little way.

किरः A hog.

किरकः 1 A scribe. 2 A pig.

किरणः 1 A ray or beam of light, a ray (of the sun, moon or any shining substance); २ विकिरणसहिष्णु S. 2. 4; एको हि दोषो घृणसंनिपाते निमज्जतीदोः किरणे-भ्रिवांकः Ku. 1. 3; Sānti. 4. 6; R. 5. 74; Si. 4. 58; ३ मय radiant, brilliant. 2 A small particle of dust. —*COMP.* —*मालिन् m.* the sun.

किरातः 1 N. of a degraded mountain tribe who live by hunting, a mountaineer; वैयाकरणाकिरातादपशब्दयुगा. क शंतु संव्रताः । यदि नटगणकश्चिकित्सकश्चेताल्लिखद-नकदरा न स्युः ॥ Subhāsh. Ku. 1. 6, 15, Ratn. 2. 3 2 A savage, barbarian 3 A dwarf. 4 A groom a ho sman

5 N. of Siva in the disguise of a Kirāta. -ताः (pl.) N. of a country. -COMP. -आशिन् *m.* an epithet of Garuda.

किराती *f.* 1 A female Kirāta, a woman of Kirāta tribe. 2 A woman who carries a fly-flap or chowri; R. 16. 57. 3 A bawd, a procuress. 4 Pārvati in the disguise of a Kirāti. 5 The celestial Gangā.

किरिः 1 A hog, boar. 2 A cloud. किराटः, -ट 1 A diadem, crown, crest, tiara; किराटवद्भाजलवः Ku. 7. 92. 2 A trader. -COMP. -धारिन् *m.* a king. -मालिन् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna.

किरीटिन् *a.* Wearing a crown or diadem; Bg. 11. 17, 46; Pt. 3. -*m.* N. of Arjuna; Bg. 11. 35. (Mb. thus accounts for the name:—पुरा शकेण मे बद्ध दुष्यतो दानवर्षमेः । किरिटं कूर्चि स्यामि तेनाहुर्मी किरिटीति ॥).

किरीर *a.* Variegated, spotted. -रः 1 N. of a Rākshasa slain by Bhīma; Ve 6. 2 The variegated colour. -COMP. -जित्, -निद्रवन्, -सदनः epithets of Bhīma.

किलः 1 Play, trifling. -COMP. -किञ्चित् amorous agitation, weeping, laughing, being angry &c. in the society of a lover.

किल *ind.* 1 Verily, indeed, assuredly, certainly; अहंति किल कितव उप-पन्न M. 4; इदं किलाम्बाजननोहरं वपुः S. 1. 18 2 As they say, as is reported (showing report or tradition ऐतिह्य); भयव योगी किल कार्तवीर्यः B. 6. 38; जवान एव किल वासुदेवः Mb. 3 A feigned action (अलीक); प्रसह्य सिंहः किल तां चकर्व R. 2. 27; Ki. 11. 2. 4 Hope, expectation or probability; पार्थः किल विजेष्यते द्रुपदः G. M. 5 Dissatisfaction, dislike; एव किल केचिद्भूति G. M. 6 Contempt; त्वं किल योस्यसे G. M. 7 Cause, reason (हेतु); (very rare); स किलैवमुक्तवान् G. M. 'for he said so'.

किलकिलः, -ल A sound, a cry expressing joy or pleasure.

किलकिलायते Den. A. To make a noise; Bk. 7. 102.

किलिजं 1 A mat. 2 A thin plank of green wood, board.

किलिन्त् *m.* A horse.

किलिष 1 Sin; Ms. 4. 243; 10. 118; Bg. 3. 13, 6. 45. 2 A fault, offence, injury, guilt; Ms. 8. 235. 3 A disease, sickness.

किसलयः -यं A sprout, a young shoot; see किसलय.

किशोरः 1 A colt, cub, the young of any animal; केसरिकिशोरः &c. 2 A youth, lad, a boy below fifteen; a minor in law (अप्राप्तव्यवहार). 3 The sun. -री A maiden, a young woman.

किष्किन् -व्व 1 N. of a country 2 N. of a mountain situated in

that country. -वा, -व्या N. of a city, the capital of Kishkindha.

किष्कु *a.* Vile, contemptible, bad. -कुः *m.* or *f.* 1 The forearm. 2 A cubit, span.

किसलः -ल, किसलयः -यं A sprout, a young and tender shoot or foliage; अवरः किसलयरागः S. 1. 21; किसलयमल्लं करुहैः 2. 10; किसलयैः सल्यैरिव पाणिभिः R. 9. 35.

कीकट *a.* (टी *f.*) 1 Poor, indigent. 2 Miserly. -टः (pl.) N. of a country (Behar). -टः A horse.

कीकस *a.* Hard, firm. -सं A bone.

कीचकः 1 A hollow bamboo. 2 A bamboo rattling or whistling in the wind; शब्दायते मधुरमनिलेः कीचकाः पूर्वमाणाः Me. 56; R. 2. 12; 4. 73; Ku. 1. 8. 3 N. of a people. 4 N. of the commander-in-chief of king Virāta. [While Draupadī in the guise of Sairandhrī was residing at the court of king Virāta with her five husbands also disguised, Kichaka once happened to see her, and her beauty stirred up wicked passion in his heart. He thenceforward kept a sinister eye on her, and endeavoured through the help of his sister, the king's wife, to violate her chastity. Draupadī complained of his unmannerly conduct towards herself to the king; but when he declined to interfere, she sought the assistance of Bhīma, and at his suggestion showed herself favourable to his advances. It was then agreed that they should meet at mid-night in the dancing hall of the palace. Pursuant to appointment Kichaka went there and attempted to embrace Draupadī (as he fancied Bhīma to be owing to the darkness of night). But the wretch was at once seized and crushed to death by the powerful Bhīma]. -COMP. -जित् *m.* an epithet of Bhīma, the second Pāṇḍava prince.

कीटः 1 A worm, an insect; कीटोपि ह्यननःसंगादोरोहति सतां शिरः H. Pr. 45. 2 A term expressive of contempt (generally at the end of comp.); द्विपकीटः a wretched elephant; so पक्षि-कीटः &c. -COMP. -सः sulphur. -जं silk. -जा lac. -मणिः a firefly.

कीटकाः 1 A worm. 2 A bard of the Māgadha tribe.

कीदृशः, कीदृशः (सी *f.*), कीदृशः (सी *f.*) Of what kind or sort, of what nature; तद्गोः कीदृशसौ दिवेकविभवः कटिष् प्रबोधोदयः Prab. 1; N. 1. 137.

कीनाश *a.* 1 Cultivating the soil. 2 Poor, indigent. 3 Niggardly. 4 Small, little. -शः 1 An epithet of Yama, the god of death. 2 A kind of monkey.

कीरः 1 A parrot; एवं कीरक्रे मनोरथः मयं पीयूषमाखादयति Bv. 1. 58. -राः (pl.) The country, and the people of Kāshmira. -रं Flesh -COMP. -द्वय

the mango tree (liked by parrots) -चर्कं a king of perfume.

कीर्ण *a.* 1 Strawn, spread, cast, scattered. 2 Covered, filled. 3 Placed, put. 4 Injured, hurt; see कृ.

कीर्णः *f.* 1 Scattering. 2 Covering, hiding, concealing. 3 Injuring.

कीर्तनं 1 Telling, narrating. 2 A temple. -नः 1 Narration, recital 2 Fame, glory.

कीर्त्य-द्वय *q. v.*

कीर्तिः *f.* 1 Fame, renown, glory, इह कीर्तिमवाप्नोति Ms. 2. 9; वेदाय कर्तारम-नेतकीर्ति R. 2. 64; Me. 45. 2 Favour, approbation. 3 Dirt, mud. 4 Extension, expansion. 5 Light, lustre. 6 Sound. -COMP. -भाज् *a.* famous, celebrated, renowned. (-*m.*) an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas -शेषः survival or remaining behind only in fame, leaving nothing behind but fame; i. e. death; cf. नामशेष, आलेख्यशेष.

कील 1 P. 1 To bind. 2 To pin 3 To stake.

कीलः 1 A wedge, a pin; कीलोपाहीन वानरः Pt. 1. 21. 2 A lance. 3 A post, pillar. 4 A weapon. 5 The elbow. 6 A blow with the elbow. 7 A flame. 8 A minute particle. 9 N. of Siva.

कीलकः 1 A wedge or pin. 2 A pillar, column; see कील.

कीलालः 1 A heavenly drink similar to Amrita, beverage of the gods 2 Honey. 3 A beast. -क 1 Blood 2 Water. -COMP. -धिः the ocean. -पः a demon, goblin.

कीलिका The pin of an axle.

कीलित *a.* 1 Tied, bound. 2 Fixed, nailed, pinned down; तेन मन हृदयनिदम-समशरकीलिते Gīt. 7; सा नञ्जेतसि कीलितेव Māl. 5. 10.

कीश *a.* Naked. -शः 1 An ape, monkey. 2 The sun. 3 A bird.

कु *f.* 1 The earth. 2 The base of a triangle or any plane figure. -COMP. -पुत्रः Mars.

कु *ind.* A prefix implying 'badness', 'deterioration', 'depreciation', 'an', 'reproach', 'littleness', 'want', 'deficiency' &c. Its various substitutes are कद् (कदम्ब), कव (कवण), क (कोष्ण), कि (किप्रसु); cf. Pt. 5 17.

-COMP. -कर्मन् *n.* a bad deed, a mean act. -ग्रहः an unpropitious planet

-ग्रामः a petty village or hamlet (without a king's officer, as *agnihotrin*, a physician or a river)

-चेल *a.* wearing bad or ragged garments. -चर्या wickedness, evil conduct, impropriety. -जन्मन् *a.* low-born. -तल्लु *a.* deformed, ugly. (-ल्लु) an epithet of Kubera. -तन्त्री a bad lute -त-क्ष 1 sophistical or fallacious argument 2 a heterodox doctrine, free-

thinking; कुतर्कव्यासः सततपरपैश्वर्यमननम् G. L. 31. पयः a. sophistical mode of arguing. -तिथि a bad teacher. -दिन an evil or unpropitious day. -दृष्टिः f. 1 weak sight. 2 an evil eye, sinister eye (fig.). 3 an opinion or doctrine opposed to the Vedas, heterodox doctrines; Ms. 12. 95. -देशः 1 a bad place or country. 2 a country where the necessities of life are not available or which is subject to oppression. -देह a. ugly, deformed. (-हा) an epithet of Kubera. -धी a. 1. foolish, silly, stupid. 2 wicked. -नटः a bad actor. -नदिका a small river, rill; सुखा स्यात्कु-नदिका Pt. 1. 25. -नायः a bad master. -नामद m. a miser. -पथः 1 a wrong road, bad way (fig. also). 2 a heterodox doctrine. -पुत्रः a bad or wicked son. -पुरुषः a low, or wicked man. -पूय a. low, vile, contemptible. -मिष a. disagreeable, contemptible, low, mean. -घुवः a bad boat; कुपैः संतरं जलम् Ms. 9. 161. -ब्रह्मः -ब्रह्म m. a bad or degraded Brāhmaṇa. -मंत्रः 1 bad advice. 2 a charm used to secure success in a bad cause. -योगः an inauspicious conjunction (of planets). -रस a. having bad juice or flavour. (-सः) a kind of spirituous liquor. -रूप a. ugly, deformed; Pt. 5. 19. -रुद्रे tin. -रोगः lead. -वचसः -वाच्य a. abusive, scurrilous, using abusive or foul language. (-न.) abuse, bad language. -वर्षः a sudden or violent shower. -विवाहः a degraded or improper form of marriage; Ms. 8. 63. -वृत्तिः f. bad behaviour. -वैद्यः a bad physician, quack. -शील a. rude, wicked, unmannerly, ill-tempered. -हल a bad place. -सरित् f. a small river, rill; उच्छिद्यते क्रियाः सर्वाः श्रीमे कुरितो यथा Pt. 2. 85. -वृत्तिः f. 1 evil conduct, wickedness. 2 conjuring magic. 3 roguery. -स्त्री a bad woman.

कु I. 1 A. (कवते) To sound. -II. 6 A. (कुवते) 1 To moan, groan. 2 To cry. -III. 2 P. (कौति) To hum, coo (as a bee).

कुम्भः A kind of spirituous liquor.

कुकीलः A mountain.

कुङ्कु (कु) दः One who gives away a girl in marriage with suitable decorations and in accordance with prescribed ceremonies.

कुङ्कु (कु) रः The cavity of the loins just above the hips (जवनकुप); see ककुङ्कु.

कुङ्कुराः (pl.) N. of a country; also called दशाह.

कुङ्कुलः -ल 1 Chaff; कुङ्कुलानां राशौ तदनु हृदयं पच्यत इव U. 6. 40. 2 A fire made of chaff. -ल 1 A hole, ditch (filled with stakes). 2 An armour mail

कुङ्कुदः 1 A cock, a wild cock. 2 A whisp of lighted straw, a fire brand. 3 A spark of fire. -द्वी A hen

कुङ्कुटिः -द्वी f. Hypocrisy, interest-ed observance of religious rites.

कुङ्कुभः 1 A wild cock. 2 A cock in general. 3 Varnish.

कुङ्कुरः (सी f.) A dog; यस्यैतच्च न कुङ्कुरः इहर्जयातरं चक्यते Mk. 2. 11. -Comp. -वाच m. a species of deer.

कुङ्कः The belly.

कुङ्किः 1 The belly (in general); जिह्मिताभ्यातकुङ्किः (कुङ्गपतिः) Mk. 9. 12.

2 The womb, the part of the belly containing foetus; कुङ्गीतस्याश्च कुङ्किजः R. 15. 15; Si. 13. 40. 3 The interior of anything; R. 10. 65 (where the word is used in sense 2 also). 4 A cavity in general. 5 A cavern, cave; R. 2. 38, 87. 6 The sheath of a sword. 7 A bay, gulf. -Comp. -शूलः belly-ache, colic.

कुङ्किमरि a. 'Caring to feed his own belly,' selfish, gluttonous, voracious.

कुङ्कुमं Saffron; लघुकुङ्कुमकेसरान् (स्वयान्); R. 4. 67; Ra. 4. 2; 5. 9; Bh. 1. 10, 25. -Comp. -अद्रिः N. of a mountain.

कुङ्कु I. 6. P. (कुङ्कति, कुङ्कित) 1 To utter a shrill cry (as a bird). 2 To go. 3 To polish. 4 To contract, bend. 5 To be contracted. 6 to impede. 7 To write or delineate. With सत् 1 to be crooked or curved. 2 to contract oneself, to be contracted; as in गानं संकुङ्कितं; समपतिरपि क्रोधात् संकुचत्युपतिष्ठतः Pt. 3. 43. 3 to close, fade; कमलवर्णानि संकुचन् Dk. (-Caus.) to close, contract, lessen. -II. 1 P. कुङ्कु also (कोङ्कति, कुङ्कति, कुङ्कित) 1 to make crooked, bend or curve. 2 To move or go crookedly. 3 To make small, lessen. 4 To shrink, contract. 5 To go to or towards. With अत् to contract, curve, bend (in caus. also); Ku. 3. 70; R. 6. 15; Bh. 1. 3. -वि to contract, curve.

कुङ्कः The female breast, a teat, nipple; अदि वनांतरमल्पकुङ्कातरा V. 4. 26. -Comp. -अयः -खल a nipple. -तटः -तटी I the slope of the female breast (तट being स्वार्थ or meaningless). -फलः the pomegranate tree.

कुङ्कर a. (रा, -री f.) 1 Going slowly, creeping. 2 Wicked low, vile. 3 Delecting, censorious. -रः A fixed star.

कुङ्कुलः A species of lotus.

कुङ्कः 1 A tree. 2 The planet Mars. 3 N. of a demon killed by Krishna (also called नरक). -जा N. of Sita.

कुङ्कमनः, कुङ्कभिलः A thief who breaks into a house.

कुङ्कमरि

कुङ्कमरी A fog or

कुङ्कु See कुच II.

कुङ्कनं Curving, bending, contraction.

कुङ्किः A measure of capacity equal to eight handfuls; अमरादिभिरकुङ्किः.

कुङ्किमा 1 A key; Bh. 1. 63. 2 The shoot of a bamboo.

कुङ्कित a. Contracted, curved, bent &c.

कुङ्कः, -जं 1 A place overgrown with plants or creepers, a bower, an arbour; चल सन्नि कुङ्कं सतिमिरुङ्कं झिलप नीलनिचोलं Git. 5; वज्रकुलताकुङ्क 12; Me. 19, R. 9. 64. 2 The tusk of an elephant. -Comp. -कुङ्करीः a bower, a place overgrown with plants and creepers; कुङ्ककुङ्करीकोशिकवदा U. 2. 29; Mā. 5. 19; कैकिलिज्जितकुङ्ककुङ्करी Git. 1.

कुङ्करः 1 An elephant. 2 Any thing pre-eminent or excellent of its class (at the end of comp. only). Amara gives the following words used similarly: -सुहृत्तरुदे व्याघ्रद्वयवर्षमकुङ्करः 1 सिंहशार्ङ्गलनायायाः द्विषि ब्रह्मार्थवाचकाः 3 The Asvattha tree. 4 The lunar asterism called हस्त. -Comp. -अनीकः the division of an army consisting of elephants, an elephant-corps. -अज्ञानः the Asvattha-tree. -अरातिः 1 a lion. 2 Sarabha (a fabulous animal with 8 feet). -ग्रहः an elephant-catcher.

कुङ्कु I. 6 P. (कुङ्कति, कुङ्कित) 1 To be crooked or curved. 2 To curve or bend. 3 To act dishonestly, cheat, deceive. -II. 4 P. (कुङ्कयति) To break to pieces, break asunder, divide, split.

कुङ्कु -दं 1 A water-pot, a jar, pitcher. -दः 1 A fort, strong-hold. 2 A hammer. 3 A tree. 4 A house. 5 A mountain. -Comp. -जः 1 N. of a tree; Me. 4; R. 19. 37; Ra. 3. 13; Bh. I. 42. 2 N. of Agastya. 3 N. of Droṇa.

-हारीका a female servant.

कुङ्कं A plough without a pole.

कुङ्कः A roof, thatch.

कुङ्ककः 1 An arbour formed by creeping plants overrunning a tree. 2 A small house, hut or cottage.

कुङ्कः 1 A measure of grain (=कुङ्कु). 2 A garden near a house. 3 A sage, an ascetic. -दः A lotus.

कुङ्करः The post round which the rope of the churning stick passes.

कुङ्कुलः A roof, thatch.

कुङ्किः 1 The body. 2 A tree. -f. 1 A cottage, hut. 2 A curve, bend. -Comp. -चरः a porpoise.

कुङ्करी A cottage, hut.

कुङ्किल a. 1 Crooked, bent, curved, curled; मेघात् कुङ्किलः कुङ्किलयोः S. 5. 23; R. 6. 82; 19. 17. 2 Tortuous, winding कोशं कुङ्किला स्त्री Sk 3 (Fig) In amrore fraudulent, dishonest -Comp. -असत्त्व a. evil-minded, malevolent.

पक्ष्मन् *a.* having curved eye-lashes.
 -वभाव *a.* crooked by nature, dishonest, malevolent.

कुटिलिका 1 Coming stealthily as a hunter on his prey, crouching. 2 A blacksmith's forge.

कुटी 1 A curve. 2 A cottage, hut; प्रासादीयति कुटयं Sk.; Ms. 11. 72; पर्यं, अन्व. &c. 3 A bawd, procuress. -Comp.
 -वकः a religious mendicant of a particular order; चतुर्विधा भिक्षवस्ते कुटी-वचनवृत्तौ। हेतः परमहंसश्च यो यः पश्चात् स उच्यते॥ Mb. -वरः a kind of ascetic who entrusts the care of his family to his son and devotes himself solely to religious penance and austerities.

कुटीरः -रः, कुटीरकः A hut, cottage; U. 2, 29; Amaru. 48.

कुडुनी A bawd, procuress; see कुडुनी.

कुटुम्बः, कुटुम्बकं A household, a family, उदारचरितानां तु वृद्धैश्च कुटुम्बकं H. 1. 70; Y. 2. 45; Ms. 11. 12, 22; 8. 166. 2 The duties and cares of a family; तदुपहितकुटुम्बः R. 7. 71. -वः -वं 1 kinsman, a relation by descent or marriage. 2 offspring, progeny. 3 A name. 4 Race. COMP. -कलहः, -हं domestic quarrels. -भारः the burden of the family; भर्ता तदर्थितकुटुम्बमरेण सार्धम् S. 4. 19. -व्यापृत *a.* (a father) who is provident and attentive to the good of the family.

कुटुम्बिकः, कुटुम्बिन् *m.* A house-holder, a *pater familias*, one who has a family to support or take care of; प्रायेण गृहिणीनिवाः कन्यार्थेषु कुटुम्बिनः Ku. 6. 85; V. 8. 1; Ms. 3. 80; Y. 2. 45. 2 A member of a family. -नी 1 The wife of a house-holder, a housewife (in charge of the house); मवतु कुटुम्बिनीनाम्न्य पुच्छामि Mu. 1; प्रभवत्योजी हि भर्तुः कारणकोपाः कुटुम्बिन्यः M. 1. 17; R. 8. 86; Amaru. 48. 3 A woman in general.

कुट्ट 10 U. (कुट्टयति, कुट्टित) 1 To cut, divide. 2 To grind, pound. 3 To blame, censure. 4 To multiply.

कुट्टकः A grinder.

कुट्टनं 1 Cutting. 2 Pounding. 3 Abusing, censuring.

कुट्ट (हि) नी A bawd, procuress, a go-between.

कुट्टमिन् The affected repulse of a lover's endearments or caresses (one of the 28 graces or blandishments of the heroine). The S. D. thus defines it: -केशस्तनाधरादीनां ग्रहे हर्षेपि संश्रमत् । प्राहुः कुट्टमितं नाम शिरःकरविषुनयम् 142.

कुट्टाक *a.* (की *f.*) Who or what divides or cuts. अनामिकादिभिः प्रकुट्टम्.

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कुट्टारः A mountain. -रः 1 Sexual intercourse. 2 A woollen blanket. 3 Exclusion.

कुट्टिमः -मं 1 An inlaid or paved floor, ground paved with small stones, pavement; कर्तुमुकांतेपलकुट्टिमेषु Si. 3. 44; R. 11. 9. 2 Ground prepared for the site of a mansion. 3 A jewel-mine. 4 The pomegranate. 5 A hut, cottage, small house.

कुट्टिहारिका A maid-servant, slave. कुट्टमल-कुट्टमल q. v.

कुट्टः A tree.

कुट्टर See कुट्टर.

कुट्टारः (री *f.*) An axe, a hatchet; मातुः केवलमव यौवनवचनच्छेदे कुट्टारा वरं Bh. 3. 11.

कुट्टारिकः A wood-cutter.

कुट्टारिका A small axe.

कुट्टारः 1 A tree. 2 An ape, a monkey.

कुट्टिः 1 A tree. 2 A mountain.

कुट्टंगः A bower, an arbour.

कुट्टवः (-वः) A measure of grain equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Prashtha and containing 12 handfals.

कुट्टमल *a.* Opening, full-blown, expanding, (as the blossom of a flower); R. 18. 37: -लः An opening, bud; विजयमण्डपिण्ड कुट्टमलेषु R. 16. 47; U. 6. 17; Si. 2. 7. -लं A particular hell; Ms. 4. 89; Y. 3. 222.

कुट्टमलित *a.* 1 Budded, blossomed. 2 Cheerful, smiling.

कुट्टा 1 A wall; भेदे कुट्टावपातने Y. 2. 223; Si. 3. 45. 2 Plastering (a wall). 3 Baggerness, curiosity. -Comp.

कुट्टिन् *m.* a house-breaker, a thief. -छेद्यः a digger. (-द्यं) a ditch, pit, breach or opening (in a wall).

कुण 6 P. (कुणति, कुणित) 1 To support, aid. 2 To sound.

कुणकः A young animal just born.

कुणप *a.* (पी *f.*) Smelling like a dead body, stinking. -पः, -पं A dead body, corpse; शासनीयः कुणपयोजनः V. 5. (a vulture); अन्धः कुणपाश्री च Ms. 12. 71; often used as a term of contempt with living beings. -पः 1 A spear. 2 A foul smell, stench.

कुणिः A cripple with a withered arm.

कुन्द *a.* (की *f.*) Fat, corpulent.

कुन्द 1 P. (कुन्दति, कुन्दित) 1 To be blunted or dulled. 2 To be lame or mutilated. 3 To be dull or stupid, be idle. 4 To loosen. -Caus. or 10 P. To hide.

कुन्द *a.* 1 Blunt, dulled; वज्रं तपोवीर्यमस्तु कुन्द Ku. 3. 12 has no effect on &c.; कुन्दीमर्षयुगलादिषु कुतः S. B. 2 Dull, foolish, stupid. 3 Indolent; lazy. 4 Weak.

कुन्दः A fool

कुण्डित *p. p.* 1 Blunted, dulled, (fig. also); विप्रतीज्जमचलेषु कुण्डितं R. 11. 74; Bv. 2. 78; Ku. 2. 20; शास्त्रेषु कुण्डिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19 not hampered or impeded. 2 Stupid. 3 Mutilated.

कुण्डः, -हं 1 A bowl-shaped vessel, a basin, bowl. 2 A round hole in the ground for receiving and preserving water. 3 A whole in general; अग्नि कुण्डः 4 A pool, well; especially one consecrated to some deity or holy purpose. 5 The bowl of a mendicant -हः (ही *f.*) A son born in adultery, the son of a woman by a man other than her husband while the husband is alive; परमौ जीवति कुण्डस्यात् Ms. 3. 174; Y. 1. 222. -Comp.

-आशिन् *m.* a pander, pimp, one who depends for his livelihood on a कुण्ड i. e. a bastard, or adulterine; Ms. 3. 158; Y. 1. 224. -उद्यत् (कुण्डोद्यी) 1 a cow with a full udder, 2 a woman with a full bosom. -कीदः 1 a keeper of concubines. 2 a follower of the Chârvaâka doctrine, an atheist. 3 a Brâhmana born in adultery. -कीलः a low or vile man. -गोलं, -गोलकं 1 gruel. 2 a group of कुण्ड and गोलक (taken together).

कुण्डलः -लं 1 An ear-ring, ring; श्रेष्ठ श्रेष्ठैश्च न कुण्डलेव Bh. 2 71; Ch. P. 11, Rs. 2. 20, 3. 19; R. 11. 15. 2 A bracelet. 3 The coil of a rope.

कुण्डलना Encircling (as a word) to denote that it is to be left out or not considered; तदौजसस्तयशसः स्थिताविनी ह्येति चित्ते कुरुते यदा यदा। ततोऽपि भानोः पदविषयेत-वाचसा विधिः कुण्डलना विधौपि ॥ N. 1. 14; of. 2. 95 also.

कुण्डलिन् (नी *f.*) 1 Decorated with ear-rings. 2 Circular, spiral. 3 Winding, coiling (as a serpent). -*m.* 1 A snake. 2 A peacock. 3 An epithet of Varuṇa.

कुण्डिका 1 A pitcher. 2 A student's water-pot (कर्मकुण्ड).

कुण्डिन् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

कुण्डिने N. of a city, the capital of the Vidarbhas.

कुण्डि (ही) र *a.* Strong. -रः A man.

कुतपः 1 A Brâhmana. 2 A twice-born man (द्विजम्भ). 3 The sun. 4 Fire. 5 A guest. 6 An ox, a bull. 7 A daughter's son. 8 A sister's son. 9 Grain. 10 The eighth Muhûrta of the day; अहो सुहृत्तां विख्याता दश पंच च सर्वदा। तत्राहो सुहृत्तां यः स कालः कुतपः सृष्टः ॥ -दं 1 The Kusa grass. 2 A sort of blanket.

कुतस् *ind.* 1 From where, whence, कस्य त्वं वा कुत आयातः Moha M. 3 2 Where, where else, in what (other) place &c; ईदृक्चिनोद्ः कुतः S. 2. 5; 3 Why, wherefore, from what cause or motive कुत ह्यस्तुत्यते S 5 4 How;

in what manner; स्फुरति च बाहुः कुलः फल-
मिहास्य S. 1. 15. 5 Much more, much less;
न त्वत्तमोऽस्यभ्यधिकः कुतोऽन्यः Bg. 11. 43, 4
31; न मे स्तेनो जनपदे न कर्दुर्यो... न स्त्री स्त्रीणि
कुतः Ch. Up. 6 Because, for. कुतस् is
sometimes used merely for the abl.
of किम्; कुतः कालासमुत्तर्ज V. P. (=कस्मात्
कालात् &c.); कुतः becomes indefinite
when connected with the particles
विद्, चन or अपि.

कुतस्तस्य a. 1 Whence come. 2 How
happened.

कुतुकं 1 Desire, inclination. 2 Cu-
riosity (=कौतुकं). 3 Eagerness, ar-
dour, vehemence; केलिकलाकुतुकेन च
काचिदसं यस्तुजलकुले । मंजुलवंजुलकुंजगतं
विचकर्ष करेण बुद्धले Gt. 1.

कुतुपः, कुतः f. A small leathern
bottle for oil.

कुतुहल a. 1 Wonderful. 2 Excellent,
best. 3 Praised, celebrated. —लं 1
Desire, curiosity; उच्छ्रितशब्देन जनितां नः
कुतुहलं S. 1; यदि विलासकलासु कुतुहलं Gt. 1;
(यौ) कुतुहलेन ननुपशापितम् R. 3. 54; 13;
2; 15. 65. 2 Eagerness. 3 What
excites curiosity, anything pleasing
or interesting, a curiosity.

कुत्र ind. 1 Where, in which case;
कुत्र मे शिष्यः Pt. 1; प्रहृष्टः कुत्र कर्तव्या H. 1.
2 In which case; तेजसा सह जातानां वयः
कुत्रोपपद्यते Pt. 1. 328. (कुत्र is some-
times used for the loc. sing.
of किम्) When connected with the
particles विद्, चन or अपि कुत्र becomes
indefinite in sense. कुत्रापि, कुत्रचित्
somewhere, anywhere; न कुत्रापि no-
where; कुत्रचित्-कुत्रचित् in one place in
another place, here-and-there; Ms. 9. 34.

कुत्रय a. Where living or residing.
कुत्स 10 A. (कुत्सयते, कुत्सित) To abuse,
revile, censure, condemn; Ms. 2. 54;
Y. 1. 31; Santi. 2. 28.

कुत्सनं, कुत्सा Abuse, contempt, re-
proach, abusive language; देवतानां च
कुत्सनं Ms. 4. 163.

कुत्सित a. 1 Despised, contemptible.
2 Low, mean, vile.

कुशः The Kusa grass.

कुशः, कुशः, कुशः 1 A painted cloth serv-
ing as an elephant's housings. 2 A
carpet (in general).

कुशारः, लः, लकः 1 A spade, hoe.
2 The Kāñchana tree.

कुशलं=कुशल q. v.

कुशुकाः, नः 1 A watch-house. 2 A
dwelling raised on a scaffold.

कुनकः A crow.

कुतः 1 A lance, a barbed dart,
spear; कुताः प्रविशति K. P. 2 (i. e. कुत-
धारिणः प्रधाः); विरहिनि कुतनकुतसुखाकृतिकेत-
किंवदुत्तिकाशे Gt. 1. 2 A small animal,
an insect.

कुंतलः 1 The hair of the head, a
lock of hair; अतुलितः प्रातोनीलमनेहर-
कुंतलः U. 1. 20; Ch. P. 4, 6; Gt. 2. 2

A drinking cup. 3 A plough. —लः
(pl.) N. of a country and its in-
habitants.

कुंतयः (pl. of कुंति m.) N. of a
country and its people.

कुंतिः N. of a king, son of क्रय.
—Comp. —भोजः N. of a Yādava
prince, king of the Kunties, who
being childless, adopted Kunti.

कुंती N. of युधिष्ठा, daughter of a Yādava
named धृतराष्ट्र, adopted by कुंतिभोज,
[She was the first wife of Pandu. As he
was prevented by a curse from having
progeny, he allowed his wife to make
use of a charm she had acquired from
the sage Durvasas, by means of which
she was to have a son by any god she
liked to invoke. She invoked Dharma,
Vayu and Indra, and had from them
Yudhishthira, Bhīma and Arjuna
respectively. She was also mother of
Karna by the deity Sun whom she
invoked in her virginhood to test her
charm.].

कुंति 1. 9. P. (कुंति, कुंति, कुंति)
1 To suffer pain. 2 To cling to. 3 To
embrace. 4 To hurt.

कुंदः—दं A kind of jasmine (white
and delicate); कुंदपद्माः कलहसमालाः
Bk. 2. 18; अतः कुंदपद्मवर्णितं जीवितं
पारियाः Me. 113. —दं The flower of
this plant; अलकं बालकुंदादिदं Me. 65,
47. —दः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2
A turner's lathe. —Comp. —करः a
turner.

कुंदमः A cat.

कुंदिनी A multitude of lotuses.

कुंडः A rat, mouse.

कुप 4 P. (कुपति, कुपित) 1 To be
angry, (generally with the dat. of
the person who is the object of
anger, but sometimes with the acc.
or gen. also); कुपति हितकामिने E. 108;
M. 3. 21; U. 7; कुपति तस्मै स वरं R. 3.
56. 2 To be excited, gather strength,
be virulent; as in दोषाः प्रकुप्यन्ति Susr.
With अति to be angry; Bk. 15. 55.
—परि to be angry. —न 1 to be angry;
विमिश्रितद्विष द्विषः प्रकुप्यति ध्वं स तत्प्रापये
प्रसीदति. Pt. 1. 283. 2 to be excited,
gather strength, increase. (—Caus.)
to provoke, irritate, exasperate.

कुपिदं See कुपिद.

कुपिनि m. A fisherman.

कुपिनी A kind of net for catch-
ing small fish.

कुप्य a. Despised, low, mean,
contemptible.

कुप्यं 1 A base metal. 2 Any metal
but silver and gold; Ki. 1. 35; Ms.
7. 96; 10. 113.

कुवे (वे) रः The god of riches and
treasure and the regent of the
northern quarter; कुवेरपुत्रा दिशःपुत्रः
गुह्यं प्रहृष्टे समये विलम्ब्य Ku. 3. 25 (vide
Malli thereon.) [Kubera is the son of

Vishvas by Idavida, and thus the half-
brother of Ravana. Besides being the
lord of riches and regent of the north,
he is the king of the Yakshas and
Kinnaras, and a friend of Rudra. His
abode is Kailas. He is represented as
being deformed in body—having three
legs, only eight teeth, and a yellow
mark in place of one eye]. —Comp.
—अद्रिः, —अचलः an epithet of mountain
Kailāsa. —दिक्षु f. the north.

कुब्ज a. Hump-backed, crooked.

—कुब्जः 1 A curved sword. 2 A hump
on the back. —कुब्जा A young female
servant of Kamsa, said to be deformed
in three parts of her body.
[Krishna and Balarama, while proceed-
ing to Mathura, saw her on the high
road carrying unguent to Kamsa. They
asked her if she would give them some
portion of it, and she gave as much as
they wanted. Krishna, being very much
pleased with her kindness, made her
perfectly straight, and she began to
appear a most beautiful woman].

कुब्जकः N. of a tree; Ms. 8. 247,
5. 2.

कुम्बिका An unmarried girl eight
years old.

कुम्भ m. A mountain.

कुमारः 1 A son, boy; a youth;
R. 3. 48. 2 A boy below five. 3 A
prince, an heir-apparent; (especially
in dramas); विप्रोक्तिः कुमारं तद्राज्यमस्तानितेभ्यः
R. 12. 11; कुमारस्यायुषो बाणः V. 5; उप-
वेष्टुमर्हति कुमारः Mu. 4 (said by Rāksasas
to Malayaketu). 4 N. of Kārtikēya,
the god of war; कुमारकलं हृष्टे कुमारं
R. 5. 35; कुमारोपि कुमारविक्रमः 3. 55. 5
N. of Agni. 6 A parrot. 7 The river
सिन्धु —Comp. —पालनः 1 one who takes
care of children. 2 N. of king Śāli-
vāhana. —भर्या 1 care of young
children. 2 care of a woman in
pregnancy or confinement, midwife-
ry; R. 3. 12. —वाहिनः, —वाहनः a
peacock. —र f. 1 an epithet of
Pārvatī. 2 of the Ganges.

कुमारकः 1 A child, a youth. 2 The
pupil of the eye.

कुमारयति Den. P. To play, sport
(like a child).

कुमारिक a. (की f.) कुमारिन् (की f.)
a. Furnished with girls, abounding
in girls.

कुमारिका, कुमारी 1 A young girl,
one from 10 to 12 years old. 2 A
maiden, virgin; अग्निं वर्षाज्जुहीक्षेत कुमारी-
तुमती सती Ms. 9. 90; 11. 58; आचरता-
न्योपगमाकुमारी R. 6. 69. 3 A girl or
daughter in general. 4 N. of Durgā.
5 N. of several plants. —Comp. —पुत्रः
the son of an unmarried woman. —पुत्र-
पुत्र the father in law of a girl defiled
before marriage.

कुसु *a.* 1 Unkind, unfriendly.
2 Avaricious. — *n.* 1 The white water-lily. 2 The red lotus.

कुसुदः—दं 1 The white water-lily said to open at moon-rise; कोच्छसिति तपनकिणैश्चंद्रस्यैवांशुभिः कुसुदं V. 3. 16; so S. 5. 28; Rs. 3. 2, 21, 23; Me. 40. 1 A red lotus. —दं Silver. —दः 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu. 2 N. of the elephant supposed to guard the south. 3 Camphor. 4 A species of monkey. 5 N. of a Nāga who gave his younger sister कुसुद्वती to Kusa, son of Rāma; see R. 16. 75-86: —COMP. —अभिरुद्धं silver-आकरः, आवास. a pond full of lotuses. —ईशः the moon. —खंडं an assemblage of lotuses. —नाथः, पतिः, रंधुः, बांधवः, —सुहृद् *m.* the moon.

कुसुद्वती The lotus plant.

कुसुदिनी 1 A water-lily with white lotis flowers; यथैकवानंदं ब्रजति समुपदि कुसुदिनी U. 5. 26; Si. 9. 34. 2 A collection of lotuses. 3 A place abounding in lotuses. —COMP. —नायकः —पतिः the moon.

कुसुद्वत् *a.* Abounding in lotuses; कुसुद्वत् च वारि R. 4. 19. —ती 1 A water-lily with white flowers (opening at moonrise); अंतर्हिते शशिनि सेव कुसुद्वती मे शशि न नंदयति संसरणीययोगा S. 4. 2; कुसुद्वती भाद्रपदी भावे (न वचं) R. 6. 36 2 A collection of lotuses. 3 A place abounding in lotuses. ईशः the moon.

कुमोदकः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

कुमा An enclosure round the sacrificial ground.

कुम्भः 1 A pitcher, water-pot, jar; इव कुसती नस्तकयस्तकुम्भा Jag. ; वज्रपितादशे मित्र विषकुम्भं पयोमुखे H. 1. 77; R. 2. 36; so कुच, स्तन. 2 The frontal globe on the forehead of an elephant; इमकुम्भ Māl. 5. 32; मनेमकुम्भदले शुवि संति शूराः Bh. 1. 59. 3 Aquarius, the eleventh sign of the zodiac. 4 A measure of grain equal to 20 *dronas*; Ms. 8. 320. 5 (In Yoga phil.) Closing the nostrils and mouth so as to suspend breathing. 6 The paramour of a harlot. —COMP. —कर्णः 'pitcher-eared' N. of a gigantic Rākṣhasa, brother of Rāvana and slain by Rāma. [He is said to have devoured thousands of beings including sages and heavenly nymphs, and the gods were anxiously waiting for an opportunity to retaliate upon the powerful demon. After Brahmā had inflicted on him a curse for the humiliation to which he subjected Indra and his elephant Airavata, Kumbhakarṇa began to practise the most rigid austerities. Brahmā was pleased and was about to grant him a boon, when the gods requested Sarasvatī to take him by tongue and to pervert it

Accordingly when he went to the god, instead of asking *indrapada* he asked *nidrāpada* which was readily granted. It is said that he slept for six months at a time, and, when roused, was awake for only one day. When Lanka was besieged by the monkey-troops of Rāma, Ravana with great difficulty roused Kumbhakarṇa, desirous of availing himself of his gigantic strength. After having drunk 2000 jars of liquor, he took Sugriva prisoner, besides devouring thousands of monkeys. He was ultimately slain by Rāma]. —कारः 1 a potter; Y. 3. 146. 2 a mixed tribe (देश्याय विप्रतश्चोयात् कुम्भकारः स उच्यते Usanas; or मालाकाराकर्मकर्यं कुम्भकारी व्यजायत Parāśara). —योगः N. of a town. —जः, —जन्मन् *m.* —योनिः, —संभवः 1 an epithet of Agastya; प्रसादोदयादं कुम्भयोगेर्महोजसः R. 4. 22; 15. 55. 2 an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. 3 an epithet of Vasishṭha. —दासी a bawd, procuress; sometimes used as a term of reproach or abuse. —लग्नं that time of the day in which Aquarius rises above the horizon. —मेढुकः 1 (lit.) a frog in a pitcher. 2 (fig.) an inexperienced man; cf. रूपमेढुक. —संधिः the hollow on the top of an elephant's head between the frontal globes.

कुम्भकः 1 The base of a column. 2 A religious exercise (in Yoga phil.), stopping the breath by closing the mouth and both the nostrils with the fingers of the right hand.

कुम्भा A harlot, whore.

कुम्भिका 1 A small pot. 2 A harlot.

कुम्भिन् 1 An elephant; Bv. 1. 52. 2 A crocodile. —COMP. —नरकः a particular hell. —सदः rut, ichor.

कुम्भिलः 1 A thief who breaks into a house. 2 A plagiarist. 3 A wife's brother. 4 A child of an imperfect impregnation or born at undue seasons.

कुम्भी A small water-jar. —COMP. —जसः a kind of venomous serpent; U. 2. 29. —पाकः (sing. or pl.) a particular hell in which the wicked are baked like potter's vessels; Y. 3. 224; Ms. 12. 76.

कुम्भीकः The Punnāga tree —COMP. —भक्षिका a sort of fly.

कुम्भीरः A shark.

कुम्भीरकः, कुम्भीलः, कुम्भीलकः A thief; लोभेन गृहीतस्य कुम्भीरकस्यास्ति वा प्रतिवचनं V. 2; कुम्भीलकैः कामुकैश्च परिहृत्या चंद्रिका M. 4. 6. P. (कुरति, कुरित) To sound.

कुरकरः, कुरंकुरः The (Indian) crane.

कुरंग (वीर) 1 A deer in general. तमे नहि कुरंगं कुरंगं मरता किं नाम तव तपः Sānta 1 14. 4. 6 कुरंगी

Jag. 2 A species of deer (कुरंग ईषत्ताम्र स्याद्वरिणाकृतिको महान्). —COMP. —अक्षी-नयना, —नेत्रा a deer-eyed woman. —नाभिः musk.

कुरंगतः The same as कुरंग q. v.

कुरचिह्नः A crab.

कुरटः A shoemaker.

कुरंटः, कुरंटकः, कुरंटिका The yellow amaranth.

कुरंडः Enlargement of the testicles or of the scrotum, hydrocele.

कुररः (लः) An osprey; Y. 1. 174.

कुररी 1 A female osprey; चक्रं विद्या कुररीं भूयः R. 14. 68. 2 An ewe. COMP. —गणः a flight of ospreys.

कुरवः (वः), कुरव (व) कं A species of amaranth; कुरवका रवकारणतां यदुः R. 9. 29; Me. 78; Rs. 6. 18. —व (दं), —व (व) कं The flower of this tree, चूडापात्रे नवकुरवकं Me. 65; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषक कुरवकं इयामावदातरणं M. 3. 5.

कुरीरः A kind of head-dress for women.

कुरः (pl.) N. of a country situated in the north of India about the site of the modern Delhi; श्रियः कुरुगणनविषयः पालनी Ki. 1. 1; चिराय तस्मिन् कुरवक्ष्णसते 1. 17. 2 The kings of this country.

—ऋः 1 A priest. 2 Boiled rice. —COMP.

—क्षेत्रं N. of an extensive plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas, यमेक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समावेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1, Ms. 2. 19. —जागलं = कुरुक्षेत्रं q. v. —राज *m.*, —राजः an epithet of Duryodhana. —विस्तः a weight of gold equal to about 700 Troy grains. —वृद्धः an epithet of Bhīṣma.

कुरंटः A red species of amaranth. —डी A wooden doll or puppet.

कुरलः A look of hair, especially on the forehead.

कुरवक = कुरवक q. v.

कुरविदः—दं A ruby. —दं 1 Black salt. 2 A mirror.

कुकुटः 1 A cock. 2 Rubbish.

कुकुरः A dog; उपकृतुमपि शतं निस्स मन्वाति कुकुरं Pt. 2. 90. v. 1.

कुक्षिका = कुक्षिका q. v.

कुर्द, कुर्दन See कूर्द, कूर्दन.

कु (कू) ररः 1 The knee. 2 The elbow.

कु (कू) रीसः, कु (कू) रीसकः A sort of bodice worn by women; मणोरुहरीस-कपीडितस्तनाः Rs. 5. 8, 4. 16. v. 1.

कुर्वत् *pres. p.* Doing &c. —*m.* 1 A servant. 2 A shoemaker.

कुलः 1 A race, family; निदानमिदं कु-कुलस्य संततेः R. 3. 1. 2 The residence of a family, a seat, house, an abode, वसनाधिकुलेशः R. 12. 25. 3 A high or noble family, noble descent; कुले जन्म Pt 5 2 Ms 7 54, 62

so कुलजा &c 4 A band, troops flock, collection multitude

गुगुलु रोमं वमस्यस्यतु S. 2. 5; अलिकुलसंकुल
Gt. 1; Si. 9. 71; so गो, कुलि, महिषी
&c. 5 A lot, gang, band (in a bad
sense). 6 A country. 7 The body.
8 The front or fore part. -लः The
head of a guild or corporation.
-Comp. -अकुल a. 1 of a mixed char-
acter or origin. 2 middling. तिथिः
m. f. the second, sixth and the tenth
lunar days of a fortnight in a month.
वारः Wednesday. -अंगना a respect-
able or high-born (chaste) woman.
-अंगारः a man who ruins his family.
-अचलः, -अद्रिः, -पर्वतः, -शैलः a princi-
pal mountain, one of a class of seven
mountains which are supposed to
exist in each division of the conti-
nent; their names are:—महेश्वरो मलयः
सप्तः ह्युक्तिमान् ब्रह्मपर्वतः। विष्णुश्च पारिगात्रश्च
सर्वे कुलपर्वताः॥ -अश्वित a. born in a
noble family. -अभिमानः family pride.
-आचारः a duty or custom peculiar
to a family or caste. -आचार्यः 1 a
family-priest or teacher. 2 a geneo-
logist. -आलम्बित a. maintaining a
family. -होत्रः 1 the chief of a
family. 2 N. of Siva. -उत्कट a. high-
born. (-दः) a horse of a good breed.
-उत्पन्नः, -उद्भूतः, -उद्भव a. sprung from
a noble family, high-born. -उद्ग्रहः the
head or perpetrator of a family; see
उद्ग्रहः. -उपवेशः a family name. -कज्जलः
one who is disgrace to his family.
-कोटकः one who is a thorn or trouble
to his family. -कन्यका, -कन्या a girl
of high birth; विदुःसुभः कुलकन्यकाजनः
Mā. 7. 1; यदे रूढे दुःखाः कुलकन्यकाः समुद्-
हति Mā. 7. -करः the founder of a
family. -कर्मद n. a custom peculiar
to a family. -कलंकः one who is a
disgrace to his family. -क्षयः 1 ruin
of a family. 2 extinction of a family.
-मितिः, -पुत्र्य m., -पर्वतः, -शैलः see कुल-
चल above. -घ्न a. ruining a family;
दोषैरेतः कुलघ्नतः Bg. 1. 42. -ज, -जात a.
1 well-born; of high birth. 2 ances-
tral, hereditary; Ki. 1. 31 (used in
both senses.) -जनः a high-born or
distinguished person. -तनुः one who
continues or perpetuates a family.
-तिथिः m. f. an important lunar day,
viz:—the 4th, 8th, 12th or 14th of a
lunar fortnight. -तिलकः the glory
of a family, one who does honour to
his family. -दीपः दीपकः the glory of
a family. -दुहित्र f. see कुलकन्या. -देवता
a tutelary deity; the guardian deity
of a family; Ku. 7. 27. -धर्मः a fami-
ly custom, a duty or custom peculiar
to a family; उत्तमकुलधर्माणामनुष्णानां जना-
ईन Bg. 1. 43; Ms. 1. 118; 8. 14. -धारकः
a son. -धुर्यः (a son) able to support
a family, a grown up son; न हि सति
कुलधुर्ये सर्वपदेषु गृह्य R. 7. 71. -नन्दन a.
gladdening or doing honour to a
family. -नायिका a girl worshipped

at the celebration of the orgies of
left-hand Śāktas. -नारी a high bred
and virtuous woman. -नाशः 1 ruin
or extinction of a family. 2 an
apostate, reprobate, out-cast. 3 a
camel. -परंपरा the series of genera-
tions comprising a race. -पतिः 1 the
head or chief of a family. 2 a sage
who feeds and teaches 10,000 pupils;
thus defined:—सुतीनां वृत्तामाहसं योजनदानादि-
पोषणात्। अथापयति विप्रविरीरौ कुलपतिः स्वनः॥
अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसर्वलक्ष्यसंभवा स्यात् S. 1;
R. 1. 95; U. 3. 48. -पांडुका a woman
disgracing her family, an unchaste
woman. -पालिः, -पालिका, -पाली f. a
chaste, high-born woman. -पुत्रः a
noble-born youth; इह सर्वस्वकलिनः कुलपु-
त्रमहादुःखाः Mk. 4. 10. -पुरुषः 1 a res-
pectable or high-born man; कथं वति
कुलपुरुषो देशवारपुरुषं मनोज्ञमपि Bb. 1. 92.
2 an ancestor. -पुर्वगः an ancestor.
-भार्या a virtuous wife. -भृत्या the
nursing of a pregnant woman. -मर्या-
दा family honour or respectability.
-मार्गः a family custom, the best way
or the way of honesty. -योविन् -वधू
f. a woman of good family and
character. -वारः a principal day, (i. e.
Tuesday and Friday). -विद्या know-
ledge handed down in a family,
traditional knowledge. -विप्रः a
family-priest. -वृद्धः an old and ex-
perienced member of a family. -व्रतः,
-व्रतं a family vow; गलितवचनानिश्चयात्प्रा-
मिदं हि कुलव्रतं R. 3. 70; विधातिननुनाड्यः
कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13. -श्रेष्ठिन्
m. 1 the chief of a family or a guild.
2 an artisan of noble birth. -संख्या
1 family-respectability. 2 inclusion
among respectable families; Ms. 3.
66. -संततिः f. posterity, descendants,
continuation of a lineage; Ms. 5.
159. -संभव a. of respectable family.
-सेवकः an excellent servant. -स्त्री a
woman of good family, a noble
woman; अयमस्मिन्महात् कृष्ण प्रदुष्यति कुलस्त्रियः
Bg. 1. 41. -स्थितिः f. antiquity or
prosperity of a family.
कुलक a. Of good family, of good
birth. -कः 1 The chief of a guild. 2
Any artisan of eminent birth. 3 An
ant-hill. -कं 1 A collection, multi-
tude. 2 A number of verses in gram-
matical connection; (the number of
verses ranging from 5 to 15 and the
whole forming one sentence); e. g.
see Si. 1. 1-10, R. 1. 5-9; so Ku. 1.
1-16.
कुलदा An unchaste woman; Mu. 6.
5; Y. 1. 215. -Comp. -पतिः a cuckold.
कुलवः ind. By birth.
कुलव्यः A kind of pulse.
कुलवर a. One who continues or
perpetuates a family.
कुलघ्नः, -लः A thief

कुलवत् a. Of respectable birth or
origin; nobly born.

कुलायः, -यं 1 The nest of a bird;
कुलकृतकपातकुलकुलाः कूले कुलायदमाः U. 2
9, N. 1. 141. 2 The body. 3 A place
or spot in general. 4 A woven tex-
ture, a web. 5 A case or receptacle.
-Comp. -निलायः the act of sitting in
a nest, hatching, brooding. -स्थः a
bird.

कुलनयिका A bird-cage, an aviary,
dove-cot.

कुलालः 1 A potter; ब्रह्मा येन कुलालवाकि-
यमिती ब्रह्मांडमांडोदरे Bb. 2. 95. 2 A wild
cock.

कुलिः A hand.

कुलिक a. Of a good family, well-
born. -कः 1 A kinsman; Y. 2. 238.
2 The chief or head of a guild. 3
An artist of high birth. -Comp. -वेला
certain portions of time on each day
on which it is improper to begin any
good business.

कुलिगः 1 A bird (in general). 2 A
sparrow.

कुलिच a. (नी f.) Of good family,
high-born. -म. A mountain.

कुलिदः (pl.) N. of a country and its
rulers.

कुलिः, -रं 1 A crab. 2 The 4th sign
of the zodiac, Cancer.

कुलि (ली) दा, -जं 1 The thunder-bolt
of Indra: वृषस्य इहः कुलिसं कुलिता धीव लक्ष्यते
Ku. 2. 20; अवेदनाजं कुलिशसमानं 1. 20;
R. 3. 68; 4. 88; Amaru. 66. 2 The
point or end of a thing; Me. 61.
-Comp. -धरा, -पाणिः an epithet of
Indra. -नायका a particular mode of
sexual enjoyment.

कुली A wife's elder sister.

कुलीन a. Of high descent, of a
good family, well-born; दिव्यवोषितनि-
वाकुलीनां K. 11. -नः A horse of good
breed.

कुलीनसे Water.

कुलीरः, -रकः 1 A crab. 2 The fourth
sign of the zodiac, Cancer.

कुलकयुजा A fire brand.

कुलूतः (pl.) N. of a country and its
rulers.

कुलमादः Gruel. -कः A kind of
grain. -Comp. -अभिपुतं gruel.

कुल्य a. 1 Relating to a family,
race, or corporation. 2 Well-born.
-स्थः A respectable man. -हृदयं 1
Friendly inquiry after family affairs,
(condolence, congratulation &c.). 2
A bone; Mv. 2. 16. 3 Flesh. 4 A
winnowing basket. -ल्या 1 A virtu-
ous woman. 2 A small river, canal,
stream; कुल्याभीभिः पवनवपलेः शास्त्रिणे धीव-
मुलाः S. 1. 16; कुल्योद्यापदपाद् R. 12.
3. 7. 49. 3 A dike, trench. 4 A
measure of grain equal to 8 dronam
कुर्ण 1 A flower 2 A lotus

कुवर See वृष.

कुवल 1 The water-lily. 2 A pearl. 3 Water.

कुवल 1 The blue water-lily कुवल-
पद्मलसिधैरिगिदी नयनोत्पल U. 8. 22. 2 A
water-lily in general. 3 The earth
(-m. also).

कुवलयिनी 1 The blue water-lily
plant. 2 An assemblage of lotuses.
3 A place abounding in lotuses. 4
The lotus-plant.

कुवाद a. 1 Detracting, under-
valuing, censorious. 2 Low, vile,
mean.

कुविकः (pl.) N. of a country.

कुवि (वि) कः 1 A weaver; कुविदस्त्वं
तावत्पदसि उपग्राममन्तिः K. P. 7. 2 N. of
the weaver caste.

कुवेणी 1 A basket to hold fish
(when caught), fish-basket 2 A badly
arranged tress of hair.

कुवेल A lotus.

कुशः 1 A kind of grass considered
holy and forming an essential requi-
site of several religious ceremonies;
पवित्रायै इमे कुशाः Sraddha Mantra कुश-
पूतं प्रवक्ष्यामि विहरं R. 8. 18. 1. 49, 95.
2 N. of the elder son of Rāma.
[He was one of the twin sons of
Rāma, born after Sita had been ruth-
lessly abandoned in the forest; yet he
was the elder of the two in point of first
seeing the light of this world. He, with
Lava, was brought up by the sage
Vālmiki, and the two boys were taught
to repeat the Ramayana, the epic of the
poet. Kusa was made by Rāma king of
Kusavati and he lived there for some
time after his father's death. But the
presiding deity of the old capital
Ayodhya presented herself to him in
his dream and besought him not to
slight her. Kusa then returned to
Ayodhya; see R. 16. 3-42] —
कुशः Water; as in कुशज q. v. —Comp. —अग्रं
the sharp point of a blade of the Kusa
grass hence often used in comp. in the
sense of 'sharp', 'shrewd' 'penetrat-
ing' as intellect 'कुश्रि a. having a
penetrating intellect, sharp, shrewd;
(अपि) कुशग्रहदे कुशली उरुस्ते R. 5. 4.
—अग्रिय a. penetrating, sharp. —अग्र-
रीच a ring of Kusa grass worn at
religious ceremonies. —आसनं a seat
or mat of Kusa grass. —स्थलं N. of a
place in the north of India; Vā. 1.

कुशल a. 1 Right, proper, good,
auspicious; Si. 16. 41; Bg. 18. 10.
2 Happy, prosperous. 3 Able,
skilful, clever, proficient, well-
versed; with loc. or in comp.;
ददनीत्यं च कुशलं Y. 1. 313, 2. 181; Ma.
7. 190; R. 3. 12. —लं 1 Welfare, a
happy or prosperous condition,
happiness; प्रसन्न कुशलं राज्यं पुण्याश्रममुक्तिं
जि. R. 1. 58; अभाषणः कुशलमन्त्रं पृच्छति

त्वमे. 101; अपि कुशलं भवतः 'are you
doing well' (how do you do?) 2
Virtue. 3 Cleverness, ability. —Comp.
—काम a. desirous of happiness. —प्रश्नः
friendly inquiry after a person's
health or welfare. —कुश्रि a. wise,
intelligent, shrewd, sharp.

कुशलित्व a. (नी f.) Happy, doing
well, prosperous; अथ भगवोऽहोकाशुग्रहाय
कुशली काश्यपः S. 5; R. 5. 4; Me. 112.

कुशा 1 A rope. 2 A bridle.

कुशावती N. of a city, the capital
of Kusa, Rāma's son; see कुश.

कुशिक a. Squint-eyed. —कः N. of
the grand-father of Visvāmitra (or
according to some accounts, of the
father of विश्वामित्र). 2 A plough-share.
3 Sediment of oil.

कुशी A plough-share.

कुशीलवः 1 A bard, singer; Ma. 8.
65, 102. 2 An actor, a dancer;
तत्त्वै कुशीलवाः संगीतत्रयेणेण मरुतीहितसंपाद-
नाय प्रवर्ततां Māl. 1; तत्किमिति चारमयति
कुशीलवैः सह संगीतकं Vā. 1 3 A news-
monger. 4 An epithet of Vālmiki.

कुशुभः The water-pot of an
ascetic.

कुशूलः 1 Granary, cupboard, store-
room; को धन्यो बहुभिः पुत्रैः कुशूलायुतायकैः
H. Pr. 20. 2 A fire made of chaff.

कुशेराय A water-lily, a lotus in
general, कुशकुशेरायजोऽनुपुरुरसाः (वशाः)
S. 4. 10; R. 6. 18. —यः The Indian
crane or Śārasa bird.

कुश 9 P. (कुष्णति, कुशित) 1 To tear,
extract, pull or draw out; शिवाः
कुष्णति मांसानि Bk. 18 12; 17. 10, 7.
95 2 To test, examine. 3 To shine.
—With निम्ब to extract, tear, draw
out; उपनिषोर्निम्बकुशितं विद्मः R. 7. 50; Bk.
9. 30; 5. 42; so कर्कशनिम्बकुशितं श्वभिः कव-
लितं गोमायुर्मिदितं Gangāśhṭaka.

कुषाकुः 1 The son. 2 Fire. 3 An
ape, a monkey.

कुषः—हं Leprosy (of which there
are 18 varieties); गलकुषामिदुताय च Bh.
1. 90. —Comp. —अरिः 1 sulphur. 2 N.
of several plants.

कुष्ठित्व a. (नी f.)—कुष्ठित a. Affect-
ed with leprosy.

कुष्मांडः 1 A kind of pumpkin
gourd. 2 A false conception.

कुष्मांडकः A kind of pumpkin
gourd.

कुश 4 P. (कुशति, कुशित) 1 To em-
brace. 2 To surround.

कुशितः 1 An inhabited country. 2
One who lives on usury; see कुसीद
below.

कुसी (सि) दः (Also written as कुशी-
कीद) A money-lender, a usurer. —दे
1 Any loan or thing lent to be
repaid with interest. 2 Lending
money, usury, the profession of
usury; कुसीदाद् दारिद्र्यं पञ्चमयसंश्रितमन्त्र

Pt. 1. 11; —Ma. 1. 90; 8. 410; Y. 1.
119. —Comp. —यः usury, usurious
interest; any interest exceeding 5
per cent. —कुश्रिः f. interest on money;
कुसीदाद्विदुष्यं नास्ति सक्दाहता Ma. 8. 151.
कुसीदा A female usurer.

कुसीदायी The wife of a usurer.

कुसीदिकः, कुसीदिन् m. A usurer.

कुसुम 1 A flower; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं तत
फलं S. 7. 30. 2 Menstrual discharge.

3 A fruit. —Comp. —अंजनं the calx of
brass used as collyrium. —अंजलिः a
handful of flowers. —अधिपः, अधिराज
m. the Champaka tree (bearing
yellow fragrant flowers); —अध्वपायः
gathering flowers; अन्यत्र सूर्यं कुसुमाध्वपाय
कुसुमवाहिमि करोमि सख्यः K. P. 3. —अव-
तंसकं a chaplet. —अस्त्रः, आशुधः, —हनुः,
—दाणः, —द्वारः 1 a flowery arrow. 2 N.

of the god of love; अभिनवः कुसुमेष्टुव्या-
पारः Māl. 1 (where the word may
also be read as कुसुमेष्टु व्यापारः); तस्मै वनो
भगवते कुसुमायुधाय Bh. 1. 1; Ra. 6. 38
Ch. P. 20, 23; R. 7. 61; Si. 8. 70,
3. 2; कुसुमदारवाणमवेन Gīt. 10. —आकरः
1 a garden. 2 a nosegay. 3 vernal
season; श्रद्धां कुसुमाकरः Bg. 10. 35; so
Bv. 1. 48. —आत्मकं saffron. —आसनं 1
honey, 2 a kind of spirituous liquor
(prepared from flowers). —उज्ज्वल a.
brilliant with blossoms. —काशुकः, —च-
पः, —धम्बन् m. epithets of the god of
love; कुसुमपापमतेजयश्चुभिः R. 9. 39;
Ra. 6. 27. —चित्त a. heaped with
flowers. —पुरं N. of the town of
Pātālputra; कुसुमपुराभियोगं प्रवक्ष्यामीति
रघुसः Mu. 2. —लता a creeper in
blossom. —रायनं a bed of flowers;
V. 3. 10. —स्तवकः a nosegay, bouquet;
कुसुमस्तवकस्तेव द्वे गती स्तो मन्त्रिणां Bh. 2 33.

कुसुमवती A woman in her courses.

कुसुमित a. Flowered, furnished
with flowers.

कुसुमालः A thief.

कुसुमः—भं 1 Safflower; कुसुमारुणं चारु
चेलं वसाना Jag. R. 6. 6. 2 Saffron. 3
The water-pot of an ascetic. —भं
Gold. —भः Outward affection (com-
pared with the colour of safflower).

कुसुलः A granary, store-house (for
corn &c.).

कुसुतिः f. Fraud, cheating, de-
ceit.

कुसुभः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2
The ocean.

कुहः Kubera, the god of riches.

कुहकः A cheat, rogue, juggler.

—क, —का Jugglery, deception. —Comp.

—कार a. conjuring, cheating. —चकित
a. afraid of a trick, suspicious,

cautious, wary; H. 4. 102. —स्वन्ः,
—स्वरः a cock.

कुहः 1 A mouse. 2 A snake. —नं
1 A small earthen vessel. 2 A glass
vessel

कुहना, कुहनिका Interested performance of religious austerities, hypocrisy (इंम).

कुहरं 1 A cavity, hollow; as in नाभिकुहर, आस्य &c. 2 The ear. 3 The throat. 4 Proximity. 5 Copulation. कुहरिते 1 Sound in general. 2 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo. 3 A sound uttered in copulation.

कुहः, कुहः f. 1 New moon day, i. e. the last day of a lunar month when the moon is invisible; कुर्यते यदा नक्षत्रं कुहः N. 4. 57. 2 The deity that presides over this day; Ms. 3. 86. 3 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo पिबेन रोषारुणचक्षुषा सुहः कुहकताहृत चन्द्रवेदिनी N. 1. 100; उन्मलित कुहः कुहरिति कलौचालाः पिकानां गिरः Glt. 1. -COMP. -कुहः, -कुहः, -रवः, -शब्दः the (Indian) cuckoo. कुह 1 6. A. (कवते, कुवते); 9. U. (कुह-नाति, कुह-नीति) 1 To sound, make noise, cry out in distress; लगाकुहविरिञ्चनं Bk. 14. 20; 1. 20; 14. 5; 15. 26; 16. 29. कुहः f. A female imp.

कुचः The female breast, especially that of a young or unmarried woman; see कुच.

कुचिका, कुची 1 A small brush of hair, a pencil. 2 A key.

कुञ्ज 1 P. (कुञ्जति, कुञ्जित) To make any inarticulate sound, hum, coo, warble; कुञ्जतं राम रामेति मधुरं मधुराक्षरं Rām: प्रसक्तिको गमयते कुञ्ज Ku. 3. 32; Rs. 6. 22; R. 2. 12; N. 1. 127. WITH नि, परि or वि to coo, to make an indistinct noise.

कुञ्जः, कुञ्जनं, कुञ्जितं 1 Cooing, warbling. 2 The rattling of wheels.

कुड a. 1 False; as in कुटः स्यः पूर्वसाक्षिणः Y. 1. 80. 2 Immovable, steady. -कुः, -कुः 1 Fraud, illusion, deception. 2 A trick, fraudulent or roguish scheme. 3 A puzzling question, knotty or intricate point, as in कुटलोक्त, कुटान्योक्ति. 4 Falsehood, untruth; oft. used in comp. with the force of an adjective; 'वचनं false or deceitful words; कुला, मानं &c. 5 A summit or peak of a mountain; चर्यमानिव तद्वराकुटवैद्यविश्वामित्रः R. 4. 71, Ms. 113. 6 Any projection or prominence. 7 The bone of the forehead with its projections, the crown of the head. 8 A horn. 9 End, corner; Y. 3. 96. 10 Head, chief. 11 A heap, mass, multitude; अन्नकुटं 'a heap of clouds'; so अन्नकुटं 'a heap of food'. 12 A hammer, an iron mallet. 13 A plough-share, the body of a plough. 14 A trap for catching deer. 15 A concealed weapon, as a dagger in a woollen case or a sword in a stick. 16 A water-jar. -कुः 1 A house, dwelling. 2 An epithet of

Agastya. -COMP. -असः a false or loaded die; इडाक्षोपविदेविनः Y. 2. 202.

-अगारं an apartment on the top of a house. -अर्थः ambiguity of meaning.

-आविता a tale, fiction. -उपायः a fraudulent plan, trick, stratagem.

-कारः a rogue, a false witness. -कृत् a. 1 cheating, deceiving. 2 forging a document; Y. 2. 70. 3 bribing.

(-m.) 1 a man of the writer caste (कावस्थ). 2 an epithet of Siva.

-कार्षापणः a false कार्षापण q. v. -खड्गः a swordstick. -छात्र m. a cheat.

-चूला a false pair of scales. -धर्म a. where falsehood is considered a duty (as a place, house, country &c.).

-पाकलः bilious, fever to which elephants are subject (हस्तिपातज्वर); अर्चिषेण वैकुण्ठविजयद्वारः कलमं कदोर इव कुट-पाकलः (अभिहित) Mā. 1. 39; (also sometimes written as कुटपाकलः).

-पाकलः a potter, a potter's kiln. -पाशः, -चयः a trap, snare; R. 13. 39.

-मानं a false measure or weight. -मोहनः an epithet of Skanda. -यन्त्रं a trap, a snare for deer, birds &c.

-युद्धं treacherous or unfair warfare; R. 17. 69. -शाल्मलिः f. m. 1 a species of the Śālmali tree. 2 a kind of tree with sharp thorns (regarded as one of the several instruments-perhaps a club-with which the wicked are tortured in the world of Yama); see R. 12. 95 and Malli. thereon. -शासनं a forged grant or decree. -साक्षिन् m. a false witness. -स्थ a. standing at the top, occupying the highest place (said of a person who stands at the head in a genealogical table). (स्थः) the supreme soul (immovable, unchangeable, and perpetually the same); Bg. 6. 8; 12. 3. -स्वर्णं counterfeit gold.

कुटकं 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. 2 Elevation, prominence. 3 The body of a plough, a plough-share. -COMP. -आख्यानं an invented tale.

कुटशः ind. In heaps or multitudes. कुटचं-कुटच q. v.

कुण 10 U. (कुणयति-ते, कुणयति) 1 To speak, converse 2 To contract, close (said to be Atm. in this sense).

कुणिका 1 The horn of any animal. 2 The peg of a lute.

कुणित a. Shut, closed. कुडालः Mountain ebony.

कुपः 1 A well; कुपे यस्य पयोनिषाचपि चरो युद्धमति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49; so नितरां नीचोत्सीति त्वं सेदं रूपं मा कदापि कुपाः अत्यन्त-सहृदयो वतः परेषां गुणयहीतासि Bv. 1. 9.

2 A hole, cave, hollow, cavity; as in जघनकुप. 3 A leather oil-vessel. 4 A mast; क्षोणीनौकुपदंडः Dk. 1. -COMP. -अंकः, -अंगः horripilation. -कच्छपः, -मंडुकः -की (lit.) a tortoise or frog in a

well. (fig.) an inexperienced person, one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood; oft. used as a term of reproach. -चक्रं a water-wheel, a contrivance for raising water from a well चक्रवती-वदिका a bucket or pot attached to the water-wheel to draw up water. चक्रवदिकान्याय see under न्याय.

कुपकः 1 A well (temporary). 2 A hole, cave, cavity. 3 The hollow below the loins. 4 A stake to which a boat is moored. 5 The mast of a ship. 6 A funeral pile. 7 A hole under a funeral pile. 8 A leather oil-vessel. 9 A rock or tree in the midst of a river.

कुपा (वा) रः The ocean.

कुपी 1 A small well. 2 A flask, bottle. 3 The navel.

कुव (व) र a. (सी f.) 1 Beautiful, agreeable. 2 Hump-backed. -रः, -रः The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed. -रः A hump-backed man. -री 1 A carriage covered with a cloth or blanket. 2 The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed; Vā. 4.

कूरः, -रः Food, boiled rice; इतश्च कूर-च्युतेलमिथं पिदं इत्सी प्रतिघातते मायपुरीषः Mk. 4.

कुर्चः, -र्च 1 A bunch of any thing, a bundle. 2 A handful of Kusa grass. 3 A Peacock's feather. 4 The beard; आगतमनम्याकारणं सविशेषद्वैतमय जीर्ण-कुर्चोनां U. 4; or प्रविष्टमननेन विजयसकं लवकुर्चोनां तपसानां कवुद्वैः S. 6. 5 The tip of the thumb and the middle finger brought in contact so as to pinch &c. 6 The upper part of the nose, the part (or hair) between the eye-brows. 7 A brush. 8 Deceit, fraud. 9 Boasting, bragging. 10 Hypocrisy. -चः 1 The head. 2 A store-room. -COMP. -क्षीर्णः, -कोष्ठः the cocoa-nut tree.

कुचिका 1 A painting brush or pencil. 2 A key. 3 A bud, blossom. 4 Inappetent milk. 5 A needle.

कुर्च 1 U. (कुर्चति-ते, कुर्चति) 1 To leap, jump. 2 To frolic; वज्रधराकुर्चयिष्य सिद्धकुर्च-दिरे तथा Bk. 14. 77, 9; 15. 45. WITH उच्च to jump up, leap up.

कुर्चनं 1 Leaping. 2 Playing, sporting. -नी 1 A festival in honour of Kāmādeva, held on the fifteenth day of Chaitra. 2 The full moon day in Chaitra.

कुर्पः The part between the eye-brows.

कुर्पः 1 The elbow; Si. 20. 19. 2 The knee.

कुर्मः 1 A tortoise; इहकुर्म इवांगानि रक्षित्वमात्मनः Ma. 7. 105; Bg. 2. 58

2 Vishnu in his second or Kūma incarnation COMP अवतार the Kārma incarnation of Vishnu cf Git 1। क्षातरतविपुलतर तव विष्टि पृष्ठ रर
दीश हे ॥ -पृष्ठ- 1 the back or shell of a tortoise. 2 a lid or cover of a dish. -राजः Vishnu in his shape of a tortoise in his second incarnation.

कुल 1 A shore, bank; राधाभाषयो-
र्जयेति यमुनाकुलं रहःकेलयः Git. 1; नदी बोध-
कुलभाक् R. 12. 35, 68. 2 A slope,
declivity. 3 Skirt, edge, border,
proximity; कुलायकुल्यु विलुप्य तेषु ते N.
1। 141. 4 A pond. 5 The rear of
an army. 6 A heap, mound. -COMP.
-चर a. frequenting or grazing on
the banks of a river. -चर f. the land
on a bank. -हङ्कः, -हङ्कः an eddy.

कुलकष a. Tearing away or under-
mining the bank; कुलकषेव सिद्धः प्रसन्नम-
मस्ततरं च S. 5. 21. -चः The current
or stream of a river. -वा A river.

कुलध्व a. Kissing, i. e. bordering
on the bank of a river.

कुलहनुज a. Breaking down banks,
(as rivers, elephants &c.); R. 4. 22.

कुलहनुह a. Tearing up or carrying
away the bank; Māl. 5. 19.

कुम्भाङ्कः A kind of pumpkin gourd,
कुम्भा A fog, mist.

कु 1. 5 U. (कुणेति-कुण्ते) To hurt,
injure, kill. -II. 8 U. (करोति, कुण्ते,
कृत्) 1 To do (in general); तात किं
कराम्यहे. 2 To make; गणिकाभवरोयमकरोत्
Dk; वृणेण चके युवराजशब्दमाह R. 3. 45;
युवराजः कृतः &c. 3 To manufacture,
shape, prepare; कुम्भकारो बटं करोति; कटं
करोति &c. 4 To build, create; एवं कुरु;
सना कुर्व मध्ये मोः. 5 To produce, cause,
engender; रतिहममयार्थमा कुण्ते S. 2. 1.
6 To form, arrange; अंजलिं करोति;
रयोतहस्तकं कृत्वा. 7 To write, compose;
चकार हनवेरारं शास्त्रं Pt. 1. 8 To perform,
be engaged in; पूजां करोति. 9 To tell,
narrate; इति बहुविधाः कथाः कुर्वन् &c. 10
To carry out, execute, obey; एवं
क्रियते युष्मादेवः Māl. 1; or करिष्यामि वच-
स्त्व or शान्तं मे कुरुष्व &c. 11 To bring
about, accomplish, effect; सत्संगतिः
कथय किं न करोति दुःसां Bh. 2. 23. 12 To
throw or let out, discharge, emit;
मूत्रं कृत्वा discharge urine, make water;
सो प्रीषं कृत्वा to void excrement. 13 To
assume, put on, take; स्त्रीरूपं कृत्वा;
नानास्त्राणि कुर्वीतः Y. 3. 162. 14 To send
forth, utter; मातुर्गो गिरं कृत्वा, कलरवं कृत्वा
&c. 15 To place or put on (with
loc.) कंठे हारमकरोत् K. 212; पाणिपुटसि
कृत्वा &c. 16 To entrust (with some
duty), appoint; अथवास्तु विविधां कुर्यात्तत्र
तत्र विपश्चितः Ms. 7. 81. 17 To cook
(as food) as in कृतार्थ. 18 To think,
regard, consider; दृष्टिस्तुणीकृतजगत्पञ्चसत्त्व-
चारः U 6-19 19 To take (as in the

hand) कुरु को गुरुमेकमयोधन N 4 59
20 To make a sound as नृसंस्थाय
कुरुत्यधुन 80 वर्षद्वयं स्वराट् &c. 21 To
pass spend (time) वषाण दश चक्र
spent; क्षणं कुरु wait a moment. 22 To
direct towards, turn the attention to,
resolve on; (with loc. or dat.);
तार्धमे कुण्ते मनः Ms. 12. 118; नगरमनारय
मार्ति न करोति S. 2. 23 To do a thing
for another (either for his advantage
or injury); यद्वेन कृतं मयि, असौ किं मे
करिष्यति &c. 24 To use, employ, make
use of; किं तया क्रियते येन्या Pt. 1. 25
To divide, break into parts (with
adverbs ending in च); द्विधा कृत्वा
to divide into two parts; शतधा कृत्वा, सहस्रधा
कृत्वा &c. 26 To cause to become subject
to, reduce completely to (a particular
condition, with adverbs ending in
सत्); आत्मसात् कृत्वा to subject or appro-
priate to oneself; R. 8. 2; ममसात्
कृत्वा to reduce to ashes. This root is
often used with nouns, adjectives
and indeclinables to form verbs from
them, somewhat like the English
affixes 'en' or '(i) fy', in the sense
of 'making a person or thing to be
what it previously is not'; e. g.
कुष्णीकृत्वा to make that which is not
already black, black, i. e. blacken;
सो खेतीकृत्वा to whiten; वनीकृत्वा to solidify;
विरलीकृत्वा to rarefy &c. &c. Sometimes
these formations take place in other
senses also; e. g. कोडीकृत्वा 'to clasp to
the bosom', embrace; मसिकृत्वा to reduce
to ashes; प्रणीकृत्वा to incline, bend;
तृणीकृत्वा to value as little as straw; मदीकृत्वा
to slacken, make slow; सो हलाकृत्वा
to roast on the end of pointed lances;
हसाकृत्वा to please; समयाकृत्वा to spend time
&c. N. B. This root by itself admits
of either Pada; but it is Atm. gene-
rally with prepositions in the follow-
ing senses:— (1) doing injury to;
(2) censure, blame; (3) serving;
(4) outraging, acting violently or
rashly; (5) preparing, changing the
condition of, turning into; (6) recit-
ing. (7) employing, using; see P. 1.
3. 32 and "Student's guide to
Sanskrit composition" § 338. Note.
The root कृ is of the most frequent
application in Sanskrit literature, and
its senses are variously modified, or
almost infinitely extended according
to the noun with which the root is
connected; e. g. पदं कृत्वा to set foot (fig.
also); आश्रमे पदं करिष्यामि S. 4. 19; क्रमेण
कृतं मनं यदुषि नययौवनेन पदं K. 141; मनसा कृत्वा
to think of, meditate; मनसि कृत्वा
to think; दृष्ट्वा मनस्येवमकरोत् K. 136; or to
resolve or determine; सख्यं, मैत्री कृत्वा
to form friendship with; अस्त्राणि कृत्वा
to practise the use of weapons; दंडं कृत्वा
to inflict punishment इत्ये कृत्वा to pay

heed to कलङ्क to de मनि वद्धि कृत्वा to
think of intend mean उत्पन्न कृत्वा to
offer 1 bat ons of water to the Manes
विर कृत्वा to delay द्युर् कृत्वा to play on the
lute, नृत्तान कृत्वा to clean the n.a.s, कन्य कृत्वा
to outrage or violate a maiden; विनाकृत्वा
to separate from, to be abandoned
by; as in नद्वेन विनाकृता रतिः Ku. 4 21,
मध्ये कृत्वा to place in the middle, to have
reference to; मध्येकृत्य स्थितं कथयैशिकात्
M. 5. 2; वशी कृत्वा to win over, place in
subjection, subdue; चमकृत्वा to cause
surprise; make an exhibition or a
show; सत्कृत्वा to honour, treat with re-
spect; तिर्यक्कृत्वा to place aside. —Caus.
(कारयति-ते) To cause to do, perform,
make, execute &c; आज्ञां कारय रत्नोभि
Bk. 8. 34; भृत्यं मयि न वा कटे का
रयति Sk. —Desid. (चिकीर्षति-ते) to
wish to do &c. With अंगी 1
to accept, betake oneself to; लवंगी
कुर्गीमगीकरोत् Jag.; दक्षिणमाशांगीकृत्य K.
121. 2 to confess, acknowledge, own,
admit. 3 to promise to do, under-
take; किं त्वगीकृतमहत्तुजन्मकुणवच्छाभ्यो जगो
लज्जते Mu. 2. 18. 4 to subdue, make
one's own, favour; Amaru. 52 -अति
to exceed, surpass. -अधि 1 to be
entitled to, have a right; to autho-
rise, to qualify for the discharge of
some duty; नैवाव्यकारिष्यहि वेदवृत्ते Bk. 2
34; Ki. 4. 25. 2 to aim at, have re-
ference to; (अधिकृत्य is often used in
the sense of 'with reference to',
'referring to', 'regarding', 'concern-
ing', 'on the subject of'; ग्रन्थिसमयमधि-
कृत्यगीयताम् S. 1; शङ्कितलानधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि S.
2; R. 11. 62.) 3 (A.) to bear; अधिकृत्य
न च हरिः Bk. 8. 20. 4 to overpower or
subdue, be superior to. 5 to refrain
or desist from. -अनु to do after, fol-
low; especially to imitate (with acc
or gen.); शैलानिपस्यानुचकार लक्ष्मी Bk. 2.
8; Ms. 2. 199; श्यामतया हरिरेवानुकुर्वती K.
10; अनुकरोति ममवतो नारायणाय 6. -अप 1
to drag away, remove, insult by
dragging away; गोपचक्रे वनास्तीतां Bk. 8.
20. 2 to hurt, injure, wrong, harm,
do harm or injury to (with gen. of
person); न किंचिन्मया तस्यापकर्तुं शक्यं Pt.
1. -अपा 1 to drive away, discard,
remove, dispel; तैश्चैवं तिमिरमपाकरोति चद्र
S. 6. 29; न पुत्रवासत्त्वमपाकरिष्यति Ku. 5.
14. 2 to cast off, reject, put aside,
give up; शिवा भुजज्ज्दम्बाचकार R. 7. 50
-अभ्यन्तरी 1 to initiate in, 2 to make a
friend of; (see under अभ्यन्तर). -अल
to adorn, decorate, grace; उभावलंचकृत्
रचितान्यां तपोवनावुलिपथं मत्तान्याम् R. 11. 18,
कसो वेशोऽलंकृतो जन्मना S. 1. -आ (Caus)
1 to call, cause to come, induce, invite,
आकारयैनमत्र. 2 to bring near. -आविस्
to manifest or make visible, show,
display; (see under आविस्.) -उप
(Prep उपकरोति) 1 (a) to befriend

serve, assist, favour, help, oblige; (oft. with gen. sometimes loc. of the person obliged); सा लक्ष्मीरुपकृते यथा परे Bk. 8. 18; आत्मनश्चोपकृते Me. 101; Si. 20. 74; Ms. 8. 394. (b) to attend or wait upon, serve 2 (Pres. उपस्करोति). (a) to adorn, grace, decorate. (b) to make efforts (with gen. of a thing); Bk. 8. 19; 119. (c) to prepare, elaborate, perfect, refine, -उपा 1 to deliver, give. 2 to perform a (preparatory) rite; Ms. 4. 95; see उपकर्मन्. 3 to fetch, bring. 4 to beg. -उरी, उररी, उकरी, ऊरी or ऊररी to accept, see अंगीकृ above; R. 15. 70; see उरी also. -विरस् 1 to abuse, revile, condemn, despise. 2 to surpass, excel, conquer; see under विस्. -स्व to thou anybody (as an insult). -दक्षिणी or -मदक्षिणी to walk round something keeping the right side towards it; मदक्षिणीकृत्य सकोदुतामीन् S. 4.; मदक्षिणीकृत्य हुन हुताशनमन्तरं मतुरक्ष्यन्ति च। R. 2. 71. -दुस् to act wrongly. -विक् to reproach, revile, condemn; see under विक्. -नमस् to salute, adore; कुनिषयं नमस्कृत्य Bk.; see under नमस्. -नि to injure, wrong. -निस् 1 to remove, drive away; Ms. 11. 53. 2 to break, frustrate; Bk. 15. 54. -निरा 1 to expel, drive away, repudiate; Bk. 6. 100; R. 14. 57. 2 to refute (as an opinion.) 3 to give up, abandon. 4 to destroy completely, annihilate. 5 to revile, condemn, slight. -न्यक् to insult, condemn. -नरा (P.) to reject, disregard, slight, take no notice of; तां हनुमां पराकुर्वन्ममत्तुं प्रयत्नं प्रति Bk. 8. 50. -परि (परिकरोति) 1 to surround. 2 (परिष्करोति) to adorn, decorate; रथो हेमपरिष्कृतः Mb. (fig.) to refine, polish (as words). -पुरस् 1 to place in front; राजा शकुन्तलां पुरस्कृत्य वक्तव्यः S. 4.; हुते जरति गंगेरे प्रस्कृत्य शिवेति Ve. 2. 18; see under पुरस्. -प्र 1 to do, perform, commence (used much in the same sense as कृ); जानक्यै नरो देवाय करोति विगर्हितं Pt. 4. 35; Bk. 2. 36; Rs. 1. 6; Ms. 8. 54, 60; 8, 239, Amaru. 13. 2 to assault, outrage, insult; Bk. 8. 19. 3 to honour, worship. -प्रति 1 to requite, pay back, repay; पूर्व कृतार्थो निवापां नार्थं प्रति करोति सः। Rām. 2 to remedy; व्याधिमिच्छामि ते ज्ञातुं प्रतिकुर्यां हि तत्र वै Mb. 3 to give back, restore, replace; Ms. 9. 285. 4 to retaliate; R. 12. 94. -प्रसायी 1 to confide, believe. 2 to regard as authority, obey; शासनं तस्मिन् प्रति प्रसायीकृतं S. 6. 3 to fix upon, dispense, deal or mete out; देवेन प्रहृष्टा स्वयं जगति यद्यस्य प्रसायीकृतं Bh. 2. 121. -प्रामुस् to make manifest, display, make visible, show; see under प्रामुस्. -प्रत्युप to requite, return (an obligation). -स्ति to alter, change, affect; निरापेक्षो सति विक्रियते येषां न चेत्तसि

त एव वतिः Ku. 1. 59; R. 13. 42. 2 to disfigure, deform; विद्वताकृति Ms. 9. 52. 3 to create, produce, effect Ms. 1. 75; नास्य विश्वं विक्रियते दानवाः Mb. 4 to disturb, harm, injure (Atm.); हिनान्युक्-पकृतिं प्रहृष्टानि विक्रियते R. 17. 53. 5 to utter (sound) विक्रियणः स्वराज्य Bk. 8. 20. 6 to be faithless (as a wife). -विति to hurt, injure. -विम 1 to tease, trouble, harass, harm; किं सत्त्वानि विम-करोति S. 7; Ku. 2. 1. 2 to wrong, ill-treat; S. 4. 17. 3 to affect, cause a change in; कमपरमवदो न विश्वकुतुः Ku. 6. 95. -व्या 1 to make manifest, clear up; नामक्ये व्याकरवाणि Ch. Up. 2 to propound, explain. 3 to tell, narrate; तन्मे सर्वं भगवान् व्याकरोतु Mb. -सं 1 (संकृते) (a) to commit; ये पञ्चापरपक्षलोपसंहिताः वापा-नि संकुर्वन्ते Mk. 9. 4. (b) to manufacture, prepare. (c) to do, perform. 2 (संकृते) (a) to adorn, grace; ककुम् समस्तुत मापवन्तो Si. 9. 25. (b) to refine, polish; वाण्येका समलेकरोति प्रकृषं वा संस्तुता अपते। Bh. 2. 19; Si. 14. 50. (c) to consecrate by repeating sacred Mantras; Ms. 5. 36. (d) to purify (a person) by scriptural ceremonies, perform purificatory ceremonies over (a person); संवत्सरोपमयीत्या मेयिदेवो यथावि-लि R. 15. 31; Y. 2. 124. -साची to turn aside or askeance; साचीकृता चार-तेण तस्यै Ku. 3. 68; R. 6. 14. कुकः The throat. कुकणः (रः) A kind of partridge. कुक (कु) लासः A lizard, chameleon. कुकुषाकुः 1 A cock. 2 A peacock. 3 A lizard. -Comp. -ध्वजः an epithet of Kārtikeya. कुकादिका 1 The raised and straight part of the neck. 2 The back of the neck. कुच्छ्र a. 1 Causing trouble, painful. Ms. 6. 78. 2 Bad, miserable, evil; 3 Wicked, sinful. 4 Being in a difficult or painful situation. -कुच्छ्रः, -कुच्छ्र 1 Difficulty, trouble, hardship, misery, calamity, danger; कुच्छ्रं महतीर्णः R. 14. 6; 13. 77. 2 Bodily mortification, penance, expiation; Ms. 4. 222; 5. 21; 11. 105. -कुच्छ्रेण, कुच्छ्रार्त् With great difficulty, painfully, miserably; लब्धं कुच्छ्रेण स्वयमे H. 1. 185. -Comp. -याम a. 1 one whose life is in danger. 2 breathing with difficulty. 3 hardly supporting life. -साध्य a. 1 curable with difficulty (as a patient or disease). 2 accomplished with difficulty. कुत् I. 6 P. (कृतति-कृत) 1 To cut, cut off, divide, tear, asunder, cut in pieces, destroy; प्रहति विविधमच्छेदी न कृतति जीवितं U. 3. 31, 35; Bk. 9. 42; 15. 97; 16. 15; Ms. 8. 12. WITTH अन्व to cut off, divide, tear

asunder. -उत् 1 to cut off or out, tear out; R. 12. 49; Ms. 11. 105. 2 to hack, cut up; उच्छ्रुत्योक्त्य कृति Māl. 5. 16. -वि 1 to cut or tear off, tear up; निरासाद्रव्यसुत्पन्नं सुलान्यपि निकृति Pt. 2. 39; निकृतिव नानर्थ Bk. 7. 11; महति-कुरुते R. 7. 58. -II 7 P. (कृणाति, कृष) 1 To spin. 2 To surround.

कृत् a. (Generally at the end of comp.). Accomplisher, doer, maker, performer, manufacturer, composer &c.; पापं, पुण्यं, प्रतिमां &c. -म. 1 A class of affixes used to form derivatives (nouns, adjectives &c.) from roots. 2 A word so formed.

कृत a. Done, performed, made, effected, accomplished, manufactur- ed &c. &c.; (p. p. of कृ 8 U.). -सं 1 Work, deed, action; Ms. 7. 197. 2 Service, benefit. 3 Consequence, result. 4 Aim, object. 5 N. of that side of a die which is marked with four points. 6 N. of the first of the four Yugas of the world extend- ing over 1728000 years of men; see Ms. 1. 69 and Kull. thereon; but, according to Mb., over 4800 years of men. 7 The number '4'. -Comp. -अकृत a. done and not done; i. e. done in part but not completed. -अंक 1 marked, branded; Ms. 8. 281. 2 numbered. (-कः) that side of a die which is marked with four points.

-अंजलि a. folding the hands in sup- plication; Bg. 11. 14; Ms. 4. 154. -अनुसर a. following another's ex- ample, subservient. -अनुसारः custom, usage. -अन्त a. bringing to an end, terminating. (-न्तः) 1 Yama, the god of death; द्वितीये कृतान्तमिवादेतं व्याधनमस्यत् H. 1. 2 fate destiny; हस्तसिन्धवि न सहते संगतं नो कृतान्तः Me. 105. 3 a demonstrated conclusion, dogma, a proved doctrine. 4 a sinful or inauspicious action. 5 an epithet of Saturn. 6 Saturday. जनकः the sun. -अन्नं 1 cooked food, कृतान्नसुदं शिवः Ms. 4. 219; 11. 3. 2 digested food. 3 excrement. -अपराध a. guilty, offender, criminal. -अभय a. saved from fear or danger. -अभिषेक a. crowned, inaugurated. -अभ्यास a. practised. -अर्थ a. 1 having gained one's object, successful. 2 satisfied, happy, contented; कृतः कृतार्थोऽस्ति विशदितोऽस्ति Si. 1. 29; R. 8. 3; Ki. 4. 9. 3 clever. (कृतार्थक) 1 to render fruitful or successful. 2 to make good; कर्तं प्रत्युपचारतश्चतुरा कोपः कृतार्थकः Amaru. 15. -अवधान a. careful, attentive. -अवधि a. 1 fixed, appoint- ed. 2 bounded, limited. -अवस्थ a. 1 summoned, caused to be pre- sent. 2 fixed, settled. -अस्त्र a. 1 armed. 2 trained in the weapons

of arms or missiles; R. 17. 62. —आगम *a.* advanced, proficient. (*-m.*) the supreme soul. —आगसू *a.* guilty, offending, criminal, sinful. —आत्मसू *a.* 1 having control over oneself, self-possessed, of a self-governed spirit. 2 purified in mind. —आभरण *a.* adorned. —आयास *a.* labouring, suffering. —आह्वान *a.* challenged. —उत्साह *a.* diligent, making effort, striving. —उद्वाह *a.* 1 married. 2 making penance by standing with uplifted hands. —उपकार *a.* 1 favoured, befriended, assisted; Ku. 3. 73. 2 friendly. —उपभोग *a.* used, enjoyed. —कर्मेन् *a.* 1 one who has done his work; R. 9. 3. 2 skilful, clever. (*-m.*) 1 the supreme spirit. 2 a Sannyāsin. —काम *a.* one whose desires are fulfilled. —काल *a.* 1 fixed or settled as to time. 2 who has waited a certain time. (*-लः*) appointed time; Y. 2. 184. —कृत्य *a.* 1 who has accomplished his object; Bg 15. 20. 2 satisfied, contented; Sānti. 3. 19. 3 having done his duty. —क्रयः a purchaser. —क्षण *a.* 1 waiting impatiently for the exact moment; नय सर्वं सोऽक्षः कृतक्षणसिद्धामः Pt. 1. 2 one who has got an opportunity. —ज *a.* 1 ungrateful; Ms. 4. 214; 8. 19. 2 defeating all previous measures. —जूः a boy on whom the ceremony of tonsure has been performed; Ms. 5. 58, 67. —ज्ञ *a.* 1 grateful; Ms. 7. 209, 210; Y. 1. 308. 2 correct in conduct. (*-ज्ञः*) a dog. —तीर्थ *a.* 1 one who has visited or frequents holy places. 2 one who studies with a professional teacher. 3 fertile in expedients. 4 a guide. —दासः a servant hired for a stated period, a hired servant. —धी *a.* 1 prudent, considerate. 2 learned, educated, wise; Mu. 5. 20. —निर्णयः a penitent. —निश्चय *a.* resolute, resolved. —पुत्र *a.* skilled in archery. —पूर्व *a.* done formerly. —वतिकृतं assault and counter-assault, attack and resistance; R. 12. 94. —मतिज्ञ *a.* 1 one who has made an agreement or engagement. 2 one who has fulfilled his promise. —उद्भि *a.* learned, educated, wise; Ms. 1. 97; 7. 30. —सुख *a.* learned, wise. —लक्षण *a.* 1 stamped, marked. 2 branded; Ms. 9. 239. 3 excellent, amiable. 4 defined, discriminated. —वर्मन् *m.* a warrior on the side of the Kauravas who with Kripa and Asvatthāman survived the great havoc of the great Bhārati war. He was afterwards slain by Sātyaki. —विद्य *a.* learned, educated. —कृतोत्ति कृतविद्योऽपि Pt. 4. 43. —कृतवन्ति कृतवन्ति भवन्ति कृतवन्ति । कृतवन्ति कृतवन्ति यत् कृतवन्ति कृतवन्ति Pt. 1. 45. —वैद्य *a.* hired,

paid (as a servant); Y. 2. 164. —वेदिन् *a.* grateful; see कृतज्ञ. —वेश *a.* attired, decorated; यतवति कृतवेशे केशवे कुंजशय्यां Git. 11. —शोभ *a.* 1 splendid. 2 beautiful. 3 handy, dexterous. —शौच *a.* purified. —श्रमः, परिश्रमः one who has studied; कृतपरिश्रमेऽपि ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mu. 1. I have devoted my time to (spent my labours on) the science of astronomy. —संकल्प *a.* resolved, determined. —संकेत *a.* making an appointment; नामसंकेतं कृतसंकेतं वाद्यते द्रुतं वेणुं Git. 5. —संज्ञ *a.* 1 restored to consciousness or animation. 2 aroused. —संनाह *a.* clad in armour. —सापत्निका a woman whose husband has married another wife, a married woman having a co-wife or a superseded wife. —वस्त, हस्तक *a.* 1 dexterous, clever, skilful, handy. 2 skilled in archery. —हस्तता 1 skill, dexterity. 2 skill in archery or generally in handling arms; कौरवे कृतहस्तता पुनरिव देवे यथा सीरिणि Ve. 6. 12; Mv. 6. 41. —कृतक *a.* 1 Done, made, prepared; (opp. नैसर्गिक); यद्यत्कृतं तत्तद्विषयं Nyāya-Sūtra. 2 Artificial, done or prepared artificially; अकृतकविधि सर्वांगिणमाकरूपजातं R. 18. 52. 3 Feigned, pretended, false, sham, assumed; कृतककलहं कृत्या Mu. 3; Ki. 8. 46. 4 Adopted (as a son &c.); oft. at the end of comp. also; यद्योपाति कृतकतनयः कतया वर्धितो मे (बालमदारुणः) Me. 75; सोऽयं न पुनःकृतकः पदवीं श्रुते (जहाति) S. 4. 13. —कृतं *ind.* Enough, no more of; away; (with instr.); अथवा कृतं संदेहेन S. 1; अथवा निप कृतं R. 11. 41; कृतमन्वेन U. 4. —कृतिः *f.* 1 Doing, manufacturing, making, performing. 2 Action, deed. 3 Creation, work, composition; (तौ) स्वकृतिं शायमानास कविप्रथमपद्धति R. 15. 33, 64, 69; N. 22. 156. 4 Magic, enchantment. 5 Injuring, killing. 6 The number '20'. —Comp. —करः an epithet of Ravana. —कृतिव *a.* 1 One who has done his work or gained his end, satisfied, contented, happy, successful; यस्य वीर्येण कृतिर्नो वर्यं च सुवनानि च U. 1. 32; न सख्यनिमित्तं यत् कृती भवान् R. 3. 51; 12. 64. 2 (Hence) Lucky, fortunate, blessed; S. 1. 24; S. 7. 19. 3 Clever, competent, able, expert, skilful, wise, learned; तं सुप्रसक्तलीकृतं कृती R. 11. 29; Ku. 2. 10; Ki. 2. 9. 4 Good, virtuous, pure, pious; तत्तदेव कृतिनामपि स्फुरत्येव निर्मलविवेकदीपकः Bh. 1. 56. 5 Following, obeying, doing what is enjoined. —कृते-कृते *ind.* (with gen. or in comp.) For for the sake of on account of कृतीनां प्राणाणां कृते Bh 3

36; काव्यं यशस्यैकृते K. P. 1; Bg 1. 35; Y. 1. 216; S. 6. —कृतिः *f.* 1 Skin, hide (in general) 2 Especially, the hide of an antelope on which a religious student sits 3 The bark of the birch-tree used for writing upon &c. 4 The birch-tree 5 One of the lunar mansions, Pleiades. —Comp. —वासः, —वाससू *m.* an epithet of Siva; स कृतिवासस्तपसे यतात्मा Ku. 1. 54; M. 1. 1. —कृत्तिका (pl.) 1 The third of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms, (consisting of 6 stars, the Pleiades) 2 The six stars represented as nymphs acting as nurses to Kārtikeya, the god of war. —Comp. —तनयः, —पुत्रः, —सुतः epithets of Kārtikeya. —भवाः the moon. —कृत्य *a.* 1 Working well, able to work, powerful. 2 Clever, skilful. —रुः A mechanic, an artist. —कृत्य *a.* 1 What should or ought to be done, right, proper, fit 2 Feasible, practicable. 3 Who may be seduced from allegiance, treacherous; Rāj. T. 6. 247. —रु 1 What ought to be done, duty, function, Ms. 2. 237; 7. 67. 2 Work, business, deed, commission; बहुकृत्यं Me. 114, अन्योन्यकृत्यैः S. 7. 34. 3 Purpose, object, end; कृजद्विपदितवचनकृत्यं R 2. 12; Ku. 4. 15. 4 Motive, cause. —रु A class of affixes used to form potential (future) passive participles, these are तव्य, अनीय, य, and रल्लिन्. —रु 1 Action, deed. 2 Magic. 3 A female deity to whom sacrifices are offered for destructive and magical purposes. —कृत्रिम *a.* 1 Artificial, fictitious, not spontaneous, acquired; 'निर्ज', 'शत्रु' &c.; R. 13. 75; 14. 37. 2 Adopted (as a child); see below. —रु, 'पुत्र' an artificial or adopted son; one of the 12 kinds of sons recognised by the Hindu law; he is a grown up son adopted without the consent of his natural parents; cf. कृत्रिमः स्वात्स्वयं दत्त Y. 2. 131; cf. also Ms. 9. 169. —रु 1 A kind of salt. 2 A kind of perfume. —Comp. —धूपः—धूपकः incense, a kind of perfume. —पुत्रः see कृत्रिम. —पुत्रकः a doll, puppet; Ku. 1. 29. —रु *f.* an artificial floor. —रुनः a park, garden. —कृत्य *ind.* An affix added to numerals to denote 'fold' or 'times', e. g. अष्टकृत्यः eight times, eight-fold, so दश, 'पंच' &c. —कृत्य 1 Water. 2 A multitude. —रुतः Sin. —कृत्य *a.* All. whole. entire : रुतः कृत्य S 2 15 Bg 3 29 Ms 1 105 5 42

कुतत्र A plough.

कुतत्र Cutting, cutting off, dividing, tearing asunder.

कुपः The maternal uncle of अश्वत्थामन्. [He was born of the sage Saradvat by a nymph called Janapadi, but along with his sister Kripī, also born from the nymph, he was brought up by Santanu. He was proficient in the science of archery. In the great war he sided with the Kauravas, and after all had been slain, he was given an asylum by the Pandavas. He is one of the seven Chirajivins.]

कुपण a. 1 Poor, pitiable, wretched, helpless; राजपणं समस्ते पात्याश्च कुपणाः प्रजाः U. 4. 25. 2 Void of judgment, unable or unwilling to discriminate or to do a thing; कानार्ता हि प्रकृतिकुपणा-भेदनाचेतेषु Me. 5; so जराजीविभयमसमग्रह-लेपकुपणः Bh. 3. 17. 3 Low, mean, vile; Bg. 2. 49; Mu. 2. 18; Bh. 2. 49. 4 Miserly, stingy. —जं Wretchedness. —जः A miser; कुपणं समी दत्ता शुचि कोऽपि न विद्यते । अत्राश्विन विद्यानि यः परेषाः प्रयच्छति Vyāsa. —COMP. —धी, —इद्धि a. little or low minded. —वत्सल a. kind to the poor.

कुप Pity, tenderness, compassion; कृपाकरीः इतो विद्यते निधुने कृपावती Ku. 5. 26; Sānti. 4. 19; सकृप kindly.

कुपाणः 1 A sword; स पातु वः केशरिणोः कुपाणः Vikr. 1. 1; कुपाणस्य कुपाणस्य च केवल-माकारतो मेघः Subhāsh. 2 A knife.

कुपाणिका A dagger, knife.

कुपाणी 1 A pair of scissors. 2 A dagger.

कुपल a. Merciful, compassionate, kind.

कुपी The sister of कृप and wife of Droṇa. —COMP. —पतिः an epithet of Droṇa. —सुतः an epithet of अश्वत्थामन्.

कुपीट 1 Underwood, forest wood. 2 Wood, firewood. 3 Water. 4 The belly. —COMP. —पालः 1 a rudder. 2 the ocean. 3 air, wind. —पोनिः fire.

कुमि a. Full of worms, wormy. —निः 1 A worm, an insect in general; कुमिकुलचितं Bh. 2. 9. 2 Worms (disease). 3 An ass. 4 A spider. 5 The lac (dye). —COMP. —कोशः, —कोषः the cocoon of a silk-worm. —उत्तमं silken cloth.

—जं, —जगं agallochum, aloe wood. —जा lac, the red dye produced by insects. —जलजः, —वारिकः a shell-fish, an animal (fish, &c.) living in a shell. —पर्वतः, —शैलः an ant-hill.

—फलः the Udumbara tree. —शंखाः the fish living in the conch. —शुक्तिः f. 1 a bivalve shell. 2 the animal living in it. 3 an oyster.

कुमिण or कुमिल a. Having worms, wormy.

कुमिलर A fruitful woman.

कुक्ष 4 P. (कृषति, कृष्ट). 1 To become lean or emaciated. 2 To wane (as the moon). —Caus. To emaciate.

कुक्ष a. (Compar. कशीयत्; superl. कशीय). 1 Lean, weak, feeble, emaciated; कुक्षस्तुः कुक्षोद्दी &c. 2 Small, little, minute (in size or quantity); उद्धृष्टि न वाच्यः कुक्षवनः Bh. 2. 28 3 Poor, insignificant; Ms. 7. 208. —COMP. —अक्षः a spider. —अक्ष a. lean, thin. (—गी) 1 a woman with a slender frame. 2 the Priyangu creeper. —उद्धृष्ट a. thin-waisted; V. 5. 16.

कुक्षल Hair (of the head).

कुक्षलः Fire; इतोः कुक्षलप्रतिमादिभिः R. 2. 49; 7. 24; 10. 74; Ku. 1. 51; Bh. 2. 107. —COMP. —रेतश्च m. an epithet of Siva.

कुक्षामिन् m. An actor.

कृ I. 6. U. (कृषति-ते, कृष्ट) To plough, make furrows.—II. 1 P. (कृषति, कृष्ट) To draw, drag, pull, drag away, tear; प्रसृष्ट सिंहः किञ्च तं चक्रे R. 2. 27; V. 1. 19. 2 To draw towards oneself, attract; Bk. 15. 47; Bg. 15. 7. 3 To lead or conduct as an army; स सेनां नहती कर्षन् R. 14. 32. 4 To bend (as a bow); नावायतकृष्टशार्ङ्गः R. 5. 50. 5 To become master of, subdue, vanquish, overpower; बलवानिन्द्रियग्रानी विद्वांसमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215; नम्रः स्वस्थाननासाय गजेन्द्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. 6 To plough, till; अट्टलोमकृष्टं क्षेत्रं प्रतिष्ठानं कर्षति Sk. 7 To obtain, get; कुलसंख्यां च गच्छति कर्षति च नहयश्च Mb. 8 To take away from, deprive one of (with two acc.). —With अप 1 to draw back or away, pull off, take or drag away or off, drag out, extract; दैताग्रमिषमपकृष्य निरी-क्षते च Rs. 4. 14; R. 16. 55. 2 To remove; U. 1. 8. 3 To lessen, diminish. —अव to draw, draw away from. —आ 1 to draw, draw towards, drag, pull, extract (fig. also); केकेष्वाकृष्य उच्यते H. 1. 109; S. 1. 33; दूरमुखा सारणेन चक्रमाकृष्टाः S. 1.; Amaru. 2. 72; Ku. 2. 59; R. 1. 23. 2 to bend (as a bow); S. 3. 5; Si. 9. 40. 3 to extract, borrow; H. Pr. 9. 4 to snatch, take by force; Bk. 16. 30. 5 to supply a word or words from another rule or sentence. —उद्धृ 1 to draw or pull up, extricate; अंगुष्ठादि-लङ्घं प्रलेखयत्कृष्य R. 6. 14; Si. 13. 60. 2 to enhance, increase. —नि to sink down, lessen, diminish. —निष् 1 to draw or pull out. 2 to extort, exact, snatch or take by force; निष्कृष्यैव चक्रे कुक्षेत् R. 5. 26. —परि to draw, pull, drag. —प्र 1 to draw away, pull, attract. 2 to lead (as an army). 3 to bend (as a bow). 4 to increase. —वि 1 to draw, pull. 2 to bend (as a bow); शरासनं तेज विदुष्यतामिदं S. 6. 28. —विश to remove. —संनि to bring near. कुषकः 1 A ploughman, husbandman. 2 A plough-share. 3 An ox.

कुषाणः, कुषिकः A ploughman, hus- bandman.

कृषिः f. 1 Ploughing. 2 Agricul- ture, husbandry; जीवते बालिशस्यापि सत्सेवपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3; कृषिः द्विधा-वृष्ट्या Pt. 1. 11; Ms. 1. 90, 3. 64, 10. 79; Bg. 18. 44. —COMP. —कर्मन् n. agriculture. —जीविन् a. living by husbandry. —फलं agricultural produce or profit; Me. 16. —सेवा agriculture, husbandry.

कृषीवलः One who lives by hus- bandry, a farmer; कृषिं चापि कृषीवलः Y. 1. 276; Ms. 9. 38.

कृष्करः An epithet of Siva.

कृष्ट a. 1 Drawn, pulled, dragged, attracted. 2 Ploughed.

कृषिः A learned man. —f. 1 Draw- ing, attracting. 2 Ploughing, culti- vating the soil.

कृष्ण a. 1 Black, dark, dark-blue. 2 Wicked, evil. —वर्णः 1 The black colour. 2 The black antelope. 3 A crow. 4 The (Indian) cuckoo. 5 The dark half of a lunar month, (from full to new moon). 6 The Kali age. 7 Vishnu in his eighth incarnation, both as the son of Vasudeva and Devaki [Krishna], is the most celebrated hero of Indian mythology and the most popular of all the deities. Though the real son of Vasudeva and Devaki and thus a cousin of Kamsa, he was, for all practical purposes, the son of Nanda and Yasoda, by whom he was brought up and in whose house he spent his childhood. It was here that his divine character began to be gradually dis- covered, when he easily crushed the most redoubtable demons, such as Baka, Putana &c., that were sent to kill him by Kamsa, and performed many other feats of surprising strength. The chief companions of his youth were the Gopīs or wives of the cowherds of Gokula, among whom Radha was his special favourite; (cf. Jayadeva's Gita- govinda). He killed Kamsa, Naraka, Kesi, Arishta and a host of other powerful demons. He was a particu- lar friend of Arjuna, to whom he acted as charioteer in the great war, and his staunch support of the cause of the Pandavas was the main cause of the overthrow of the Kauravas. On several critical occasions, it was Krishna's as- sistance and inventive mind that stood the Pandavas in good stead. After the general destruction of the Yadavas at Prabhasa, he was killed unintentionally by a hunter named Jaras who shot him with an arrow mistaking him at a dis- tance for a deer. He had more than 16000 wives, but Rukmini and Satya- bhama, (as also Radha) were his favou- rites. He is said to have been of a dark-blue or cloud-like colour of

कहिरिब मालिनतरं तव कृष्ण मनोपि भविष्यति वृत्त
Git 8. His son was Pradyumna.]
8 N. of Vyāsa, the reputed author of
the Mahābhārata. 9 N. of Arjuna.
10 Aloe wood. -कृष्ण 1 Blackness,
darkness (moral also). 2 Iron. 3
Antimony. 4 The black part of the
eye 5 Black pepper. 6 Lead.
-COMP. -अयुक् *n.* a kind of sandal-
wood. -अचलः an epithet of the
mountain Rāivataka -अजिनं the
skin of the black antelope. -अयस्
n. -अयस्, -आमिषं iron, crude or
black iron. -अध्वज, -आर्चिस् *m.* fire.
-अह्मनी the 8th day of the dark half
of Śrāvapa when Kṛhṇa was born;
also called गोकुलाह्मनी. -आवासः the
holy fig-tree. -उदुरः a kind of snake.
-कदं a red lotus. -कर्मन् *a.* of black
deeds, criminal, wicked, depraved,
guilty. -काकः a raven. -कायः a
buffalo. -काष्ठं a kind of sandal-wood,
agallochum. -कोहलः a gambler.
-नतिः fire; आयोपने कृष्णगतिं सहायं R. 6.
42 -शिवः N. of Śiva. -सारः 1 a spe-
cies of antelope (in general). -देहः
a bee. -धनं money got by foul
means. -द्वेपायनः N. of Vyāsa; तमहम-
रात्मकृष्णं कृष्णद्वेपायनं वेदे Ve. 1. 3. -पक्षः
the dark half of a lunar month.
-सुगः the black antelope; सुगे कृष्ण-
सुगस्य वामनयनं कङ्कपमानो सुगी S. 6. 16.
-सुखः, -वचनः, -वदनः the black-faced
monkey. -सकुर्वेदः the Taittirīya or
black Yajurveda -लोहः the load-
stone. -वर्णः 1 black colour. 2 N. of
Rāhu. 3 a Śūdra. -वर्त्मन् *m.* 1 fire;
R. 11. 42; Ms. 2. 94. 2 N. of Rāhu.
3 a low man, profligate, black-
guard. -वेणा N. of river. -शकुनिः a
crow. -शारः, -सारः the spotted ante-
lope; कृष्णशरी दशकृतस्यैव चाभिज्यकाष्टके S.
1. 6. -शृंगः a buffalo. -सारथिः an
epithet of Arjuna.

कृष्णकं The hide of the black ante-
lope.

कृष्णलः The Guṇjā plant. -लं Its
berry.

कृष्णा 1 N. of द्रौपदी, wife of the
Pandavas; Ki. 1. 26. 2 N. of a river
in the Deccan that joins the sea at
Masulipattam.

कृष्णिका Black mustard.

कृष्णिमन् *m.* Blackness.

कृष्णी A dark night.

कृ I. 6 P. (किरति, कीर्ण) 1 To scatter,
throw about, pour out, cast, disperse;
समस्तशिरसि चंचल्यंचुद्धश्चक्षुःशुपरि श्रातुपारं
कोष्यं वीरपोतः किरति U. 5. 2; 6. 1;
दिशि दिशि किरति सजलकणजालं Git. 4; S.
1. 7; Anaru. 11. 2 To strew, cover
or fill with; Bk. 3. 5, 17. 42. -WITH
-अप 1 to scatter, cast about; अप-
किरति कुम्भे Sk. 2 to scrape with the feet
(for food abode &c.), through joy
(amid of quadrupeds and birds) (the

form in this sense is अपस्किरते): अप-
स्किरते वृषो ह्यः कुकुटो मध्याधी या आश्वयथी च
Sk. -अप 1 to cast off, reject, repudia-
te. -अव 1 to scatter, throw; अवाकिरन्नाल-
लताः प्रह्विः R. 2. 10. -आ 1 to spread
round. 2 to dig up. -उद् 1 to scatter
upwards, throw up; R. 1. 42. 2 to
dig up, excavate. 3 to engrave,
carve, sculpture; उत्कीर्णं इव वासयष्टिषु
निशानिद्रालसा बर्हिषः V. 3. 2; R. 4. 59.
-उप (उपस्किरति) to cut, hurt or injure.
-परि 1 to surround; परिकीर्णं परिवादिनी
सुनेः R. 8. 35. 2 to band or give over,
deliver; महीं मदेच्छः परिकीर्यं सुतो R. 18.
33. -प्र 1 to scatter, throw, pour out;
प्रकीर्णः पुष्पाणां हारिचरणशोभजलिरयं Ve. 1. 2.
2 to sow, as seed. -प्रति (प्रतिस्किरति) to
hurt, injure, tear; उरोविदारं प्रतिवस्करे
नवैः Si. 1. 47. -वि 1 to scatter, throw
about, strew or spread about; Ku. 3.
61; Ki. 2. 59; Bk. 13; 14. 25. -विनि
1 to throw, abandon, cast off; Ku. 4.
6 -सम् 1 to mix, commingle or mix
together. -समुद् 1 to perforate, bore,
pierce; R. 1. 4. -II 9 U. (कृणाति,
कृणीति) To injure, hurt, kill.

कृत् 10 U. (कीर्तयति, कीर्ति) 1 To
mention, repeat, utter; नात्रि कीर्ति पव
R. 1. 87; Ms. 7. 167, 2. 124. 2 To
tell, recite, declare, communicate;
Ms. 3. 36, 9. 42. 3 To name, call.
4 To praise, glorify, commemorate;
अप्रथयन्तुनां प्रातुरचिकीर्तनं विक्रमं Bk. 15.
72; Pt. 1. 4.

कृप् I. A. (कल्पते, कृष) 1 To be fit
or adequate for, result in, bring
about, accomplish, produce, tend to;
(with dat.); कल्पसे रक्षणाय S. 5. 5;
पश्चाद्युत्तरपक्षतमर कल्पते विभ्रमाय V. 3. 1;
विभावरी यद्यक्षाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44, 6. 29;
5. 79; Me. 55. R. 5. 13, 8. 40; S. 6.
23; Bk. 22. 21. 2 To be well manag-
ed or regulated, to succeed. 3 To be-
come, happen, occur; कल्पिष्यते हरेः
प्रतिः Bk. 16. 12; 9. 44, 45. 4 To be
prepared, be ready; चकुपे चाश्व-
कुंजं Bk. 14. 89. 5 To be favour-
able to, subserve. 6 To partake of.
-Caus. 1 To prepare, arrange, fit
out. 2 To settle, fix. 3 To divide. 4
To provide or furnish with. 5 To
consider. -WITH अव 1 to result in,
tend to, accomplish; (with dat.).
-आ (Caus.) to adorn, decorate.
-उप 1 to result in, lead to, (with
dat.); Ms. 3. 202. 2 to be prepared
or ready at hand; Ms. 3. 208; 8. 333.
-परि (Caus.) 1 to decide, determine,
fix upon. 2 to prepare, get ready.
3 to endow with; S. 2. 9. -प्र 1 to
happen, occur. 2 to be successful
(Caus.) 1 to invent, devise plan
(schemes &c.) 2 to prepare, make

ready. -वि 1 to doubt, be doubtful.
(Caus.) to doubt. -सं (Caus.) 1 to
resolve, determine, settle. 2 to intend,
propose. -समुप 1 to get ready.

कृत *p. p.* 1 Prepared, done, got
ready, equipped; कृतविवाहवेवा R. 6. 10
decked in her nuptial attire. 2 Out,
pared; कृतकेशानखसम्भू Ms. 4. 35. 3
Caused, produced, 4 Fixed, settled.
5 Thought of, invented. -COMP.
-कीला a title-deed. -धूपः frank-in-
cense.

कृतिः *f.* 1 Accomplishment; suc-
cess. 2 Invention, contrivance, 3
Arranging.

कृतिक *a.* Bought, purchased.

कैकयः (pl.) N. of a country and
its people; मन्वन्तकैकयश्चासिनां दुहितरः
R. 9. 17.

केकर *a.* (सि *f.*) Squint-eyed. -र
A squint eye; cf. अकिकर. -COMP.
-अक्ष *a.* squint-eyed.

केका The cry of a peacock; केका-
मिनीलङ्कशिरस्यति वचनं ताड्याकुच्छिलं Māl
9. 30; पद्मजसंवादिनीः केकाः R. 1. 89, 7
69, 13. 27, 16. 64; Ms. 22; Bh
1. 35.

केकावलः, -केकिकः, -केकिन् *m.* A
peacock; इतः केकिंकीडाकलकलरवः पद्मलङ्का
Bh. 1. 37.

केणिका A tent.

केतः 1 A house, abode. 2 Living,
habitation. 3 A banner. 4 Will, in-
tention, desire.

केतकः 1 N. of a plant; प्रतिमास्य
वनानि केतकानां Ghat. 15. 2 A banner
—कं A flower of the Ketaka plant,
केतकैः सुचिभिः Me. 24, 23; R. 6. 17,
13. 16. -की 1 N. of a plant (=केतक),
हसितनिव विलते सुचिभिः केतकीनां Rs. 2. 23
2. A flower of that plant; Rs. 2.
20, 24.

केतनं 1 A house, an abode; अकलित-
महिमानः केतनं मेगलानां Māl. 2. 9; मम मरणमेव
व्रमातिदित्यन्तेना Git. 7. 2 An invitation,
summons. 3 Place, site. 4 A flag,
banner; मम भीमेन मरुता भवतो रथकेतनं Ve
2. 23; Si. 14. 28; R. 9. 39. 5 A sign,
symbol; as in मरुकेतन. 6 An in-
dispensable act (also religious),
निवापाजलिदानेन केतनैः श्राद्धकर्मभिः । तस्योपकरि
शुक्रस्य किं जीवन् किमुताया Ve. 3. 16.

केतित *a.* 1 Called, summoned 2
Dwelt, inhabited.

केतुः 1 A flag, banner; चीनांशुकानि
केतोः प्रतिवर्तं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34. 2 A
chief, head, leader, foremost, any
eminent person (oft. at the end of
comp.); मनुष्यत्वाच्च मनुवंशकेतुं R. 2. 33,
कुलस्य केतुः स्त्रीतस्य (रावयः) Rām. 3 A
comet, meteor; Ms. 1. 38. 4 A sign,
mark 5 Brightness, clearness 6 A
ray of light 7 The descending node
dared as the ninth planet, and

the body or trunk of the demon Rāhu; कदारः स केतुश्चंद्रमसं ग्रहमंडलनिधानी Mu. 1. 6. -COMP. -ग्रहः the descending node. -भः a cloud. -रश्मिः f. a flagstaff; R. 12. 103. -रत्नं lapis lazuli, (also called वैद्युतं). -वसनं a flag.

कदारः 1 A field under water; meadow. 2 A basin for water round the root of a tree. 3 A mountain. 4 A particular mountain forming part of the Himalayas (modern Kedār). 5 A form of Siva. -COMP. -खंडं a small dyke, earth raised to keep out water. -नाथः a particular form of Siva.

कदारः 1 The head. 2 The skull. 3 A cheek. 4 A joint.

केनिपातः A rudder, helm, a large oar used as a rudder.

केंद्रं 1 The centre of a circle. 2 The argument of a circle. 3 Distance of a planet from the first point of its orbit in the 4th, 7th or 10th degree.

केयूरः -रं A bracelet worn on the upper arm, an armet; केयूर न विद्युष्यति दुष्पं हार न चंद्रोज्ज्वलाः Bh. 2. 19; R. 6. 68; Ku. 7. 69. -रः A kind of coitus.

केरलः (pl.) N. of a country (in the south of India, the modern Malabar) and its inhabitants; MAL. 6. 19; R. 4. 54. -ली f. 1 A woman of the Kerala country. 2 Astronomical science.

केल 1 P. (कलति, कलित) 1 To shake. 2 To sport, be frolicsome.

केलकः A dancer, tumbler.

केलासः Crystal.

केलिः m. f. 1 Play, sport. 2 Amorous sport, pastime; केलिचलन-णिकुंडल &c. Gtt. 1; हरिश्चंद्र उग्रवधुनिकरे विलासिनि विलासति केलिरे *ibid*; रायमाधव-वार्जयति युवताद्वले केलिकेयः *ibid*; Amaru. 7. Ms. 8. 357; Rs. 4. 17. 3 Joke, jest, mirth. -लिः f. The earth. -COMP.

-कला 1 sportive skill, wantonness, amorous address. 2 the lute of Sarasvatī. -किलः the confidential companion of the hero of a drama (a kind of विदूषक or buffoon). -किलवती Rati, wife of the god of love. -कीजः a camel. -कुचिका a wife's younger sister. -कुपित a. angry in sport; Ve. 1. 2. -कोषः an actor, a dancer. -ग्रहं, -निकेतनं, -मंदिरं, -सदनं a pleasure-house, a private apartment; Amaru. 8. -नागरः a sensualist. -पर a. sportive, wanton, amorous. -मुखः joke, sport, pastime. -वृक्षः a species of Kadamba tree. -शयनं a pleasure-couch, sofa; केलिश-यनमनुयात Gtt. 11. -शुचिः f. the earth.

-सचिवः a boon companion, confidential friend.

केलिकः The Asoka tree.

केली 1 Play, sport. 2 Amorous sport. -COMP. -पिकः a cuckoo kept for pleasure. -वनी a pleasure-park, pleasure-grove. -हुकः a parrot kept for pleasure.

केवल a. 1 Peculiar, exclusive, uncommon. 2 Alone, mere, sole, only, isolated; स हि तस्य न केवलं श्रियं प्रतिपदे सकलाद् गुणानपि R. 8. 5; न केवलानां पश्यतां प्रवृत्तिमवेहि नां कामदुष्टां वृत्तां 2. 63; 15. 1; Ku. 2. 34. 3 Whole, entire, absolute, perfect. 4 Bare, uncovered (as ground); Ku. 5. 12. 5 Pure, simple, unmingled, unattended (by anything else); कर्तव्यं केवला नीतिः R. 17. 47. -रं ind. Only, merely, solely, entirely, absolutely, wholly; केवलनिद-देव पृच्छामि K. 155; न केवलं-अपि not only-but; वयं तस्य विभोर्न केवलं गुणवत्तापि परमयो-जना R. 8. 31; cf. also 3. 19, 20, 31. -COMP. -आत्मन् a. one whose essence is absolute unity; Ku. 2. 4. -नैयायिकः a mere logician (not proficient in any other branch of learning); so व्याकरण.

केवलतस् ind. Simply, solely, wholly, purely, merely.

केवलिन a. (नी f.) 1 Alone, only. 2 Devoted to the doctrine of absolute unity of the spirit.

केसाः 1 Hair in general; विचित्रं केसाद्य परेत्युमि Ku. 5. 68. 2 Especially, the hair of the head; केशेषु पृथक्त्वा or केशायां दुष्यते Sk. 1; सुकेशा Ms. 7. 91; केशव्यपरो-पणादि R. 3. 56; 2. 8. 3 The mane of a horse or lion. 4 A ray of light. 5 An epithet of Varuṇa. 6 A kind of perfume. -COMP. -अंतः 1 the tip of the hair. 2 long hair hanging down, a lock or tuft of hair. 3 cutting of the hair as a religious ceremony; Ms. 2. 65. -उच्चयः much or handsome hair. -कर्मन् n. dressing or arranging the hair (of the head). -कलापः a mass or quantity of hair. -कीरः a. seized by the hair. -ग्रहः -ग्रहणं pulling the hair, seizing (one) by the hair (both in amorous sports and in fighting); केशग्रहः खलु तदा दुष्कामनायाः Ve. 3. 11, 29; Me. 50; so वयं तेषु केश-ग्रहः K. 8. (that is, not in battles). -हं morbid baldness. -च्छिद्र m. a hair-dresser, barber. -जाहः the root of the hair. -पक्षः, -पाशः, -हस्तः much (or ornamented) hair; तं केशपाशं प्र-सीद्य कुर्वन्तलभियत्वं दिग्विधं चययः Ku. 1. 48; 7. 57; cf. कचपक्ष, कचहस्त &c. -बंधः a hair-band. -दुः, -शुभिः f. the head or any other part of the body on which hair grows. -प्रसाधनी, -मार्जकः, -मार्जनं a comb. -रचना dressing the hair. -वेष्टः a tress or fillet of hair

केशः 1 A goat. 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 A bag. 4 A brother.

केशव a. Having much, fine or luxuriant hair. -वः An epithet of Vishnu; केशव जय जगदीश हर Gtt. 1, केशवं पतितं इच्छा पठिष्या इति श्रुतिः Subhāsh. -COMP. -आयुधः the mango tree. (-यं) a weapon of Vishnu. -आलयः, -आ-वासः the Asvattha tree.

केशाकेशि ind. 'Hair to hair', (fighting) by pulling each other's hair; केशाकेशमभवदुद्धं रक्षसां वानरैः सह Mb. 1. 2. 283.

केशिक a. (नी f.) Having fine or luxuriant hair.

केशिन् m. 1 A lion. 2 N. of a Rākshasa slain by Kṛishṇa. 3 N. of another Rākshasa who carried Uvasenā and who was slain by Indra. 4 An epithet of Kṛishṇa. 5 One having fine hair. -COMP. -निदु-ज्वनः, -मयलः epithets of Kṛishṇa; Bg. 18. 1.

केशिनी 1 A woman with a beautiful braid of hair. 2 N. of the wife of Visravas and mother of Rāvaṇa and Kumbhakarna.

केस (क) रः, -रं 1 The mane (as of a lion); न हं पदुंरूपे गजान्धुगच्छते विलो-लनिहलिताय केसरः Ms. 1. 14; S. 7. 14. 2 The filament of a flower; नीपं हृष्टं हरितकपिशं केसरैर्वस्त्रैः Me. 21; S. 6. 17; M. 2. 11; R. 4. 67; Si. 9. 47. 3 The Bakula tree; एकाशोकश्चलकश्चलः केसरश्च कतः Me. 78; Ku. 2. 55. 4 The Punnaga tree. 5 The fibre (as of a mango fruit). -रं A flower of the Bakula tree; R. 9. 36. -COMP. -अञ्जलः an epithet of the mountain Meru. -वरं saffron.

केस (क) रिन् m. 1 A lion; अश्वहं कुर्वते वनजानि न हि गोमायुक्तानि केसरी Si. 16. 25; यदुर्वरः केसरिणं ददर्श R. 2. 29; S. 7. 3. 2 The best, excellent, or most prominent of a class (at the end of comp.; cf. कुंजर, सिंह &c.). 3 A horse. 4 The citron plant. 5 The Punnaga tree. 6 N. of the father of Hanumat. -COMP. -सुतः an epithet of Hanumat.

के 1 P. (कायति) To sound.

कैकुक्षं A flower of the किकुक्ष tree.

कैकयः The king of the Kekayas; see कैकय.

कैकसः A demon, goblin.

कैकेयः A prince or ruler of the Kekayas. -प्री A daughter of the prince of the Kekayas and one (the youngest) of the three wives of king Dasaratha and mother of Bharata. [When Rama was about to be installed as heir-apparent, she was not less re-joiced than Kausalya. But she had a very wicked nurse called Manthara who long owed Rama a grudge. Finding this to be an excellent opportunity for her revenge, Manthara so completely

वहिरिव मालिनतरं तव कृष्ण मनोपि भविष्यति दूने
Git 8. His son was Pradyumna.]
8 N. of Vyāsa, the reputed author of
the Mahābhārata. 9 N. of Arjuna.
10 Aloe wood. -कृष्ण 1 Blackness,
darkness (moral also). 2 Iron. 3
Antimony. 4 The black part of the
eye 5 Black pepper. 6 Lead.
-Comp. -अयुक् n. a kind of sandal-
wood. -अचलः an epithet of the
mountain Rāivataka -अजिनं the
skin of the black antelope. -अयस्
n. -अयसं, -आमिषं iron, crude or
black iron. -अश्वत्, -आचिस् m. fire.
-अह्नी the 8th day of the dark half
of Śrāvāṇa when Kṛṣṇa was born;
also called गोकुलाह्नी. -आवासः the
holy fig-tree. -उदरः a kind of snake.
-कंदं a red lotus. -कर्मन् a. of black
deeds, criminal, wicked, depraved,
guilty. -काकः a raven. -कायः a
buffalo. -काष्ठं a kind of sandal-wood,
agallochum. -कोहलः a gambler.
-गतिः fire; आयायने कृष्णगतिं सहायं. R. 6.
42 -गिरिः N. of Śiva. -तारः 1 a spe-
cies of antelope (in general). -देहः
a bee. -धनं money got by foul
means. -द्वेपायनः N. of Vyāsa; तमह-
रायमकृष्णं कृष्णद्वेपायनं वेदे V. 1. 3. -पक्षः
the dark half of a lunar month.
-सुगः the black antelope; सुगे कृष्ण-
सुगस्य वासनयनं कंदूवनाया हृषी S. 6. 16.
-सुखः, -वक्त्रः, -वदनः the black-faced
monkey. -यजुर्वेदः the Taittirīya or
black Yajurveda -लोहः the load-
stone. -वर्णः 1 black colour. 2 N. of
Rāhu. 3 a Śūdra. -वर्त्मन् m. 1 fire;
R. 11. 42; Ms. 2. 94. 2 N. of Rāhu.
3 a low man, profligate, black-
guard. -वेणा N. of river. -शकुनिः
a crow. -शारः, -सारः the spotted ante-
lope. कृष्णशरी दशशतस्यैवाधिप्यकाह्वये S.
1. 6. -भृंगः a buffalo. -सारथिः an
epithet of Arjuna.

कृष्णक The hide of the black ante-
lope.

कृष्णलः The Gunjā plant. -लं Its
berry.

कृष्णा 1 N. of शीपदी, wife of the
Pandavas; Ki. 1. 26. 2 N. of a river
in the Deccan that joins the sea at
Masulipattam.

कृष्णिका Black mustard.

कृष्णिमन् m. Blackness.

कृष्णी A dark night.

कृ I. 6 P. (किरति, कर्ण) 1 To scatter,
throw about, pour out, cast, disperse;
समरशिरसि चंचलं चन्द्रश्चक्षुःशिरसि शरतुषारं
कोप्यथ वीर्योतः किरति U. 5. 2; 6. 1;
दिशि दिशि किरति सजलकणजालं Git. 4; S.
1. 7; Amaru. 11. 2 To strew, cover
or fill with; Bk. 3. 5, 17. 42. -WITH
अप 1 to scatter, cast about; अप-
किरति कुम्भं Sk. 2 to scrape with the feet
(for food, abode &c.), through joy
(head of quadrupeds and birds), (the

form in this sense is अपस्किरते): अप-
स्किरते वृषो इहः कुकुटो मध्याधी या आश्रयार्थी च
Sk. -अपा to cast off, reject, repudia-
te. -अव to scatter, throw; अवाकिरन्नाल-
लताः प्रस्रविः R. 2. 10. -आ 1 to spread
round. 2 to dig up. -उद् 1 to scatter
upwards, throw up; R. 1. 42. 2 to
dig up, excavate. 3 to engrave,
carve, sculpture; उत्कीर्णं इव वासयष्टिषु
निशानिद्रालसा बर्हिषः V. 3. 2; R. 4. 59.
-उप (उपस्किरति) to cut, hurt or injure.
-परि 1 to surround; परिकीर्णं पत्तिदिनी
मुनेः R. 8. 35. 2 to hand or give over,
deliver; महीं नहेच्छः परिकीर्यं दूते R. 18.
33. -य 1 to scatter, throw, pour out;
प्रकीर्णः पुष्पाणां हरिचरणयोर्जलिरयं Ve. 1. 2.
2 to sow, as seed. -प्रति (प्रतिस्किरति) to
hurt, injure, tear; उरोविदारं प्रतिचस्करे
नक्षैः Si. 1. 47. -वि to scatter, throw
about, strew or spread about; Ku. 3.
61; Ki. 2. 59; Bk. 13; 14. 25. -विनि
to throw, abandon, cast off; Ku. 4.
6 -सम् to mix, commingle or mix
together. -समुद् to perforate, bore,
pierce; R. 1. 4. -II 9 U. (कृणाति,
कृणीते) To injure, hurt, kill.

कृत् 10 U. (कीर्तयति, कीर्तित) 1 To
mention, repeat, utter; नास्ति कीर्तितं पृ
B. 1. 87; Ms. 7. 167, 2. 124. 2 To
tell, recite, declare, communicate;
Ms. 3. 36, 9. 42. 3 To name, call.
4 To praise, glorify, commemorate;
अपप्रथयन्नात् ब्रातुरचिकीर्तय विद्वन् Bk. 15.
72; Pt. 1. 4.

कृष् 1 A. (कल्पते, कृष्) 1 To be fit
or adequate for, result in, bring
about, accomplish, produce, tend to;
(with dat.). कल्पसे रक्षणाय S. 5. 5;
पश्चाद्युत्तरपक्षतमः कल्पते विग्रमाय V. 3. 1;
विभावरी यद्यक्षाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44, 6. 29;
5. 79; Me. 55. R. 5. 18, 8. 40; S. 6.
23; Bk. 22. 21. 2 To be well manag-
ed or regulated, to succeed. 3 To be-
come, happen, occur; कल्पिष्यते हरेः
प्रीतिः Bk. 16. 12; 9. 44, 45. 4 To be
prepared, be ready; चक्रे चाय-
कुंजं Bk. 14. 89. 5 To be favour-
able to, subserve. 6 To partake of.
-Caus. 1 To prepare, arrange, fit
out. 2 To settle, fix. 3 To divide. 4
To provide or furnish with. 5 To
consider. -WITH अव to result in,
tend to, accomplish; (with dat.).
-आ (Caus.) to adorn, decorate.
-उप 1 to result in, lead to, (with
dat.); Ms. 3. 202. 2 to be prepared
or ready at hand; Ms. 3. 208; 8. 333.
-परि (Caus.) 1 to decide, determine,
fix upon. 2 to prepare, get ready.
3 to endow with; S. 2. 9. -प्र 1 to
happen, occur. 2 to be successful
(Caus.) 1 to invent, devise plan
(schemes &c.) 2 to prepare, make

ready. -वि to doubt, be doubtful
(Caus.) to doubt. -सं (Caus.) 1 to
resolve, determine, settle. 2 to intend,
propose. -समुप to get ready.

कृत p. p. 1 Prepared, done, got
ready, equipped; कृतविवाहवेणा R. 6. 10
decked in her nuptial attire. 2 Cut,
pared; कृतकेशनखमन्थ Ms. 4. 35. 3
Caused, produced. 4 Fixed, settled.
5 Thought of, invented. -Comp.
-कीला a title-deed. -धूपः frank-in-
cense.

कृतिः f. 1 Accomplishment; suc-
cess. 2 Invention, contrivance. 3
Arranging.

कृतिक a. Bought, purchased.

केकयः (pl.) N. of a country and
its people; मगधकोसलकेकयशासिनां दुहितरः
R. 9. 17.

केकर a. (रि f.) Squint-eyed. -र
A squint eye; cf. अकेकर. -Comp
-अक्ष a. squint-eyed.

केका The cry of a peacock; केका-
मिरलिकंदस्तिरयति वचनं ताडवाद्युच्छिखंडः Mā
9. 30; पद्मजसंवादिनीः केकाः R. 1. 39, 7
69, 13. 27, 16. 64; Me. 22; Bh
1. 35.

केकाचलः, -केकिकः, -केकिन् m. A
peacock; इतः केकि कीडाकलकलरजः पद्मलहारां
Bh. 1. 37.

केणिका A tent.

केतः 1 A house, abode. 2 Living,
habitation. 3 A banner. 4 Will, in-
tention, desire.

केतकः 1 N. of a plant; प्रतिभास्य
वनानि केतकानां Ghat. 15. 2 A banner
—कं A flower of the Ketaka plant,
केतकैः सृजिभिः Me. 24, 23; R. 6. 17,
13. 16. -की 1 N. of a plant (=केतक),
हस्तिमिव विपथे सृजिभिः केतकीनां Rs. 2. 23.
2 A flower of that plant; Rs. 2.
20, 24.

केतचं 1 A house, an abode; अकलित-
महिमानः केतनं मेगलानां Mā. 2. 9; मम मरणमेव
वरनातिवितथकेतना Git. 7. 2 An invitation,
summons. 3 Place, site. 4 A flag,
banner; मयं भीमेन मरुता भवती रथकेतनं Ve
2. 23; Si. 14. 28; R. 9. 39. 5 A sign,
symbol; as in मकरकेतन. 6 An in-
dispensable act (also religious),
निवाप्राजलिदनेन केतनैः श्राद्धकर्मभिः । तस्योपकारि
शक्तस्त्वं किं जीवन् किमुतमया Ve. 3. 16.

केतित a. 1 Called, summoned. 2
Dwelt, inhabited.

केतुः 1 A flag, banner; चीन्नाशुकमिव
केतोः प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34. 2 A
chief, head, leader, foremost, any
eminent person (oft. at the end of
comp.); मनुष्यवाचा मनुवंशकेतुः R. 2. 33,
कुलस्य केतुः स्तीतस्य (राघवः) Rām. 3 A
comet, meteor; Ms. 1. 38. 4 A sign,
mark 5 Brightness, clearness 6 A
ray of light. 7 The d 9th planet
considered as the ninth planet and

the body or trunk of the demon Rāhu (the head being regarded as Rāhu); कर्णः स केतुश्चन्द्रमसं पूर्णमंडलमिदानीं Mu. 1. 6. -Comp. -ग्रहः the descending node. -सः a cloud. -गधिः f. a flagstaff; R. 12. 103. -रत्नं lapis lazuli, (also called वैद्युतं). -वसनं a flag.

केदारः 1 A field under water; meadow. 2 A basin for water round the root of a tree. 3 A mountain. 4 A particular mountain forming part of the Himālayas (modern Kedār). 5 A form of Siva. -Comp. -खंडः a small dyke, earth raised to keep out water. -नद्यः a particular form of Siva.

केदारः 1 The head. 2 The skull. 3 A cheek. 4 A joint.

केनिपातः A rudder, helm, a large oar used as a rudder.

केन्द्रं 1 The centre of a circle. 2 The argument of a circle. 3 Distance of a planet from the first point of its orbit in the 4th, 7th or 10th degree.

केयूरः -रं A bracelet worn on the upper arm, an armband; केयूरान् विभूषयति पुरुषं शास्त्रं चन्द्रोच्चलाः Bh. 2. 19; R. 6. 68; Ku. 7. 69. -रः A kind of coitus.

केरलः (pl.) N. of a country (in the south of India, the modern Malabar) and its inhabitants; Mā. 6. 19; R. 4. 54. -ली f. 1 A woman of the Kerala country. 2 Astronomical science.

केन्द्र 1 P. (कलति, कलित) 1 To shake. 2 To sport, be frolicsome.

केलकः A dancer, tumbler.

केलातः Crystal.

केलिः m. f. 1 Play, sport. 2 Amorous sport, pastime; केलिचलन-गिङ्गल &c. Gīt. 1; हरिश्चंद्र उग्रवधुनिकरे विलासिनि विलासति केलिरे ibid; राधाभाव-योजयति यमुनाकुले लक्ष्मणः ibid; Amaru. 7. Ms. 8. 357; Rs. 4. 17. 3 Joke, jest, mirth. -लिः f. The earth. -Comp.

-कला 1 sportive skill, wantonness, amorous address. 2 the lute of Sarasvatī. -किलः the confidential companion of the hero of a drama (a kind of विदूषक or buffoon). -किलावती Rati, wife of the god of love. -कीर्णः a camel. -कुचिका a wife's younger sister. -कुपित a. angry in sport; Ve. 1. 2. -कोषः an actor, a dancer. -गृहं, -निकेतनं, -मंदिरं, -सदनं a pleasure-house, a private apartment; Amaru. 8. -नागरः a sensualist. -वर a. sportive, wanton, amorous. -खलः joke, sport, pastime. -वृक्षः a species of Kadamba tree. -वसनं a pleasure-conch, sofa; केलिश-यनमनुयाति Gīt. 11. -शुषिः f. the earth.

-सचिवः a boon companion, confidential friend.

केलिकः The Asoka tree.

केली 1 Play, sport. 2 Amorous sport. -Comp. -पिकः a cuckoo kept for pleasure. -वनी a pleasure-park, pleasure-grove. -लुकः a parrot kept for pleasure.

केवल a. 1 Peculiar, exclusive, uncommon. 2 Alone, mere, sole, only, isolated; स हि तस्य न केवलं शिवं प्रतिपेदे सकलान् गुणानपि R. 8. 5; न केवलानां पयसां प्रवृत्तिमवेदि सा कामदुषां प्रसक्ता 2. 63; 15. 1; Ku. 2. 34. 3 Whole, entire, absolute, perfect. 4 Bare, uncovered (as ground); Ku. 5. 12. 5 Pure, simple, unmingled, unattended (by anything else); कातर्यं केवला नीतिः R. 17. 47. -लं ind. Only, merely, solely, entirely, absolutely, wholly; केवलानि-देव दुष्कानि K. 155; न केवलं-अपि not only-but; बहु तस्य विभोर्न केवलं गुणवत्तायां परमो-जना R. 8. 31; cf. also 3. 19, 20, 31. -Comp. -आत्मन् a. one whose essence is absolute unity; Ku. 2. 4. -जैवायिकः a mere logician (not proficient in any other branch of learning); so व्याकरण.

केवलतत्त्वं ind. Simply, solely, wholly, purely, merely.

केवलिक a. (नी f.) 1 Alone, only. 2 Devoted to the doctrine of absolute unity of the spirit.

केसाः 1 Hair in general; विश्वकर्माकेसाश्च परेतुमिच्छन् Ku. 5. 68. 2 Especially, the hair of the head; केशेषु युष्टीया or केशवाहं युज्यते Sk. 1; हनुकेसा Ma. 7. 91; केशव्यपरो-पणादि R. 3. 56; 2. 8. 3 The mane of a horse or lion. 4 A ray of light. 5 An epithet of Varuṇa. 6 A kind of perfume. -Comp. -अंतः 1 the tip of the hair. 2 long hair hanging down, a lock or tuft of hair. 3 cutting of the hair as a religious ceremony; Ms. 2. 65. -उच्चयः much or handsome hair. -कर्मन् a. dressing or arranging the hair (of the head). -कलापः a mass or quantity of hair. -कीटः a louse. -गर्भः a braid of hair. -गृहीत a. seized by the hair. -ग्रहः -ग्रहणं pulling the hair, seizing (one) by the hair (both in amorous sports and in fighting); केशग्रहः खलु तदा दुष्कामजायाः Ve. 8. 11, 29; Ms. 50; so यत्र रतेषु केश-ग्रहः K. 8 (that is, not in battles). -क्षेमोर्ध्वः morbid baldness. -च्छिद्र m. a hair-dresser, barber. -जाहः the root of the hair. -पक्षाः, -पाशाः, -हस्ताः much (or ornamented) hair; तं केशपाशं प्र-नीक्ष्य कुर्वन्मलिनियत्वं विधिलं चमयः Ku. 1. 48; 7. 57; cf. कचयश्च, कचहस्त &c. -बंधः a hair-band. -शुः, -शुभिः f. the head or any other part of the body on which hair grows. -प्रसाधनी, -मार्जकं, -मार्जनं a comb. -रचना dressing the hair. -वेष्टाः a tress or fillet of hair

केशः 1 A goat. 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 A bug. 4 A brother.

केशव a. Having much, fine or luxuriant hair. -वः An epithet of Vishnu; केशव जय जगदीश्वर Gīt. 1, केशवं पतिं हृष्ट्वा पांडवा हरिर्निनराः Subhāsh. -Comp. -आयुधः the mango tree. (-यं) a weapon of Vishnu. -आलयाः, -आ-वासः the Asvattha tree.

केशाकेशि ind. 'Hair to hair', (fighting) by pulling each other's hair; केशाकेशमनयन् रक्षसां नानरेः सह Mb. Y. 2. 283.

केशिक a. (की f.) Having fine or luxuriant hair.

केशिन् m. 1 A lion. 2 N. of a Rākshasa slain by Krishna. 3 N. of another Rākshasa who carried Devasenā and who was slain by Indra. 4 An epithet of Krishna. 5 One having fine hair. -Comp. -निद्र-जनः, -सद्यनः epithets of Krishna; Bg. 18. 1.

केशिनी 1 A woman with a beautiful braid of hair. 2 N. of the wife of Viśrava and mother of Rāvaṇa and Kumbhakarna.

केस (श) रः, -रं 1 The mane (as of a lion); न हन्यद्वेष्टी गजान्धनस्यो विलो-लजिह्वलितकेशरः Ka. 1. 14; S. 7. 14. 2 The filament of a flower; शीपं हनु श्रितकपिशं केशरैरुच्छेदः Me. 21; S. 6. 17; M. 2. 11; R. 4. 67; Si. 9. 47. 3 The Bakula tree; रत्नाशोकश्चलकितलयः केशरश्चान-नातः Ma. 78; Ku. 2. 55. 4 The Punnāga tree. 5 The fibre (as of a mango fruit). -रं A flower of the Bakula tree; R. 9. 36. -Comp. -अचलः an epithet of the mountain Meru. -वरं saffron.

केस (श) रिन् m 1 A lion; जम्बुद्वीपे वनचरिणि न हि गोनायकमानि केशरी Si. 16. 25; धनुर्धरः केशरिये ददर्श R. 2. 29; S. 7. 3. 2 The best, excellent, or most prominent of a class (at the end of comp.; cf. कुंजर, सिंह &c.). 3 A horse. 4 The citron plant. 5 The Punnāga tree. 6 N. of the father of Hanumat. -Comp. -सुतः an epithet of Hanumat.

के 1 P. (कयाति) To sound.

कैशुकः A flower of the किशुक tree.

केकयः The king of the Kekayas; see केकय.

केकसः A demon, goblin.

केकयः A prince or ruler of the Kekayas. -सी A daughter of the prince of the Kekayas and one (the youngest) of the three wives of king Dasaratha and mother of Bharata. [When Rama was about to be installed as heir-apparent, she was not less rejoiced than Kausalya. But she had a very wicked nurse called Manthara who long owed Rama a grudge. Finding this to be an excellent opportunity for her

so completely

perverted the mind of Kaikeyi that she became ready to ask the king, as suggested by her nurse, to grant her the two boons which he had formerly promised to her. By one of these boons she asked for the installation of her son Bharata, and by the other for the banishment of Rama for fourteen years. Dasaratha, blinded by passion as he was, severely scolded her of her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. On account of this wicked act her name has become proverbial for 'a shrew', or 'Xanthippe'.

कैटभः N. of a demon killed by Vishnu. [He was a very powerful demon. He and Madhu are said to have sprung from the ears of Vishnu while he was asleep; and when they were about to devour Brahma they were slain by Vishnu]. -COMP. -अरिः -जित् m., -रिपु, -हन् epithets of Vishnu.

कैटकः A flower of the Ketaka plant.

कैतवं 1 The stake in a game. 2 Gambling. 3 Falsehood, deceit, fraud, roguery, trick; हृदये वसतीति मलियं यद्वैचल्यं वैमि कैतवं Ku. 4. 9. -अः 1 A cheat, rogue. 2 A gambler. 3 The Dhattūra plant. -COMP. -प्रयोगः a trick, device. -बाह्यः falsehood, roguery.

कैदारः Rice, corn. -रः A multitude of fields; also कैदारः.

कैटुलिकः (scil. न्याय) A maxim of 'how much more', an argument *a fortiori* (derived from किमुत 'how much more').

कैरवः 1 A gambler, cheat, rogue. 1 An enemy. -रः The white lotus opening at moon-rise; चन्द्रो विकासयति कैरवकपालं Bh. 2. 73. -COMP. -चंद्रः an epithet of the moon.

कैरविन् m. The moon.

कैरविणी 1 A lotus plant bearing white lotuses. 2 A place (pond &c.) abounding in white lotuses. 3 An assemblage of white lotuses.

कैरवी Moonlight.

कैलासः N. of a mountain, a peak of the Himalayas and residence of Siva and Kubera; Me. 11, 58; R. 2. 35. -COMP. -नाथः an epithet 1 of Siva. 2 of Kubera; कैलासनाथं तरसा जिगीषुः R. 5. 28; कैलासनाथमुपहृष्य विवर्तमाना V. 1. 2.

कैवर्तः A fisherman; मेनोहः कैवर्तः क्षिपति परितस्वी प्रति मुहुः (तजूजालीजालं, Sānti. 3. 16; Ms. 8. 280; (as to his descent see Ms. 10. 34).

कैवल्यं 1 Perfect isolation, soleness, exclusiveness. 2 Individuality. 3 Detachment of the soul from matter, identification with the supreme spirit. 4 Final liberation or mokṣa.

केशिकः a. (की. f.) Hair-like, fine as hair. -कः The sentiment of love, lust. -कः A quantity of hair. -की One of the four varieties of dramatic style, more usually and correctly written केशिकी q. v.

केशोरः Youth, childhood, tender age (below fifteen); केशोरमायं च दशात्.

केश्यः The whole mass of hair, quantity of hair.

कोकः 1 A wolf; वनयुयपरिग्रहा गृणी को-कैरिवर्दिता Rām. 2 The ruddy goose (चक्रवाकः); कोकानां करुणस्वरेण सदृशी दीर्घा मय-र्यना Gīt. 5. 3 A cuckoo. 4 A frog. 5 N. of Vishnu. -COMP. -देवः a pigeon. -रुधः an epithet of the sun.

कोकनदः The red lotus; किंचित्कोकनद-च्छदसं सहस्रे नेत्रे स्वयं रज्यतः U. 5. 36; नील-नलिनानामपि तन्वि तव लोचनं धारयति कोकनदस्य Gīt 10; Śi. 4. 46.

कोकाहः A white horse.

कोकिलः 1 The (Indian) cuckoo; पुंस्कोकिलो यमपुरं दुक्कज Ku. 3. 32; 4. 16; R. 12. 39. 2 A firebrand. -COMP. -आवातः, -उत्सवः the mango tree.

कोकः, कोकणः (pl.) N. of a country, the strip of land between the Sahyādrī and the ocean.

कोकणा N. of Renukā, wife of Jambadagni. -COMP. -सुतः an epithet of Parasurāma.

कोजागरः N. of a festival held on the full moon night in the month of Āsvinī and celebrated with several games.

कोटः 1 A fort. 2 A hut, shed. 3 Crookedness (moral also). 4 A beard.

कोटरः -रः The hollow of a tree; नीवारः शुक्रमर्मेकोटरसुखप्रदास्तस्मान्नयः S. 1. 14; कोटरमकालदृष्ट्या प्रबलपुरोवातया गमिति M. 4. 2; Ra. 1. 26.

कोटरी, कोटवी 1 A naked woman. 2 A epithet of the goddess Durgā (represented as naked).

कोटिः -टि f. 1 The curved end of a bow; सुमिविहितैककोटि कार्मुकं R. 11. 81; U. 4. 29. 2 The end or extremity, edge or point in general; सहचरीं दंतस्य कोट्या लिखन् Māl. 9. 32; अंगदकोटिलग्नं R. 6. 14, 7. 46; 8. 36. 3 The edge or point of a weapon. 4 The highest point, excess, pitch, climax, excellence; परां कोटिमानंदस्याध्यगच्छन् K. 369; so कोपकोटिमापन्ना Pt. 4 excessively angry. 5 The horns or digits of the moon; Ku. 2. 26. 6 Ten millions, a crore; R. 5. 21; 12. 82; Ms. 6. 63. 7 The complement of an arc to 90° (in math.). 8 The side of a rightangled triangle (in math.). 9 A class, department, kingdom; मनुष्यं प्राणिं &c. 10 One side of a question in dispute. an alternative -COMP. -द्वैपरः a unit or a pair -चित् m. an epithet of

Kālidāsa. -ज्या the co-sine of an angle in a rightangled triangle (in math.). -द्वयं two alternatives. -पात्र a rudder. -पालः the guard of a stronghold. -वेधेन् a. (lit.) striking a point. (fig.) performing the most difficult things.

कोटिकः a. Forming the highest point of anything.

कोटिरः 1 The hair collected on the forehead by ascetics in the shape of a horn. 2 An ichneumon. 3 An epithet of Indra.

कोटि (टी) झः A harrow.

कोटिशः ind. By crores, by tens of millions, in innumerable numbers

कोटीरः 1 A diadem, crown. 2 A crest. 3 The hair collected (by ascetics) on the forehead in the shape of a horn, matted hair in general; कोटीरं वनयुयुष्मणो गणपद्व्यापारपारमसं भज द्यूतमर्तुं N. 11. 18.

कोट्टः A fort, castle.

कोट्टी 1 A naked woman with dishevelled hair. 2 N. of the goddess Durgā. 3 N. of the mother of Bāna.

कोट्टारः 1 A fortified town, stronghold. 2 The stairs of a pond. 3 A well, pond. 4 A libertine, a dissolute person.

कोणः 1 A corner, an angle (of anything); मयेन कोणे कृत्वा स्थितस्य Vikr. 1. 99; युक्तेतत्तु पुनः कोणं नयनपद्मरीः Bv. 2. 173. 2 An intermediate point of the compass. 3 The bow of a lute, a fiddle-stick. 4 The sharp edge of a sword or weapon. 5 A stick, staff, club. 6 A drum-stick. 7 N. of the planet Mars. 8 N. of the planet Saturn. -COMP. -आघातः striking of drums, tabors &c., used in the sense of 'a mingled sound of various musical instruments'; कोणाघातेषु गर्जललघवन-वदान्योन्मत्तसंघट्टचंडः Ve. 1. 22. (It is thus defined by Bharata :—दक्षाक्षतसहस्राणि भेषितवशतानि च । एकदा यत्र हन्यते कोणाघातः स उच्यते). -कुणः a bug.

कोणपः see कोणप.

कोणाकोणि ind. From angle to angle, corner-wise, diagonally.

कोट्टः -रः A bow; रे कंदर्वं करं कथयसि किं कोट्टं दंकारवैः Bh. 3. 100; कोट्टपणि निन्दन्पतिरोपकानां M. 5. 10. -हः An eyebrow.

कोट्टः A species of grain eaten by the poor; कित्वा कर्पूरखंडान् इतिविह कुर्वते कोट्टवाणं समंतत् Bh. 2. 100.

कोपः 1 Anger, wrath, passion; कोपं न गच्छति नितान्तबलोपि नागः Pt. 1. 123. न त्वया कोपः कार्यः do not be angry. 2 (In medicine) morbid irritation or disorder of the humours of the body, i. e. पिचकोप, वातकोप. -COMP. -आकुलः -आविः a enraged furious. -हन् 1 an angry or passionate man 2

the course of anger. -पदं 1 cause of anger. 2 pretended anger. -वज्रः subjection to anger. -वेगः violence, fury of anger.

कोपन *a.* 1 Passionate, irascible, angry. 2 Causing anger. 3 Irritating, causing morbid disorder of the humours of the body. -नं Becoming angry. -ना A passionate or angry woman; कयासि कयासि सुतपरायात् पावानतः कोपनयास्वभूतः Ku. 3. 8; Amaru 55.

कोपित *a.* 1 Angry, irritated; सत्य-मेवासि यदि इदं न वि कोपिनी Git. 10. 2 Causing anger. 3 Irritating, causing disorder of the humours of the body.

कोमल *a.* 1 Tender, soft, delicate (fig. also); बंधुकोमलं (कं) S. 6. 12; कोमलविटपादुकारिणी बाहू 1. 21; संपत्तु महता चिदं भवत्युमलकोमलं Bh. 2. 66. 2 (a) Soft, low; कोमल गीतं. (b) Agreeable, pleasing, sweet; रे रे कोकिल कोमलः कलरवेः किं त्वं दृष्ट्वा जलसि Bh. 3. 100. 3 Handsome, beautiful.

कोमलके The fibres of the stalk of a lotus.

कोपयिः, कोपयिकः The lapwing; काश्मिरीः कृतमालस्रतदलं कोपयिककीकते Māi. 9. 7; Ms. 5. 13; Y. 1. 173.

कोरकः -कं 1 A bud, an unblown flower; संवृद्धं यद्यपि स्थिते कुर्वकं तत्कोरकव-स्थया S. 6. 3. 2 (fig.) Any thing resembling a bud, i. e. partially opened but not fully developed; रावाराः स्तनकोरकोपरि चलन्नेवो हरिः पातु वः Git. 12. 3 The fibres of the stalk of a lotus. 4 A kind of perfume.

कोरकः -कोरकः q. v. कोरित *a.* 1 Budded, sprouted. 2 Ground, pounded, reduced to small particles.

कोलः 1 A hog, boar; Si. 14. 43. 2 A raft, boat. 3 The breast. 4 The haunch, hip, lap. 5 An embrace. 6 The planet Saturn. 7 An out-cast, one of a degraded tribe. 8 A barbarian. -लं 1 The weight of one Tola. 2 Black pepper. 3 A kind of berry. -Comp. -अञ्चः N. of the country of the Kalingas. -युच्छः a heron.

कोलचकः The body of a lute. कोला (लि, ली) *f.* See बद्री. कोलाहलः -लं A loud and confused noise, an uproar.

कोविद *a.* Experienced, learned, skilled, wise, proficient (with gen. or loc., but usually in comp.); गुणदोषकोविदः Si. 14. 53, 69; प्राच्यावतीवृद्ध-यन्कयाकोविदगामवृद्धान् Me. 30; Ms. 7. 26. कोविदारः, रं N. of a tree; चिचं विदार-यति कस्य न कोविदारः Ra. 3. 6.

कोशः -शं (श-चं) 1 A vessel for holding liquids, a pail. 2 A bucket, cup. 3 A vessel in general. 4 A box, cupboard, drawer, trunk. 5 A sheath, scabbard. 6 A case, cover, covering.

7 A store, mass; Ms. 1. 99. 8 A store-room. 9 A treasury, an apart-ment where money is kept; Ms. 8. 419. 10 Treasure, money, wealth; विशेषविश्राणितकोषजातं R. 5. 1; (fig. also); कोशस्तपसः K. 45. 11 Gold or silver wrought or unwrought. 12 A dictionary, lexicon, vocabulary. 13 A closed flower, bud; उजातयोः पंजको-झयोः श्रियं R. 3. 8, 13. 29; इत्थं विचिंतयति कोशमेतं द्विके हा हंत हंत नलिनौ गज उज्जहार Subhāsh. 14 The stone of a fruit. 15 A pod. 16 A nutmeg, nut-shell. 17 The cocoon of a silk-worm; Y. 3. 147. 18 Vulva, the womb. 19 An egg. 20 A testicle or the scrotum. 21 The penis. 22 A ball, globe. 23 (In Vedānta phil.) A term for the five vestures (sheaths or cases) which successively make the body, enshrining the soul. 24 (In law) A kind of ordeal; of. Y. 2. 114. -Comp.

-अधिपतिः, -अध्यक्षः 1 a treasurer, pay-master; (cf. the modern 'minister of finance'). 2 an epithet of Kubera. -अगारः a treasury, store-room. -कारः 1 one who makes scabbards. 2 a lexicographer. 3 the silk-worm while in the cocoon. 4 a chrysalis. -कारकः a silkworm. -कुर *m.* a kind of sugar-cane. -सुहृद् a treasury, store-room; R. 5. 29. -चंचुः the (Indian) crane. -नायकः, -पालः a treasurer. -पेठकः, -कं a chest in which treasure is kept, coffer. -वासिन् *m.* an animal living in a shell, a chrysalis. -वृद्धि *f.* 1 in-crease of treasure. 2 enlargement of the scrotum. -शायिका a clasped knife, a knife lying in a sheath. -स्थ *a.* incased, sheathed. (-स्थः) an animal living in a shell (as a snail). -हीन *a.* deprived of riches, poor.

कोशलिकं A bribe (=कोशलिक q. v. which is the more correct form).

कोशानिक *m.* 1 Trade, business. 2 A trader, merchant. 3 Submarine fire.

कोशि (चि) *m.* The mango tree. कोष्ठः 1 Any one of the viscera of the body, such as the heart, lungs &c. 2 The belly, abdomen. 3 An inner apartment. 4 A granary, store-room. -ठं 1 A surrounding wall.

2 The shell of anything. -Comp.

-अगारं a store-house, store-room; पर्याप्तमार्तिकोद्योगं मत्तशोभिर्नैव ग्रहं भविष्यति Ve. 3; Ms. 9. 280. -अग्निः the digestive faculty, gastric juice. -पालः 1 a treasurer, store-keeper. 2 a guard, watch. 3 a constable (resembling the modern municipal officer).

-शुद्धिः *f.* evacuation of the bowels. कोष्ठकः 1 A granary. 2 A surround- ing wall. -कं A brick trough for watering cattle.

कोष्ण *a.* Lukewarm, tepid; R. 1. 84. -संज्ञ Warmth.

कोस (श) लः (pl.) N. of a country and its people; विजयनगरकोसलम् R. 9. 9; 3. 5; 6. 71; न्यायकीलकेकप्रस्तासि- नां दुहितः 9. 17.

कोस (श) ला The city of Ayodhya. कोहलः 1 A kind of musical in-strument. 2 A sort of spirituous liquor.

कौकुटिकः 1 A poulticer. 2 A mendicant who walks always fixing his eyes on the ground for fear of treading upon worms, insects &c. 3 (Hence) A hypocrite.

कोश *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Tied to, or being on, the sides. 2 Abdominal.

कोक्षेय (सी *f.*) 1 Being in the belly. 2 Being in a sheath; अस्ति कोक्षेय-सुवन्म वकारापनसं जुक्तं Bk. 4. 31.

कोक्षेयकः A sword, scimitar; शनया-र्षावलिना कोक्षेयकेन K. 8; Vikr. 1. 90.

कोकः, कोकणः (pl.) N. of a country and its people or rulers; (see कोकण).

कोट *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Living in one's own house; hence, independent, free. 2 Domestic, homely, homebred.

3 Fraudulent, dishonest. 4 Snared. -वः 1 Fraud, falsehood. 2 Giving false evidence. -Comp. -जः the

Kutaja tree. -सक्षः (opp. ग्रामतक्षः) an independent carpenter, one who works at home on his own account and not for the village. -साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. -साक्ष्यं false evidence, perjury.

कोटिकः, -कोटिकः 1 One whose business is to catch birds &c. in traps. 2 One who sells the flesh of birds, animals &c; a butcher, poacher.

कोटिलिकः 1 A hunter. 2 A black-smith.

कोटिल्यं 1 Crookedness (lit. and fig.). 2 Wickedness. 3 Dishonesty, fraud. -ल्यः 'The crooked', N. of

Chāṇakya, a celebrated writer on civil polity, (the work being known as चाणक्यनीति), the friend and adviser of Chandragupta and a very impor- tant character in the Mudrārākhana;

कोटिल्यः कुटिलमतिः स एव वेन क्रोधाग्नी प्रसम- दाहि नद्वेषः Mu. 1. 7, स्वशक्तिं नां श्रव्यमानेन कोटिल्यशेषः Mu. 7.

कोटुव *a.* (की *f.*) Necessary for the family or household. -ञ्च Family relationship.

कोटुविक *a.* (की *f.*) Constituting a family. -कः The father or master of a family; *paterfamilias*.

कोणपः A goblin, demon. -Comp. -दंतः an epithet of Bhishma.

कोतुकं 1 Desire, curiosity, wish. 2 Eagerness, vehemence, impatience. 3 Anything creating curiosity or wonder. 4 The marriage thread (worn on the wrist); R. 8. 1. 5 The ceremony with the marriage

thread preceding a marriage. 6 Festivity, gaiety. 7 Particularly, auspicious festivity, solemnity or solemn occasion (such as marriage); Ku 7. 25. 8 Delight, joy, pleasure, happiness; Bh. 3. 140. 9 Sport, pastime. 10 A song, dance, show, or spectacle. 11 Joke, mirth. 12 Friendly greeting, salutation.—COMP. —अगारः-रं, -गृहं a pleasure-house; कौतु-हमारमात् Ku. 7. 94. —क्रिया, -संगलं 1 a solemn ceremony. 2 particularly marriage ceremony; R. 11. 55. —तोरणः-णं a triumphal arch erected on festive occasions.

कौतुहलं (ल्यं) 1 Desire, curiosity, interest; विषयव्यावृत्तकौतुहलः V. 1. 9; S. 1. 2 Eagerness, vehement or eager desire. 3 Anything exciting curiosity, a wonder, curiosity.

कात्तिकः A spearman, lancer.

कौतियः 'Son of Kunti', an epithet of Yudhishtira, Bhima or Arjuna.

कौप a. (पी f.) Relating to or coming from a well (as water).

कौपीनं 1 The pudenda. 2 A privy, privy part. 3 A small piece of cloth (usually a small strip) worn over the privities; कौपीनं शतखंडजर्जरतरं कथा पुनस्तादृशी Bh. 3. 101. 4 (Hence sometimes) A ragged or tattered garment. 5 A sin, improper or wrong act.

कौब्यं 1 Crookedness. 2 Hump-backedness.

कौमार a. (री f.) 1 Juvenile, youthful, virgin, maidenly (of men and women); कौमारः पतिः, कौमारी भाग्यो. 2 Soft, tender.—रं 1 Childhood (to the age of five). 2 Maidenhood (to the age of sixteen); virginity; पिता रक्षति कौमारं भर्ता रक्षति बौधेन Ms. 9. 3; देहिनीशरः नृ यथा देहे कौमारं यौवनं जरा Bg. 2. 13.—COMP. —भृत्यं the rearing and general treatment of children. —हर a marrying or gaining a woman as a girl; यः कौमारहरः स एव हि वरः K. P. 1.

कौमारकं Boyhood, juvenile or tender age; कौमारकेऽपि मिरिचद्रुतां दधानः U. 6. 19.

कौमारिकः A father of girls.

कौमारिकेयः The son of an unmarried woman.

कौसुदः The month Kārtika.

कौसुदी 1 Moonlight; शशिना सह याति कौसुदी Ku. 4. 33; शशिनमुपगतये कौसुदी नेवसुदं R. 6. 85; (the word is thus derived :—कौ सोदंते जना यस्यां तेनासी कासुदी मता). 2 Anything serving as moonlight, i. e. causing delight and balmy coolness; त्वमस्य लोकस्य च नेत्र-कौसुदी Ku. 5. 71; या कौसुदी नयनयोर्भवतः कुजम्ब Māl. 1. 34: cf चन्द्रिका 3 The full moon day in Kārtika 4 The full moon day in Ardra 5 Festivity

(in general). 6 Particularly, a festive day on which temples, houses &c. are illuminated. 7 (At the end of titles of works &c.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated; e. g. तर्ककौसुदी, सांख्यतत्त्वकौसुदी, सिद्धांतकौसुदी &c.—COMP. —पतिः the moon.—वृक्षः the stick or stand of a lamp.

कौमादकी, कौमोदी N. of the mace of Vishnu.

कौरव a. (नी f.) Relating to the Kurus; क्षेत्रं सुव्रतवर्णपुत्रं कौरवं तद्रजेश्याः Me. 48. —वः 1 A descendant of Kuru; मथ्यामि कौरवशतं समरे न कोपात् Ve. 1. 15. 2 A ruler of the Kurus.

कौरव्यः 1 A descendant of Kuru; कौरव्यवंशद्विजिस्मिन् क रण शलभायते Ve. 1. 19, 25; कौरव्ये कृतहस्तता पुनरियं देवे यथा सीरिणि 6. 12. 2 A ruler of the Kurus.

कौर्यः The zodiacal sign Scorpio (a word derived from Greek).

कौल a. (ह्री f.) 1 Relating to a family, ancestral, hereditary. 2 Of a noble family, well-born.—लः A worshipper of शक्ति according to the left hand ritual.—लं The doctrine and practices of left hand Śāktas.

कौलकेयः The son of an unchaste woman, a bastard.

कौलदिनेयः 1 The son of a (chaste) female beggar. 2 A bastard.

कौलदेयः The son of a female beggar (chaste or unchaste). 2 A bastard.

कौलिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to a family. 2 Customary in a family, ancestral.—कः A weaver; कौलिको विष्णुरूपेण राजकन्यां निवेद्यते Pt. 1. 202. 2 A heretic. 3 A follower of the left hand Śāktā ritual.

कौलीन a. Belonging to a noble family.—नः 1 The son of a female beggar. 2 A follower of the left hand Śāktā ritual.—नं 1 An evil report, a scandal; मालविकागतं किमपि कौलीनं श्रूयते M. 3; तदेव कौलीनमिव प्रति-भाति V. 2; Me. 112; कौलीनामात्माश्रयमा-चक्षते R. 14. 36, 84. 2 An improper act, bad or scandalous conduct; स्वाते तस्मिन् वितमसि कुले जन्म कौलीनमेतत् Ve. 2. 10. 3 A combat of animals. 4 Cock-fighting. 5 War, battle (in general). 6 High birth. 7 A privy, the pudenda.

कौलीन्यं 1 High birth. 2 Family scandal.

कौलूतः A king of the Kulūtas; कौलूताश्चिवर्मा Ms. 1. 20.

कौलेयकः A dog, hound.

कौल्य a. Noble-born, of a high birth.

कौये (वे) र a. (री f.) Belonging to or coming from Kubera; यानं सस्मर कौवेरं R. 15. 45.—री The north (the d action preceded over by Kubera) ततः प्रतस्थे कौवेरी मास्मानिव रणविजं R. 4. 66

कौश a. (शी f.) 1 Silken. 2 Made of Kusa grass.

कौशलं (ल्यं) 1 Well-being, happiness, prosperity. 2 Skill, skilfulness, cleverness; किमकौशलायुतं त्रयोजनवि-क्षितया Mu. 3; हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कौशलं दक्षि विचारविशेषः Si. 10. 13.

कौशलिकं A bribe.

कौशलिका, कौशली 1 A present, an offering. 2 Friendly inquiry after one's health &c., greeting.

कौशलेयः An epithet of Rāma, son of Kausalyā.

कौशल्य The eldest wife of Da-saratha and mother of Rāma.

कौशल्यपतिः Rāma, son of Kausalyā, Bk. 7. 90.

कौशाची N. of an ancient city on the Ganges in the lower part of the Doab.

कौशिक a. (की f.) 1 Incased, sheathed. 2 Silken.—कः 1 An epithet of विश्वामित्र q. v. 2 An owl, U. 2. 29. 3 A lexicographer. 4 Marrow. 5 Bdellium. 6 An ichneumon. 7 A snake-catcher. 8 The sentiment of love (शृंगार). 9 One who knows hidden treasures. 10 An epithet of Indra.—का A cup, drinking vessel.—की 1 N. of a river in Behār. 2 N. of the goddess Durgā. 3 N. of one of the four varieties of dramatic style; सुकुमारार्थसंदर्भां कौशिकीं तादृ कथ्यते; See S. D. 411 et. seq. also.

—COMP. —अरातिः, —अरिः a crow.—फलः the cocoa-nut tree.—प्रियः an epithet of Rāma.

कौशे (वे) रं 1 Silk; Pt. 1. 94. 2 A silken cloth in general Ms. 5. 120. 3 A woman's lower garment of silk; निनामि कौशेयमुपासनागममर्थमनेपथ्यमलं चकार Ku. 7. 9; विष्णुर्गणकौशेयः Mk. 5. 3; Ra. 5. 9.

कौसीद्यं 1 The practice of usury. 2 Sloth, indolence.

कौस्तिकः 1 A cheat, knave. 2 A juggler.

कौस्तुभः N. of a celebrated gem obtained with 13 other jewels at the churning of the ocean and worn by Vishnu on his breast; सकौस्तुभं द्वेपयतीव कृष्णं R. 6. 49; 10. 10.—COMP. —लक्षणः, —वक्षस् m., —हृदयः an epithet of Vishnu

क्र 1 A. (कथने) 1 To make a creaking sound. 2 To sink. 3 To be wet

क्रकचः A saw.—COMP. —च्छदः the Ketaka tree.—पत्रः the teak tree—पाद m., —पादः a lizard.

क्रकरः A kind of partridge. 2 A saw. 3 A poor man. 4 A disease.

क्रतुः 1 A sacrifice; क्रतोर्दक्षिणं फलेन युज्यते R. 3. 65; शतं क्रतुनामपवित्रमाप स 3. 38; M. 1. 4, Ms. 7. 79. 2 An epithet of Vishnu 3 One of the ten Prajāpatis M. 1. 35 3 Intel gence talent 3 Power ab ty —COMP

-उत्तमः the राजस्य sacrifice. -बुह-द्वि m a demon, goblin. -ध्वंसि m. an epithet of Siva (who destroyed Daksha's sacrifice.) -पतिः performer of a sacrifice. -पशु a sacrificial horse. -पुरुषः an epithet of Vishnu. -सुख m. a god, deity. -राज m. 1 the lord of sacrifices; यथाशक्तः कतुराद Ms. 9. 260. 2 the राजस्य sacrifice.

क्र 1 P. (कथति, कथित) To injure, hurt, kill.

कथकैशिकः (pl.) N. of a country; अथथरेण कथकैशिकानां R. 5. 39; Ms. 5. 2.

क्रधनं A slaughter.

कथनकः A camel.

क 1 P. (कंदति, कंदित) 1 To cry, weep, shed tears; किं कंदति दुराकंद स्वपक्षकारक Pt. 4. 29; कंदधतः करुणमप्सरसां गणोऽयं V. 1. 2; चकंद विद्रा कुरीत स्वः R. 14. 68; 15. 42; Bk. 3. 28, 5. 5. 2 To call out to, call out piteously to any one, (with acc.); कंदधविरतं सोऽथ ब्राह्मणमुत्तमार्थं Mār. P. —10 P. or Caus. 1 To cry out continuously. 2 To cause to weep. —WITH आ 1 to cry out, cry, creak, scream; तुणाग्रलघैः सुविः पतञ्जिराकंतीवोषसि शीतकालः R. 4. 7, Bk. 15. 50. 2 to call out to (caus.); पक्षेति शिलेदिनां पटुतैः केकाभिराकंदितः Mk. 5. 23.

कंदनं, कंदितं 1 Cry of distress or weeping, lamentation; हा तसि कंदित-माकर्ण्य विष्णुः R. 9. 75. 2 Mutual defiance, challenge.

क्र 1 U., 4 P. (कामति, क्रमते, काम्यति, क्रांत) 1 To walk, step, go; कामत्यदुहिते ह्येवं वाली व्यपगतकृमः Rām.; गन्धमाने न तेनासी-दमत कामता पुः Bk. 8. 2, 25. 2 To go to, approach (with acc.); देवा इमान् लोकानक्रमत Sat. Br. 3 To pass or go over, go across; इत्थं शीजानपचाशक्रमेय Rām. 4 To leap, jump; क्रमं बर्धय क्रमितुं सकोपः (हरिः) Bk. 2. 9; 6. 51. 5 To go up, ascend. 6 To cover, occupy, take possession of, fill; क्रांता यथा चेतसि विस्मयेन R. 14. 17. 7 To surpass, excel; स्थितः सर्वोत्तेनोर्वी कांश्च मेरुरिवात्मना R. 1. 14. 8 To undertake, strive after, be able or competent for, show energy for (with dat. or inf.); व्याकरणाय्यनाय क्रमते Sk.; धर्माय क्रमते साधुः Vop.; स्युसचिरावर्जितकेविदापि न रंजनाय क्रमते जहानां Vikr. 1. 16; इत्या रक्षसि लधि-तुनकमीन्मारुतिः पुनः अशोकवतिकामेव Bk. 9. 23. 9 To be developed or increased, to have full scope, be at home (with loc.); कृषेयु क्रमते Dk. 170; क्रमतेऽसिन्धुश्चास्त्राणि, or कक्षु क्रमते बुद्धिः Sk.; क्रममाणोऽसिंहरुति Bk. 8. 22. 10 To fulfil, accomplish. 11 To have sexual intercourse with. (By P. I. 3. 38 क्र by itself is used in the Atm. in the sense of continuity or want of interruption energy or application,

and 'development or increase', and also 'conquering or getting over').

—WITH अति 1 to cross, go over; सवक्रांतराण्यतिक्रम्य K. 92. 2 to go beyond, pass over or by; Me. 57, 40. 3 to excel, surpass; Ms. 8. 151. 4 to transgress, violate, overstep; अतिक्रम्य सदाचारं K. 160. 5 to disregard, exclude, neglect; प्रथितयशसां प्रवेधानतिक्रम्य M. 1; किं वा परिजनमतिक्रम्य भवासंदिग्धः M. 4; or कथं ज्येष्ठानतिक्रम्य यवीयान् राज्यमहति Mb. 6 to pass, elapse (as time); अतिक्रमति दशहो Ms. 5. 76; यथा यथा यौवनम-तिषकाम K. 59. —अधि to ascend. —अध्या to occupy, fill, take; अध्याक्रांत वसतिर-सुनाप्याश्रमे सर्वभोज्ये S. 2. 14. —अधु 1 to follow. 2 to begin. 3 to give the contents of —अन्त्या to visit one after another. —अप to leave, go away from. —अपि 1 to go to, approach, enter; अभिषकाम काङ्क्षस्थः शरणागत्य प्रति Rām. 2 to wander, roam over. 3 to attack. —अव to withdraw. —आ 1 to approach, go towards. 2 to attack, subdue, conquer, vanquish; पक्षिषाच-क्रान्ताक्रम्य H. 1; पौस्त्यनिवनाक्रमन् R. 4. 34; Bh. 1. 70. 3 to fill, enter, take possession of; सं केसवोऽपर इवाक्रमितुं प्रवृषः Mk. 5. 2, 9. 12. 4 to begin, commence. 5 to come up, rise (Atm.); यानवता-निधिराक्रमते न मातुः R. 5. 71. 6 to ascend, mount, occupy. —उद् 1 to go up, out or beyond; ऊर्ध्वं प्राणा सुक्रानति Ms. 2. 120. 2 to neglect, disregard; आर्ष प्रमाणमुत्क्रम्य चर्च न प्रतिपालयन् Mb.; बर्धमुत्क्रम्य. 3 to step beyond; R. 15. 33. —उप 1 to go towards, approach. 2 to assail, attack. 3 to treat, attend upon, physic (as a physician); to cure or heal. 4 to make advances of love to, win over; सर्वैरुपायैरुपक्रम्य सीतां Rām. 5 to perform, set about. 6 (Atm.) to begin, commence प्रक्रमं वक्तुमुपक्रमते कः Ki. 2. 28; R. 17. 33. —निष् 1 to go away, or from, leave. 2 to issue from, come out of; Bk. 7. 71. —परा (Atm.) 1 to display courage, strength, or heroism, act bravely; वक्रवर्जितयेर्ध्वान् सिंहवच्च पराक्रमेत् Ms. 7. 106; Bk. 8. 22, 93. 2 to turn back, 3 to march against, attack. —परि 1 to walk about, walk round; परिक्रम्यावलोक्य च (in dramas). 2 to overtake. —प्र (Atm.) 1 to begin, commence; प्रचक्रमे च प्रतिवक्तुमुचरं R. 8. 47, 2. 15; Ku. 3. 2. 2 to tread on, walk on; Bk. 15. 23. 3 to go, set out. —नति to return. —वि (Atm.) 1 to walk along or through; विष्णुश्रेया विचक्रमे took 3 steps; Bk. 8. 24. 2 to assail, overcome, conquer. 3 to cleave; open (Paras.). —वृत्ति 1 to transgress, 2 to pass (time). —स्युद् see —उद् —सम् 1 to come or meet together 2 to traverse, cross, go or pass through.

3 to approach, to go. 4 to go over or be transferred (to another). 5 to enter on or in; काञ्चो ह्ययं संक्रमितुं द्वितीय सर्वोपकारक्रमनाथनं ते R. 5. 10. —सना 1 to occupy, take possession of, fill समवेत समाक्रांतं द्रव्यं द्विदगमिना । तेन सिंहासन पित्र्यमखिलं चारिमिदं R. 4. 4. 2 to assail, conquer, subdue.

क्रमः 1 A step, pace; विचिक्रमः; सागरः पुनर्वेदेण क्रमेणैकेन लंघितः Mb. 2 A foot 3 Going, proceeding, course; क्रमात् or क्रमेण in course of, gradually; कालक्रमेण gradually, in course of time; मात्यक्रमः course or turn of fate; R. 3. 7, 30, 32. 4 Performance, commencement; इत्यमन विततक्रमे क्रतौ Si. 14. 53 5 Regular course, order, series, succession; निविचतैमित्तकयोरयं क्रमः S. 7. 30; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 85, 2. 173, 3. 69. 6 Method, manner; नेत्रक्रमेणोपहृतो ह्ययं R. 7. 39. 7 Grasp, hold; क्रम्यता पक्षोः कल्पका Māl. 3. 18. 8 A position of attack (assumed by an animal before making a spring) 9 Preparation, readiness; Bk. 2. 9. 10 An undertaking, enterprize. 11 An act or deed, manner of proceeding; कोऽप्येव क्रांतः क्रम Amaru. 43, 33. 12 Particular manner of reciting Vedic texts. 13 Power, strength. —सं Mud. —COMP. —अव्युत्तरः, —अव्ययः regular order, due arrange-ment. —आगतः, —आयात a. descended or inherited lineally, hereditary. —ज्य the sine of a planet, declination. —भंगः irregularity.

क्रमक a. Orderly, methodical. —कः A student who goes through a regular course of study.

क्रमणः 1 The foot. 2 A horse. —क्र 1 A step. 2 Walking. 3 Proceeding. 4 Transgressing.

क्रमतः ind. Gradually, successively.

क्रमशः ind. 1 In due order, regularly, successively, seriatim. 2 Gradually, by degrees; R. 12. 57; Ms. 1. 68, 3. 12.

क्रमिक a. 1 Successive, serial. 2 Descended lineally, ancestral, hereditary.

क्रसु, क्रसुकः The betel-nut tree; आस्तादिताम्रक्रसुकः समुद्रात् Si. 3. 81, Vikr. 18. 98.

क्रमेलः, क्रमेलकः A camel; निरीक्षते कैलवनं प्रविश्य क्रमेलकः कंदकजालमेव Vikr 1. 29; Si. 12. 18; N. 6. 104.

क्रयः Buying, purchasing. —COMP. —आरोहः a market, fair. —क्रीत a. bought. —लेख्ये a deed of sale, conveyance &c.; (ग्रह क्षेत्राधिकं कीला तुल्य-मूल्याप्यारान्वितं । एव कारयेते यत् क्रयलेख्यं तदुच्यते Brihaspati). —विक्रयौ (du.) trade, traffic, buying and selling; Ms. 8. 5, 7. 127. —विक्रयिकः a trader, merchant.

क्रयणं Buying, purchasing

क्रयिकः 1 A trader, dealer 2 A

क्रय *a.* A thing exhibited for sale in the market; (opp. **व्यय** which only means 'fit to be purchased').

कृष्य Raw flesh, carrion, स्थापयतमपि कृष्यमव्ययनात् *Māl.* 5. 16. -**COMP.** -अव्यय, -अव्यय *a.* eating raw flesh; *Ms.* 6. 131. (-*m.*) 1 a carnivorous animal, such as a tiger &c.; *U.* 1. 49. 2 a demon, goblin; *R.* 15. 16.

कृशिमन् *m.* Thinness, emaciation, leanness.

क्राकचिका A sawyer.

क्रांत *a.* Gone, passed over, traversed &c.; (*p. p.* of **क्र** *q. v.*). -**स** 1 A horse. 2 A foot, step. -**COMP.** -**दक्षिन्** *a.* omniscient.

क्रांतिः *f.* 1 Going, proceeding. 2 A step, pace. 3 Surpassing. 4 Attacking, overcoming. 5 Declination of a planet. 6 The ecliptic. -**COMP.** -**क्रांतः**, -**मंडलः**, -**वृत्तं** the ecliptic. -**पातः** the equinoctial points or nodes of the ecliptic. -**वल्लयः** 1 the ecliptic. 2 the tropical zone, space within the tropics.

क्राय (पि) कः 1 A purchaser. 2 A trader, merchant.

क्रिमिः 1 A worm. 2 An insect; see **कृमिः**. -**COMP.** -**जं** aloewood. -**शैलः** an ant-bill.

क्रिया 1 Doing, execution, performance, accomplishment; उपचारः, धर्मः, प्रत्यक्षं हि प्रणयिषु सतामीक्षितार्थक्रिये *Me.* 114. 2 An action, act, business, undertaking; प्रणयिक्रिया *V.* 4. 15; *Ms.* 2. 4. 3 Activity, bodily action, labour. 4 Teaching, instruction; क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीदति *B.* 3. 29. 5 Possession of some art (as of singing, dancing &c.), knowledge; शिक्षा क्रिया कस्यचिद्व्याससंस्था *M.* 1. 16. 6 Practice (opp. शास्त्र theory). 7 A literary work; श्रुतत मनोनिर्वाहः क्रियाभिर्ना कालिदासस्य *V.* 1. 2; कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिपद्यते *M.* 1. 8 A purificatory rite, a religious rite or ceremony. 9 An expiatory rite, expiation. 10 (a) Ceremony of offering oblations to the deceased ancestors (श्राद्ध). (b) Obsequies. 11 Worship. 12 Medical treatment, application of remedies, cure; कृतक्रिया *M.* 4 cold remedies. 13 (In gram.) Action, the general idea expressed by a verb. 14 Motion. 15 Especially, motion as one of the seven categories of the *Vaiśeṣikas*; see **कर्तृन्**. 16 (In law) Judicial investigation by human means (witnesses &c.) or by ordeals. 17 Burden of proof. -**COMP.** -**अन्वित** *a.* practising ritual observances. -**अपवर्गः** 1 completion or termination of an affair, execution of a task, क्रियापूरणं कृतं *Ki.* 1. 44 2 liberation from one's special

agreement; क्रियास्थगमाश्चेत्तु वीजार्थं यत्न-
हीयते *Ms.* 9. 53. -**अवसक्त** *a.* one who loses a law-suit through the statements of the witnesses &c. -**इन्द्रियं** see **कर्मेन्द्रियं**. -**कलापः** 1 the whole body of ceremonies enjoined in the Hindu religious law. 2 all the particulars or points of any business. -**कारः** 1 an agent, worker. 2 a beginner, tyro, a fresh student. 3 an agreement. -**देविन्** *m.* a witness whose testimony is prejudicial to the cause (one of the five kinds of witnesses). -**निर्देशः** evidence. -**पटु** *a.* dexterous. -**पथः** mode of medical treatment. -**पदं** *a* verb. -**पर** *a.* diligent in the performance of one's duty. -**पादः** the third division of a legal plaint; that is, witnesses, documents and other proofs adduced by the plaintiff or complainant. -**योगः** 1 connection with the verb. 2 the employment of expedients or means. -**लोपः** omission or discontinuance of any of the essential ceremonies of the Hindu religion; क्रियालोपात् शुभलत्वं गताः *Ms.* 10. 43. -**वञ्जः** necessity, necessary influence of acts done or to be done. -**वाचकः**, -**वाचिन्** *a.* expressing any action, as a verbal noun. -**वादिन्** *m.* a plaintiff, complainant. -**विधिः** a rule of action, manner of performing any rite; *Ms.* 9. 220. -**विशेषणं** 1 an adverb. 2 a predicative adjective. -**संक्रातिः** *f.* imparting (to others) one's knowledge; teaching; *M.* 1. 19. **समनिर्हारः** the repetition of any act.

क्रियावत् *a.* Engaged in any actual work, versed in the practice of a thing; यस्तु क्रियावान्पुरुषः स विद्वान् *H.* 1. 67.

क्री 9 *U.* (क्रीणाति, क्रीणीते, क्रीत) 1 To buy, purchase; महता पुण्यपण्येन क्रीतेयं कायनौत्सवा *Sānti* 3. 1; क्रीणीष्व मञ्जीवित-
नेव पण्यमन्यत्र वेदस्ति तदस्तु पुण्यं *N.* 3. 87, 88; *Pt.* 1. 13; *Ms.* 9. 174. 2 To barter, exchange; कश्चित्सहस्रैर्मुद्राणामेकं क्रीणाति पंडितं *Mb.* -**WITH** आ to buy. -**निष्** to buy off, redeem, ransom. -**परि** (in the *Atm.*) 1 to buy; संमोगाय परिक्रीतः कर्तासि तव नाशिये *Bk.* 8. 72. 2 to hire, purchase for a time (with instr. or dat. of the price at which one is employed on stipulated wages); शतेन शतस्य वा परिक्रीतः *Sk.* 3 to return, requite, repay; कृतोपेकृतं वायोः परिक्रीणावमुत्थितं *Bk.* 8. 8. -**वि** 1 to sell (*Atm.* in this sense); मया शतसहस्रेण विक्रीणीषे हतं यदि *Rām.*; विक्रीणीत तिलान् शुद्धान् *Ms.* 10. 90, 8. 197, 222; *Sānti.* 1. 12. 2 to barter, exchange; नाकस्माच्छाङ्गिणीता विक्रीणाति तिलैस्तिष्ठान् *Pt.* 2. 65. **क्रीड्** 1 *P.* (क्रीडति, क्रीडति) 1 To play amuse oneself नापरा क्रीडिषुमा
उप्या *Pt.* 1 एष क्रीडति

सको विधिः *Mk.* 10. 59. 2 To gamble, play at dice; बहुविधं कते क्रीडतः *Mk.* 2; नाशेः क्रीडेत्कदाचिद् *Ms.* 4. 74; *Y.* 1. 138. 3 To jest, joke or trifle with, सद्वृत्तस्तनमंडलस्तवकथं प्रथेयम क्रीडति *Gīt.* 3 क्रीडिष्यामि तावदेनया *V.* 3; एवमाशाग्रहयले क्रीडतं भवितायिभिः *H.* 2. 23; *Pt.* 1. 187. *Mk.* 3. -**WITH** अनु (*Atm.*) to play, sport, amuse oneself; साव्यलुकीडमानानि पश्य वृद्धानि पक्षिणां *Bk.* 8. 10. -**आ**, -**परि**, -**स** (*Atm.*) to play &c; संक्रीडते नर्णिमयेन कथ्याः *Me.* 70; but क्रीड् with स is Paras. in the sense of 'making a noise'; संक्रीडति शकटानि *Mbb.* 'the carts creak.'

क्रीडः 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure. 2 Jest, joke.

क्रीडनं 1 Playing, sporting. 2 A play-thing, toy.

क्रीडनकः -**कं** क्रीडनयि, -**यकं** A play-thing, toy.

क्रीडा 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure; तोयक्रीडानिरतयुवातिस्मानतिकर्मेन्द्रि-
Me. 33, 61. 2 Jest, joke. -**COMP.** -**गृह** a pleasure-house. -**शैलः** an artificial hill serving as a pleasure-abode, a pleasure-mountain; क्रीडाशैलः कनककु-
लविष्टनृपेक्षणीयः *Me.* 77. -**नारी** a prostitute -**कोपः** feigned anger; *Amaru.* 12 -**मयूरः** a peacock kept for pleasure, *R.* 16. 14. -**रत्नं** 'the gem of sports', copulation.

क्रीत *a.* Bought; see **क्री**. -**सः** One of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu Law; a son purchased from his natural parents; क्रीतश्च तान्मा विक्रीतः *Y.* 2. 131; *Ms.* 9. 174. -**COMP.** -**अनुद्वयः** 'repenting a purchase', rescission, returning a thing purchased to the seller (admissible in some cases by law).

कुच *m.* कुचः A curlew, heron.

कुब्ध 4. *P.* (कुप्यति, कुब्ध) To be angry (with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger); हस्यं कुप्यति; but sometimes with words like उपरि, प्रति &c. also; नमोपरि स कुब्धः, न मां प्रति कुब्धो हस्यः &c. -**WITH** प्रति to be angry in return; कुप्यंतं न प्रतिकुप्येत् *Ma.* 6. 48. -**सम्** to get angry with, संकुप्यसि दया किं त्वं दिव्यं मां दग्धेक्षणे *Bk.* 8. 76.

कुर्ध *f.* Anger.

कुश 1 *P.* (कोशति, कुश) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn (for); क्रोशत्यस्त कपिस्त्रियः *Bk.* 6. 124. 2 To cry out, yell, scream, bawl, call out; अतीव कुकोश जीवनाशं ननाशं च *Bk.* 14. 31. -**WITH** अनु to pity, take compassion on. -**अभि** to bewail. -**आ** 1 to cry, cry out loudly; अये गौरीनाथ विप्रवररु धर्म-
भिरनन *Bh.* 3. 123 2 to revile abuse सतं अभिनी

दृढमर्हति Ms. 8. 267; Bk. 5. 39. -परि to lament. -प्रत्या to revile in return. -वि 1 to call aloud, cry out loudly; आक्रोशं विप्रोक्ष्य लपयिष्ये Mk. 1. 41; Bk. 14. 42; 16. 32. 2 to utter (with acc.). 3 to call out to (with acc.). 4 to resound. -चर to lament, bewail.

क्रुध *a.* 1 Cried out. 2 Called out to. -हं Crying, a cry, yell.

क्रूर *a.* 1 Cruel, wicked, hard-hearted, pitiless; तस्याभिषेकसमारं कल्पितं क्रूरनिश्चय R. 12. 4; Ms. 105; Ms. 10.

9 2 Hard, rough 3 Formidable, terrible, fierce. 4 Destructive, mischievous. 5 Wounded, hurt. 6 Bloody. 7 Raw. 8 Strong. 9 Hot, sharp, disagreeable; Ms. 2. 33. -रः A hawk; heron. -रं 1 A wound. 2 Slaughter, cruelty. 3 Any horrible deed. -COMP. -आकृति *a.* terrible in form. (तिः) epithet of Rāvana. -आचार *a.* following cruel or savage practices. -अशय *a.* 1 containing fierce animals (as a river). 2 of a cruel disposition. -कर्मन् *n.* 1 a bloody act. 2 any hard labour. -कुत् *a.* fierce, cruel, unrelenting. -कोष्ठ *a.* having costive bowels unaffected by strong purgatives. -गंधः sulphur.

-दृष्ट *a.* 1 evil-eyed, having a malignant look. 2 mischievous, villainous. -रविन्द *m.* a raven. -लोचनः an epithet of the planet Saturn.

क्रैव *m.* A purchaser; Y. 2. 168.

क्रौञ्चः *N.* of a mountain; see क्रौञ्च.

क्रोडः 1 A hog. 2 The hollow of a tree, cavity; हा हा हेत तथानि जन्मद्विपि-क्रोडे मने भावति Udb. 3 The chest, bosom, breast; कोडीकृतं clasp to the bosom; Bh. 2. 35. 4 The middle part of anything; Vikr. 11. 75; see क्रोड *n.* 5 An epithet of the planet Saturn.

-हं, -हा 1 The breast, chest, the part between the shoulders. 2 The interior of anything, a cavity, hollow. -COMP. -अंकः, -अंशः, -पादः a tortoise.

-पत्रं 1 marginal writing. 2 a postscript to a letter. 3 a supplement. 4 a codicil to a will.

क्रोडीकरणं Embracing, clasping to the bosom.

क्रोडीमुखः A rhinoceros.

क्रोधः 1 Anger, wrath; क्रोधात्क्रोडमि-जायते Bg. 2. 62; 80 क्रोधांशः, क्रोधानलः &c 2 (In Rhet.) Anger considered as the feeling which gives rise to the *raudra* sentiment. -COMP. -उज्झित *a.* free from anger, cool, composed.

-सूचित *a.* overcome or infatuated with anger.

क्रोधन *a.* Wrathful, passionate, angry irascible. वक्रात् क्रुधं तदेव क्रुधे शेषाणि क्रोधन Ve 5 31 -नं Beng angry angul

क्रोशः 1 A cry, yell, shout, scream, noise. 2 A measure of distance equal to 1/4th of a Yojana, a *Koss*; क्रोशार्थं प्रकृतिपुरःसरं गत्वा R. 13. 79; सनुदायुरी क्रोशी or क्रोशयाः. -COMP. -तालः -ध्वनिः a large drum.

क्रोशन *a.* Crying. -नं A cry.

क्रोशु *m.* (स्त्री *f.*) A jackal (the strong cases of this word are necessarily formed from क्रोश and the weak ones optionally).

क्रौञ्चः 1 A curlew, heron; मनोहर-क्रौञ्चनिवादिनामि सीमांतपशुमुच्यते चतः Rs. 4. 8; Ms. 12. 64. 2 *N.* of a mountain (said to be the grandson of Himālaya and said to have been pierced by Kārtikeya and Parasurāma); हंसद्वारं स्रष्टवित्तो वरं यत् क्रौञ्चं Me. 57. -COMP. -अदन् the fibres of the stalk of a lotus. -अरातिः, -अरिः, -रिपुः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 of Parasurāma. -द्वारणः -सदनः an epithet (1) of Kārtikeya (2) of Parasurāma.

क्रौञ्चः Cruelty, hard-heartedness.

क्रुद् 1. 1 P. (क्रुदति, क्रुदित) 1 To call, call out. 2 To cry, lament. -II. 1 A. (क्रुदते or क्रुदते) To be confused.

क्रुप 1 4. P. (क्रुपति, क्रुप्यति, क्रुपत) To be fatigued or tired, be exhausted or depressed; न चक्राम न विव्यथे Bk. 5. 102; 14. 101. -WITH वि to be fatigued.

क्रुमः, क्रुमथः Fatigue, languor, exhaustion; विनोदितदिनक्रुमः क्लृप्तचक्रं जावु-न्दे Si. 4. 66; Ms. 7. 151; S. 3. 21.

क्रुत *a.* 1 Fatigued, tired out; तमातपक्रुतं R. 2. 13, Me. 18, 36; V. 2. 22. 2 Withered, faded; क्रुतो नम्यलेख एव नलिनीपत्रे नखैरर्पितः S. 3. 26; R. 10. 48. 3 Lean.

क्रुतिः *f.* Fatigue. -COMP. -रिद् *a.* refreshing, invigorating.

क्रुद् 4 P. (क्रुयति, क्रुच) To become wet, be damp, be moist. -Caus. To moisten, wet; न चैनं क्रुद्वत्पापः Bg. 2. 23; Bk. 18. 11.

क्रुच *a.* Wet, moistened. -COMP. -अक्ष *a.* bleared-eyed.

क्रुश 4 A. (also P. according to some authorities) (क्रुश्यते, क्रुष्ट or क्रुशित) 1 To be tormented, be afflicted, suffer; अनुपदेशग्रहणे नातिक्रुशते नः शिष्या M. 1; नयः परार्थे क्रुश्यति साक्षिणः प्रतिशुः कुलं Ms. 8. 169. 2 To torment, molest. -II. 9 P. (क्रुशति, क्रुष्ट, क्रुशित) To torment, afflict, molest, distress; क्रुशति लब्धपरिपालनवृत्तिव S. 5. 6; एव-माराधमानोपि क्रुशति सुवननं Ku. 2. 40; R. 11. 58.

क्रुशित, -क्रुष्ट *a.* 1 Distressed, suffering pain or misery 2 Afflicted to 3 Faded 4 Inconsistent contradictory *c g* गता मे श्या 5

Elaborate, artificial, (as a composition.) 6 Put to shame.

क्रुष्टिः *f.* 1 Affliction, anguish, distress, pain. 2 Service.

क्रुव (च) *a.* 1 Impotent, neuter, emasculated; Ms. 3. 150, 4 295 Y. 1. 223. 2 Unmanly, timid, weak, weak-minded; R. 8. 14; क्रुवाद् पल-विता Mk. 9. 5. 3 Cowardly. 4 Mean, base. 5 Idle. 6 Of the neuter gender. -च, -वं (-चः -वं) 1 An impotent man, a eunuch; न वृत्तं केनिलं यस्य विष्टा चात् निमज्जति । मेढं चान्मादशुक्राभ्यां हीनं क्रुव च उच्यते ॥ Kātyāyana quoted in Dāya-bhāga. 2 The neuter gender.

क्रुद् 1 Wetness, moisture, dampness; Sānti. 1. 29; R. 7. 21 2 Running, discharge from a sore. 3 Distress, suffering; R. 15. 32 (=उग्रम Malli.).

क्रुशः 1 Pain, anguish, suffering, distress, trouble; किमात्मा क्रुशस्य पशुप-नीतः S. 1; क्रुशः फलत हि पुननवतां विवते Ku. 5. 86; Bg. 12. 5. 2 Wrath, anger. 3 Worldly occupation. -COMP. -क्षम *a.* capable of enduring trouble.

क्रुश्यं (च) 1 Impotence (lit.), वर क्रुश्यं पुतां न च परकलाभिगमनं Pt. 1 2 Unmanliness; timidity, cowardice; क्रुश्यं ना स्म गमः पाथे Bg. 2. 3 3 Uselessness; impotence, powerlessness, R. 12. 86.

क्रुशं The lungs.

क्रु ind. 1 Whither, where; क तेज्यो-न्य यलाः क च दृ गहनाः कौतुकसाः U. 6. 33, क्रौ-क्रौ when repeated in co ordinate sentences imply 'great difference,' or 'incongruity'; क रुजा हृदयमभिनी क च ते विश्वसनीयमायुर् M. 3. 2; क सुव्रतमो वरा क चालाविषया मतिः R. 1. 2; Ki. 1. 6; S. 2. 18. 2 Sometimes क्रु is used in the sense of the loc. of क्रि; क नदौ i. e. कस्मिन्देशे. (a) With a following अपि it means (1) somewhere, any-where. (2) sometimes. (b) With a following चित् it means (1) in some places; प्रतिगथाः क्रुचिद्विप्रीकलमिदः सत्यत वनेपलः S. 1 14; Rs. 1 2; R. 1. 41. (2) in some cases; कचिद् गोचरः कचिद् गोचरोर्यः कचिद्-कचिद् (a) in one place-in another place, here-here, कचिद्गोवाधं कचिदपि च हाहेति रुदितं Bh 3. 125, 1. 4. (b) now-now (referring to time); कचित् पथा संवर्ते सुराणां कचित् वनाणां पततां कचिद् R. 13. 19

क्रुप् 1 P. (क्रुपति, क्रुपिन) 1 To sound (indistinctly), jingle, tinkle; इति गोपयतीव डिडिमः करिषी हस्तिपकाहतः कृण् H. 2. 86; कृण्मभिदुपुटी Amaru. 28; Rs. 3. 36; Me. 36. 2 To hum, warble (as bees &c.); sing indistinctly, Ku. 1. 54; U. 3. 24; Bk. 6. 84.

कृणः, कृणनं, कृणितं, कृणः 1 A sound in general 2 The sound of any musical inst at

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कस्य *a.* Belonging to what place, being where.

कथ् 1 P. (कथति, कथित) 1 To boil, decoct, 2 To digest.

कथः, कथः A decoction, solution prepared with a continued or gentle heat.

काचित्क *a.* (रक्ती) *f.* Met with occasionally, rare, unusual; इति माचिकः पाठः.

क्षः 1 Destruction, 2 Disappearance, loss. 3 Lightning. 4 A field, 5 A farmer. 6 Vishnu in his 4th or Narasimha incarnation. 7 A demon.

क्ष (क्) 8 U. (क्षणेति, क्षयते, क्षय) 1 To hurt, injure; इमां हृदि व्यावृत्तपानमक्षणीत् Ku. 5. 54. 2 To break (to pieces); (यत्) त्वं किलानमितपूर्वमक्षणीः R. 11. 72; (with -उप, -परि -वि used in the same senses as क्षय.)

क्षणः, -णं 1 An instant, moment, measure of time equal to $\frac{1}{60}$ of a second; क्षणमात्रमुच्यते इति क्षणमीन इव इदं R. 1. 73; 2 60; Me. 26; क्षणमवतिष्ठस्व wait a moment. 2 Leisure; अहमपि लब्धक्षणे स्वयं गच्छामि M. 1; गृहीतः क्षणः S. 2 'my leisure is at your disposal'; 3 I pledge my word to do your work. 3 A fit moment or opportunity, 4 रक्षो नास्ति क्षणे नास्ति नास्ति प्राथम्येन नरः Pt. 1. 138; Me. 62; अथिगतक्षणः Dk. 147. 4 An auspicious or lucky moment. 5 A festival, joy, delight. 6 Dependence, servitude. 7 The centre, the middle. -Comp. -अंतरे *ind.* the next moment, after a little while.

-क्षेपः a momentary delay. -क्षः an astrologer. (-द्धं) water. (-दा) 1 night; क्षणदक्षिण क्षणदातिप्रमः N. 1. 67; R. 8. 74; 16. 45; Si. 3. 53. 2 turmeric. -करः -पतिः the moon; Si. 9. 70. -करः a night-walker, a demon; साधुद्वयः प्रभुपति क्षणदाचरणो R. 13. 75 'आंध्रं night-blindness, nyctalopsia. -क्षुतिः *f.* -प्रकाशा, -यभा lightning. -निःश्वासः the porpoise. -अक्षुर *a.* transient, frail, perishable; H. 4. 130. -नात्र *ind.* for a moment. -रामिन् *m.* a pigeon. -विध्वंसिन् *a.* perishable in a moment. (-*m.*) a class of atheistic philosophers who deny the continued identity of any part of nature, and maintain that the universe perishes and undergoes a new creation every instant.

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1. 7; R. 1. 28; 2. 56; 3. 53. -क्ष 1 Scratching. 2 A wound, hurt, injury; क्षते क्षारविवाहं जातं तस्यैव दर्शनं U. 4. 7; क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18. 3 Danger, destruction, peril; क्षतात् किल वायत इत्यु-द्वः R. 2. 53. -Comp. -अरि *a.* victori-ous. -उदरं dysentery. -कासः a cough produced by injury. -क्ष 1 blood; स क्षिप्तः क्षतजेन रेणुः R. 7. 43; Ve. 2. 27. 2 puss, matter. -योजिः *f.* a violated woman, a woman who is no longer a virgin. -विक्षत *a.* mangled, covered with cuts and wounds. -क्षुतिः *f.* destitution, being deprived of any means of support. -व्रतः a student who has violated his vow or religious engagements.

क्षतिः *f.* 1 Injury, wound. 2 Destruction, cutting, tearing down; विलम्बं कियतां वरावतिभिर्हस्ताक्षतिः परचले S. 2. 6. 3 (Fig.) Ruin, loss, disadvantage; 3 क्षं संजायते तेषां सर्वयोधीति का क्षतिः S. D. 17. 4 Decline, decay, diminution; प्रतापक्षतिशीतलाः Ku. 2. 24; H. 1. 114.

क्षत्र *m.* 1 One who cuts or carves anything. 2 An attendant, a door-keeper. 3 A coachman, charioteer. 4 A man born of a Sūdra man and Kshatriya woman; of. Ms. 10. 9. 5 The son of a female slave; (e. g. विदुर). 6 Brabmā. 7 A fish.

क्षत्रः-क्ष 1 Dominion, power, supremacy, might. 2 A man of the Kshatriya caste or the Kshatriy-tribe taken collectively; क्षताकिल वायत इत्युद्वः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो युवनेषु स्वः R. 2. 53; 11. 69, 71; अस्त्राय क्षत्रपरिग्रहस्य S. 1. 21; Ms. 9. 322. -Comp. -अंतकः an epithet of Parasurāma. -धर्मः 1 bravery, military heroism. 2 the duties of a Kshatriya. -पः a governor, satrap. -रक्षुः 1 a Kshatriya by caste; Ms. 2. 38. 2 a mere Kshatriya, a vile or wretched Kshatriya; (as a term of abuse); of. ब्रह्मरक्षु.

क्षत्रियः A member of the military or second caste; ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियो वैश्वस्यो वर्णा द्विजातयः Ms. 10. 4. -Comp. -हणः an epithet of Parasurāma.

क्षत्रियका, क्षत्रिया, क्षत्रियिका A woman of the Kshatriya caste.

क्षत्रियाणी 1 A woman of the Kshatriya caste. 2 The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षत्रिवी The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षत्रु *a.* (त्री *f.*) Patient, forbearing, submissive.

क्षत्रु 1 U. (क्षपति-ते, क्षपित) To fast, to be abstinent; Ms. 5. 69. -Caus. or 10 U. (क्षपयति-ते, क्षपित) 1 To throw, send, cast. 2 To miss.

क्षत्रुणः A Bauddha mendicant. -णं 1 Defilement, impurity (अशौच). 2 Destroying, suppressing, expelling. A Bauddha or Jaina men- dicant नयुषणमेव दक्षै रजक कि करिष्यति

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Chāp. 110; कथं प्रथमेन क्षपणकः Mu. 4 क्षपणी 1 An oar. 2 A net.

क्षपण्युः An offence.

क्षपा 1 A night; विगमयक्षुक्षिद् इव क्षपा S. 6. 4; R. 2. 20; Me. 110. 2 Turmeric. -Comp. -अटः 1 night-stalker. 2 a demon, goblin; ततः क्षपात् प्रक्षुपिगलाक्षः Bk. 2. 30. -करः, -नाथः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -वनः a dark cloud. -वरः a demon, goblin.

क्षय 1 A., 4 P. (क्षमते, क्षान्यति, क्षात or क्षामित) 1 To permit, allow, suffer

अतो नृपाश्चक्षुरि समेताः क्षीरनलायं न तदक्षयस्य R. 7. 34; 12. 46. 2 To pardon, forgive (as an offence); क्षातं च क्षमया Bh. 3. 13; क्षमस्व परमेश्वरः; नित्रस्य मे अर्जुनि- देशस्यैव देवि क्षमस्वति वधुव नमः R. 14. 58. 3 To be patient or quiet, wait; R. 15. 45. 4 To endure, put up with, suffer; अपि क्षमतेऽस्मदुपायं प्रकृतयः Mu. 2; नालाभ गच्छन् राजा क्षमते स्वदुःखानपि H. 2. 107. 5 To oppose, resist. 6 To be competent or able (to do anything); क्षते रवेः क्षालयितुं क्षमते कः क्षमातमस्कांडनलीनं नमः Si. 1. 38, 9. 65.

क्षम *a.* 1 Patient. 2 Enduring, sub- missive. 3 Adequate, competent, able (with gen., loc., inf. or in comp.); मलिनो हि यथादर्शो रूपालोक्तस्य न क्षमः Y. 3. 141; सा हि रक्षणविधौ तयोः क्षमा R. 11. 5; हृदयं न त्वचलवितुं क्षमाः R. 8. 59, गमनक्षम, निर्दुल्लक्षम. &c. 4 Appropriate, fit, proper, suitable; तन्नो यदुक्तमक्षि न हि तक्षमं ते U. 1. 14; आत्मकर्मक्षमं देहं क्षमो धर्म इवाक्षितः R. 1. 13; S. 5. 26. 5 Fit for, capable of, suited to; उपभोगक्षमे देशे V. 2; तपःक्षमं साधयितुं य इच्छति S. 1. 18. 6 Bearable, endurable. 7 Favour- able, friendly.

क्षमा 1 Patience, forbearance, for- giveness; क्षमा शत्रौ च मित्रे च यतीनामेव क्षुणं H. 2; R. 1. 22; 18. 9; तेजः क्षमा वा नैकांतं कालज्ञस्य नदीपतेः Si. 2. 83. 2 The earth. 3 An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -जः the planet Mars. -भुजः, भुजः a king.

क्षमिन् *a.* (त्री *f.*), क्षमिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Patient, forbearing, of a forgiving nature; कामं क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43, Y. 2. 200, 1. 133.

क्षयः 1 A house, residence, abode, शतनाश्र वसक्षये Ms. 6. 61; निर्जगम पुनस्त स्माक्षयाचारणस्य ह Mb. 2 Loss, decline, waste, wane, decay, diminution, आद्यःक्षयः R. 3. 69; धनक्षये वर्धते जाडराशि Pt. 2. 178; 80 चंद्रक्षयः, क्षयपक्षः &c. 3 Destruction, end, termination; निरा- क्षये याति हियेव पांडुरां Rs. 1. 9; Amaru. 60. 4 Pecuniary loss; Ms. 8. 401. 5 Fall (as of prices.) 6 Removal. 7 Universal destruction (प्रलय). 8 Consumption. 9 A disease in general. 10 A negative quality, minus (in algebra) -Comp. -क्षर (also क्षयकर) *a.* causing decay or

क्षयः 1 A house, residence, abode, शतनाश्र वसक्षये Ms. 6. 61; निर्जगम पुनस्त स्माक्षयाचारणस्य ह Mb. 2 Loss, decline, waste, wane, decay, diminution, आद्यःक्षयः R. 3. 69; धनक्षये वर्धते जाडराशि Pt. 2. 178; 80 चंद्रक्षयः, क्षयपक्षः &c. 3 Destruction, end, termination; निरा- क्षये याति हियेव पांडुरां Rs. 1. 9; Amaru. 60. 4 Pecuniary loss; Ms. 8. 401. 5 Fall (as of prices.) 6 Removal. 7 Universal destruction (प्रलय). 8 Consumption. 9 A disease in general. 10 A negative quality, minus (in algebra) -Comp. -क्षर (also क्षयकर) *a.* causing decay or

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क्षयः 1 A house, residence, abode, शतनाश्र वसक्षये Ms. 6. 61; निर्जगम पुनस्त स्माक्षयाचारणस्य ह Mb. 2 Loss, decline, waste, wane, decay, diminution, आद्यःक्ष

destruction, ruinous. -कालः 1 time of universal destruction. 2 the period of decline. -कासः consumptive cough. -पक्षः the dark fortnight. -युक्तिः f. -योगः an opportunity of destroying. -रोगः consumption. -वायुः the wind that is to blow at the destruction of the world. -संपद् f. total loss, ruin. क्षयधुः Consumptive cough, consumption.

क्षयिन् a. (जी f.) 1 Diminishing, decaying; आरम्भपूर्व क्षयिणी क्रमेण Bh. 2. 60; waning, wasting; न चावृत्तविष क्षयि R. 17. 71, Ms. 9. 314. 2 Consumptive. 3 Perishable, fragile. -m. The moon.

क्षयिष्ठ a. 1 Wasting, decaying. 2 Perishable, fragile.

क्षर 1 P. (क्षति, क्षति) (Used transitively or intransitively) 1 To flow, glide. 2 To send or stream forth, pour out, emit; R. 13. 74; Bk. 9. 8. 3 To drop, trickle, ooze. 4 To waste away, wane, perish. 5 To become useless, have no effect; यज्ञोन्मूलने क्षति तपः क्षति विस्मयत् Ms. 4. 237. 6 To slip from, be deprived of (with abl.). -Caus. (क्षययति) To accuse, traduce (usually with अ). -With वि to melt away, dissolve.

क्षर a. 1 Melting away. 2 Movable. 3 Perishable; क्षरः सर्वाणि क्षतानि हृदस्थोऽक्षर उच्यते Bg. 15. 16. -र a cloud. -र 1 Water. 2 The body. क्षरणे 1 The act of flowing, trickling, dropping, oozing. 2 The act of perspiring; अंगुलिक्षरणचक्रार्तिकः R. 19. 18.

क्षरिन् m. The rainy season.

क्षाल 10 U. (क्षालयति ते, क्षालित) 1 To wash, wash off, purify, cleanse; कर्तुं रवेः क्षालयितुं क्षमते कः क्षपातसंस्कारमलमयं नयः Si. 1. 38, H. 4. 60. 2 To wipe away. -With व 1 to wash, purify, cleanse; पादौ, मुखं, हस्तं &c. प्रक्षालयति. 2 to wipe away; (अवशः) तेषामनुग्रहेणाव राजन् प्रक्षालयत्सवः Mb. -वि to wash off; R. 6. 44.

क्षब्धः क्षयधुः 1 Sneezing. 2 Cough.

क्षत्र a. (जी f.) Relating or peculiar to the military tribe; क्षत्रो वसेः क्षित इव तनुं ब्रह्मचर्यस्य सन्धि U. 6. 9; R. 1. 13. -ज 1 The Kshatriya tribe. 2 The qualifications of a Kshatriya; the Gītā thus describes them: -शौर्यं तेजो धृतिर्दाय्यं युद्धे चाप्यलाननं दानमीश्वरभावश्च क्षात्रं कर्म स्वभावजं Bg. 18. 43.

क्षान्त p. p. 1 Patient, forbearing, enduring. 2 Forgiven. -ता The earth.

क्षान्तिः f. 1 Patience, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षान्तिश्चेद्वचने किं Bh. 2. 21; Bg. 18. 42.

क्षान्तु a. Patient, forbearing. -तुः A father.

क्षाम a. 1 Scorched, singed. 2 Diminished, thin, wasted, emaciated.

lean; क्षामक्षामकपोलमाननं S. 3. 10; मध्ये क्षामा Me. 82; क्षामच्छायं मयनमधुना मद्विषोमेन नूनं 80, 89. 3 Slight, little, small. 4 Weak, infirm.

क्षार a. Corrosive, caustic, acid, pungent, saline. -रः 1 Juice, essence. 2 Treacle, molasses. 3 Any corrosive or acid substance; क्षरं क्षारमिवाचक्षं जातं तस्यैव दर्शनं U. 4. 7; क्षारं वने प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; (क्षारं वने क्षिप &c. has become proverbial and means 'to aggravate the pain which is already unbearable,' 'to make bad worse', 'to add insult to injury'). 4 Glass. 5 A rogue, cheat. -र 1 Black salt. 2 Water. -Comp. -अक्षरं sea-salt. -अक्षरं an alkaline unguent. -अक्षरं n. an alkaline fluid. -उदकः, -उदकः, -उदधिः, -समुद्रः the salt ocean. -जयं, -जितयं natron, salt-petre and borax. -नदी a river of alkaline water in hell. -सुप्तिः f. -सुप्तिका saline soil; किमाश्रयं क्षामसुप्तिः प्रापदा यमदुतिका U. 6. -मेलकः an alkaline substance. -रसः a saline flavour.

क्षारकः 1 Alkali. 2 Juice, essence. 3 A cage, basket or net for birds. 4 A washerman. 5 A blossom; a bud or newblown flower (कलिका).

क्षारणं, -जा Accusing; especially of adultery.

क्षारिका Hunger.

क्षारित a. 1 Distilled from saline matter. 2 Falsely accused, (especially of adultery).

क्षालनं 1 Washing, cleansing (with water). 2 Sprinkling.

क्षालित a. 1 Washed, cleansed, purified. 2 Wiped away, requited; तथा वृत्तं पापैर्व्यययति यथा क्षालितमग्निः U. 1. 28.

क्षि 1. 1 P. (क्षयति, क्षिपति or क्षीयति) 1 To decay or waste. 2 To rule, govern, be master of. -II 1. 5. 9.

P. (क्षयति, क्षिणोति, क्षिणाति) 1 To destroy, affect, ruin, corrupt; न तदक्षः क्षयभूता क्षिणोति R. 2. 40. 2 To diminish, cause to waste away; R. 19. 48. 3 To kill, injure.

-Pass. (क्षियते) 1 To waste, wane, decay, be diminished (fig. also); अतिक्षणमयं कायः क्षीयमाणो न लक्ष्यते H. 4. 66; प्रत्यासक्तविपाक्षिष्टदमनतां प्राप्नोति क्षीयते Pt. 2. 4; Amaru 93; Bh. 2. 19. -Caus. (क्षययति or क्षययति) 1 To destroy, remove, put an end to; ममापि च क्षययतु नीललोहितः युगमपि परित्यज्यक्षिरामस्यः S. 7. 35; R. 8. 47; Ms. 53. 2 To spend or pass (as time). -With अप to decay, decline, be diminished. -परि- -प्र-सं 1 to decay, wane. 2 to be emaciated or lean.

क्षितिः f. 1 The earth. 2 A dwelling, an abode, a house. 3 Loss, destruction. 4 The end of the world. -Comp. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः a king; R. 1. 5; 3. 3; 11. 1. -कणः dust. -कणः an

earthquake. -क्षिप्ति m. a king, prince -जः 1 a tree. 2 an earth-worm. 3 the planet Mars. 4 N. of the demon Naraka killed by Vishnu. (-ज) the horizon. (-ज) an epithet of Sitā. -तलं the surface of the earth. -देवः a Brāhmana. -धरः a mountain; Ku. 7. 94. -नाथः, -पतिः, -पतिः, -पतिः, -भुजः m. a king, sovereign; R. 2. 51, 5. 76, 6. 86, 7. 3, 9. 75. -पुत्रः the planet Mars. -पतिष्ठ a. dwelling on the earth. -पुत्र m. 1 a mountain; सर्वक्षितिक्षिप्तिना नयः V. 4. 27; (where it means 'a king' also); Ki 5. 20; Rs. 6. 26 2 a king. -मंडले the globe. -रंध्रं a ditch, hollow -रुह m. a tree. -वर्धनः m. a corpse, dead body. -वृत्तिः f. 'the course of the earth', patient behaviour. -वुद्रासः a cave within the earth, an underground hole.

क्षिद्रः 1 A disease. 2 The sun. 3 A horn.

क्षिद्र 6 U. (but only P. when preceded by जग्मि, गते and जगन्), 4 P. (क्षिपति-ते, क्षिप्यते, क्षिपन्ति) 1 To throw, cast, send, dispatch, discharge, let go (with loc. or sometimes dat.); मरुद्भयं क्षिति त्वं क्षिप्यस्व त्वयः इत्यपि Ms. 8. 88; जिलां वा क्षिप्यन्ति मयि Mb; K. 12. 95; with गते also; Bh. 3. 67. 2 To place, put on or upon, throw into; लज्जामपि क्षिरस्यः क्षितां धुनोत्पक्षिप्यत् S. 7. 24; Y. 1. 230; Bg. 16. 19. 3 To fix on, attach to (as a blame); यद्ये क्षिप्यन्ति क्षिपति H. 2. 4 To cast or throw off, cast away, rid oneself of; किं कर्मस्य मरुत्तया च यद्यपि क्षिप्यन्ति क्षिप्यन्ति Ms. 2. 18. 5 To take away, destroy; Māl. 1. 17. 6 To reject, disdain. 7 To insult, revile, abuse, scold; Ms. 8. 312, 270; Sānti. 3. 10. -With अर्थ -1 to censure, blame. 2 to offend, abuse. 3 to surpass. -अव 1 to cast down, leave, abandon. 2 to slander, revile. -आ 1 to throw or cast down, hit. 2 to contract. 3 to draw back, snatch or draw away, pull or take off; अयमादमाक्षिप्य R. 7. 7; Bh. 1. 48; Me. 68. 4 to hint at, indicate. 5 to infer (from circumstances); जात्या व्यकिराक्षिप्यते. 6 to object to (as an argument). 7 to neglect, disregard. 8 to insult. -उद् 1 to throw up; Rs. 1. 22. -उप 1 to cast on, throw at; यद्यपि वक्ष्यते तत्र तत्र क्षिप्यन्ति पक्षिपतः Māl. 5. 31. 2 to hint, indicate; adduce; उक्तं कार्यं उपक्षिपति Mk. 9. 3. 3 to begin, commence. 4 to insult, upbraid. -ति 1 to put, place or throw down; Y. 1. 103; Amaru. 80. 2 to entrust, consign to the care of; Ms. 6. 3, 3. 179, 180. 3 to encamp. 4 to cast off, reject. 5 to bestow on. -परि 1 to surround; गंगाक्षितः परिक्षिप्य Ku. 6. 38. 2 to embrace -वर्षा to bind or tie up, collect (as

hair); (केशांत) पर्याक्षिपत् काचिदुदारबंधं Ku. 7. 14. -प्र 1 to put into, throw at or in; नामेयं प्रक्षिपेद्गौ Ms. 4. 53; क्षारं क्षनं प्रक्षिपत् Mk. 5. 18. 2 to insert, interpolate; इति ह्ये कैश्चिप्रक्षिपं Kaityaya. -वि 1 to throw or cast. 2 to divert. 3 to distract. -सं 1 to collect, heap together; आतपात्यसंसंक्षितनीयाराह निषादिभिः R. 1. 52; Bk. 5. 86. 2 to withdraw, destroy. 3 to shorten, curtail, abridge; संक्षिप्येत क्षण इव कथं वीक्षयामा त्रियामा Me. 108; Ms. 7. 34.

क्षिपणं 1 Sending, throwing, casting. 2 Reviling, abusing.

क्षिपणी (णि) f 1 An oar. 2 A net. 3 A weapon. -णिः A stroke.

क्षिपण्युः 1 The body. 2 The spring season

क्षिप 1 Sending, throwing, casting. 2 Night.

क्षित p. p. 1 Thrown, scattered, hurled, cast. 2 Abandoned. 3 Disregarded, neglected, disrespected. 4 Placed 5 Distracted, mad (see क्षिप्). -सं A wound caused by shooting. -COMP. -कुक्षुरः a mad dog. -चित्त a distracted in mind, absent-minded. -देह a prostrating the body, lying down.

क्षितिः f. 1 Throwing, sending forth. 2 Explaining a hidden meaning (such as solving riddles).

क्षिप a. (compar. क्षेपीयस्; superl. क्षेपिष्ठ) Quick, speedy. -प्र ind. Quickly, speedily, immediately; चित्तां व्रजति क्षिप्रमात्मनिभक्तिं Ms 3. 179; Sānti. 3. 6; Bk 2. 44 -COMP. -कारिन् a. acting quickly, prompt.

क्षिया 1 Loss, destruction, waste, decay. 2 An impropriety, offence against established customs (आचारभेद); the following is an instance; स्वयमह रथेन याति उपस्थाय पदातिं गमयति Sk.

क्षीजनं The whistling of hollow reeds.

क्षीण a. 1 Thin, emaciated, waned, become lean, diminished, worn away, expended; भार्या क्षीणो विचेष्ट (जानीयाद्) H. 1. 72; so क्षीणः शरीः क्षीणो पुण्ये मर्यादोके विद्वंति. 2 Slender, delicate. 3 Small, little. 4 Poor, miserable. 5 Powerless, weak. -COMP. -चंद्रः the moon on the wane. -घन a. reduced to poverty, impoverished. -पाप a. one who is purified after having suffered the consequences of sin. -पुण्य a. one who has enjoyed all his stock of merit, and must work to acquire more in another birth. -सम्य a slender-waisted. -वासिन् a. inhabiting a dilapidated house. -विकांत a. destitute of courage or prowess. -वृत्ति a. deprived of the means of support, out of employ

क्षीर, क्षीर See क्षीर, क्षीर.

क्षीरः -रं 1 Milk; हंसो हि क्षीरमादत्ते तन्मिश्रा वर्जयत्यपः S. 6. 27. 2 The milky juice or sap of trees; ये तत्क्षीरक्षतिहुरमयो दक्षिणेन वृक्षाः Me. 107; Ku. 1. 9. 3 Water -COMP. -अश्वः an infant, a sucking child. -अविः the sea of milk. -जः 1 the moon. 2 a pearl. -जं sea-salt. -जा तनया an epithet of Lakshmi. -आहः the pine tree. -उदः the sea of milk; क्षीरोद्वेलेव सफेनपुंजा Ku. 7. 26. -तनयः the moon. -तनया, -सुता an epithet of Lakshmi. -उदधि= क्षीरोद q. v. above. -ऊर्मिः a wave of the sea of milk; R. 4. 27. -ओदनः rice boiled with milk. -कंठः a young child (having milk in the throat); लघा तरक्षीरकंठेन प्राप्तमारण्यकं व्रतं Mv. 4. 52, 5. 11. -जं coagulated milk. -द्रुमः the Asvattha tree. -धात्री a wet-nurse. -धिः, -निधिः the sea of milk; इंदुः क्षीरनिधाविह R. 1. 12. -धेनुः f. a milch cow. -नीरं 1 water and milk. 2 milk-like water. 3 a fast embrace. -पः a child. -वारिः, -वारिधिः the sea of milk. -विकृतिः inspissated milk. -वृक्षः 1 N. of the four trees न्यग्रोध, उदुवर, अमृत्य and मल्ल. 2 the glomerous fig-tree. -शरः cream, the skim of milk. -समुद्रः the sea of milk. -सारः butter. -हिंदीरः the foam of milk.

क्षीरिका A dish prepared with milk.

क्षीरिन् a. Milky, yielding milk.

क्षीर 1 4. P. (क्षीवति, क्षीव्यति) 1 To be drunk or intoxicated. 2 To spit, eject from the mouth.

क्षीव a. Excited, drunk, intoxicated; द्रवं जये यस्य जयावृतेन क्षीवः क्षमाभर्तुरश्रुकृपाणः Vikr. 1. 96; क्षीवो दुःशासनाहजा Ve. 5. 27.

क्षु 2 P. (क्षीति, क्षुत) 1 To sneeze; अपयाति सरोषया निरस्ते कृतकं कामिनि क्षुधे स्मृक्षा Si. 9. 83; Ch. P. 10; Bk. 14. 75. 2 To cough.

क्षुण्ण p. p. 1 Beaten, trodden; R. 1. 17. 2 (Fig.) Practised, followed; क्षुद्रजनक्षुण्ण एव मार्गः K. 146. 3 Pounded; see क्षुद्र -COMP. -मनस् a. penitent, repentant.

क्षुद्र f, क्षुते -ता Sneezing, a sneeze.

क्षुद्र 7 U. (क्षुण्ति, क्षुते, क्षुण्ण) 1 To tread or trample upon, strike against, crush (under the foot), bruise, pound down; क्षुण्णो सर्पां पाताले Bk. 6. 36; ते तं व्याधिषाताक्षौष्ठः पादैर्दंतेस्तयाच्छिद्रन् 15. 43; 17. 66. 2 To move, be agitated (A.). -WITH प्र to crush, bruise, pound; मित्रजन्म प्रक्षुद्रोद् गदयामि विभीषणः Bk. 14. 33.

क्षुद्र a. (comp. क्षोदीयस् superl. क्षोदिष्ठ) 1 Minute, small, tiny, little, trifling. 2 Mean, low, vile, base; क्षुद्रजने वृत्तं क्षारं प्रपद्ये Ku 1-12 3 Wicked 4 Cruel 5 Poor indigent 6 Miserly niggardly Me 17 -द्रा 1

A bee. 2 A quarrelsome woman. 3 A woman maimed or crippled. 4 A prostitute; उपसृष्ट इव क्षुद्राधिष्ठितभचनाः K. 107. -COMP. -अंजनं a kind of unguent applied to the eyes in certain diseases. -अंजः the small cavity of the heart. -उल्कः an owl. -कंठः small shell. -कुष्ठं a mild form of leprosy. -चंद्रिका 1 small bell. 2 a girdle of small bells. -चंदनं red sandal-wood. -जंतुः any small animal. -दंशिका a small gadfly. -इद्धि a. low-minded, mean. -रसः honey. -रोग a minor disease; (44 are enumerated by Susruta). -शंखः a small conch-shell. -सुवर्णं low or bad gold, : e brass.

क्षुद्रल a. Minute, small (applied especially to diseases and animals).

क्षुध् 4 P. (क्षुयति, क्षुधति) To be hungry; Bk 5. 66, 6. 44, 9. 39.

क्षुध् f क्षुधा Hunger; सीदति क्षुधा Ms 7. 134, 4. 187. -COMP. -आर्तः, -आविष्ट a. afflicted by hunger. -क्षाम a. emaciated by hunger; Bk. 2. 29. -पिपासित a. hungry and thirsty. -निवृत्तिः f. cessation of hunger, appeasing of appetite (in general).

क्षुधाह्व a. Hungry.

क्षुधित a. Hungry; R. 2. 39.

क्षुपः A tree with small roots and branches, a shrub.

क्षु 1 A., 4. 9. P. (क्षोभते, क्षुयति, क्षुन्नाति, क्षुभित-क्षुभ्य) 1 To shake, tremble, to be agitated or disturbed, महाद्व इव क्षुयन् Bk. 9. 118; R. 4. 21, Si. 8. 24. 2 To be unsteady. 3 To stumble (fig. also). -WITH प्र, -वि or सम् to tremble, be agitated or disturbed.

क्षुभित a. 1 Shaken, agitated &c., महाप्रलयमास्तक्षुभितपुष्करवर्तकं &c. Ve. 3 2 2 Afraid. 3 Enraged.

क्षुब्ध a. 1 Agitated, shaken, unsteady. 2 Disturbed. 3 Afraid. -ध्वः A churning stick; क्षौभैव मंदरक्षुब्धक्षुभिता-मोषिवर्णना Si. 2. 107. 2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

क्षुमा Linseed, a kind of flax.

क्षुर 6. P. (क्षुरति, क्षुरति) 1 To cut, scratch. 2 To make lines or furrows.

क्षुरः 1 A razor; R. 7. 46; Ms. 9. 262. 2 A razor-like barb attached to an arrow. 3 The hoof of a cow or horse. 4 An arrow. -COMP. -कर्मन् n. -क्रिया act of shaving. -चतुष्टयं the four things necessary for shaving. -धानं, -भांडं a razorcase. -धार a as sharp as a razor. -यः 1 an arrow with a sharp horse-shoe-shaped head, तं क्षुरशंकलीकृतं कृती R. 11. 29; 9. 62. 2 a sort of hoe, a weeding-spade. -परिचर-क्षुरिन् a a barber

क्षुरिका क्षुरी 1 A knife dagger 2 A small razor

शुक्ति The wife of a barber.
शुक्ति *m.* A barber.
शुद्ध *a.* Small, little. -**Comp.** -**ततः** the younger brother of a father; cf. सुह.

शुद्ध *a.* 1 Little, minute. 2 Low, vile. 3 Insignificant. 4 Poor. 5 Wicked, malicious. 6 Young.

क्षेत्र 1 A field, ground, soil; नीचे बालिशस्यापि सक्षेत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3. 2 Landed property, land. 3 Place, abode, region, repository; कपटशतमयं क्षेत्रप्रत्ययानां Pt. 1. 191; Bh. 1. 77; Me. 16. 4 A sacred spot, a place of pilgrimage; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रवर्धयितुं कौरवं तद्व-
क्षेत्रा: Me. 46; Bg. 1. 1. 5 An enclosed sport of ground. 6 Fertile, soil. 7 Place of origin. 8 A wife; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् S. 1; Ms. 3. 175. 9 The sphere of action, the body (regarded as the field of the working of the soul); क्षेत्रिनी यं विचिन्वति क्षेत्रान्तरवर्तिनं Ku. 6. 77; Bg. 13. 1, 2, 3. 10 The mind. 11 A house; a town. 12 A plane figure, as a triangle. 13 A diagram. -**Comp.**

-**अधिदेवता** the tutelary deity of any sacred piece of ground. -**आजीवः**, -**करः** a cultivator, peasant. -**गणित** geometry. -**गत** *a.* geometrical. -**उप-** **पक्षि**: *f.* geometrical proof. -**ज** *a.* 1 produced in a field. 2 born from the body. (-**जः**) one of the 12 kinds of sons allowed by the old Hindu Law, the offspring of a wife by a kinsman duly appointed to raise up issue to the husband; Ms. 9. 167, 180; Y. 1. 68-69, 2. 128. -**जात** *a.* begotten on the wife of another. -**ज्ञ** *a.* 1 knowing localities. 2 clever, dexterous. (-**ज्ञः**) 1 the soul; cf. Bg. 13. 1-3; Ms. 12. 12. 2 the supreme soul. 3 a libertine. 4 a husbandman. -**पति**: a land-owner, a landlord. -**पदं** a place sacred to a deity. -**पाल**: 1 a man employed to guard a field. 2 a deity protecting fields. 3 an epithet of Siva. -**फलं** the area or superficial contents of a figure (in math.). -**भक्ति**: *f.* the division of a field. -**भूमि**: *f.* cultivated land. -**राशि**: quantity represented by geometrical figures. -**विद्** *a.* -**क्षेत्रज्ञ** q. v. (-*m.*) 1 husbandman. 2 a sage, one who has spiritual knowledge; Ku. 3. 50. 3 the soul. -**स्थ** *a.* residing at a sacred place.

क्षेत्रिक *a.* (की) *f.* Relating to a field. -**क**: 1 A farmer; Ms. 8. 241, 9. 63. 2 A husband; Ms. 9. 145.

क्षेत्रिन् *m.* 1 An agriculturist, a cultivator; Y. 2. 161. 2 A (nominal) husband; S. 5. 3 The soul. 4 The supreme soul; Bg. 13. 33.

क्षेत्रिय *a.* 1 Relating to a field 2 Curable in a future body or incur

able in the present life, irremediable; दंडोयं क्षेत्रियो येन मय्यपातीति साञ्जवीन् Bk. 4. 32. -**द** 1 An organic disease. 2 Meadow grass, pasturage. -**यः** An adulterer.

क्षेपः 1 Throwing, tossing, casting, moving about, movement (of limbs); क्वक्षेपास्तुम Me. 47; प्रक्षेपमात्रादुत्तरादेशां Ku. 3. 60. 2 A throw, cast. 3 Sending, dispatching. 4 Striking down. 5 Transgressing. 6 Passing away (time); कालक्षेपः. 7 Delay, dilatoriness. 8 Insult, abuse; क्षेपं करोति वेद्वः Y. 2. 204; किं क्षेपः 9 Disrespect, contempt. 10 Pride, haughtiness. 11 A nosegay.

क्षेपक *a.* 1 A thrower, sender. 2 Interpolated, inserted (as a passage). 3 Abusive, disrespectful. -**क**: A spurious or interpolated passage.

क्षेपणं 1 Throwing, casting, sending, directing &c. 2 Spending (as time). 3 Omitting. 4 Abusing. 5 A sling. -**णि**: -**णी** *f.* 1 An oar. 2 A net for fishing. 3 A sling or any instrument with which missiles are thrown.

क्षेम *a.* 1 Conferring happiness; ease or comfort; good, beneficial, well; वर्तयद्य रणे ह्यनुत्तमो क्षेमतरं भवेत् Bg. 1. 45. 2 Prosperous, at ease, comfortable. 3 Secure, happy. -**मः**, -**ने** 1 Peace, happiness, ease, welfare, well-being; वितन्वति क्षेममन्वेष्टमातृकाशिराय तस्मिन् कुलवृक्षासते Ki. 1. 17; वैश्यं क्षेमं समाम्ब्य (पुच्छेत्) Ms. 2. 127; अहुता सर्व-
जलचरणौ क्षेमं भविष्यति Pt. 1. 2. Safety, security; क्षेमं ब्रज वाचकार Mk. 7. 7 safely; Pt. 1. 146. 3 Preserving, protecting; R. 15. 6. 4 Keeping what is acquired; cf. योगक्षेम. 5 Final beatitude, eternal happiness. -**मः** A kind of perfume. -**Comp.** -**कर** (also **क्षेमकर**) *a.* propitiating, causing peace or security.

क्षेमिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Safe, secure, happy.

क्षेयं 1 P. (क्षायति, क्षाम) To wane, waste away, become emaciated, decline, decay.

क्षेयं 1 Destruction. 2 Leanness, slenderness.

क्षेत्रं 1 A multitude of fields. 2 A field.

क्षेत्रेय *a.* (यी *f.*) Milky.

क्षोडः The post to which an elephant is fastened.

क्षोणिः, **क्षोणी** *f.* 1 The earth. 2 The number 'one' (in math).

क्षोत् *m.* A pestle.

क्षोदः 1 Pounding, grinding. 2 The stone on which anything is ground or powdered 3 Dust, particle, any small or minute particle U 8 *

-**Comp.** -**क्षम** *a.* capable of standing a test, scrutiny, or investigation.

क्षोदिमन् *m.* Minuteness.

क्षोभः 1 Shaking, moving, tossing; Me. 28, 95; so काननक्षोभः &c. 2 Jolting; R. 1. 58; V. 3. 11. 3 (a) Agitation, disturbance, excitement, emotion; स्वयंवरक्षोभकृतमाभावः R. 7. 3: अक्षेदिक्षोभमशुभमेवः पुनर्विदित्वाद्बलवन्निगूह Ku. 3. 69. (b) Provocation, irritation, प्रायः स्वं महिमानं क्षोभालापितयते जंतुः S. 6. 31

क्षोभणं Agitating, disturbing. -**ण**

One of the five arrows of Kāmadeva.

क्षोभः -**नी** A room on the top of a house.

क्षोणिः -**णी** *f.* see क्षोणि. -**Comp.**

-**प्राचीर**: the ocean. -**सुख** *m.* a king.

-**सुत** *m.* a mountain.

क्षौद्रः The Champaka tree. -**इ** 1 Smallness. 2 Meanness, lowness. 3 Honey; सक्षौद्रपटलेरिव R. 4. 63. 4 Water. 5 A particle of dust. -**Comp.** -**जं** wax.

क्षौदेयं Wax.

क्षौमः -**सं** 1 Silken cloth, woven silk, क्षौमं केनचिद्विदुषांभुतकृणा मागल्यमाविष्कृतं S. 4. 5; क्षौमांतरितमखंडे (अंके) R. 10. 8 2 An airy room on the top of a house. 3 The back of an edifice. -**म** Linen cloth. 4 Linseed. -**मी** Flax.

क्षौरं Shaving.

क्षौरिकः A barber.

क्षुप 2 P. (क्षोति, क्षुत) To whet, sharpen. -**With** सं (Atm.) to sharpen (fig. also) Bk. 8. 40.

क्ष्मा 1 The earth; (पुं) क्ष्मां लंबयित्वा क्षमरोपपन्नं R. 18. 9; किं क्षेपस्य मत्पथ्या न वपुषि क्ष्मां न क्षिपत्येव यत् Mu. 2. 18. 2 (In math.) The number 'one'.

-**Comp.** -**जः** the planet Mars. -**प**,

-**पति**, -**सुख** -*m.* a king; कविक्ष्मापतिः Git. 1; क्षेष्मानुपरि क्ष्मापः Pt. 1. 155.

-**सुत** *m.* a king or mountain.

क्ष्माप 1 A. (क्ष्मायते, क्ष्मायित) To shake, tremble; चक्ष्माये च मही Bk 14. 21; 17. 73.

क्ष्विह 1 U. (क्ष्वेडति-ने, क्ष्वेड् or क्ष्वेडित) To hum, roar, whistle, growl, murmur, sound indistinctly, Ms. 4. 64.

क्ष्विह 1 A., **क्ष्विह** 4 P. (क्ष्विचति, क्ष्वेदित, क्ष्विष्ण) 1 To be wet or unctuous 2 To emit sap or discharge juice, ichor &c., exude. -**With** म to murmur, hum; Bk. 7. 103.

क्ष्वेडः 1 Sound, noise. 2 Venom, poison; गुणदोषौ बुभो गृह्णन्तिद्वेधाविधेय 1 क्षिप्ता श्लाघते पूर्वं परं कटे निदधति Subhāsh. 3 Moistening. 4 Abandonment. -**ह** 1 The roaring of a lion. 2 A war-cry, war-whoop. 3 A bamboo.

क्ष्वेडित The roaring of a lion.

क्ष्वेष्टा Play jest, joke

ख.

खः The sun. —खं 1 The sky; खं वैश्वोदर इवाक्रमितुं प्रवृत्तः Mk. 5. 2; खचद्विः खेनरुतां चरति Ku. 3. 72; Me. 9. 2 Heaven. 3 Organ of sense. 4 A city. 5 A field. 6 A cypher. 7 A dot, an anusvāra. 8 A cavity, an aperture, hollow, hole; Ms. 9. 43. 9 An aperture of the human body; (of which there are 9, i.e. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation); खानि चैव सृष्टेद्विः Ms. 2. 60, 53; 4. 144; Y. 1. 20; cf. Ku. 3. 50. 10 A wound. 11 Happiness, pleasure. 12 Talc. 13 Action. 14 Knowledge. 15 Brahman. —COMP. —अदः (खेदः) 1 a planet. 2 Rāhu, the ascending node. —आपगा an epithet of the Ganges. —उल्लूकः 1 a meteor. 2 a planet. —उल्लूकः the planet Mars. —कामिनी N. of Durgā. —कुतलः N. of Siva. —नः 1 a bird; अश्वनीत खगः स नैकपा तनु N. 2. 2; Ms. 12. 68. 2 air, wind; तमासीव यया ह्यसौ वृक्षानन्निर्वनाम्नः Mb. 3 the sun. 4 a planet; e. g. आपेक्षिते यदि खगः स किलेदुवारः Tv. 5 a grass-hopper. 6 a deity. 7 an arrow. —अधिपः an epithet of Garuḍa. —अंतकः a hawk, falcon. —अभिदासः an epithet of Siva. —आसनः 1. the eastern mountain on which the sun rises. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. —इंद्रः, ईश्वरः, पतिः epithets of Garuḍa. —वसी f. the earth. —स्थानं 1 the hollow of a tree. 2 a bird's nest. —गंगा celestial Gangā. —गतिः f. flight in the air. —गमः a bird. —(खे) गमनः a kind of gallinule. —गोलः the celestial sphere. —विद्या astronomy. —चमसः the moon. —चरः (खेचरः also) 1 a bird. 2 a cloud. 3 the sun. 4 the wind. 5 a demon. —(री i. e. खेचरी) 1 a semi-divine female able to fly. 2 an epithet of Durgā. —जलं 'sky-water,' dew, rain, frost &c. —ज्योतिष् m a fire-fly. —तमालः 1 a cloud. 2 smoke. —द्योतः 1 a fire-fly; खयोताली-विलसितनिभा विद्युदुन्मेषदृष्टि Me. 81. 2 the sun —द्योतनः the sun. —धूपः a rocket; धुधुः खधूपार् Bk. 8. 5. —परायः darkness. —पुष्पं 'sky-flower,' used figuratively to denote anything impossible, an impossibility; cf. the four impossibilities in this verse:—सृष्टुर्णामसि ज्ञानः शशश्रृंगयन्धरैः । एष वंध्याहृतो याति खधुष्पकृतशेखरः Subhāsh. —सं a planet. —भ्रांतिः a falcon. —मणिः 'the jewel of the sky,' the sun. —नीलनं sleepiness, weariness. —श्रुतिः an epithet of Siva. —वारि n. rain-water; dew &c. —बाणदः snow hoar-frost —खय (also खेतय) a roosting or dwelling in the air

—शरीरं a celestial body. —स्वासः wind, air. —समुत्पद्य, —संभव a. produced in the sky. —सिंधुः the moon. —स्वनी the earth. —स्फटिकं the sun or moon gem. —हर a. having a cypher for its denominator.

खड्गखट a. Hard, solid. —खटः Chalk. खंकरः A curl, a lock of hair. खच्चू 1. 9. P. (खचति, खच्चाति, खचित) 1 To come forth, appear. 2 To be born again. 3 To purify. —II. 10 U. (खचयति, खचित) To fasten, bind, set. —With उच् to intermix, intermingle, set or inlay with; R. 8. 53, 13. 54; Mu. 4. 12.

खचित a. 1 Fastened, joined, full of, intermixed with; शङ्कतनीडखचितं विप्रज्जटासंवलं S. 7. 11. 2 Fixed, blended. 3 Inlaid, set, studded, in comp.; मणि, रत्न.

खजू 1 P. (खजति, खजित) To churn, agitate.

खजः, —खजकः A churning stick.

खजपः Clarified butter.

खजाकः A bird.

खजाजिका A ladle or spoon.

खंज 1 P. (खंजति) To limp, halt, walk lame; खंजद् प्रमंजनजनः पथिकः विपाहः N. 11. 107.

खंज a. Lame, crippled, halt; पदेन खंजः Sk.; Ms. 8. 242; Bh. 1. 64.

—COMP. —खेटः, —खेलः the wag-tail.

खंजनः A species of the wag-tail; स्फुटकमलोदखेलितखंजनमुगमिव शरदि तडागं Gīt. 11; नेने खंजनमंजने S. D. एको हि खंजनवरो नमिनीदुलस्यः S. Til. 4, 7. —नं Going lamely. —COMP. —रत्नं the cohabitation of saints.

खंजना, खंजनिका A species of wag-tail.

खंजरीटः, —टकः, खंजलेखः The wag-tail; Bv. 2. 78; Ch. P. 8; Ms. 5. 14; Y. 1. 174; Amaru. 99.

खटः 1 Phlegm. 2 A blind well. 3 A hatchet. 4 A plough. 5 Grass. —COMP. —कटाहकः a spitting-box. —खावकः 1 a jackal. 2 a crow. 3 an animal. 4 a glass vessel.

खटकः 1 A man whose business is to negotiate marriages; cf. वटक. 2 The half-closed band.

खटकाशुखं A particular position of the hand in shooting.

खटिका 1 Chalk. 2 The external opening of the ear.

खड (ड) चिका 1 A side-door, window.

खटिनी, खटी Chalk.

खट्टन a. Dwarfish. —नः A dwarf.

खट्टा 1 A bedstead 2 A kind of grass

खट्टि m. f. A bier.

खट्टिकः 1 A butcher. 2 A hunter, fowler.

खट्टेरक a. Dwarfish.

खट्टवा 1 A bedstead, couch, cot. 2 A swing, hammock. —COMP. —अग. 1 a club or staff with a skull at the top considered as the weapon of Siva and carried by ascetics and Yogins; Māl. 5. 4, 23. 2 N. of Dilipa. —वर, भू m. epithets of Siva. —अंगिन् m. an epithet of Siva. —आसुत, —आसुद a. 1 low, vile 2 abandoned, wicked. 3 Silly, stupid

खट्टाका, खट्टिका A small bedstead

खट्ट see खंड.

खट्टः Breaking, dividing.

खट्टिका, खट्टी Chalk.

खट्टः 1 A sword; न हि खट्टो विजानाति कर्मकारं स्वकारणं Udb.; खट्टं परादृश्य &c 2 The horn of a rhinoceros. 3 A rhinoceros; R. 9. 62; Ms. 3. 272, 5 18. —कृ Iron. —COMP. —आघात a sword-cut. —आधारः a sheath, scabbard. —आमिषं a buffalo's flesh. —आहः a rhinoceros. —कोशः a scabbard. —धर a swordsman. —धेनुः, —धेनुका 1 a small sword. 2 a female rhinoceros. —पत्र the blade of a sword. —पाणि a sword in hand. —पात्रं a vessel made of buffalo's horns. —पिधानं, —पिधानक a scabbard. —पुत्रिका a knife, small sword. —प्रहारः a swordcut. —फलं a sword-blade.

खट्टवत् a. Armed with a sword

खट्टिकः 1 A swordsman. 2 A butcher.

खट्टिन a. (नी f.) Armed with a sword. —m. A rhinoceros.

खट्टीकं A sickle.

खंड 10 P. (खंडयति, खंडित) 1 To break, cut, tear, break to pieces, crush; Bk. 15. 54. 2 To defeat completely, destroy, dispel; रजनीश्वरनाथेन खंडिते तिमिरे निशि H. 3. 111. 3 To disappoint; frustrate, cross in love, क्षीणिः कस्य न खंडितं भुवि मनः Pt. 1. 146 4 To distrust, 5 To cheat.

खंडः, —हं 1 A break, chasm, gap, fissure, fracture. 2 A piece, part, fragment, portion; दिवः कतिमत्खंडेन Me. 30; काष्ठं, मांसं &c. 3 section of a work, chapter. 4 A multitude, an assemblage, group; तरुखंडस्य K. 23. —डः 1 Candied sugar. 2 A flaw in a jewel. —हं 1 A kind of salt. 2 A sort of sugar-cane. —COMP. —अञ्ज 1 scattered clouds. 2 the impression of the teeth in amorous sports. —आलि f 1 a m of o 2 a pond or lake 3 a woman whose husband has

been guilty of infidelity. -कथा a short tale. -कान्य a small poem, such as the नेवदुत; it is thus defined:—
खंडकान्यं भवेत् कान्यकदेशादुत्तरि च S. D. 564. -जः a kind of sugar. -जारा scissors. -परशुः 1 an epithet of Siva; महेश्वर्य लीलाजनिजगतः खंडपरशोः G. L. 1; येनानेन जगत् खंडपरशुर्द्वौ हरः ख्याप्ते Mv. 2. 33. 2 an epithet of Parasurāma, son of Jamadagni. -यक्षुः 1 N. of Siva. 2 of Parasurāma. 3 of Rāhu. 4 an elephant with a broken tusk. -पालः a confectioner. -प्रलयः a partial destruction of the universe in which all the spheres beneath Svarga are dissolved in one common ruin. -संदलं a segment of a circle. -नोदकः a kind of sugar. -लवणं a kind of salt. -विकारः sugar. -शर्करा candied sugar. -शीला a loose woman, an unchaste wife.
खंडकः -कः A fragment, part or piece. -कः 1 Candied sugar. 2 One who has no nails.
खंडन a. 1 Breaking, cutting, dividing. 2 Destroying, annihilating; स्मरणखंडनं मनः शिरसि खंडनं Git. 10; मन्त्रखंडनं 12. -नं 1 Breaking or cutting. 2 Biting, injuring, hurting; अयरो-खंडनं Pt. 1; पदयः सुखबंधनं जनयः सुखबंधनं Git. 10; Oh. P. 13. 3 Disappointing, frustrating (as in love). 4 Interrupting; सखंडनवर्जितं B. 9. 36. 5 Cheating, deceiving. 6 Refuting (in argument); N. 6. 130. 7 Rebellion; opposition. 8 Dismissal.
खंडलः, -लं A piece.
खंडशः ind. 1 To pieces, into fragment; २ to cut into pieces. 2 Bit by bit, piece by piece, piecemeal.
खंडित p. p. 1 Cut, broken in pieces. 2 Destroyed, annihilated. 3 Refuted (in argument), controverted. 4 Rebelled. 5 Disappointed, betrayed, abandoned; खंडितपुत्रविलासं Git. 8. -ता A woman whose husband or lover has been guilty of infidelity and who is therefore angry with him; one of the 8 principal Nāyikās in Sanskrit; R. 5. 67; Ms. 39. She is thus described:—पार्श्वेति प्रिये यस्या अत्यसंभोगविलसितः । सा खंडितेति कथिता धीरि-र्याकथायिता S. D. 114. -Comp. -विग्रह a. maimed, mutilated. -वृत्त a. immoral, dissolute, abandoned.
खंडिनी The earth.
खंडिकाः (pl.) Fried or parched grain.
खदिरः 1 N. of a tree; Y. 1. 302. 2 An epithet of Indra. 3 The moon.
खद 1 U. (खनति, खत; pass; खनते or खायते) To dig up, delve, excavate; खननादुत्थितं सिद्धं Pt. 3. 17, Ms. 2. 218; Bk. 1. 17. -With अभि to dig. -इह to dig out, root out, uproot, eradicate

(fig. also); इगदुत्साय तरसा R. 4. 36, 33, 14. 73; Me. 52; Bk. 12. 5; 15. 55; Mā. 9. 34. -ति 1 to dig, dig up. 2 to bury, inter; इगदुत्साय निखने Y. 3. 1; यदुभावां निखलतुः R. 12. 30; Bk. 4. 3; 16. 22. 3 to erect (as a column); निखलान् जयस्तमां R. 4. 36. 4 to implant, infix, pierce into; निखलान् शङ्खं यजे R. 3. 55, 12. 90; Bk. 3. 8; H. 4. 72. -परि to dig round (as a ditch).
खनकः 1 A miner. 2 A house-breaker. 3 A rat. 4 A mine.
खनन 1 Digging, excavating. 2 Burying.
खनिः -नी f. 1 A mine; R. 17. 66; 18. 22; Mu. 7. 31. 2 A cave.
खनित्रं A spade, hoe, a pick-axe.
खदुरः The betel-nut tree.
खर a. (opp. सुहृ, रुद्राङ्ग, द्रव) 1 Hard, rough, solid. 2 Severe, sharp, strict; R. 8. 9; सरः खरः खलः कातः Kāv. 1. 59. 3 Pungent, acid. 4 Dense, thick. 5 Hurtful, injurious, cutting (words). 6 Sharp-edged; देहि खनयनकारात् Git. 10. 7 Hot; खराङ्गः &c. 8 Cruel. -रः 1 An ass; Ms. 2. 201; 4. 115, 120, 8. 370; Y. 2. 160. 2 A mule. 3 A heron. 4 A crow. 5 N. of a demon, half-brother of Rāvana, and slain by Rāma; R. 12. 42. -Comp. -अङ्गुः -करः, -रश्मिः the sun. -कुडी 1 a stable for asses. 2 a barber's shop. -कोणः -काणः the francoline partridge. -कोमलः the month Jyeshtha. -गृहं, -गोहं a stable for asses. -जम्बू, -जम्बू a. sharp-nosed. -वृक्षः a lotus. -वर्षसिन् m. an epithet of Rāma, who killed the demon खर. -मादः the braying of an ass. -नालः a lotus. -पात्रं an iron vessel. -पालः a wooden vessel. -पियः a pigeon. -यानं a donkey-cart. -शब्दः 1 the braying of an ass. 2 an osprey. -शाला a stable for asses. -सरा wild jasmies.
खरिका Powdered musk.
खरिधम-य a. Drinking ass's milk.
खरी A she-ass. -Comp. -जम्बूः an epithet of Siva. -जम्बूः a jackass.
खर a. 1 White. 2 Foolish, stupid. 3 Cruel. 4 Desirous of prohibited things. -रः 1 horse. 2 A tooth. 3 Pride. 4 Cupid, the god of love. 5 Siva. -रः f. A girl who chooses her own husband.
खर्ज 1 P. (खर्जति, खर्जित) 1 To pain, make uneasy. 2 To creak.
खर्जनि Scratching.
खर्जिका 1 A venereal disease. 2 A relish.
खर्जः f. 1 Scratching. 2 The date-tree. 3 The Dhātthra tree.
खर्जुर Silver.
खर्जुः f. Itching, itch.
खर्जुरः 1 Date-tree. 2 A scorpion. -र 1 Silver. 2 Yellow orpiment. -री The date-tree; B. 4. 57.

खर्परः 1 A thief. 2 A rogue, cheat. 3 A beggar's bowl. 4 The skull. 5 A piece of a broken jar, pot-sherd. 6 An umbrella.
खर्परिका, खर्परी A kind of collyrium.
खर्व (खर्वति, खर्वति) 1 To go, move, go towards. 2 To be proud.
खर्व (र्व) a. 1 Mutilated, crippled; imperfect. 2 Dwarfish, low, short in stature. -र्वः, -र्वः a large number (10,000,000,000). -Comp. -शाख a. dwarfish, small, short.
खर्वटः, -टं 1 A market-town. 2 A village at the foot of a mountain.
खर्व 1 P. (खलति, खलित) 1 To move, shake. 2 To gather, collect.
खलः -लं 1 A threshing floor; Ms. 11. 17, 114; Y. 2. 282. 2 Earth, soil. 3 Place, site. 4 A heap of dust. 5 Sediment, dregs, deposit of oil &c. -लः -लः A wicked or mischievous person; सर्पः करः खलः करः सर्पात् करतरः खलः । मैत्रीपदिवशोः सर्पः खलः केन निवार्यते ॥ Chāp. 26; निषघातोऽन्यतिदिग्मः खल इति न युष्मद्वन्ति विद्वांसः । यद्यं नकुलद्वेषी सकुलद्वेषी पुनः विदुः ॥ Vās. [खलीकृ means (1) 'to crush' (2) 'to hurt or injure'. (3) 'to ill-treat, scorn'; परोक्षे खलीकृतोऽयं दूत-कारः Mk. 2.] -Comp. -उक्तिः f. abuse, wicked language. -घातः a threshing floor -घृः m. f. a sweeper, cleaner. -रुचिः quick-silver. -संसर्गः keeping company with a wicked man.
खलकः A pitcher.
खलति a. Bald-headed, bald; दुपखलतिः.
खलजिका A mountain.
खलिः -ली f. Sediment of oil or oil-cake, स्थाल्या वैदूर्यमय्या पचति तिलखली-मिवैश्वर्यानां Bh. 2. 100.
खलि (ली) नः-नं The bit of a bridle.
खलिनी A multitude of threshing floors.
खलीकारः, -कृतिः f. 1 Hurting, injuring. 2 Ill-treating; Sānti. 1. 25. 3 Evil, mischief.
खलु ind. A particle implying:— 1 Certainly, surely, verily, indeed; मयि पवानि खलु ते विपरीतवन्ति S. 4. 14; अनुलेखः खलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1; न खलु निजित्य खलु कुतः मवा R. 3. 51. 2 Eutreaty, conciliation ('pray'); न खलु न खलु वाणः सन्धिपालयिष्यामिन् S. 1. 10; न खलु न खलु सत्ये साहसं कार्यमेतत् Nāg. 3. 3 Inquiry; न खलु तामभिक्रुद्धो युः V. 3 (—किं अभिक्रुद्धो युः); न खलु विदितान्ते त्वं निवसन्तश्चाणक्यहन्तेन Mu. 2; न खलु यस्या विवाहिता ममिताः सोपि उद्धृता मति Ku. 4. 24. 4 Prohibition (with gerunds); निर्वातिज्यं लेखनं खलुत्वा खलु नाचिकं Si. 2. 70. 5 Reason (for); न विदीर्यं कतिना खलुः त्रियः Ku. 4. 5 (G. M. cites this as an illustration of विषाद or dejection) विविधा जन एव मरितत्पदानी खलु

देहिनां सुखं 4. 10. 6 खटु is sometimes used as an expletive. 7 Sometimes only to add grace to the sentence (वाक्यालंकार).

खटुञ्ज *m.* Darkness.

खटुरिका A place for military exercise.

खट्या A multitude of threshing floors.

खट्टः 1 A stone or vessel for grinding drugs, a mill. 2 A pit. 3 Leather. 4 The Chātaka bird. 5 A leather water-bag.

खट्टिका A frying-pan.

खट्टि (छी) *α.* Bald-headed.

खट्वाट *α.* Bald, bald-headed; खट्वाटो दिवसेभ्यश्च किरणैः संतापितो नस्तके Bh. 2. 90; Vikr. 18. 99.

खशः (pl.) A mountainous country in the north of India and its inhabitants; Ms. 10. 44; (also written खस).

खशरीः (pl.) N. of a country and its people.

खष्यः 1 Anger. 2 Violence, cruelty. खसः 1 Itch, scab. 2 N. of a country; see खश.

खस्युचि *m. f.* 1 An expression of reproach (at the end of a compound); वैयाकरणखस्युचिः 'a bad grammarian', 'one who has forgotten it.'

खसखसः Poppy. -COMP. -रसः opium.

खाजिकः Fried grain.

खाट् (त्) *ind.* The sound made in clearing the throat; खाट्कु to clear the throat.

खाट-डा, -टिका-टी *f.* A bier, a bedstead on which dead bodies are carried to the pile.

खाण्डवः Sugar-candy. -न् N. of a forest in Kurukshetra, sacred to Indra, and burnt by Agni with the assistance of Arjuna and Krishna. -COMP. -ग्रन्थः N. of a town.

खाण्डविकः, खाण्डिकः A confectioner.

खात *α.* 1 Dug up, excavated. 2 Torn, rent. -न् 1 An excavation. 2 A hole. 3 A ditch, moat. 4 An oblong pond. -COMP. -यूः *f.* a moat, ditch.

खातकः 1 A digger. 2 A debtor. -कः A moat, ditch.

खाता An artificial pond.

खातिः *f.* Digging, excavating.

खात्रं 1 A spade. 2 An oblong pond. 3 A thread. 4 A wood, forest. 5 Horror.

खाट् 1 P. (खादति, खादित) To eat, devour, feed; to prey upon, bite; शङ्खादयोः पतति खादति पृष्ठमांसं H. 1. 81; शङ्खमांसं न दुष्यति Ms. 5. 32, 53; Bk. 6. 6; 9. 78, 14. 87, 101; 15. 35.

खादक *α.* (खिक् *f.*) Eating, consuming. -कः A debtor.

खाधुषः A tooth -न 1 Eating, obnoxious. 2 Food

खाटुक *α.* (की *f.*) Mischievous, injurious, malicious.

खाद्यं Food, victuals.

खादिर *α.* (री *f.*) Made of or coming from the Khadira tree; खादिरं यमं कुर्वति; Ms. 2. 45.

खानं 1 Digging. 2 Injury. -COMP. -उदकः the cocoa-nut tree.

खानक *α.* (निका *f.*) One who digs, a miner.

खानिः *f.* A mine.

खानिकः-कः A hole in a wall; breach.

खानिलः A house-breaker.

खारः, -रिः-री *f.* A measure of grain equal to 16 *dronas*.

खारिपच *α.* Cooking a Khārī by measure.

खार्वा The Tretā age or second Yuga of the world.

खिखिरः 1 A fox (री *f.*) 2 The foot of a bedstead.

खिड् I. 6 P. (खिदति, खिब) To strike, press down, afflict. -II. 4. 7. A. (खियते, खिये, खिब) 1 To suffer pain or misery, to be afflicted or wearied, feel tired, depressed or exhausted; S. 5. 7; किं नाम मयि खियते उरुः Ve. 1; स दुर्लभो यः खियते नैत्रियैः H. 2. 141 overpowered; Sānti. 3. 7; Bk. 14. 108, 17 10. 2 To frighten, terrify (in *caus.*) -With परि to suffer pain or misery, be distressed or wearied.

खिदिरः 1 An ascetic. 2 A pauper. 3 The moon.

खिब *p. p.* 1 Depressed, afflicted, dejected, distressed, suffering pain; उरुः खेदं खिबे मयि भजति नायापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11; अर्जुनप्राणखिबमानसः Gīt. 3. 2 Fatigued, tired, exhausted; खिबः खिबः शिशुतिष्ठ पदं न्यस्य गतासि यन् Me. 18. 38; तपोपचारोजलिद्विचहस्तया R. 8. 11; Ch. P. 3. 20; Si. 9. 11.

खिलः-लं 1 A piece of waste or uncultivated land, desert, bare soil. 2 An additional hymn appended to the regular collection; Ms. 3. 232. 3 A supplement in general. 4 A compendium, compilation. 5 Vacuity. (खिल is often used in combination with खू and कृः-खिलीकृ to become impassable, to be blocked up, be left unfrequented; खिलीकृते विमानानां तदोपा-तमयायाचि Ku. 2. 45. खिलीकृ means (a) to obstruct, impede, make impassable, block up; R. 11. 14, 87. (b) to lay waste, devastate, put down or vanquish completely; विपक्ष-मखिलीकृत्य प्रतिष्ठा खटु दुर्लभा Si. 2. 34.

खुगाहः A tawny (or black) horse.

खुरः 1 A hoof; R. 1. 85, 2. 2; Ms. 4. 67. 2 A kind of perfume. 3 A razor. 4 The foot of a bedstead. -COMP. -क्षेपः a kick. -जम्बू

-जम्बू *α.* flatfooted -पद्मी a horse's

footmarks. -प्रः an arrow with a semi-circular head; see खुरज.

खुरली Military exercise or practice (as of arms, archery &c.); अस्त्रप्रयोग खुरलीकले गणानां Mv. 2. 34; दूरोत्पतनखुरलीकलेजनितान् 5. 5.

खुरालकः An iron arrow.

खुरालिकः 1 A razor-case. 2 An iron arrow. 3 A pillow.

खुट्ट *α.* Small, little, mean, low, see खुट्ट. -COMP. -तातः a father's younger brother.

खेखर see खर.

खेटः 1 A village, small town or hamlet. 2 Phlegm. 3 The club of Balarāma. 4 A horse. (N. B. At the end of comp. खेट expresses defectiveness or deterioration, and may be rendered by 'miserable', 'wretched' &c.; नगरखेटं a miserable town). For खेट see under ख.

खेदितानः-लः A minstrel, whose business is to awaken the master of the house with music and singing, (वैतालिक.)

खेदिन् *m.* A libertine.

खेदः 1 Depression, lassitude, dejection (of spirits). 2 Fatigue, exhaustion; अलसलुलितसुखान्धवसंजात-खेदान् U. 1. 24; अथखेदं नयेथाः Me. 32; R. 18. 45. 3 Pain, torment; Amaru 33. 4 Distress, sorrow; उरुः खेदं खिबे नयि भजति नायापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11, Amaru. 53.

खेयं A ditch, moat. -यः A bridge

खेड् 1 P. (खेलति, खेलित) 1 To shake, move to and fro. 2 To tremble 3 To play.

खेल *α.* Sportive, amorous, playful, R. 4. 22. V. 4. 16, 43.

खेलनं 1 Shaking. 2 Play, pastime. 3 A performance.

खेला Sport, play.

खेलिः *f.* 1 Sport, play. 2 An arrow

खोदिः *f.* Cunning or shrewd woman.

खोड *α.* Crippled, lame, limping

खोर (ल) *α.* Limping, lame.

खोलकः 1 A helmet. 2 An anthill. 3 The shell of a betelnut 4 Sauce-pan.

खोलिः A quiver.

ख्या 2 P. (A. also in non-conjugational tenses) (ख्याति, ख्यात) To tell, declare, communicate (with dat. of person). -Pass. (ख्यायते) 1 To be named or called; Bk. 6. 97. 2 To be known or famous. -Caus. (ख्यायति वै) 1 To make known, proclaim; Ms. 7. 201. 2 To tell, declare, relate; Bh. 2. 59; Ms. 11. 99. 3 To extol, make renowned, praise. -With अभि (pass) to be known. (-caus.) to declare, proclaim -आ 1 to tell, declare, unicate (usually with dat. of

person); त समान बर्णोपासनाचर्युविबुधद्विः R 15. 5; 41, 71, 93; 12. 42, 91; Bg. 11. 31; 18. 63; sometimes with gen.; आह्वयहि मन्त्रे विप्रदत्तस्य Pt. 4. 15. 2 to announce, signify. 3 to call, name; R. 10. 21; Ms. 4. 6. -परि to be well-known. -परिसं to enumerate. -प्र to be well-known. -प्रत्या 1 to deny. 2 to decline, refuse, reject. 3 to forbid, prohibit. 4 to interdict. 5 to surpass, excel; M. 3. 5. -त्रि to be

well-known or famous. -स्वा 1 to tell, communicate, declare, Bk. 14. 113. 2 to explain, relate; रावणस्यादि ने जन्म-वाक्यमस्ति Mb. 3 to name, call; विदु-द्वैर्दोषावाणी व्याख्याना वा विदुमस्तु Srut. 15. -सं to count, enumerate, calculate, sum up; नावन्विच तन्वालि संख्येः संख्यावन्ते S. B. स्व्यात p. p. 1 Known: R. 13. 6. 2 Named, called. 3 Told. 4 Celebrated, famous; notorious. -COMP. -गर्हण a. notoriously vile, infamous.

ख्यातिः f. 1 Renown, fame, reputation, glory, celebrity; Ms. 12. 36; Pt. 1. 371. 2 A name, title, appellation. 3 Narration. 4 Praise. 5 (In phil.) Knowledge, the faculty of discriminating objects by appropriate designation; Si. 4. 55. खदापनं 1 Declaring, divulging 2 Confessing, avowing, publicly declaring; Ms. 11. 227. 3 Making renowned, celebrating.

ग.

ग a. (Used only at the end of comp.) Who or what goes, going, moving, being, staying, remaining, having sexual intercourse with &c. —गः 1 A Gandharva. 2 An epithet of Gaṇeśa. 3 A long syllable (used as an abbreviation of गुरु), (in prosody). —ग A song.

गगनं (गं) (Some suppose गगज to be an incorrect form, as is observed by a writer:—काव्येने गगने केने गजमिच्छति वयः) 1 The sky, atmosphere; अथोच-डेन गगनस्युद्धा रघुः स्वरेण R. 3. 43; गगन-मिव नक्षत्रं Pt. 5. 6; सोमं चंद्रः पतति गगनात् S. 4 v. 1.; Si. 9. 27. 2 (In math.) A cypher. 3 Heaven. —COMP. -अग्ने the highest heavens. -अंगना a heavenly nymph, an Apsaras. -अध्वगः 1 the sun. 2 a planet. 3 a celestial being. -अंधु n. rain-water. -उल्लुक् the planet Mars. -कुसुमं-पुष्पं 'sky-flower'; i. e. any unreal thing, an impossibility; see चतुष. -गतिः 1 a deity, 2 a celestial being; Me. 46. 3 a planet. -चर (also गगनेचर) a. moving in the air. (-रः) 1 a bird. 2 a planet. 3 a heavenly spirit -ध्वजः 1 the sun. 2 a cloud. -सद् a. dwelling in the air. (-m.) a celestial being; Si. 4. 53. -सिंधु f. an epithet of the Ganges -स्थ, -स्थित a. situated in the sky. -स्पर्शनः 1 air, wind. 2 N. of one of the eight Maruts.

गंगा 1 The river Ganges, the most sacred river in India; अथोचो गंगेयं पद-सुप्रगता स्तोत्रमथवा Bk. 3. 10; R. 2. 26; 13. 57; (mentioned in Rv. 10. 75. 5 along with other rivers); (also occasionally applied to several other rivers considered sacred in India). 2 The Ganges personified as a goddess. [Gangā is the eldest daughter of Himavat. It is said that a curse of Brahmā made her come down upon earth, where she became the first wife of King Santanu. She bore him eight sons, of whom Bhīshma, the youngest, became a well-known personage, renowned for his valour and lifelong

celibacy. According to another account she came down on earth being propitiated by Bhagīratha; see गंगारथ and जह्नु also; and cf. Bh. 3. 10.] —COMP. -अंधु, -अंभु n. 1 water of the Ganges. 2 pure rain-water (such as falls in the month of आश्विन). -अवतारः the descent of the Ganges on the earth; गंगारथ इव द्युगंगवतारः K. 32 (where गं also means 'descent into the Ganges' for ablation.) 2 N. of a sacred place. -उद्भेदः the source of the Ganges. -क्षेत्रं the river Ganges and the district two Koss on either of its banks. -चिह्नी Gangetic kite. -जः 1 N. of Bhīshma. 2 of Kārtikeya. -दूतः an epithet of Bhīshma. -द्वारं the place where the Ganges enters the plains (also called हरि तर). -धरः 1 an epithet of Śiva. 2 the ocean. -पुरं N. of a town. -पुत्रः 1 N. of Bhīshma. 2 of Kārtikeya. 3 a man of a mixed and vile caste whose business is to remove dead bodies. 4 a Brāhmaṇa who conducts pilgrims to the Ganges. -भू m. 1 N. of Śiva. 2 the ocean. -सदयं the bed of the Ganges. -यात्रा 1 a pilgrimage to the Ganges. 2 carrying a sick person to the river-side to die there. -सागरः the place where the Ganges enters the ocean. -सुतः 1 an epithet of Bhīshma. 2 of Kārtikeya. -द्वदः N. of a तीर्थ.

गंगाका, गंगका, गंगिका The Ganges. गंगोलः A precious stone also called गेनेद.

गच्छः 1 A tree. 2 The period (i. e. number of terms) of a progression (in math.).

गच्छु 1 P. (गजति, गजित) 1 To sound, roar; जगदुर्गजः Bk. 14. 5. 2 To be drunk; to be confused or inebriated.

गजः 1 An elephant; कचावितो विष्णु-वागजौ गजी Ki. 1. 36. 2 The number 'eight'. 3 A measure of length; a Gajā or yard, (thus defined:—साधार-जनोरुणा विष्टुष्टुके गजः). 4 A demon

killed by Śiva. —COMP. -अयली m. 1 the most excellent among elephants. 2 an epithet of देववत, the elephant of Indra. -अधिपतिः lord of elephants, a noble elephant. -अध्वसः a superintendent of elephants. -अध-सद् a vile or wretched elephant, a common or low-born elephant. -अज्ञनः the religious fig-tree (अश्वत्थ). (-नः) the root of a lotus. -अरिः 1 a lion. 2 N. of Śiva who killed the demon गज. -आजीवः 'one who gets his livelihood by elephants', an elephant-driver. -आननः, -आस्यः epithets of Gaṇeśa. -आयुवदः science of the treatment of elephants. -आरोहः an elephant-driver. -आह्व, -आह्वय N. of Hastināpura. -इन्द्रः 1 an excellent elephant, a lordly elephant; कि इहासि गजं द्रुमं दाने S. Til. 7. 2 Airāvata, Indra's elephant. -कर्णः an epithet of Śiva. -कंदः a large esculent root. -कुर्माशिन m. N. of caruḍa. -गतिः f. 1 a stately, majestic gait like that of an elephant. 2 a woman with such a gait. -गतिनी a woman having a stately elephant-like gait. -दक्ष, द्युपत a. as high or tall as an elephant. -दंतः 1 an elephant's tusk. 2 an epithet of Gaṇeśa. 3 ivory. 4 a peg, pin, or bracket projecting from a wall -मय a. made of ivory. -दानं 1 the fluid (ichor) exuding from the temples of an elephant. 2 the gift of an elephant. -नासा the temples of an elephant. -पतिः 1 the lord or keeper of elephants. 2 a very tall and stately elephant; Si. 6. 55. 3 an excellent elephant. -दुग्धः a large and excellent elephant; गजदुग्धवत् । धीरे विलोकयति चादृतविश्रुं भुंक्ते Bk. 2. 81. -पुरं N. of Hastināpura. -बंधनी, -बंधिनी a stable for elephants. -भक्षकः the sacred fig-tree. -मेहनं the ornaments with which elephant is decorated, particularly the coloured, lines on his head. -मंडलिका -मंडली a ring or circle of elephants

al n. सुक्ता नैतिक a pearl supposed to be found in the *kumbhas* or projections on the forehead of an elephant. -सुखः, वक्रः, वदुः epithets of Ganesa -मोहनः a lion. -युयं a herd of elephants; R. 9. 71. -योधिन् a. fighting on an elephant. -राजः a lordly or noble elephant. -त्रजः a troop of elephants. -शिक्षा the science of elephants. -साह्वी N. of Hastinâpura. -स्नाने (lit.) bathing of an elephant; (fig.) useless or unproductive efforts resembling the ablution of elephants which, after pouring water over their bodies, and by throwing dirt, rubbish, and other foul matter; cf. अवशेष-विचित्रानां हस्तिस्नानविधेः क्रिया H. 1. 18.

गजता A multitude of elephants. गजवत् a. Having elephants; R. 9. 10. गञ्ज 1 P. (गंजति) To sound in a particular way.

गंजः 1 A mine. 2 A treasury. 3 A cow-house. 4 A mart, a place where grain is stored for sale. 5 Disrespect, contempt. -जगि A hut, hovel. 2 A tavern. 3 A drinking vessel.

गजज a. 1 Contemning, putting to shame, surpassing, excelling; स्थलकमलगजजने मम हृदयगजने (चरणद्वयं) Gt. 10; अलिकुलगजजनेजनकं 12; नेत्रे वज्रजनेजने S. D. 2 Defeating, conquering; कालियविषवज्रजने Gt. 1.

गजिका A tavern, liquor-shop.

गद्गु 1 P. (गदति, गदित) 1 To distil, draw out. 2 To run (as a liquid).

गद्गु 1 A screen. 2 A fence. 3 A ditch, moat. 4 An impediment. 5 A kind of gold-fish. -Comp. -उत्थं, -वेष्टं, -लघं rock or fossil salt, especially that found in the district called गद्गु.

गद्वर्षतः, गद्वर्षितुः A cloud.

गदिः 1 A young steer. 2 A lazy ox; क्षणात्तमेव दौराभ्यादुरि ध्रुवं विद्युज्यते । असजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपिति गीरीद्विः K. P. 10

गद्गु a. Crooked, hump-backed. -ह्रः 1 A hump on the back. 2 A javelin. 3 A water-pot. 4 An earth-worm. 5 Any superfluous excrement or addition, a useless object; see अतिगद्गु

गद्गुः 1 A water-pot. 2 A finger-ring.

गद्गुरल a. Hump-backed, crooked, bent

गद्वरः A cloud.

गद्वीलः 1 A mouthful. 2 Raw sugar.

गद्गुरलः A sheep.

गद्गुरिका 1 A line of sheep. 2 A continuous line, stream, current; 'गद्गुरि' 'a stream of sheep,' used to signify 'blindly following other people like a flock of sheep,' cf. गद्गुरिकाप्रवाहेना मेद K P 8

गद्गुः A golden vase.

गण 10 U. (गणयति-ते, गणित) 1 To count, number; enumerate; लीलाकमल-पत्राणि गणयामास पार्वती Ku. 6. 84; जामा-क्षरं गणय गच्छसि यावदन्तं S. 6. 11. 2 To calculate, compute. 3. To sum or add up, reckon. 4 To estimate, value at (with instr.); न तं तृणेनापि गणयामि. 5 To class with or among, reckon among अगण्यतामेषु Dk. 15. 4. 6 To take into account, give consideration to; वार्णी काणभुजीमजीगणत् Malli. 7 To regard, consider. 8. think or take to be; त्वया विना ह्यस्मेतावदजस्य गण्यतां R. 8. 69, 5. 20, 11. 75; जातस्तु गण्यते सोऽयं यः स्फुरत्यन्वयाधिकं Pt. 1. 27; किसलयतल्पं गणयति विहितहुतादधिकल्पं Gt. 4. 8 To ascribe or impute to, attribute to (with loc.); जाड्यं क्षीमति गण्यते Bh. 2. 54. 9. To attend to, take notice of, mind; ऋण-यमणयित्वा यममापहतस्य V. 4. 13. 10. (With a negative particle) not to care for, not to mind; न महान्तमपि क्लेश-मजीगणत् K. 64; मनस्वी कार्यार्थी न गणयति दुःखं न च सुखं Bh. 2. 81, 9; Sânti. 1. 10; Bk. 2. 53; 15. 5, 45; H. 2. 142. -With अघि 1 to praise. 2. to enumerate, count. -अव to disregard. -परि 1 to enumerate, count. 2 to consider, regard, think; अप-गणयन् Ms. 5. -प्र to calculate. -वि 1 to number; Y. 3. 104. 2 to regard, consider; Ms. 109; R. 1. 87. 3 to disregard, not to mind. 4 to reflect, think; Pt. 3. 43.

गणः 1 A flock, multitude, group, troop, collection; अगणगणना, भगनः &c. 2 A series, a class. 3 A body of followers or attendants. 4 Particularly, a troop of demigods considered as Siva's attendants and under the special superintendence of Ganesa; a demigod of this troop; गणाणां स्वा गणपतिं हवामहे कवि कवीनां &c.; गणा नमेरुपसदावतंसः Ku. 1. 55, 7. 40, 71; Ms. 33, 56; Ki. 5. 13. 5 Any assemblage or society of men formed for the attainment of the same objects. 6 A sect (in philosophy or religion). 7 A small body of troops (a sub-division of असौहिणी), consisting of 27 chariots, as many elephants, 81 horses and 135 foot. 8 A number (in math.) 9 A foot (in prosody). 10 (In gram.) A series of roots or words belonging to the same rule and called after the first word of that series; e. g. म्नादिगण i. e. the class of roots which begin with म्. 11 An epithet of Ganesa. -Comp. -अग्रणी m. N. of Ganesa. -अञ्जलः N. of the mountain Kailâsa, as the residence of the Ganesa of Siva

अधिपः-अधिपतिः 1 N. of Siva; S. 9. 27. 2 N. of Ganesa. 3 the chief of a troop of soldiers or of a class of disciples, of a body of men or animals. -अञ्जलः a mess, food prepared for a number of persons in common; Ms. 4. 209, 219. -अभ्यन्तर a. one of a troop or number (-रः) the leader or member of any religious association; Ms. 3. 154. -ईशः N. of Ganapati, Siva's son (see गणपति below). -ऊर्ध्वण red-lead -ईशानः, -ईश्वरः 1 an epithet of Ganesa. 2 of Siva. -उत्साहः the rhinoceros. -कारः 1 a classifier, 2 an epithet of Bṛhasena. -कृत्वन् ind. for a whole series of times, for a number of times. -गति a particular high number. -चक्रकः a dinner eaten in common by a party of virtuous men. -छन्दस् n. a metre regulated and measured by feet. -लिख a. forming a troop or collection. -दीक्षा 1 initiation of a number or a class. 2 performance of rites for a number of persons. -देवताः (Pl.) groups of deities who generally appear in classes or troops; Ak. thus classifies them -आदित्यविदुः, वसवस्तुषिता भास्वरानिलाः । महारा-जिकसाध्याश्च । दाक्ष गणदेवताः ॥ -द्रव्यं public property, common stock. -धरः 1 the head of a class or number 2 the teacher of a school. -नाथ, -नायकः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Ganesa. -नायिका an epithet of Durgâ. -परः, -पतिः 1 N. of Siva 2 N. of Ganesa. [He is the son of Siva and Parvati, or of Parvati only, for, according to one legend, he sprang from the scurf of her body. He is the god of wisdom and remover of obstacles; hence he is invoked and worshipped at the commencement of every important undertaking. He is usually represented in a sitting posture-short and fat, with a protuberant belly, and four hands; riding a mouse, and with the head of an elephant. This head has only one tusk, the other having been lost in a scuffle between him and Parasurâma when he opposed the latter's entrance to Siva's inner apartments; (whence he is called Ekadanta, Ekadantashtra &c.) There are several legends accounting for his elephant head. It is said that he wrote the Mahâbhârata at the dictation of Vyâsa who secured his services as a scribe from the god Brahmâ]. -पर्वत see गणाचल. -पठिकं the breast, bosom. -धुन्वः the head of a tribe or class. (pl.) N. of a country and its people. -पूतः the leader of a tribe or class. -भर्तु m. 1 an epithet of Siva 2 ममभर्तुः Ki. 5. 42 2 of

Ganesa. 3 the leader of a class. -भोजन mess, eating in common. -यज्ञः a rite common to all. -राज्यं N. of an empire in the Dekkan. -रात्रि a series of nights. -वृत्त see गणछन्दः. -हासः a species of perfume.

-गणक a. (गणिका f.) Bought for a large sum. -ज्ञः 1 An arithmetician. 2 An astrologer; हे पांय पुस्त-कधर क्षणमत्र तिष्ठ वेद्योसि किं गणकशास्त्रविज्ञा-रदोसि केनौषधेन मम पश्यति मर्तुरेवा किंवा गमिष्यति एति छविप्रवासी Subha'sh. -क्री The wife of an astrologer.

-गणक 1 Counting, calculation. 2 Adding, enumerating. 3 Considering, supposing, regarding. 4 Believing, thinking.

-गणना Calculation, consideration, regard, account; का वा गणना सचेतनेषु अग्रगतचेतनाभ्यां संवदयितुमर्ह (मद्भः) K. 157 (what need we say of &c.; of कथा); Me. 10, 87; R. 11. 64; Si. 16. 59; Amaru. 64. -COMP. -गतिः f. गणगति q. v. -पतिः an arithmetician. -महामात्रः a minister of finance.

-गणशब्द ind. In troops or flocks, by classes.

गतिः f. Counting.

गणिका 1 A harlot, courtesan; गुणदुरका गणिका च यस्य वसंतोदयेन वसंतसेना Mk. 1. 6; गणिका नाम पादुकांतरप्रविष्टव लेटुका दुःखेन पुननिराक्रियते Mk. 5; निरका-शयप्रतिमपेतवर्ध विद्यदालपादपरदिगणिका Si. 9 10. 2 A female elephant. 3 A kind of flower.

-गणित a. 1 Counted, numbered, calculated. 2 Regarded, cared for &c.; see -गण. -त 1 Reckoning, calculating. 2 The science of computation, mathematics; (it comprises पाटीगणित or व्यक्तगणित, arithmetic, बीजगणित, algebra and रेखागणित geometry) गणितमथ कलां वेदिकां हस्तिशिक्षां ज्ञात्वा Mk. 1. 4. 3 The sum of a progression. 4 A sum (in general).

गणितिक m. 1 One who has made a calculation. 2 A mathematician.

गणिव् a. (नी f.) Having a flock or troop (of anything); श्वगिव् 'having a pack of hounds'; R. 9 63 -m. A teacher (having a class of pupils).

गणय a. Numerable, what may be counted.

गणेशः The Karnikāra tree. -f. 1 A harlot. 2 A female elephant. गणेशका 1 A bawd, procuress. 2 A female servant.

गण्डः 1 The cheek, the whole side of the face including the temple; गण्डाभोगे गुरुकपटलं Mal. 2. 5; तदीयमाद्रिरुणगण्डलेखं Ku. 7. 82. Me. 26. 92; Amaru. 81; Rs. 4. 6; 6. 10.

S. 6. 17; Si. 72. 54. 2 An elephant's temple; Māl. 1. 1. 3 A bubble. 4 A boil, tumour, swelling; pimple; अयमपरो गण्डस्योपरि विस्फोटः Mu. 5; तदा गण्डस्योपरि पिष्टिका संवृता S. 2. 5 Goitre and other excrescences of the neck. 6 A joint, knot. 7 A mark, spot. 8 A rhinoceros. 9 The bladder. 10 A hero, warrior. 11 Part of a horse's trappings, a stud or button fixed as an ornament upon the harness. -COMP. -अंग a rhinoceros. -उपधानं a pillow; दृढगण्डोपधानानि शयनानि सुखानि च Susr. -कु-सुमं the juice that exudes from the elephant's temples during rut, ichor. -कूपः a well on the peak or summit of a mountain. -ग्रामः any large or considerable village. -देशः -प्रदेशः the cheek. -फलकं a broad cheek; धृतसुगण्डफलकैर्विषयुर्विद्वद्भिरास्यकमलेः प्रमदाः Si. 9. 47. -भित्तिः f. 1 the opening in the temples of an elephant from which ichor exudes during rut. 2 'a wall-like cheek', an excellent i. e. broad and expansive cheek; निर्धौतदानामलगण्डभित्तिः (गजः) R. 5. 43. (where Malli. says प्रहस्यते गण्डो गण्डभित्ति see et seq.) 12. 102. -मालः -माला inflammation of the glands of the neck; -मुखं a, exceedingly foolish, very stupid. -शिला any large rock. -शैलः 1 a huge rock thrown down by an earthquake or storm; Ki. 7. 37. 2 the forehead. -साह्वय N. of a river, also called गंडकी. -स्थलं, -स्थली the cheek; गण्डस्थलेषु मद्वाशिषु Pt. 1. 123; S. Til. 7; गण्ड-स्थलीः प्रोषितपत्रलेखाः R. 6. 72; Amaru. 77. 2 the temples of an elephant.

गण्डकः 1 A rhinoceros. 2 An impediment, obstacle. 3 A joint, knot. 4 A mark, spot. 5 A boil, tumour, pimple. 6 Disjunction, separation. 7 A coin of the value of four cowries. -COMP. -वती see गण्डकी q. v.

गण्डका A lump, a ball.

गण्डकी 1 N. of a river flowing into the Ganges. 2 A female rhinoceros. -COMP. -पुत्रः -शिला the Sāligrāma stone.

गण्डलिन् m. N. of Siva.

गण्डिः The trunk of a tree from the root to the beginning of the branches.

गण्डिका 1 A sort of pebble. 2 A kind of beverage.

गण्डिरः A hero, champion.

गण्डुः m. f. 1 A pillow. 2 A joint, knot.

गण्डु f. 1 A joint, knot. 2 A bone. 3 A pillow. 4 Oil. -COMP. -पदः a kind of worm भवं lead. -पदी a small गण्डपद.

गण्डुषः-वा A mouthful, handful (of water); गज्या गण्डुषजले करेणुः (द्वौ)

Ku. 3. 37; U. 3. 16; Māl. 9. 34; गण्डुषजलमात्रेण शक्नोति कर्करावते Udb. 2 The tip of an elephant's trunk

गण्डोलः 1 Raw sugar. 2 A mouthful.

गत p. p. (of गम्) 1 Gone, departed, gone for ever; Mu. 1. 25

2 Passed away, elapsed, past;

गतायां रात्री. 3 Dead, deceased, depart-

ed to the next world; Ku. 4. 30.

4 Gone to, arrived at, reaching to.

5 Being in, situated in, seated in,

resting on, contained in; usually

in comp.; आसादप्रागतः Pt. 1 seated

on &c.; सदीगतः R. 3. 66 seated in

the assembly; so आद्यः सर्वगत existing

everywhere. 6 Fallen into, reduced

to; e. g. आपन्नः 7 Referring or

relating to, with regard to, about,

concerning, connected with (usually

in comp.); राजा शकुन्तलागतमेव चितयति

S. 5; मनुगतया चितया S. 4. यथानि भ-

वस्यो सखीगतं किमपि वृच्छामः S. 7; so पुत्र

गतः सिंहः &c. -तं 1 Motion, going;

गतमुपरि चनातां वागिर्भोविरागां S. 7. 7;

Si. 1 2. 2 Gait, manner of going;

Ku. 1. 34; V. 4. 16. 3 An event.

As first member of comp transla-

ted by 'free from', 'bereft of',

'deprived of', 'without.' -COMP

-अक्ष a. sightless, blind. -अश्वत्

a. 1 one who has accomplished or

finished a journey. 2 conversant,

familiar (with anything). (-f)

the time immediately preceding

new moon when a small streak of

the moon is still visible; (चतुर्दशी-

युक्तामावास्या). -अनुगत following

custom or precedent. -अनुगतिक a.

doing as others do, a blind follow-

er; गतानुगतिको लोकं व लोकः पारमार्थिकः

Pt. 1. 342 people are blind follo-

wers or servile imitators; Mu. 6.

5. -अंतः a. one whose end has

arrived. -अर्थ a. 1 poor. 2 mean-

ingless (the meaning being already

expressed). -असु, -जीवित, -माण a.

expired, dead; Bg. 2. 11. -आगतं

1 going and coming; frequent visits,

Bh. 3. 7; Bg. 9. 21; Mu. 4. 1.

2 Irregular course of the stars

(in astronomy). -आदि a. free

from anxiety, happy. -आयुस् a.

decrepit, infirm, very old. -आर्तवा

a woman past her child-bearing.

-उत्साह a. dissipated, dejected.

-ओजस् a. bereft of strength or

energy. -कल्मष a. freed from crime

or sin, purified. -कृम a. re-
freshed. -जैतन a. deprived of sense
or consciousness, insensible, sense-
less. -दिनं ind. yesterday. -यत्यागत
a. returned after having gone away;
Ms. 7. 146. -यम a. bereft of
splendour, dim, obscured, faded.
-याग a. lifeless, dead. -याय a

almost gone, nearly passed away; गन्नायारजनी. -भर्तुका 1 a widow. 2 (rarely) a woman whose husband has gone abroad (=गतिभर्तुका). -लक्ष्मीक a. 1 bereft of lustre or splendour, faded. 2 deprived of wealth, impoverished; suffering losses. -वयस्क a. advanced in years, aged, old. -वर्षः, -वर्षी the past year. -वैर a. at peace (with), reconciled. -व्यथ a. free from pain. -शैशव a past childhood. -सत्त्व a. 1 dead, annihilated, lifeless. 2 base. -सत्त्वक an elephant out of rut. -सुहृद a. indifferent to worldly attachments.

गतिः f. 1 Motion, going, moving, gait; गतिर्विगलिता Pt. 4. 78; अमिच्छगन्धः S. 1. 14; (न) मिदंति मेदां गतिमश्नुसुख्यः Ku. 1. 11 do not mend their slow gait (do not mend their pace); ३० गन्तगतिः Pt. 1; लघुगतिः Me. 16, 10, 46; U. 6. 23. 2 Access, entrance; गन्तो ब्रह्मसुखीर्णं सूत्रस्वेवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. 3 Scope, room; अन्नगतिः Ku. 3. 19; मनोरथानामगतिं विद्यते Ku. 5. 64; नास्त्वगतिर्मनोरथानां V. 2. 4 Turn, course; देवगतिर्हि विद्या. 5 Going to, reaching, obtaining; वैकुण्ठीया गतिः Pt. 1 obtaining Heaven. 6 Fate, issue; मर्तुर्गतिर्गत्या Dk. 103. 7 State, condition; दानं भोगो नाशरित्तो गतयो भवति चित्तस्य Bh. 2. 43; Pt. 1. 106. 8 Position, station, situation, mode of existence; परार्थगतेः पितुः R. 8. 27; कुतमस्तवकस्येव द्वे गती स्तो मन्त्रिणां Bh. 2. 104; Pt. 1. 41, 420. 9 A means, expedient, course, alternative अनुपेक्षणे द्वयी गतिः Mu. 3; का गतिः what help is there, can't help (often used in dramas) Pt. 1. 319; अस्या गतिर्नास्ति K. 158. 10 Recourse, shelter, refuge, asylum, resort; विद्यमाना गतिर्देवा Pt. 1. 320, 322, आसप्तं सलिले पृथ्वी यः स मे श्रीहरिर्गतिः Sk. 11 Source, origin, acquisition; Bg. 2. 43; Ms. 1. 10. 12 A way, path. 13 A march, procession. 14 An event, issue, result. 15 The course of events, fate, fortune. 16 Course of asterisms. 17 The diurnal motion of a planet in its orbit. 18 A running wound or sore, fistula. 19 Knowledge, wisdom. 20 Transmigration, metempsychosis; Ms. 6. 73. 21 A stage or period of life (as शैशव, यौवन, वयस्क). 22 (In gram.) A term for prepositions and some other adverbial prefixes (such as अल, तिरु &c.) when immediately connected with the tenses of a verb or verbal derivatives. -COMP. -अनुसरः following the course of another. -भंसः stoppage. -हीन a. without refuge, helpless, forlorn. गत्वर a. (रि. f.) 1 Going, movable locomotive 2 Transient, perishable

गत्वरैर्युधिः Ki. 2. 19; गत्वो यौवनश्रियः 11. 12.

गद् 1 P. (गदति, गदित्) 1 To speak articulately, speak, say, relate; जगद्वापे गदावर्ज Si. 2. 59; बहु जगद्पुरस्तात्तरय मत्ता किलाहं 11. 39; छद्मांतरस्या जगदे कुमारी R. 6. 45. 2 To enumerate. -WITHIN to declare, say, speak; R. 2. 33.

गद् 1 Speaking, speech. 2 A sentence. 3 Disease, sickness; असाध्यः कुर्वते कोपं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा Si. 2. 84; जनपदे न गद्ः पद्मादौ R. 9. 4; 17. 81. 4 Thunder. -द् A kind of poison. -COMP. -अगदौ (du.) the two Asvins, physicians of gods. -अग्रणी; the chief of all diseases; i. e. consumption. -अंघ्रः a cloud अरातिः a drug, medicament.

गद्विस्तु a. 1 Loquacious, garrulous, talkative. 2 Libidinous, lustful. -लुः N. of Kāma, the god of love.

गदा A mace, club; संचूर्णयामि गदाय न ह्यवोषीरु Ve. 1. 15. -COMP. -अग्रजः N. of Krishna; Si. 2. 84. -अग्रपाणि a. having a mace in the right hand. -धरः an epithet of Vishnu. -धृत् a. a club-bearer, one who fights with a mace. (-m) an epithet of Vishnu -युद्धं a fight with clubs. -हस्त a. armed with a club.

गदिन् a. (नी. f.) 1 Armed with a club; Bg. 11. 17. 2 Affected with sickness, diseased. -m. An epithet of Vishnu.

गद्गद् a. Stammering, stuttering; तन्कि रोदिषि गद्गदेन वचसा Amaru. 53; गद्गदलघुव्युत्थिलीनाक्षरं को देहीति वदेत् Bh. 3. 8; सानंदगद्गदं हरिस्त्रिधाच Git. 10. -द् ind. In a faltering or stammering tone; विललाप स वायुगद्गदं R. 8. 43. -द्, -द् Stammering, indistinct or convulsive speech. -COMP. -ध्वनिः low inarticulate sound expressive of joy or grief. -वाच f. inarticulate or convulsive speech, interrupted by sobbing &c. -स्वर a. uttering stammering sounds. (-रः) 1 indistinct or stammering utterance. 2 a buffalo.

गद्य pot. p. To be spoken or uttered; गद्यवैतत्तया मन Bk. 6. 47. -द्यं Prose, elaborate prose composition, composition not metrical yet framed with due regard to harmony; one of the three classes into which all compositions may be divided; See Kāv. 1. 11.

गद्याण (न-ल) कः A weight equal to 41 Gunjās.

गंतु a. (जी. f.) 1 One that goes or moves. 2 Having sexual intercourse with a woman.

गंजी A car drawn by oxen; गंजी-च n the same sense

गंघ 10 A (गंधयते) 1 To injure, hurt. 2 To ask, beg. 3 To move, go.

गंधः 1 Smell, odour; गन्मात्राय चोष्णः Me. 21; अपरंती दुरितं हृद्यगंधैः S. 4. 7, R. 12. 27. (गंध is changed to गन्धे when as the last member of a Bah. comp. it is preceded by उद्, प्रति, सु, सुप्ति, or when the compound implies comparison; सुगंध, सुरभिर्गंधि, कमलगंधि दुग्ध, also when गंध is used in the sense of 'a little') 2 Smell considered as one of the 24 properties or gūṇas of the Vaisesika; it is a property characteristic of पृथ्वी or earth which is defined as गंधवती पृथ्वी T. S. 3. The mere smell of anything, a little, a very small quantity, दूतगंधि भोजनं Sk. 4 A perfume, any fragrant substance; एषा मया चेदिता गंध-कुक्तिः Mk. 8; Y. 1. 231. 5 Sulphur. 6 Pounded sandal wood. 7 Connection, relationship. A neighbour. 9 Pride, arrogance; यः स आत्तगंधं q. v. -धं 1 Smell. 2 Black aloewood. -COMP. -अधिकं a kind of perfume. -अपकर्षणं removing smells. -अंधु n. fragrant water -अम्ला the wild lemon tree. -अम्लम् m. sulphur. -अम्लं a mixture of 8 fragrant substances offered to deities, varying in kind according to the nature of the deity to whom they are offered. -आसुः the musk-rat -आजीवः a vendor of perfumes. -आल्य a. rich in odour, very fragrant लज्जश्चैतमगंधाढ्याः Mb. (-ह्वः) the orange tree. (-ह्वं) sandal-wood. -हंघ्रिच the organ of smell. -इमः, -गज, -ह्रियः-हस्तिन् m. 'the scent-elephant' an elephant of the best kind; हन-यति गजानन्यान्गंधद्विषः कलभोऽपि सत् V 5. 18; R. 6. 7; 17. 70; Ki. 17. 17. -उत्तमा spirituous liquor. -उद्गं scented water. -उपजीविन् m. one who lives by perfumes, a perfumer. -ओतुः (forming गंधोतु or गंधौतु) the civet-cat. -कारिका 1 a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes. 2 a female artisan living in the house of another, but not altogether subject to another's control. -कालिका, -काली f. N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. -काष्ठ aloewood. -कुडी a kind of perfume. -केलिका, -केलिका musk. -गुण a having the property of odour. -ग्राण the smelling of any odour. -जल fragrant water. -ज्ञा the nose. -तुर्वी a musical instrument of a loud sound used in battle (as a drum or trumpet). -तेलं a fragrant oil, a kind of oil prepared with fragrant substances. -दार n. aloe-wood. -द्वयं a fragrant substance. -धूलिः f. musk. -नकुलः the musk rat -नालिका -नाली the

nose. -निलया a kind of jasmine. -य N. of a class of manes. -यत्रा. -पलाशी a species of zedoary. -पलाशिका turmeric. -पाषाणः sulphur. -पिशाचिका the smoke of burnt fragrant resin (so called from its dark colour or cloudy nature, or perhaps from its attracting demons by its fragrance). -पुष्पः 1 the Vetasa plant. 2 the Ketaka plant (-सं) a fragrant flower. -पुष्पा an indigo plant. -पुतना a kind of imp or goblin. -फली 1 the Priyangu creeper. 2 a bud of the Champaka tree. -मंघुः the mango tree. -मातु f. the earth. -मादनः 1 a large black bee. 2 sulphur. (-नः -नं). N. of a particular mountain to the east of Meru renowned for its fragrant forests. -मादनी spirituous liquor. -मादिनी lac. -माजीरः the civet-cat. -मुखः -मुषिकः -मुषी f. the musk-rat. -मुगः 1 the civet cat. 2 the musk-deer. -मैयुनः a bull. -मोदनः sulphur. -मोहिनी a bud of the Champaka tree. -मुक्तिः f. preparation of perfumes. -राजः a kind of jasmine (-जं) 1 a sort of perfume. 2 sandal-wood. -लता the Priyangu creeper. -लोहपा a bee. -बहः the wind; रात्रिदिवं गेवहः प्रयाति S. 5. 4; दिपदाणि गेवहं मुखेन Ku. 3. 25. -बहः the nose. -बाहकः 1 the wind. 2 the musk-deer. -बाही the nose. -बिहलः wheat. -बृक्षः the Sāla tree. -चाकुलं a kind of fragrant berry (ककूल). -छादिनी the musk-rat. -शेखरः musk. -सारः sandal. -सोमं the white water-lily. -हारिका a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes; cf. गंधकारिका.

गंधकः Sulphur.
गंधनं 1 Continued effort, perseverance. 2 Hurting, injury, killing. 3 Manifestation. 4 Intimation, information, hint.

गंधवती 1 The earth. 2 Wine. 3 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. 4 A variety of jasmine.

गंधर्वः A celestial musician, a class of demi-gods regarded as the singers or musicians of gods and said to give good and agreeable voice to girls; सोमं शौचं द्वावासां गंधर्वश्च ह्युमा गिरं Y. 1. 71. 2 A singer in general. 3 A horse. 4 The musk-deer. 5 The soul after death and previous to its being born again. 6 The black cuckoo. -Comp. -नगरं, -पुरं the city of Gandharvas, an imaginary city in the sky, probably the result of some natural phenomenon, such as mirage. -राजः Chitraratha, the chief of the Gandharvas -विद्या the science of music.

-विवाहः one of the eight forms of marriage described in Ms. 3. 27. &c.; in this form marriage proceeds entirely from love or the mutual inclination of a youth and maiden without ceremonies and without consulting relatives; it is, as Kālidāsa observes, कथमन्वाचिककृता संव्रतवृत्तिः S. 4. 16. -वेदः one of the four subordinate Vedas or *Upavedas*, which treats of music; see उपवेद. -हस्तः, -हस्तकः the castor-oil-plant.

गंधारः (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

गंधाली 1 A wasp. 2 Continued fragrance. -Comp. -गर्भः small cardamoms.

गंधालु a. Fragrant, perfumed, scented.

गंधिक a. (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Having the smell of; as उपलङ्गधिकः. 2 Having a very small quantity of; अन्तर्गंधिकः a brother only in name. -कः 1 A seller of perfumes. 2 Sulphur.

गभस्ति m. f. A ray of light, a sunbeam or moonbeam. -स्तिः m. The sun. -f. An epithet of Svāhā, the wife of Agni. -Comp. -करः, -पाणिः, -हस्तः the sun.

गभस्तिमत् m. The sun; वनस्पत्येन गभस्तिमानिह R. 3. 37. -n. One of the seven divisions of Pātāla.

गभीर a. 1 Deep (in all senses) उचालस्त इमे गभीरपयसः पुण्याः स्तिर्यगमाः U. 2. 30; Br. 2. 105. 2 Deep sounding (as a drum). 3 Thick, dense, impervious (as a forest.) 4 Profound, sagacious. 5 Grave, serious, solemn, earnest. 6 Secret, mysterious. 7 Inscrutable, difficult to be perceived or understood. -Comp. -आत्मन् the supreme soul. -वेद्य a. very penetrating.

गभीरिका A large drum with a deep sound.

गभोलिकः A small round pillow.

गम् 1 P. (गच्छति, गतः caus. गमयति, desid. जिगमिषति, जिगमिषते Atm.) 1 To go, move in general; गच्छत्वायां पुनर्देशनाय V. 5; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति प्रभातसंस्तुतं चेतः A. 1 34; काकुता गम्यते 'where art thou going?' 2 To depart, go forth, go away, set forth or out; उच्छिन्नेन ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30. 3 To go to, reach, resort to, arrive at, approach; यद्गन्तोपि गम्यते Pt. 1. 7; एनो गच्छति क्वरि Ms. 8. 19 the sin goes to (recalls on) the doer; 4. 19; so वसति सुर्वा गम् &c. 4 To pass, pass away, elapse (as time); दिनेषु गच्छत्यु R. 3. 8 as days rolled on, in course of time; काव्यशास्त्रविनोदेन कालो गच्छति धीमतां H. 1. 1. गच्छता कालेन in the long run. 5

To go to the state or condition of, become, undergo, suffer, partake of &c. (usually joined with nouns ending in ता, त्व &c. or any noun in the acc.); गमिष्याम्यहस्वम् R. 1. 3; पञ्चानुस्वायां हनुक्ती जगाम Ku. 1, 29 went by or received the name of Umā; so वृत्ति गच्छति becomes satisfied विषादं गतः became dejected; क्लोप न गच्छति does not become angry; आहृत्य गतः released from debt. 6 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with, गतोः वृत्ता...ने गच्छति गुमात् Pt. 2 107, Y. 1. 80. -Caus. 1 To cause to go, lead to, reduce to (as a state) 2 To spend, pass (as time) 3 To make clear, explain, expound. 4 To signify, denote, convey an idea or sense of; द्वौ नवी प्रकृतार्थे समयन 'two negatives make one affirmative.' -WITH अति to go or pass away. -अचि 1 to acquire, obtain, get; अधिगच्छति नहिनानं चंद्रोऽपि निशापरि-प्रहीतः M. 1. 18.; तन्मन्वाधिमगच्छति Ms. 2. 218; 7. 33; Eg. 2. 64; R. 2 66, 5. 34. 2 to accomplish, secure, fulfill; अर्थे सप्ततिषं वसुधैविंतु सहायवानेव M. 1. 9. 3 to approach, go towards, reach, have access to; गुणाद्योऽयं न-न्नेनो वृत्तिगोपियम्यते Pt. 1. 384. 4 to know, learn, study, understand, तेन्योऽधिगंतुं निगमांतविद्यां U. 2. 3; Ki. 2. 41; Ms. 7. 39; Y. 1. 99. 5 to marry or take (as a husband), Ms. 9. 91. -अध्या 1 to find, get, meet with. -अनु 1 to go after, follow, accompany; ओदकांतं स्निग्धो जनेऽनुगंतव्यः S. 4; मार्गं मनुष्येऽधरधर्मपत्नी सुतेरिषाथे स्तुतिगन्धगच्छत् R. 2. 2, 6; Ki. 5. 2; Ms. 12. 115; Pt. 1. 73. 2 to approach, arrive at, go to. 3 to imitate, resemble, respond to; आ-स्फाहितं यत्नमदाकराधिर्मुदगधीरान्धिमगच्छत् R. 16. 13; Ki. 4. 36. -अंतर् to go between, be included or comprised see अंतर्गत. -अप 1 to go away, depart, pass away, (as time &c.); Pt. 3. 8. 2 to vanish, disappear, go away from. -अग्नि to go near, approach, visit; पनमभिजग्मुर्नहर्षदः R. 15. 59; Ki. 10. 21; ननुमेकाग्रमस्तिनमभिगम्य महर्षयः Ms. 1. 1. 2 to find, meet with (casually or by chance). 3 to cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; Y. 2. 205. -अभ्या 1 to approach, arrive, come or draw near; सर्वान्भ्यागतो युरः H. 1. 103. 2 to come to, obtain. -अभ्युद् 1 to rise, go up. 2 to go towards, go forth to meet. -अभ्युप to agree to, accept, undertake, admit, grant, own. -अव 1 to know, learn, think, understand, believe. परस्तादवगम्यत एव S. 1. कथं शांतनिष्-भिहिते श्राव इत्यवगच्छति पूर्वः Mk. 1; Bg. 10. 41; R. 8. 88; Bk. 5. 81. 2

to consider, take for, regard as. (-Caus.) to convey, denote, signify, show, tell; Bk. 10. 62. -आ 1 to come, approach. 2 to arrive at, attain, reach (a particular state) (-Caus.) 1 to lead towards, bring, convey; आगमितापि विदूः Gīt. 12. 2 to learn, study; R. 10. 71. 3 to wait (Atm.) -उद् 1 to rise or go up; असह्य-वातोद्गतेषु संडला Bk. 1. 10. v. 1. 2 to shoot up, appear; V. 4. 23. 3 to rise or spring from, proceed, originate; इच्छताः पोषयुस्तुल्यः श्रुण्वन् कथाः R. 7. 16; Amaru. 91. 4 to be famous or well-known; R. 18. 20. -उप 1 to go, to approach, attain reach to; R. 6. 85. 2 to penetrate, enter into; Si. 9. 39. 3 to undergo, suffer; तयो वीरहृषागमत् Rām. 4 to go to the state of, attain, acquire; प्रतिश्रुतामु-पगते हि विद्वे Si 9. 6; तानमदायित्वमिवा-पगु Ku. 1. 8. 5 to admit, consent or agree to. 6 to approach a woman for sexual intercourse; सुतां मत्तां प्रमत्ता वा रक्षो यत्रोपगच्छति Ms. 3. 34; 4. 40. -उपा 1 to come to, approach (a person or place). 2 to go to, go to the state of, attain; वृत्तिमुपा-गतं, पंचत्वमुपागतः &c. 3 to get, obtain; Y. 2. 143. -ति 1 to go to, attain, acquire, obtain; यत्र दुःखं च विगच्छति Bg. 18. 36, 9. 31. 2 to get know-ledge, learn -निस् (निर) 1 to go out, depart; प्रकाशं निगतः S. 4. हुनवहपरिसेवादाद्यु निगम्य कक्षात् Rs. 1. 27; Ms. 9. 83; S. 6. 3; Amaru. 61. 2 to remove; as in निगताविशंकाः. 3 to be cured (of a disease). -परा 1 to return; तदयं परागत एवास्मि U. 5. 2 to surround, encompass, pervade; स्फुटपरामपरामतपंकजं Si. 6. 2. -परि 1 to go or walk round; तं ह्यं तत्र प-रिगम्य Rām.; यथा हि मेरुः सर्वेण निर्यशः प-रिगम्यते Mb. 2 to surround; Si. 9. 26; Bk. 10. 1; सेनापरित &c. 3 to spread everywhere, pervade all directions. 4 to obtain; वृषलतां &c. 5 to know, understand, learn; R. 7. 71. 6 to die, go forth (from this world); वयं देव्यो जाताश्चिरपरिगता एव खलु ते Bh. 3. 38. 7 to overpower, affect; as in ह्रुषया परिगतः -पर्या 1 to approach, go towards. 2 to complete, finish. 3 to conquer, subdue. -प्रति 1 to return. 2 to advance or go towards. -प्रत्या to return, come back. -प्रत्युद् to go forth or advance towards to meet (as a mark of respect); प्रत्युज्जगामातिथिमाति-थेय R. 5. 2; प्रत्युच्छति घृच्छति स्थिरतमः पुंजे निङ्कुंजे शिवः Gīt. 11; Bv. 3. 3. -स्वि 1 to pass away (as time &c.); सत्यवापि सपदि व्यगमि Si. 9. 17. 2 to vanish, disappear; सलज्जाया लज्जापि व्य-गमदिव दूरं घृण्णः Gīt. 11; Bg. 11. 1, Ms. 3. 2, 59. (-Caus.) to spend,

pass; विगमयत्युच्चिद् एव श्रुपाः S. 6. 4. -विनस् 1 to go out. 2 to disappear, vanish. -विस् to separate. -सं (Used, in Atm.) to come or join together, meet, encounter; असंयुतैः सम-गमि Dk.; एते भगवत्यौ कलिंदकन्यामंदाकिन्यौ संगच्छते A. R. 7. 2 to cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; भार्यो च पर-संगता Pt. 1. 208; Ms. 8. 378. (-Caus.) to bring together, join or unite; R. 7. 17. -समधि 1 to approach. 2 to study. 3 to get, acquire; यत्ते समधिगच्छति यस्मैते तस्य तद्वत् Ms. 8. 416. -समव to know fully. -समुपा 1 to approach. 2 to befall.

गम a. (At the end of comp.) Going, moving, going to, reaching, attaining, getting &c.; खगम, पुरोगम, हृदयगम &c. -मः 1 Going, moving. 2 March; असह्यैकाहगमः 3 The march of an assailant. 4 A road. 5 Inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness. 6 Superficiality, careless perusal. 7 (Sexual) intercourse with a woman, cohabitation; युवैकनायगमः Ms. 11. 55; Y. 2. 293. 8 A game played with dice and men. -Comp. -आगमः going and coming.

गमक a. (मिका f.) 1 Indicative or suggestive, a proof or index of; तदेव गमकं पांडित्यवैदग्ययोः Mal. 1. 7. 2 Convincing.

गमन 1 Going, motion, gait; श्रो-णीभारादलक्षणमना Me. 82; so गजैर्गमने S. Til. 7. 2 Going, motion con- sidered as one of the five *karmans* by the Vaisesikas. 3 Approaching, going to. 4 March of an assail- ant. 5 Undergoing, suffering. 6 Obtaining, attaining. 7 Cohabitation.

गमित्व a. Intending to go; as in शर्मगमी. -m A passenger.

गमनीय, गम्य *pot. p.* 1 Accessible, approachable; विकारस्य गमनीयासि संवृता S. 1. 2 Intelligible, easy to be comprehended. 3 Intended, implied, meant. 4 Suitable, desirable, fit; Y. 1. 64. 5 Fit for cohabitation; दुर्जनगम्या नार्यः Pt. 1. 278; अभिकामां द्वित्र्यं यश्च गम्यां रहसि याचितः नैषेति Mb. 6 Curable (by a drug &c.); न गम्यो मेवाजां Bh. 1. 89.

गंभारिका, गंभारी N. of a tree.

गंभीर a. -गंभीर q. v.; R. 1. 36; Me. 64, 66. -रः 1 A lotus. 2 A citron. -Comp. -वेदिन् a. restive (as an elephant).

गंभीरा, गंभीरिका N. of a river; गंभीरायाः पयसि Me. 40.

गयः 1 N. of the people living round Gayā and the district inha- bited by them. 2 N. of an Asura.

-या N. of a city in Behar which is a place of pilgrimage.

गर a. (रि f.) Swallowing. -रः 1 Any drink or fluid, beverage. 2 Sickness, disease. 3 Swallowing (गत् also in this sense) -रः -रः 1 Poison. 2 An antidote. -रः Sprin- kling, wetting. -Comp. -अधिका 1 the insect called *Lākshā*. 2 the red dye obtained from it. -श्लो a kind of fish. -द a. poisoning, gi- ving poison. (-द्वे) poison. -वत् a peacock.

गरणं 1 The act of swallowing. 2 Sprinkling. 3 Poison.

गरभः Foetus, embryo; see गर्भ

गरलः-लं 1 Poison or venom in general; कुबलयदुलभेणी कंठे न सा गरल-वृत्तिः Gīt. 3; गरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीरे 4; स्मरगरलखंडनं मम शिरसि मंडनं 10. 2 The venom of a snake. -लं A bundle of grass. -Comp. -अरिः an emerald.

गरित a. Poisoned.

गरितम् m. 1 Weight, heaviness; Si. 9. 49. 2 Importance, greatness; dignity; Pt. 1. 30. 3 Worth, excellence. 4 One of the eight *Siddhis* or faculties of Siva, by which he can make himself heavy or great at will; see सिद्धि.

गरिष्ठ a. 1 Heaviest. 2 Most im- portant; (superl. of ह्र a. q. v.)

गरीयस् a. Heavier, weightier, more important (compar. of ह्र a. q. v.), मतिरेव बलाद्वीर्यवी H. 2. 86; इदस्य तद्वशी भार्यो ग्रणेभ्योऽपि गरीयसी H. 1. 112. Si. 2. 24, 37.

गरुडः 1 N. of the king of birds [He is a son of Kasyapa by his wife Vinata. He is the chief of the feathered race, an implacable enemy of serpents and elder brother of Aruna. In a dispute between his mother and Kadrū, her rival, about the colour of उच्चैःश्रवस् Kadrū defeated Vinatā, and, in accordance with the conditions of the wager, made her her slave. Garuda brought down the heavenly beverage (Amrita) to purchase her freedom, not however without a hard struggle with Indra for the same. Vinatā, was then released; but the Amrita was taken away by Indra from the serpents. Garuda is represented as the vehicle of Vishnu and as having a white face, an aquiline nose, red wings and a golden body] 2 A building shaped like Garuda. 3 N. of a particular military array

-Comp. -अग्रजः an epithet of Aruna, the charioteer of the sun. -अक्र an epithet of Vishnu. -अंकितं, -अ-श्मन् m., -उत्तीर्णं an emerald. -ह्वज

an epithet of Vishnu. -च्युहः a particular military array; see (3) above.

गर्भ m. 1 The wing of a bird. 2 Eating, swallowing. -COMP. -चो-विन् m. a quail.

गर्भस्तत् a. Winged; गर्भस्तदासिधिषी-मदशने: R. 3. 57. -m. 1 Garuḍa, 2 A bird in general.

गर्भलः Garuḍa, the chief of birds.

गर्भः 1 N. of an old sage, one of the sons of Brahmā. 2 A bull. 3 An earth-worm. -(pl.) The descendants of Garga. -COMP. -चोतस् n. N. of a Tirtha.

गर्गरः 1 A whirlpool, an eddy. 2 A kind of musical instrument. 3 A kind of fish. 4 A churn. -चि A churn; a vessel for holding water.

गर्गाष्टः A kind of fish.

गर्ज 1 P., 10 U. (गर्जति, गर्जयति-ते, गर्जित) 1 To roar, growl; गर्जन् हरिः सामभिः शैलकुन्ते Bk. 2. 9; 15. 81. रणे न गर्जति इया हि ह्यराः Rām. ह्यो गर्जति चातिद्विषितलो दुर्गोषतो वा शिखी Mk. 5. 6. 2 To emit a deep or thundering sound, thunder; यदि गर्जति वारिषो गर्जतु तन्मन् निष्ठुराः दुष्पराः Mk. 5. 32 (and in several other verses of the same Act); गर्जति शरदि न वर्षति वर्षति वर्षाद् नित्स्वतो मेघः Udb. -WITH अन्तु to thunder in return, echo; Ku. 6 40. -प्रति 1 to roar at, to roar against; (fig.) 2 to resist, oppose; अयोद्धयः प्रतिगर्जता R. 9. 9.

गर्जः 1 The roaring of elephants. 2 The rumbling or thundering of clouds.

गर्जनं 1 Roaring, a roar, growl, thunder. 2 (Hence) sound, noise in general. 3 Passion, wrath. 4 War, battle. 5 Reproach.

गर्जा, गर्जिः The thundering of clouds.

गर्जित a. Sounded, roared. -तं The thunder of clouds. -तः A roaring elephant in rut.

गर्तः -र्तः A hollow, hole, cave; ससखेषु गर्तेषु Ms. 4. 47, 203. (गर्तो also in this sense.) -र्तः 1 The hollow of the loins. 2 A kind of disease. 3 N. of a country, a part of the Trigartas q. v. -COMP. -आश्रयः an animal living in holes or under ground; as a mouse or rat.

गर्तिका A weaver's work-shop; (so called because the weaver sits at his loom with his feet in a hole below the level of the floor)

गर्द 1 P., 10 U. (गर्दति, गर्दयति-ते) To sound, roar.

गर्दभः (भी f.) 1 An ass; न गर्दभो बाजिधुरं वहति Mk. 4. 17; गते तु गोदशे वर्षे गर्दभी ह्यस्तरावते Subhāsh. The ass is noted for three remarkable qualities:—अविश्रानं वेहद्वारं क्षीतोष्णं च न विंदति । ससंतोषस्तथा नित्यं ग्रीणि क्षिपेत् गर्दभात् ॥ Chāp 70. 2 Smell, odour. —मं The white water-lily. -COMP. -अंष्टः -द्वकः 1 N. of a particular tree, 2 a tree in general. -आह्वयं a white lotus. -गदः a particular disease of the skin.

गर्धः 1 Desire, eagerness. 2 Greediness.

गर्धन, गर्धित a. Covetous, greedy.

गर्धिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Desirous, greedy, covetous; नवावामिषगर्धिनः Ms. 4. 28. 2 Following or pursuing (anything) with eagerness.

गर्भः 1 The womb, the belly; गर्भेय वसतिः Pt. 1; पुनर्गर्भं च संभवं Ms. 6. 63. 2 A foetus, embryo; act of conception; नरपतिकुलद्वये गर्भमावत् राज्ञी R. 2. 75; गर्भोऽभवद्भयराजपत्न्याः Ku. 1. 19. 3 The time of conception; गर्भाष्टमेन्द्रे कुर्वति ब्राह्मणस्योपमायनं Ms. 2. 36. 4 The child (in the womb); S. 6. 3 A child, brood or offspring of birds. 6 The inside, middle, or interior of anything (in comp. in this sense); दिग्गर्भमिदं सः S. 3. 3; अग्निगर्भं शमीनिव 4. 1; R. 3. 9, 5. 17, 9. 55; Si. 9. 62; Mā. 3. 12; Mu. 1. 12. 7 The offspring of the sky, i. e. the vapours and fogs drawn upwards by the rays of the sun during 8 months and sent down again in the rainy season; cf. Ms. 9. 305. 8 An inner apartment, a lying-in-chamber. 9 Any interior chamber. 10 A hole. 11 Fire. 12 Food. 13 The rough coat of the jackfruit (पनसकंदक). 14 The bed of a river, especially of the Ganges on the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhādrapada or in the very height of the rains when the river is fullest. -COMP. -अंक (also गर्भैकः) an interlude during an act, as the scene of the birth of Kusa and Lava in U. 7, or the सीतास्वयंवर in Bālarāmāyana. The S. D. thus defines it:—अंकोद्भवविशेषो यो रण्द्वारासुखादिनाम् । अंकोऽपरः स गर्भैकः सजीवः फलवानपि ॥ 279. -अवकातिः f. descent of the soul into the womb. -अंगारं 1 uterus, 2 an inner and private room, the female apartments. 3 a lying-in-chamber. 4 the body or sanctuary of a temple, the chamber where the image of a deity is placed. -आधानं 1 impregnation: गर्भमावच्छिन्नपरिचयात्तन्मावद्-

मालाः (बलाकाः) Me. 9. 2 one of the Samskāras or purificatory ceremonies performed after menstruation to ensure or facilitate conception; (this ceremony legalizes in a religious sense the consummation of marriage); Y. 1. 11. -आशय the uterus, the womb. -आस्राव mis-carriage, abortion. -ईश्वरः one born rich (cf. 'born in the purple') a sovereign or rich man by birth. -उत्पत्तिः the formation of the embryo. -उपघातः miscarriage. -उपघातिनी a cow or female miscarrying from unseasonable gestation. -कर a. procreative. -कालः time of impregnation. -कोशः -षः uterus. -क्लेशः pains caused by the embryo, the throes of parturition or child-birth. -क्षयः miscarriage. -गृहं, -भवनं, -वेदनम् n. 1 an inner apartment, the body of a house. 2 a lying-in-chamber. 3 the sanctuary or body of a temple, निर्मल्य गर्भमदन्तु Mā. 1. -ग्रहणं impregnation, conception. -घातिन् a. causing abortion. -चलनं quickening, motion of the foetus in the uterus. -च्युतिः f. 1 birth, delivery. 2 miscarriage. -दासः -सी a slave by birth; (often used as a term of abuse or reproach.) -दूह a. (nom. sing. 'दूह') causing abortion. -धरु pregnant. -धारणं, -धारणा gestation, impregnation. -हस्तः abortion. -पाकिन् m. rice ripening in sixty days. -पातः miscarriage after the fourth month of pregnancy. -पोषणं -मर्मन् n. nourishment of the foetus, gestation; अनुष्ठिते विप्रमिरातेषु गर्भमर्मेणि R. 3. 42. -संघातः an inner apartment, a bed-chamber. -मासः month of pregnancy. -मोचनं delivery, birth. -गोषा a pregnant woman; (fig.) the Ganges overflowing its banks. -रक्षणं protecting the foetus. -रूपः -रूपकः a child, an infant, a youth. -लक्षण a symptom of pregnancy. -लभनं a ceremony performed for the sake of facilitating and developing pregnancy. -वसतिः f., -वासः 1 the womb; Ms. 12. 78. 2 being in the womb. -विच्युतिः f. abortion in the beginning of pregnancy. -वेदनं throes of childbirth. -व्याकरणं the formation of the embryo. -शंकुः a kind of instrument for extracting the dead foetus. -शय्या the abode of the foetus or uterus. -संभवः, -संभृतिः f. becoming pregnant. -स्थ a. 1 situated in the womb. 2 interior, internal. -सावः abortion, miscarriage; वरं गर्भसावः Pt. 1; Y. 3. 2; Ms. 5. 66.

-गर्भकः A chaplet of flowers worn in the hair. -कं A period of two nights with the intermediate day

गर्भहः Enlargement of the navel.
गर्भवती A pregnant woman.

गर्भिणी A pregnant female (whether of men or animals); गोर्भिणी-त्रियबोलपमालभारिषेभ्योपकटविपिनारलो भवति Mā. 9. 2; Y. 1. 105; Ms. 3. 114.
—COMP. —अवेक्षणं mid-wifery, care and attendance of pregnant women and new-born infants. —दीहद् the longings of a pregnant woman
—व्याकरणं, —व्याकृतिः f. 'science of the progress of pregnancy', (a particular head in medical works).

गर्भित α. Pregnant, filled with.
गर्भितु α. 1 'Contented in the womb' as a child. 2 Contented as to food or issue. 3 Indolent.

गर्हद् f. 1 A kind of grass. 2 A kind of reed. 3 Gold.

गर्ह 1 P. (गर्हति, गर्हित) To be proud or haughty; (used only in p p, which is also supposed to be an adjective derived from गर्ह); कौथिल्याय न गर्हितः Pt. 1. 146.

गर्वः 1 Pride, arrogance; मा कुरु भनजनयौवनगर्वं हरति निषात्कालः सर्व Moha M 4; कुपेदानीं यौवनगर्वं वहसि M. 4. 2 Pride considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings in rhetoric; रूपयनादिप्रसङ्गात्कालोत्पन्नयौवनपरावहेलनं गर्वः R G.; or, according to S. D. गर्वो नद् प्रभावश्रीविद्यासङ्कुलतादिजः । अवज्ञा सविनासां दर्शनाविनयादिद्वद् ॥

गर्वाटः A watchman, door-keeper.

गर्ह 1. 10. A. (sometimes P. also) (गर्हति, गर्हयते, गर्हित) 1 To blame, censure, reproach; विषमां हि दशां प्राप्य देव गर्हयते नरः H. 4. 3; Ms. 4. 199. 2 To accuse, charge with. 3 To be sorry for. —WITH वि to blame, censure, reproach; न विगर्हति साधवः Ms. 9. 68, 3. 46, 11. 52.

गर्हणं, —जा Censure, blame, reproach, abuse.

गर्हा Abuse, censure.

गर्हा α. Deserving censure, censurable, blamable; गर्हो कुर्योदुमे कुले Ms. 5. 149. —COMP. —वादिन् α. speaking ill, speaking vilely.

गल् 1. P. (गलति, गलित) 1 To drop, drip, ooze, trickle; जलमिव गलत्पुष्टि K 108; अचलकपोलमूलगलितैः (अश्रुभिः) Amar. 26, 91, Bv. 2. 21; R. 19. 22 2 To drop or fall down; शरदमच्छगलद्रसनोपमा Si. 6. 42; 9. 75. प्रवेदा जगलुः Bk. 14. 99; 17. 87; गलद्रुमिह Git. 2; R. 7. 10; Me. 44. 3 To vanish, disappear, pass away, be removed; शैशवेन सह गलति शुरुजनसेहः K 289; विद्यां प्रमादगलितामिव चित्तयामि Ch. P. 1; Bh. 2; 44. Bk. 5. 43; R. 3. 70. 4 To eat, swallow (connected with ग). —Caus. or 10 U. (p p गलित) 1 To pou out 2

To filter, strain. 3 To flow (A) —WITH निस्सू to ooze or flow out, trickle down; R. 5. 17. —पर्या to drop down; Bk. 2. 4. —चि 1 to drop down; V. 4. 10. 2 to ooze, or trickle. 3 to vanish, disappear.

गलः 1 The throat, neck; न गरलं गले कस्तुरीयः cf. अजागलस्तनः Bh. 1. 64; Amar. 88. 2 The resin of the Sāla tree. 3 A kind of musical instrument. —COMP. —अंकुरः a particular disease of the throat (inflammation). —उद्गः the tuft of hair on the neck of a horse. —ओचः tumor in the throat. —कंचलः a bull's dewlap —गंढः goitre. —ग्रहः, —ग्रहणं 1 seizing by the throat, throttling, smothering. 2 a kind of disease. 3 N. of certain days in the dark fortnight of a month:—i. e. the 4th, 7th 8th, 9th, 13th and the three following days. —चर्मन् n. the gullet, throat —द्वारं the mouth. —नेखला a necklace —वार्त α. 1 safe in the work of the throat, able to eat much and digest it, healthy, sound; इत्येतं चैव तीर्थेषु गल-वार्तास्तपस्विनः Pt. 3. v. 1. 2 a parasite. —व्रतः a peacock. —मुंडिका the uvula. —मुंडी swelling of the glands of the neck. —स्तनी (also गलेस्तनी) a she-goat. —हस्तः 1 seizing by the throat, throttling, collaring. 2 an arrow with a crescent-shaped head; cf. अर्ध-चंद्र-हस्तित α. seized by the throat, throttled, strangled.

गलकः 1 The throat, the neck. 2 A kind of fish.

गलनं 1 Oozing, trickling, dripping. 2 Leaking, melting away.

गलतिका, गलंती 1 A small pitcher. 2 A small water-jar with a hole in the bottom from which the water drops upon the object of worship (an image, Linga, Tulasi &c.) placed below.

गलिः A strong but lazy bull; see गडि.

गलित p. p. 1 Dropped or fallen down. 2 Melted. 3 Oozed, flowing. 4 Lost, vanished, deprived. 5 United, got loose. 6 Emptied, leaked away. 7 Filtered. 8 Decayed, impaired. —COMP. —कुडं advanced or incurable leprosy when the fingers and toes fall off. —दंत α. toothless. —नयन α. one who has lost his eyes, blind.

गलितकः A kind of dance.

गलेगंढः A kind of bird, so called from the pendulous fleshy purse hanging from its throat.

गल् 1 A- (गल्भते गलित) To be bold or confident WITH प्र

to be bold or confident; वा कथंचन सखीवचनेन प्रागभिप्रियतमं प्रजगल्भे Si. 10. 18 न मौक्तिकच्छिद्रकरी झलाका प्रगल्भते कमणि रिककायाः Vikr. 1. 16 cannot be bold (competent) enough to do the work of a hatchet.

गल्भ α. Bold, confident, audacious.

गल्या A multitude of throats.

गलुः The cheek; especially, the part of the cheek near the corners of the mouth. (Rhetoricians consider this word to be ग्रन्थ or vulgar;) cf. the instance given in K. P. 7:—वाङ्मूलवृत्तगद्गोचं महं जल्पति नाद्रुष. but cf. Bhavabhūti's use:—वातालप्र-तिमहगलविदरप्रक्षिप्तवर्णं Mā. 5. 22 —COMP. —चातुरी a small round pillow to put underneath the cheek.

गलुकः A wine-glass. 2 Saphire; गल्वकं below.

गलुर्कः 1 A vessel for drinking spirituous liquor; एवं बृहत्तरे गलुर्कप्रणाणि कुले जातः Mk. 8; गलुर्कशतपरिदुतः.

गल्वर्कः 1 Crystal. 2 Lapis lazuli 3 A goblet, a vessel for drinking spirituous liquor.

गल्ह 1 A. (गल्हते, गल्हित) To blame, censure.

गव (A substitute for गो at the beginning of certain compounds, especially with words beginning with vowels). —COMP. —अक्ष 1 an air-hole, a round window, विलोलेनवज्रमरीगवाक्षाः सहस्रपञ्चभरणा बहुदुः B. 7. 11; कुचलवितगवाक्षां लोचनैर्यवाना 7. 93; Ku. 7. 58; Me. 98. °जाल a lattice. —अक्षित α. furnished with windows. —अग्रं a multitude of cows, (written as गोश्रं, गोअग्रं and गवाय) —अदुनं pasture or meadow grass. —अदनी 1 a pasture. 2 a manger, a trough for holding grass &c. for feeding cattle. —अधिका lac. —अर्ह α. of the value of a cow. —अविकं cattle and sheep. —अज्ञानः 1 a shoe-maker. 2 an out-cast. —अश्वं bulls and horses. —आकृति α. cow-shaped. —आह्निकं the daily measure of food given to a cow. —इंद्रः 1 an owner of kine. 2 an excellent bull. —ईश, —ईश्वरः an owner of cows. —उद्ग an excellent cow or bull.

गवयः A species of ox; गोसदृशो गवयः T. S.; दृष्टः कथंचिद्गवयैर्विद्विष्टैः Ku. I 56, Rs. 1. 23.

गवलः The wild buffalo. —ले Buffalo's horn; Si. 20. 12.

गवालुकः—गवय q. v.

गविनी A herd of cows.

गव्य α. 1 Consisting of cattle or cows 2 Coming or got from a cow (as m k curds &c) 3 Proper or

ht for cattle.—**वृ** 1 Cattle, herd of cows. 2 Pasture-land. 3 The milk of a cow. 4 A bow-string. 5 A colouring substance, yellow pigment.—**वृ** 1 A herd of cows. 2 A measure of distance equal to two Krosas. 3 A bow-string. 4 A colouring substance, yellow pigment. **गन्धर्व**—**सि** *f.* 1 A measure of length nearly equal to two miles, or one Krosa. 2 A measure of distance equal to two Krosas. **गन्धर्व**—**धु**, **धुका** kind of grass eaten by cattle.

गन्धर्वक Red chalk.

गन्धर्व 1 A., 10 P. (गन्धर्वते, गन्धर्वसि, गन्धर्वित्) 1 To seek, hunt for, search or inquire for; तस्मिन् वतः प्रातस्तवेवास्मि गन्धर्वता Ks. 55. 176. 2 To strive after, desire ardently or fervently, make efforts for; गन्धर्वतां नहिनीकुलं जले Rs. 1. 21.

गन्धर्व *a.* Searching for. —**प** Search, inquiry. **गन्धर्वण**, **गन्धर्व** Search or inquiry after anything.

गन्धर्वित *a.* Searched, sought, inquired or looked for.

गन्धर्व 10 U. (गन्धर्विते) 1 To be thick or impervious (as a forest) 2 To enter deeply into.

गन्धर्व *a.* 1 Deep, dense, thick. 2 Impervious, impenetrable, impassable, inaccessible. 3 Hard to be understood, inexplicable, mysterious; सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामन्यगन्धर्वः Pt 1. 285; Bh. 2. 58; गन्धर्व कर्मणा गन्धर्वः Bg. 4. 17; Sānti. 1. 8. 4 Hard, difficult, causing pain of trouble; गन्धर्वः सेतारः Sānti. 3. 15. 5 Deepened, intensified; Mal. 1. 30 —**न** 1 An abyss, depth. 2 A wood, thicket, deep or impenetrable forest; यदुत्तुगनगार निशिगन्धर्वमपि शीलितं Gt. 7; Bv. 1. 25. 3 A hiding-place. 4 A cave, 5 Pain, distress.

गन्धर्व *a.* (रा or री *f.*) Deep, impervious.—**र** 1 An abyss, a depth. 2 A thicket, forest. 3 A cave, cavern; गौरीश्वरीगन्धर्वमखिवेश R. 2. 26, 46; Ra. 1. 21. 4 An inaccessible place. 5 A hiding-place. 6 A riddle. 7 Hypocrisy. 8 Weeping, crying.—**र** An arbour, bower.—**री** 1 A cave, cavern, recess in a rock or mountain.

गन्धर्व A song, verse.

गन्धर्व *a.* (गी *f.*) Being in or on the Ganges. 2 Coming from or relating to the Ganges; गन्धर्वसि सिमन्तु शङ्खं कञ्जलाभमयक मञ्जतः K. P. 14; Ku. 5. 37.—**ग** 1 An epithet of Bhishma. 2 Of Kārtikeya.—**न** 1 Rainwater of a peculiar kind (sup-

posed to fall down from the heavenly Ganges.) 2 Gold.

गन्धर्व—**देव** A kind of prawn or shrimp.

गन्धर्वसि N. of Bhishma or Kārtikeya.

गन्धर्व *a.* (गी *f.*) Being in or on the Ganges.—**र** N. of Bhishma or Kārtikeya.—**दे** Gold.

गन्धर्व A carrot.

गन्धर्वकाय A quail.

गन्धर्व *p. p.* 1 Dived or plunged into, bathed in, deeply entered. 2 Frequently plunged into, resorted to, thickly crowded or inhabited; तस्मिन्गन्धर्वं तमसं प्राप नदीं तुरन्तमेव R. 9. 72.

3 Closely pressed together, tightly drawn, fast, close, tight; गन्धर्वगङ्गाद्विभिः R. 16. 60; गन्धर्वगङ्गा Amaru. 36, a close embrace; Ch. P. 6. 4 Thick, dense. 5 Deep, impervious. 6 Strong, vehement, excessive, intense; गन्धर्वगङ्गाद्विभिः तुरन्तमेव तस्मिन्गन्धर्वं तमसं प्राप नदीं तुरन्तमेव Māl. 1. 15; Me. 88; गन्धर्वगङ्गा S. Til. 12; Amaru. 72; गन्धर्वगङ्गा नदी Me. 102.

—**दे** ind Closely, fast, much excessively, heavily, vehemently, powerfully.—**Comp.** —**सु** *a.* close-fisted, avaricious, miserly. (—**दि**) a sword.

गन्धर्वपत *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Relating to the leader of a troop. 2 Relating to Ganesa.

गन्धर्वपत्य A worshipper of Ganesa.

—**न** 1 Worship of Ganesa. 2 The leadership of a troop, chieftainship.

गन्धर्वक A group of harlots.

गन्धर्व A worshipper of Ganesa.

गन्धर्व (गी) *v.* —**न** 1 The bow of Arjuna, presented by Soma to Varuna, by Varuna to Agni, and by Agni to Arjuna, when the latter assisted him in consuming the सोमं वनः; गन्धर्वं वनं हस्तात् Bg. 1. 29. 2 A bow in general.—**Comp.** —**धन्वन्** *m.* an epithet of Arjuna; Me. 48.

गन्धर्विन *m.* An epithet of Arjuna; the third Pāṇḍava prince; Ve. 4.

गन्धर्वगतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Caused by going or coming.

गन्धर्वगतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Caused by blindly following or imitating custom or example.

गन्धर्व 1 A song. 2 A singer. 3 A celestial chorister. 4 The male (Indian) cuckoo. 5 The large black bee.

गन्धर्व *m.* (गी *f.*) 1 A singer. 2 A Gandharva.

गन्धर्व 1 The body; अपचितमपि गन्धर्वं वायव्यादिलम् S. 2. 4; तपति तद्वगपि नदनः 3. 17 2 A limb or member of the body; छुरपतितापानि न ते गन्धर्वगुणचारमर्हति S. 3. 18; Ms. 2. 209; 5. 109. 3 The fore-quarter of an elephant.—**Comp.** —**अनुलेपनी** a fragrant unguent applied

to the body.—**आवरण** a shield.—**उत्सादनं** cleaning the body with perfumes.—**कर्षण** *a.* emaciating or weakening the body.—**मार्जनी** a towel.—**यष्टिः** a thin or slender body; R. 5. 81.—**रुहे** the hair on the body.—**लता** a thin or tender body, slim figure.—**संकोचिन्** *m.* the polecat; (so called because it contracts its body in order to spring).—**संरुक्** a small bird, the diver.

गन्धर्व A song, singing.

गन्धर्वक—**धिक** 1 A musician, singer. 2 A chanter of sacred poems or Purāṇas.

गन्धर्व 1 verse. 2 A religious verse, but not belonging to any one of the Vedas. 3 A stanza, song. 4 A Prākṛita dialect.—**Comp.** —**कार** a writer of Prākṛita verses.

गन्धिका A song, verse; Y. 1. 45.

गन्धर्व 1 A. (गन्धर्वते, गन्धर्वित्) 1 To stand, stay, remain. 2 To set out for; dive or plunge into; गन्धर्विते नदीं रुहे Bk. 22. 2; 8. 1. 3 To seek, search or inquire for. 4 To compile, string or weave together.

गन्धर्व *a.* Fordable, not very deep, shallow; सतिः कुर्वती गन्धर्वः पृथग्वायव्यात्कन्दे-मान् R. 4. 24; cf. अगन्धर्व.—**ध** 1 A shallow place, ford. 2 A place, site. 3 Desire of gain, cupidity. 4 Bottom.

गन्धर्व, **गन्धर्विन** *m.* N. of the father of Viśvāmitra (he is supposed to have been an incarnation of Indra and born as the son of king Kauśāmba).—**Comp.** —**ज**—**नन्दनः**,—**पुत्रः** an epithet of Viśvāmitra.—**नगर**,—**पुर** an epithet of Kānyakubja, the modern Kanoja.

गन्धर्व An epithet of Viśvāmitra.

गन्धर्व Singing, a song.

गन्धर्वी A carriage drawn by oxen.

गन्धर्वी 1 An epithet of the Ganges. 2 N. of a princess of Kasi, wife of Svaphalka and mother of Akrūra.—**Comp.** —**सुतः** an epithet (1) of Bhishma. (2) of Kārtikeya. (3) of Akrūra.

गन्धर्व *a.* (गी *f.*) Relating to the Gandharvas.—**र** 1 A singer, celestial chorister. 2 One of the eight forms of marriage; गन्धर्वः समवायः Y. 1. 161; (for explanation, see गन्धर्वविवाह). 3 A subordinate Veda treating of music attached to the Sāmaveda; see उपवेद. 4 A horse.—**व** The art of the Gandharvas; i. e. music, singing; कापि बेला चारुदत्तस्य गन्धर्वं श्रोतुं गतः Mk. 3.—**Comp.** —**चित्त** *a.* one whose mind is possessed by a Gandharva.—**शाला** a music saloon, a concert-hall.

गन्धर्व (गी) *v.* A singer

गंधारः 1 The third of the seven primary notes of the Indian Gamut; (commonly denoted by ग in musical notation). 2 Red lead. 3 N. of a country between India and Persia, the modern Kandāhāra. 4 A native or a ruler of that country.

गंधारिः An epithet of Sakuni, Duryodhana's maternal uncle.

गंधारी N. of the daughter of Subala, King of the Gāndhāras and wife of Dhritarāshtra. (She bore to her husband 100 sons—Duryodhana and his 99 brothers. As her husband was blind she always wore a scarf over her face (probably to reduce herself to his state). After the destruction of all the Kauravas, she and her husband lived with their nephew Yudhishthira).

गंधारियः An epithet of Duryodhana.

गन्धिकः 1 A vendor of perfumes, a perfumer. 2 A scribe, clerk. —क FrAGRANT wares, perfumes; पुष्पाणां गन्धिकं पुष्पं किन्त्यैः काञ्चनादिकैः Pt 1. 13.

गामिन् a. (Only at the end of comp.) 1 Going, moving, walking वेदिगामी M. 5; हृगंदगामी R. 2. 30 having the gait of a lion; कुञ्ज° Pt. 2. 5; अमरु° Amaru. 51. 2 Riding; द्विर° R. 4. 4. 3 Going or reaching to, extending or applying to, relating to; नहु सखीगामी दोषः S. 4; द्विलीगामी न हि शब्देषु नः R. 3. 49. 4 Leading or going to, accoring to; विश्वरूपगामी मार्गः; कर्तुमाणि क्रियाफलं. 5 United with; सहस्रवर्गगामिनी M. 5. 6 Passing over to, devolving on; S. 6; Y 2. 145.

गाम्भीर्यं 1 Deepness, depth (of water, sound &c.) 2 Depth, profundity (of meaning, character &c.); सद्य इव गाम्भीर्यं Ram.; Si. 1. 55; R. 3. 32.

गायः Singing, a song; Y. 3. 112.

गायकः A singer, musician; न नटा न विटा न गायकाः Bh. 3. 27.

गायन्तः —न्त A song or hymn.

गायत्री 1 A Vedic metre of 24 syllables; गायत्री छंदसामहं Bg. 10. 35. 2 N. of a very sacred verse repeated by every Brāhmana at his Sandhyā (morning and evening devotions) and on other occasions also. Great sins even are said to be expiated by a pious repetition of this verse, which is as follows—तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि धियो यो नः प्रचोदयात् Rv. 3. 62. 10. —न्त A hymn composed and recited in the Gāyatrī metre.

गायत्रिन् a. (गी f.) One who sings hymns, especially of the Sāmaveda

गायनः (गी f.) A singer; तथैव तत्त्वो-ह्वगायतीकृतः N. 1. 103; Bh. 3. 27. v. 1. —ने Singing, a song. 2 Practising singing, as a means of subsistence.

गारुड a. (डी f.) 1 Shaped like Garuḍa. 2 Coming from or relating to Garuḍa. —ङः, —ङं 1 An emerald; R. 13. 53. 2 A charm against (snake) poison; संगृहीतगारुडेन K. 51 (where it has sense 1 also). 3 A missile presided over by Garuḍa. 4 Gold. गारुडिकः A charmer, dealer in antidotes.

गारुत्मत a. (ती f.) 1 Shaped like Garuḍa. 2 Sacred or presided over by Garuḍa (as a missile); R. 16. 77. —ने An emerald.

गार्दन a. (भी f.) Belonging to or coming from an ass, asinine. गार्दुर्च Greediness; Si. 3. 73.

गार्ध्र a. (घ्री f.) Derived from a vulture. —र्ध्रः 1 Greediness (probably for गार्ध्र). 2 An arrow. —Comp. —पक्षः, —वासत् m. an arrow furnished with a vulture's feathers.

गार्भ a. (भी f.) गार्भिक (की f.) a. 1 Uterine, fetal. 2 Relating to gestation; Ms. 2. 27.

गार्भिणी, —पय A number of pregnant women.

गार्हपत्यं The position and dignity of a householder (गृहपति).

गार्हपत्यः 1 One of the three sacred fires perpetually maintained by a householder, which he receives from his father and transmits to his descendants, and from which fires for sacrificial purposes are lighted; cf. Ms. 2. 231. 2 The place where this sacred fire is kept. —त्यं The government of a family; position and dignity of a householder.

गार्हमेध a. (वी f.) Fit or proper for a householder. —धः The five Yajñas to be performed by a householder.

गार्हस्थ्यं 1 The order or stage of life of a householder (गृहस्थ), domestic affairs, household. 2 The five Yajñas to be daily performed by a householder.

गालनं 1 Straining (fluids). 2 Fusing, liquefying, melting.

गालवः 1 The Lodhara tree. 2 A kind of ebony. 3 N. of a sage, a pupil of Viśvāmitra (said in Hariv. to be his son).

गालिः f. 1 Abuse, abusive or foul language; ददतु ददतु गालीर्गालिमंतो मयतो वयमपि तद्भावाद्गालिद्विजसमर्थाः Bh. 3. 133.

गालित a. 1 Strained. 2 Distilled 3 Melted, fused.

गालोद्वं The seed of a lotus.

गावल्गाणिः An epithet of Sanjaya, son of Gavalgapa

गाह 1 A. (गाहेते, गाह or गाहित) 1 To dive or plunge into, bathe, immerse oneself into (as water); गाहतां महिषा निवानसलिलं श्रुमैर्हस्तादिनं S. 2. 6. गाहितासेऽथ पुष्यस्य गंगान्वितिमिव द्रुता Bk. 22. 11, 14. 67; (fig. also); मनस्तु मे संशयमेव गाहते Ku. 5. 46 is plunged into or entertains doubts. 2 To enter deeply into, penetrate, roam or range over; कदाचित्काननं जगाहि K. 58; ऊनं न सत्त्वेष्वधिको बभूवि तस्मिन्मनं गौर-रि गाहमाने R. 2. 14; Me. 48; H 1. 171; Ki. 13. 24. 3 To stir up, agitate, shake, churn. 4 To be absorbed in (with loc.) 5 To hide oneself in. 6 To destroy. —With —अव (with the अव often dropped) 1 to plunge into, bathe or dive into; तमोपधर्मो तमहा वगाह R. 14. 76; स्वमेवगाहतेऽप्यर्थं जलं Y. 1. 272. 2 to enter, penetrate, pervade fully, पूर्वापरी तोयनिधि वगाह्य स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदं Ku. 1. 1, 7. 40. —उप to break in, enter into. —चि 1 to plunge or dive into, bathe; (दीर्घिकः) स व्यगाहत विगाहनमथा R. 19. 9. 2 to enter, penetrate into, pervade (fig. also); विश्वोऽपि विगाह्यते नयः कृतार्थि पयसाभिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3; R. 13. 1. 3 to stir about, agitate; विगाहमानो सद्य च नीमिः R. 14. 30. —सं to enter, go to or into, penetrate into; सन-गाहिह चावरं Bk. 15. 59.

गाहः 1 Diving into, plunging, bathing. 2 Depth, interior.

गाहनं The act of diving into, plunging, bathing &c.

गाहित a. 1 Bathed in, plunged into. 2 penetrated, entered into, see गाह.

गिहुकः 1 A ball for playing with, 2 N. of a tree; see गेहुक.

गिर f. (nom. sing. गीः; instr. dual गिर्भा &c.) 1 Speech, words, language; बचस्यवसिते तस्मिन् सज्जं गिरमात्रम् Ku. 2. 63; भवतीनां हस्तुतैव गिरा कृतमति-श्च S. 1. प्रवृत्तिसाधः सल्लु माहावां गिर Ki. 1; 25; Si. 2. 15; Y. 1. 71 2 Invocation, praise, song. 3 N. of Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech and learning. —Comp. —देवी (गीर्देवी) Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech. —पतिः (written गीःपतिः, गीष्पतिः and गीर्पतिः) 1. N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. 2 a learned man. —रथः (गीरथः) N. of Brihaspati. —वा (वा) णः (गीर्वाण) a god, deity; परिमलो गीर्वाणचेतोः Bv. 1. 63 84.

गिरा Speech, speaking, language, voice.

गिरि a. Venerable, respectable worshipful. —रिः 1 A hill-mountain, an elevation; पश्यावःखनने मूढ गिरयो न पतति किं S T 1 18 ननु ग्यातेऽपि

किष्किरा गिरयः S. 6. 2 A huge rock. 3 A disease of the eyes. 4 An honorific title given to Sannyāsins; e.g. आनन्दगिरिः 5 (In math.) The number 'eight'. 6 A ball with which children play (मुकुट). -रिः f. 1 Swallowing. 2 A rat, mouse (written also गिरि in this sense). -COMP. -इन्द्रः 1 a high mountain. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 the Himalaya mountain. -ईशः 1 an epithet of the Himalaya mountain. 2 an epithet of Siva; उता गिरिशतिसिक्तानना Ku. 5. 3. -कच्छरः a species of tortoise living in mountains. -कंदकः Indra's thunderbolt. -कदंबः, -चक्रः a species of the Kadamba tree. -कंदूरः a cave, cavern. -कणिका the earth. -काननः a blind or one-eyed man. -काननः a mountain grove. -कुट्टं the summit of a mountain. -गंगा N. of a river. -गुहः a ball for playing with. -गुहा a mountain cave. -चर a, roaming or wandering on a mountain; गिरिचर इव वागः रागमार्गं विनर्ति S. 2. 4. (-रः) a thief. -ज a, mountain-born. (-जं) 1 talc. 2 red chalk. 3 benzoin. 4 bitumen. 5 iron. (-जर) 1 N. of Pārvati (the daughter of Himalaya). 2 the hill-plantain (पर्वतदली). 3 the Mallikā creeper. 4. an epithet of the Ganges. तनयः -नदनः, -सुतः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 of Gaṇeśa. पतिः an epithet of Siva. मलं talc. -जालं a range of mountains. -जवरः Indra's thunderbolt. -कुटी a hill-fort, any stronghold among mountains; वसुभिर्गिरिदुर्गं वा समाश्रित्य वसेदुर Ms. 7. 70, 71. -द्वारं a mountain-pass. -धातुः red chalk. -ध्वजं Indra's thunderbolt. -नगरं N. of a district in Dakṣiṇāpatha. -गदी (नदी) a mountain-torrent, rill. -गङ्गा (नङ्गा) a, inclosed by a mountain. -गन्दिनी 1 N. of Pārvati. 2 of the Ganges. 3 a river in general (flowing from a mountain); कलि-गिरिर्नन्दिनीतद्वद्वज्रमालंविनी Bv. 4. 3. -गिरिवः (निरिवः) the declivity of a mountain -पीलुः N. of a fruit-tree. -गुणकं bitumen. -गुट्टः the top of a hill. -गुप्तातः the declivity or slope of a mountain -ग्रस्थः the table-land of a mountain. -गिर्या a female of the Bos Grunniens. -गिद् m. an epithet of Indra. -गु a, mountain-born. (-गुः f.) 1 an epithet of the Ganges. 2 of Pārvati. -गुहिका the Kuṇḍika tree. -गानः an elephant, especially a large and powerful one. -गुह्, -गुह्वरं red chalk. -राज m. 1 a high mountain. 2 an epithet of the Himalaya. -राजः the Himalaya mountain. -व्रजं N. of a city in Magadha. -शालः a kind

of bird. गङ्गाः an epithet of Gaṇeśa. (-गं) the peak of a mountain -पट्टं (सद्) m. an epithet of Siva -साह n. tableland. -सारः 1 iron. 2 tin. 3 an epithet of the Malaya mountain. -सुतः the Maināka mountain. -सुता an epithet of Pārvati -स्रवा a mountain torrent.

गिरिका, गिरिकः, गिरियकः A ball for playing with.

गिरिका A small mouse.

गिरिकाः An epithet of Siva; प्रत्या-हनाको गिरिक्रमनावाद् R. 2. 41; गिरिकु-पचचार पयश्च सा हरेक्षी Ku. 1. 60, 37.

गिल्ल 6 P. (गिल्लित, गिल्लिन) To swallow; (properly speaking: this is not a separate root, but is connected with ग.)

गिल्ल a. Who or what swallows or devours; e. g. विभिर्गिल्लोऽप्यसि तद्वि-ल्लोऽसि रावच; see तिभिर्गिल्ल. -लः The citron tree. COMP. -गिल्लः; -ग्राहः a crocodile, shark.

गिल्लनं गिल्लितः f. Swallowing, eating up.

गिल्लुः A hard tumour in the throat.

गिल्लि (रि) त a. Eaten, swallowed.

गि (ने) ग्युः 1 A singer. 2 Especially, a Brāhmaṇa versed in the hymns of the Sāmaveda and who chants them.

गीत p. p. 1 Sung, chanted (lit.); आर्यं साधु गीतं S. 1. चारणद्वन्द्वगीतः शब्दः S. 2. 14. 2. Declared, told, said; गीत-श्रायमर्थोऽगिरसा Māl. 2; (see under गे also). -संगं Singing, a song; तथासि गी-तराणे हारिणा प्रसभं हतः S. 1. 5; गीतमुक्ता-द्वारि सुगता K. 32. -COMP. -अयनं a means or instrument of singing, i. e. a lute, flute &c. -क्रमः the arrangement of a song. -ज्ञः a, versed in the art of singing. -प्रिय a. fond of songs or music. (-यः) an epithet of Siva. -सोद्विन् m. a Kinnara. -शास्त्रं the science of music.

गीतकं A song.

गीता A name given to certain sacred writings in verse (often in the form of a dialogue) which are devoted to the exposition of particular religious and theosophical doctrines; e.g. शिवगीता, रामगीता, भगवद्गीता. But the name appears to be especially confined to the last, the Bhagavadgītā; गीता श्रुती कर्तव्या किमन्यैः शास्त्रविस्तरैः । यं स्वयं पद्मनाभस्य मुखपद्माद्विनिःसृता ॥ quoted by Śrīdharaśvāmīn.

गीतिः f. 1 A song, singing; अहो रामपरिवर्तहि गीतिः S. 5; श्रुतास्तेषां गीतिरपि क्षणेऽस्मिन् हरः प्रसङ्गान्तरे वसु Ku. 3. 40. 2 N. of a metre; see App.

गीतिका 1 A short song. 2 Singing.

गीतिवद् a (नी f.). One who recites in a singing manner; गीति शीघ्री किराकरी तथा लिखितपाठकः Sik. 32.

गीर्ण a. 1 Swallowed, eaten up. 2 Described, praised; (see गृ.).

गीर्णः f. 1 Praise. 2 Fame 3 Eating up, swallowing.

गु 6 P. (घृति, घृत) To void by stool, void excrement, discharge faeces.

गुग्गुलुः—लुः A particular fragrant gum resin.

गुच्छः 1 A bundle, bunch (in general). 2 A bunch of flowers a cluster of blossoms, a clump (of trees &c.). अङ्गुलीनिक्षिपद्जनं अघणयोस्तापि-च्छगुच्छावलि Git. 11, Ms. 1. 48; Si. 6. 50. 3 The plumage of a peacock. 4 A necklace of pearls (in general). 5 A pearl-necklace of 32 (or, according to some, of 70) strings -COMP. -अर्थः a pearl necklace of 24 strings. (-धै-धैः) half of a cluster. -कणिका a kind of corn. -पत्रः the palm tree. -फलः 1 the vine. 2 plantain tree.

गुच्छकः see गुच्छ.

गुञ्ज I. P. (गोजन्ति), often I P. गुञ्ज (गुञ्जति, गुञ्जित of गुञ्जित) To sound inarticulately or indistinctly, hum, buzz; न पदपदोऽसौ न गुञ्ज यः कलं Bk. 2. 19; 6. 143; 14. 2; U. 2. 29. अवि दलद्वयं स्वंमानं नरं तव किमपि लिखते ननु गुञ्जतु गंगाः Bv. 1. 5.

गुञ्जः 1 Humming. 2 A cluster of blossoms, bunch of flowers, a nosegay; cf. गुच्छ. -COMP. -कुञ्ज a large black bee.

गुञ्जनं Sounding low, humming, buzzing.

गुंजा 1 A small shrub of that name, bearing a red black berry, अंतर्विदमया (for वयः) क्षेत्राद्विशेष मनोरमा । गुंजाफलसमाकारा बोधितः केन निर्मिताः । Pt 1. 169; किं जातु गुंजाफलद्वयणानां सुवर्णकोणं न्नेचरणा Vikr. 1. 25. 2 A berry of this shrub used as a weight, measuring on an average 1½ grains Troy, or an artificial weight called Gunja measuring 2½ grains. 3 Humming, a low murmuring sound 4 A kettle-drum; Bk. 14. 2. 5 A tavern. 6 Reflection, meditation.

गुंजिका A berry of the Gunja plant.

गुंजितं Humming, murmuring; स्वच्छंदं दलद्वयं तं नरं विदितो विद्वत् गुंजितं मिलिताः Bv. I. 15. न गुंजितं तव जहार यन्मनः Bk. 2. 29.

गुटिका 1 A pill. 2 A round pebble, any small globe or ball; छोटा-गुटिकाः क्षिपति Mk. 5. 3 The cocoon of the silkworm. 4 A pearl; निर्धौ-तहारगुटिकाविशदं हिमोपः R. 5. 70. -COMP. -अञ्जनं a kind of collyrium.

गुडा-शब्दका q. v.

गुडा: 1 Treacle, molasses; गुडधानाः

Sk.; गुडोदनः Y. 1. 303; गुडद्वितीया हवि-

तकी मधुमेत् Susr. 2 A globe, ball.

3 A ball for playing with. 4 A

mouthful. 2 An elephant's armour.

-Comp. -उदके water mixed with

molasses. -उद्ववा sugar. -ओदनं rice

boiled with coarse sugar. -वृषः

-दारुः -र n. sugar-cane. -धेवः f.

a milchcow symbolically represented

by molasses and offered as a present

to Brāhmanas. -पिष्टं a sort

of sweatmeat, flour and molasses

ground and boiled together. -फलः

The Pilu tree. -शर्करा refined sugar.

-शुणं a cupola. -हरीतकी myrobalan

preserved in molasses; (Mar. शु-

रविज्वा).

गुडकः 1 A ball. 2 A mouthful.

3 A kind of drug prepared with

molasses.

गुडलं Spirituous liquor distilled

from molasses.

गुडा 1 The cotton plant. 2 A pill.

गुवाका 1 Sloth. 2 Sleep.

गुवादेशः 1 An epithet of Arjuna;

मम वैशे गुवाकेश रचाम्यद् द्रष्टुमर्हसि Bg. 11.

7 (and in several other places of

the Gītā). 2 An epithet of Siva.

गुडगुडाचनं A rattling in the throat

(as breath) caused by cough.

गुडेरः 1 A ball, globe. 2 A mouth-

ful, bit.

गुण 10 U. (गुणयति-ते, गुणित) 1 To

multiply. 2 To advise. 3 To

invite.

गुणः 1 A quality (good or bad);

गुण, गुणः. 2 (a) A good quality,

merit, virtue, excellence; क्तमे ते

गुणाः Mal. 1; R. 1. 9, 22; साधुषे

तस्य को गुणः Pt. 4. 108. (b) Emi-

nence 3 Use, advantage, good

(with instr. usually); Mn. 1. 15.

4 Effect, result, efficacy, good

result. 5 A thread, string, rope,

cord; वेदलसूतः Ku. 4. 8; 5. 10;

यतः परेषां गुणयतीति Bv. 1. 9. (where

गुण also means 'a merit'). 6 The

bow-string; तणकुले धनुषो नियोजिता Ku

4. 15, 29; कनकपिणितडिङ्गुणसंयुतं R. 9.

54. 7 The string of a musical in-

strument; Si. 4. 57. 8 A sinew. 9

A quality, attribute, property in

general; Ms. 9. 22. 10 A quality,

characteristic or property of all

substances, one of the seven cate-

gories or padarthas of the Vaiśe-

ṣhikas, (the number of these prop-

erties is 24). 11 An ingredient

or constituent of nature, any one

of the three properties belonging

to all created things; (these are

सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्); गुणत्रयविभागात्

Ku. 2. 4; Bg. 14. 5; R. 3. 27.

12 A wick, cotton thread. 13

An object of sense; (these are

five रूप, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श and बोध). 14

Repetition, multiplication, denoting

'folds' or 'times' usually at the

end of comp. after numerals;

आहारो द्विगुणः त्रीणां बुद्धिस्तसां चतुर्गुणाः

चतुर्गुणो व्यवसायश्च कामश्चाष्टगुणः सूतः ॥

Chān. 78; so त्रिगुण, त्रयस्त्रिणीभवति be-

comes a hundred-fold. 15 A second-

ary element, a subordinate part

(opp. मुख्य). 16 Excess, abundance,

superfluity. 17 An adjective, a

word subordinate to another in a

sentence. 18 The substitution of

ए, ओ, अर, and अल् for इ, उ, क (short

or long) and ए, or the vowels

अ, ए, ओ, अर and अल्. 19 (In Rhet.)

Quality considered as an inherent

property of a Rāsa or sentiment;

mammata thus defines गुणः- ये रस-

स्वामिनो धर्मोः शौर्यादय इवात्मनः । उत्कर्षहेतव-

स्ते स्वरचलस्थितयो गुणाः ॥ K. P. 8

(Some writers on rhetoric such as

Vanana, Jagannātha Pandita, Da-

ndin and others consider Gūnas

to be properties both of शब्द and

अर्थ and mention ten varieties under

each head. Mammata, however,

recognises only three, and, after

discussing and criticizing the views

of others, says-माधुर्योजः प्रसादाख्यातयस्ते

न पुनर्दश K. P. 8.) 20 (In gram.

and Mīm.) Property considered as

the meaning of a class of words;

e. g. grammarians recognise four

kinds of the meaning of words;

जाति, गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य, and give गोः,

गुह्यः, चरः and द्विगुः as instances to

illustrate these meanings. 21 (In

politics) A proper course of action,

an expedient. (The expedients to

be used by a king in foreign poli-

tics are six:-1 संधि peace or alliance

2 विग्रह war; 3 दान march or expe-

dition; 4 स्थान or आसन halt; 5

संशय seeking shelter; 6 द्वेष or द्वेषी-

भाव duplicity; संधिर्ना विग्रहो दानमाचनं

द्वेषमाश्रयः Ak.; see Y. 1. 346; Ms.

7. 160; Si. 2. 26; R. 8. 21 22

The number 'three' (derived from

the three qualities). 23 The chord

of an arc (in geom.). 24 An

organ of sense. 25 A subordinate

dish; Ms. 3. 224, 233. 26 A cook.

27 An epithet of Bhīma. 28 Leav-

ing, abandoning. -Comp. -अतीत a.

freed from all properties, being be-

yond them. -अभिधानकं the region

of the breast where the girdle is

fastened. -अनुरागः love or appre-

ciation of the good qualities of

others; Ki. 1. 11. -अनुरोधः con-

formity or suitableness to good qua-

lities. -अन्विता a. endowed with

good qualities, meritorious, worthy,

good, excellent. -अपवादः disparage-

ment, detraction. -आकरः 'a mine

of merits', one endowed with all

virtues. -आढ्य a. rich in virtues

-आत्मन् a. having qualities. -आ-

धारः 'a receptacle of virtues', a

virtuous or meritorious person.

-आश्रय a. virtuous, excellent. -उत्कर्ष

excellence of merit, possession of

superior qualities. -उत्कीर्तनं pane-

gyric, eulogium. -उत्कृष्ट a. superior

in merit. -कर्तव्य n. 1 an unessential

or secondary action. 2 (In gram.)

the secondary or less immediate

(i. e. indirect) object of an action;

e. g. in the example नेताश्वस्य उग्रं

उग्रस्व वा उग्रं is a गुणकर्मन्. -कार a.

productive of good qualities, profit-

able, salutary. (-रः) 1 a cook who

prepares side-dishes or any second-

ary articles of food. 2 an epithet

of Bhīma. -गान singing of merits,

panegyric, praise. -गृह्य a. 1 desir-

ing, good qualities. 2 possessing

good qualities. -गृह्य a. appreciating

or admiring merits (wherever they

may be), attached to merits, appre-

ciative; ननु वक्तुमिच्छन्तिः सुता गुणगृह्णा

वचने विगच्छतः Ki. 2. 5. -ग्रीही, -ग्राहकः

-ग्राहिन् a. appreciating the merits

(of others); Ratn. 1. 6; Bv. 1,

9. -ग्रामः a collection of virtues or

merits; उग्रतरंगग्रामाभोजसुकोटोऽज्ज्वलचंद्रिका

Bh. 3. 116; गणयति गुणग्रामं Gīt. 2;

Bv. 1. 103. -ज्ञ a. knowing how

to admire or appreciate merits,

appreciative; भगवति कमलालये भूषणगुण-

ज्ञासि Mu. 2; गुणगुणज्ञेय गुणा भवन्ति R.

Pr. 47. -त्रय, -त्रितय the three con-

stituent properties of nature; i. e.

सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. -धर्मः the virtue

or duty incidental to the possession

of certain qualities. -निधिः a store

of merits, great merit. -लक्षणं mark

of indication of an internal prop-

erty. -लयनिका, -लयनी a tent. -वचनं,

-वाचकः a word which connotes an

attribute or quality, an adjective, or

substantive used attributively; as

श्वेत in श्वेतोश्च. -विवेचना discrimina-

tion in appreciating the merits of

others, a just sense of merit. -वृक्षः,

-वृक्षकः a mast or a post to which

a ship or boat is fastened. -वृत्तिः

f a secondary or unessential con-

dition or relation (opp. मुख्यवृत्ति).

-वैशेष्यं pre-eminence of merit. -शब्दः

an adjective. -संख्यानं 'enumeration

of the three essential qualities', a

term applied to the Sāṅkhya (in-

cluding the Yoga) system of phi-

losophy. -संगः 1 association with

qualities or merits 2 attachment

good qualities, meritorious, worthy,

good, excellent. -अपवादः disparage-

ment, detraction. -आकरः 'a mine

of merits', one endowed with all

virtues. -आढ्य a. rich in virtues

-आत्मन् a. having qualities. -आ-

धारः 'a receptacle of virtues', a

virtuous or meritorious person.

-आश्रय a. virtuous, excellent. -उत्कर्ष

excellence of merit, possession of

superior qualities. -उत्कीर्तनं pane-

gyric, eulogium. -उत्कृष्ट a. superior

in merit. -कर्तव्य n. 1 an unessential

or secondary action. 2 (In gram.)

the secondary or less immediate

(i. e. indirect) object of an action;

e. g. in the example नेताश्वस्य उग्रं

उग्रस्व वा उग्रं is a गुणकर्मन्. -कार a.

productive of good qualities, profit-

able, salutary. (-रः) 1 a cook who

prepares side-dishes or any second-

ary articles of food. 2 an epithet

of Bhīma. -गान singing of merits,

panegyric, praise. -गृह्य a. 1 desir-

ing, good qualities. 2 possessing

good qualities. -गृह्य a. appreciating

or admiring merits (wherever they

may be), attached to merits, appre-

ciative; ननु वक्तुमिच्छन्तिः सुता गुणगृह्णा

वचने विगच्छतः Ki. 2. 5. -ग्रीही, -ग्राहकः

-ग्राहिन् a. appreciating the merits

(of others); Ratn. 1. 6; Bv. 1,

9. -ग्रामः a collection of virtues or

merits; उग्रतरंगग्रामाभोजसुकोटोऽज्ज्वलचंद्रिका

Bh. 3. 116; गणयति गुणग्रामं Gīt. 2;

Bv. 1. 103. -ज्ञ a. knowing how

to admire or appreciate merits,

appreciative; भगवति कमलालये भूषणगुण-

ज्ञासि Mu. 2; गुणगुणज्ञेय गुणा भवन्ति R.

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others, a just sense of merit. -वृक्षः,

-वृक्षकः a mast or a post to which

to objects of sense or worldly pleasures. —संपद् *f.* excellence or richness of merits, great merit, perfection. —सागरः 1 an ocean of merit, a very meritorious man. 2 an epithet of Brāhmā.

गुणकः 1 A calculator. 2 A multiplier (in math.)

गुणनं 1 Multiplication. 2 Enumeration. 3 Describing merits or qualities, pointing out or enumerating qualities; इह रसमणने कृतद्विगुणने मयुरिगुणनेके Git. 7. —नी Examining books, studying, collating and correcting copies to determine the value of variants.

गुणनिका 1 Study, repeated reading, repetition; विज्ञेयविदुः दावे चययिदाकृते दुरः हेतुः परिचयस्यैव वक्तव्यमिति सा ॥ Si. 2. 75. (आनेदिने Mulli.) 2 Dancing, the science or profession of dancing. 3 The prologue or introduction to a drama. 4 A garland, necklace; वशिष्ठा विनामणिगुणनिका A L. 3. 5. A cypher, the character in arithmetic which expresses nothing.

गुणीय *a.* 1 To be multiplied. 2 To be enumerated. 3 To be advised.

—यः Study, practice.

गुणवत् *a.* Endowed with virtues, good, meritorious, excellent.

गुणिका A tumour, a swelling.

गुणित 1 *p. p.* Multiplied 2 Heaped together, collected. 3 Enumerated.

गुणिज् *a.* 1 Possessed of or endowed with merits, meritorious; गुणी गुणं वेत्ति न वेत्ति निर्गुणः; Ms. 8. 73; Y. 2. 78. 2 Good, auspicious; गुणित्वेन Dk. 61. 3 Familiar with the merits of anything. 4 Possessing qualities (as an object). 5 Having (subordinate) parts, principal (opp. गुण); गुणगुणित्वेन संबन्धः.

गुणीभूत *a.* 1 Deprived of the original meaning of importance. 2 Made secondary or subordinate. 3 Invested with attributes. —Comp. —व्यस्यं (in Rhet.) the second of the three divisions of Kāvya (poetry), in which the charm of the suggested sense is not more striking than that of the expressed one. S. D. thus defines it:—अपरं तु गुणीभूतव्यस्यं वाच्यत्वं बुद्धमेवांगे 265. This division of Kāvya is further subdivided into 8 classes; see S. D. 266 and K. P. 5.

गुह्य 10 U. (गुह्ययति-ने, गुहित) 1 To encircle, surround, envelope, enclose. 2 To hide, conceal. —With अव to cover, screen, hide, envelope; रजनीनिवारणं गुहितं पुनर्गौ Kn. 4. 11.

गुह्यनं 1 Concealing, covering, hiding. 2 Smearing, as in मसमगुह्यनं.

गुहित *a.* 1 Surrounded, covered. 2 Pounded, ground reduced to dust. गुह्य 10 P. (गुह्ययति, गुहित) 1 To cover, hide. 2 To pound, reduce to powder.

गुह्यकः 1 Dust, powder. 2 An oil-vessel. 3 A low pleasing tone.

गुह्यिकः Flour, meal, powder.

गुहित *a.* 1 Pounded; ground. 2 Covered with dust.

गुण्य *a.* 1 Endowed with merits or virtues. 2 To be enumerated. 3 To be described or praised. 4 To be multiplied, the multiplicand.

गुण्यः—गुह्य १. v.

गुण्यकः 1 A bundle, bunch. 2 A nosegay. 3 A cow-tail, chowrie. 4 The section or chapter of a book.

गुह्य 1 A. (गोह्ये, गुहित) To play sport.

गुह्ये The anus; Y. 93. 9; Ms. 5. 130; 8. 232. —Comp. —अंगुरः piles.

—आवर्तः obstruction of the bowels.

—उद्ग्वः piles. —ओष्ठः the opening of the anus. —कौलः, कौलकः piles —अहः constipation, flatulence. —पाकः inflammation of the anus. —प्रेक्षा prolapsus ani. —वर्मन् the anus.

—स्तम्बः constipation

गुह्य 1. 4 P. (गुह्ययति, गुहित) To wrap up, cover, envelope, clothe.

—II. 9 P. (गुह्ययति) To be angry. —III. 1 A. (गोह्ये) To play, sport.

गुह्यलः The sound of a small oblong drum.

गुह्य (द्र) लः The Ghātaka bird.

गुह्य 1. 1 P. (गोपायति, गोपायित or अ) 1 To guard, protect, defend, watch over; गोपायति कुञ्जं आत्मानं Mb.; गुह्योपायानमवतः R. 1. 21; गुह्यो गोह्यवयनिशेधौ 2. 3, Bk. 17. 80. 2 To hide, conceal; किं वक्ष्यमाणं गोपायति कर्मणाजेन गोपायते Amaru. 22; see गु. —II. 1 A. (गुह्ययति strictly desid of गु) 1 To despise, shun, abhor, detest, censure; (with abl., sometimes acc. also); गोपायतुमुक्ते Sk.; किं तं गोपायतुमुक्ते Bk. 15. 19; Y. 3. 296. 2 To hide, conceal (गोपयते in this sense). —III. 4 P. (गुह्ययति) To be confused or disturbed. —IV. 10 U. (गोपायति-ने) 1 To shine. 2 To speak. 3 To conceal; (the following stanza from कविहस्य illustrates the root in its different conjugations:—गोपायति क्षितिमिवा चतुरन्वि-सिमां गोपायतुमुक्ते उदारमणिः सदैव । विचिं न गोपायति यस्तु वजीरकस्यो धीरो न गुह्यति महत्यपि कार्यजाते ॥).

गुह्यलः 1 A king. 2 A protector.

गुह्य *p. p.* 1 Protected, preserved, guarded; R. 10. 60. 2 Hidden, concealed, secret; Ms. 2. 160, 7. 76, 8. 374 3 Invisible, withdrawn from sight. 4 Joined. —तः An appellation usually (though not necessarily)

added to the name of a Vaisya; as चन्द्रगुह्यः, सद्युगुह्यः &c. (Usually गोह्य or देव is added to the name of a Brāhmaṇa, वर्मन् or वात् to that of a Kshatriya, गुह्य or दत्त to that of a Vaisya, and दत्त to that of a Sūdra, cf. हर्मा देवश्च विवरय वर्मा वाता च वसुजः । गुहितेन वदस्य दासः वदस्य कावेत्) —तं ind. Secretly, privately, apart. —ता One of the principal female characters in a poetical composition, a lady married to another (परकीया) who conceals her lover's caresses and endearments past, present or future; इत्युक्तमप्येता वनिष्यमाणसुतमप्येता and वर्तमान-वृत्तमप्येता; see Rāsamānjari 24. —Comp. —कथा a secret or confidential communication, a secret. —गतिः a spy, an emissary. —चर *a.* going secretly. (—रः) 1 an epithet of Balarāma. 2 a spy, an emissary. —दानं a secret gift or present. —वेष्टः a disguise.

गुह्यकः A preserver.

गुह्यि *f.* 1 Preserving, protection; सर्वस्यास्य तु सर्वस्य गुह्यार्थं Ms. 1. 87, 94, 99; Y. 1. 198. 2 Concealing, hiding

3 Covering, sheathing; अस्मिन्नास्मिन् गो-गुह्यि K. 11. 4 A hole in the ground, a cavern, sink, cellar. 5 Digging a hole in the ground. 6 A means of protection, fortification, rampart. 7 Confinement, prison; हरमत्त इव गुह्यिकोट-मर्कः करोति Si 11. 60. 8 The lower deck of a boat. 9 Check, stoppage.

गुह्य or गुह्य 6 P. (गुह्ययति, गुहित) 1 To string or weave together, tie, wind round; Bk. 7. 105. 2 (fig.) To write, compose.

गुह्य (गु) कित *p. p.* Strung together, tied, woven.

गुह्यः 1 Tying, stringing together; एको वाणीत B. R. 1. 1. 2 Putting together composing, arrangement. 3 A bracelet. 4 A whisker, a mustachio.

गुह्यना 1 Stringing together. 2 Arranging, composing. 3 Good adjustment, (of words and their senses), good composition; वाक्ये शब्दा-र्थयोः सम्यक्चत्ता गुह्यना मता.

गुह्य 1. 6 A. (गुह्यते, गुह्यते, गुह्यते) To make an effort or exertion —II. 4 A. (p. p. गुह्यते) 1 To hurt, kill, injure. 2 To go.

गुह्यण Effort, perseverance.

गुह्य *a.* (गुह्य-नी) (*f.*, compar. गरीयस्; superl. गरिष्ठ) 1 Heavy, weighty (opp. लघु); (fig. also); तेन गुरुजगते शर्वी सविदेश निविहिते R. 1. 34; 3 35; 12. 102; Rs. 1. 7. 2 Great, large, long, extended. 3 Long (in duration or length); आरम्भशुर्वी Bh. 2. 60; दस्यु दिव-सेष्येण गच्छत्य Me. 83. 4 Important, momentous, great; विभवयुक्तिः कृत्वाः S. 4. 18; स्वाधीनतां हतरा प्रवदिक्रियैव V. 4. 15. 5 Arduous difficult (to bear)

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कातावरहपुष्पा आपन Me 1 6 G eat
excessive, violent, intense; उरुः प्रह्वः
प्रबुध नामनि R. 3. 17; उर्वि विरहः S.
4. 15; Bg. 6. 22. 7 Venerable,
respectable 8 Heavy, hard of digestion
(as food) 9 Best, excellent. 10 Dear,
beloved. 11 Haughty, proud (as a
speech). 12 (In prosody) Long, as
a syllable, either in itself, or being
short, followed by a conjunct
consonant &c.; e. g. ई in ईइ or त in
तत्तर. (It is usually represented by न
in works on prosody; मात्तो नो वेच्छालिनी
वेदलोके &c.) —रः 1 A father; न केवलं
तद्वैरुक्तायिषः क्षित्वाध्वेकप्रतोरि सः R. 3.
31, 48; 4. 1; 8. 29. 2 Any venerable
or respectable person, an elderly
personage or relative, the elders (pl.)
सुश्रुत्वा उरु S. 4. 14; Bg. 2. 5; Bv. 2. 7,
18, 19, 49; अज्ञा उरुणा हविचारणीया R.
14. 46. 3 A teacher, preceptor;
सुश्रुत्वा. 4 Particularly a religious
teacher, spiritual preceptor; तौ उरुर्द्व-
पत्नी च सीता प्रतिनन्दतुः R. 1. 57; (tech-
nically a *Guru* is one who performs
the purificatory ceremonies over a
boy and instructs him in the Vedas;
स गुरुः क्रियाः कृत्वा वेदमसौ प्रयच्छति Y. 1.
34). 5 A lord, head, superintendent,
ruler; वर्गीधनानां उरवे स वर्णी R. 5. 19
head of the castes or orders; उरुर्द्वानां
उरवे निवेस 2. 68. 6 N. of Brihaspati,
the preceptor of the gods; उरु नेवतहलेण
चोदयामास वासवः Ku. 2. 29. 7 The
planet Jupiter; उरुकात्यायुणा विप्रकक्षीम-
मिनमः शिवे Si. 2. 2. 8 The propounder
of a new doctrine. 9 The lunar as-
terism called गुरु. 10 N. of Droṇa,
teacher of the Kauravas and
Pāṇḍavas. 11 N. of Prabhākara, the
leader of a school of the Mīmāṃsakas
as (called after him Prabhākariya).
—Comp. —अर्थः a preceptor's fee for
instructing a pupil; उर्वर्धनादुर्महं यतिष्ये
R. 5. 7. —उत्तम *a.* highly revered.
—मः) the Supreme soul. —कारः
worship, adoration. —कृतः instruction
handed down through a series of
teachers, traditional instruction. —जन
any venerable person, an elderly
relative, the elders collectively;
नापोक्षितो गुरुजनः K. 158; Bv. 2. 7. —तल्पः
1 the bed of a teacher. 2 violation
or violator of a teacher's bed.
—तल्पगः, —तल्पिन् *m.* 1 one who
violates his teacher's bed (wife),
(ranked in Hindu law as a sinner
of the worst kind, committer of an
अतिपातक; cf. Ms. 11. 103). 2 one
who defiles his stepmother. —दक्षिणा
fee given to a spiritual preceptor; R.
5. 1. —द्वैतः the constellation गुरु.
—पाक *a.* difficult of digestion. —भं 1
the constellation गुरु. 2 a bow. —मर्दलः
a kind of drum or tabor. —रत्न *a.*

topaz. —लाघव relative importance or
value. —वर्तिन्, —वासिन् *m.* a student
(ब्रह्मचारिन्) who resides at his
preceptor's house. —वासरः Thursday.
—वृत्तिः *f.* the conduct of a pupil
towards his preceptor.
गुरुक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 A little heavy.
2 Long (in Prosody.)
गु (गु) जैरः 1 The district of
Gujarāth; तेषां मार्गे परिचयवशादर्थिर्गुजराणां
यः संपादं शिथिलमकरोत् सोमनाथं विलोक्य Vikr.
18. 97.
गुर्वीणी, गुर्वी A pregnant woman;
e. g. गुर्वीणी नातुगच्छति न सृष्टंति रजस्वला.
गुलः Molasses; cf. गुह.
गुलुच्छः, गुलुच्छः A bunch or cluster;
see गुच्छ.
गुल्फः The ankle; आगुल्फकीर्णपद्ममार्गपुष्पं
Ku. 7. 55; गुल्फावलेखि K. 10.
गुल्मः, —लम् 1 A clump or cluster of
trees, a thicket, wood, bush; Ms. 1.
48; 7. 192; 12. 58; Y. 2. 229. 2 A
troop of soldiers, a division of an
army, consisting of 46 foot, 27
horse, 9 chariots and 9 elephants. 3
A fort. 4 The spleen. 5 A chronic
enlargement of the spleen. 6 A
village police-station. 7 A wharf of
stairs (Mar. पांट).
गुल्लिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Growing in a
clump or cluster, clustered. 2
Having a diseased spleen, or a spleen
affected by गुल्म.
गुल्मी A tent.
गु (गु) वाकः The betel-nut tree.
गुह 1 U. (गुहति-ते, गुह) To cover,
hide, conceal, keep secret; गुहं च गुहति
गुणान् प्रकटीकरोति Bh. 2. 72; गुह्यैर्दुर्महं हवागति
Ms. 7. 105; R. 14. 49; Bk. 16. 49.
—With उप to embrace; तरंगहस्तेरुपगुहतिव
R. 18. 63; 18. 47; Bk. 14. 52; Si. 9.
38. —नि to hide, conceal.
गुहः 1 An epithet of Kārtikeya;
गुह इवाप्रतिहतवाक्किः K. 8; Ku. 5. 14. 2 A
horse. 3 N. of a Chāṇḍāla or
Nishāda, King of Śringavera and a
friend of Rama.
गुहा 1 A cave, cavern, hiding place;
गुहानिबद्धप्रतिज्ञादीर्घ R. 2. 28, 51; पर्यस्य तत्त्वं
निहितं गुहायां Mb. 2 Hiding, concealing.
3 A pit, hole in the ground. 4 The
heart. —Comp. —आहिन् *a.* placed in
the heart. —चरं Brahman. —मुख *a.*
'cave-mouthed,' wide-mouthed,
open-mouthed. —हायः 1 a mouse. 2 a
tiger or lion. 3 the supreme soul.
गुहिनं A wood, thicket.
गुहेरः 1 A guardian, protector. 2
A blacksmith.
गुह्य *pot. p.* 1 To be concealed,
covered or kept secret, private; गुह्यं
च गुहति Bh. 2. 72. 2 secret, solitary,
retired. 3 Mysterious; Bg. 18. 63.
—ह्यः 1 Hypocrisy. 2 A tortoise.
—ह्यः 1 A secret, mystery; मौनं वैवास्ति

गुह्यानां Bg. 10. 28; 9. 2; Ms. 12. 117.
2 A privy, the male or female or-
gan of generation. —Comp. —गुह्यः an
epithet of Siva. —दीपकः the fire-fly.
—निष्यन्दः urine. —भाषितं 1 secret
speech or conversation. 2 a secret
—मयः an epithet of Kārtikeya.
गुह्यकः N. of a class of demigods
who, like the Yakshas, are
attendants of Kubera and guardians
of his treasures; गुह्यकस्तं यज्ञे Me. 5
Ms. 12. 47.
गुह्य 1 Dirt. 2 Ordure, excrement
गुह्य *p.* 1 Hidden, concealed,
kept secret. 2 Covered. —Comp. —अंगः
a tortoise. —अंघ्रिः a snake. —आत्मन्
(the compound word being गुह्योत्तमन्
thus accounted for in Sk.; मन्वन् वर्णांग-
माद् ईसः सिंहो वर्णादिययंयाद् गुह्योत्तमं वर्णाङ्गोत्तमं
गुह्योत्तमोत्तमः) the Supreme soul.
—उत्पन्नः, —जः one of the 12 kinds of
sons in Hindu law; he is a son born
secretly of a woman, when her hus-
band is absent, the real father being
unknown; गुहे पश्यन् उपपन्नो गुह्यजस्तु पुत्रः
स्वतः Y. 2. 129; Ms. 9. 159, 170.
—नीडः the wag-tail. —पथः 1 a
hidden path. 2 a bypath. 3 the
mind, intellect. —पाद्, पाद्मः a
snake. —गुह्यः a spy, secret
emissary, disguised agent. —गुह्यकः
the Bakula tree. —मार्गः a passage
underground. —मैथुनः a crow. —वचस्
m. a frog. —साक्षिन् *m.* 'a concealed
witness', one placed to overhear
secretly what has been said by the
defendant.
गुह्यः—थं Feces, ordure.
गुह्य *a.* Voided by stool (as ordure).
गुरुणं see गुरुण.
गुरुणा The eye in a peacock's tail.
गु 1 P. (गरति) To sprinkle,
moisten, wet.
गुञ्ज, गुञ्ज 1 P. (नर्जति or गुञ्जति) To
sound, roar, grumble &c.
गुञ्जः 1 A small red variety of
garlic. 2 A turnip. 3 The tops of
hemp chewed to produce intoxica-
tion, the *Gandā* —नं The meat of an
animal destroyed by poisoned
arrows.
गुहि (ही) वः A species of jackal.
गुह्य 4 P. (गुह्यति, गुह्य) To covet,
desire, strive after greedily; to long
for, be desirous of.
गुह्य *a.* Lustful, libidinous. —गुः The
God of love.
गुह्य *a.* 1 Greedy, covetous; अगुह्य-
रादे सोऽर्थ R. 1. 21. 2 Eager, desirous.
गुह्य-ध्याः Desire, greediness.
गुह्य *a.* Greedy, covetous. —ध्याः
ध्याः A vulture; माजोरस्य हि देवेषु हतो गुह्यो
जलवः H. 1. 59; R. 12. 50, 54. —Comp.
—कूटः N. of a mountain near Rājā-
griha. —पतिः, —राजः the lord of the

vultures, an epithet of Jatāyū; अस्वेवासीनहति शिखरे सुप्रदास्य वानः U. 2. 25. -वाजः, -वाजित *a.* furnished with vulture feathers (as an arrow).

गृष्टिः *f.* 1 A cow which has had only one calf, a young cow; (एक-प्रसूता गौः); आपीनभादिद्रव्यप्रत्ययान् गृष्टिः R. 2. 18, श्री तावत्संस्कृत पदानी दूतनयनाया इष गृष्टिः इषशर्द्ध करोति Mk. 3. 2 (In comp. with the names of other animals). Any young female animal; वासितागृष्टिः 'a young she-elephant'.

गृहं 1 A house, dwelling, habitation, mansion; न गृहं गृहमित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते Pt. 4. 81; पश्य वानरमुर्वेण सुगृही निगृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. 2 A wife; (the first quotation in 1 is sometimes cited as an illustration). 3 The life of a householder. 4 A sign of the zodiac. 5 A name or appellation. -ह्यः (*m. pl.*) 1 A house, dwelling; इमे नो गृहाः Mu. 1; स्मृतिकोपलक्षितं गृहं; द्वादशमृद्विचित्रं निरंशमिच्छः N. 2. 74; तत्रागारं धन-पतिगृहादुत्तराणां सप्तविंशतिः Me. 75. 2 A wife. 3 The inhabitants of a house, family. -Comp. -अक्षः a loop-hole, eyelet-hole, a round or oblong window. -अधिपः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1 a householder. 2 a regent of a sign of the zodiac. -अयनिकः a house-holder. -अर्थः domestic affairs, any household matter; गृहार्थोऽपिपरिष्कारः Ms. 2. 67. -अन्तः a kind of sourgruel. -अवग्रहणी the threshold. -अद्मन् *m.* a flat oblong stone upon which condiments are ground; (Mar. पाटा). -आरामः a garden attached to a house. -आश्रमः the order of a householder, the second stage in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; see आश्रम. -आश्रमिन् *m.* a householder. -उत्पातः any domestic nuisance. -उपकरणं a domestic utensil, anything required for household use. -कच्छपः गृहान्मन् q. v. -कपोतः-तकः a tame or domestic pigeon. -करणे 1 household affairs. 2 house-building. -कर्त्तव्यं *n.* household affairs 'दासः a mental, domestic servant; शत्रुस्वयं सुहृद्वो हरिणेष्वगानां येनाक्रियत सततं गृहकर्मदायाः Bh. 1. 1 -कलहः domestic feuds, intestine broils. -कारकः a house-builder, mason; Y. 3. 146. -कुक्कुटः a domestic cock. -कार्यं household affairs; Ms. 5. 150. -चूली a house with two rooms contiguous to each other, but one facing west, the other, east. -छिद्रे 1 a family secret or scandal. 2 family dissensions. -जः, -जातः a slave born in the house. -जालिका deceit, disguise. -ज्ञानिन् (also गृहज्ञानिन्) 'wise only in the inside of the house,' inexperienced, stupid, foolish. -तटी a terrace in front of the house. -दासः a domestic slave. -देवता the goddess of a house

(*pl.*) a class of household deities. -देहली the threshold of a house, वानां वोलः सपदि मद्गृहदेहलीनां Mk. 1. 9 -नमने wind. -नाशनः a wild pigeon. -नीहः a sparrow. -पतिः 1 a householder, a man who has entered on the second stage of life, one who after having completed his studies is married and settled. 2 a sacrificer. 3 the virtue of a house-holder; *i. e.* hospitality. -पालः 1 the guardian of a house. 2 a house-dog. -पोतकः the site of a house, the ground on which it stands and which surrounds it. -प्रवेशः a solemn entrance into a house according to prescribed rites. -वसुः a domestic ichneumon. -बलिः a domestic oblation, offering of the remnants of a meal to all creatures, such as animals, supernatural beings, and particularly household deities; Ms. 3. 265. -बुज् *m.* 1 a crow. 2 a sparrow; नडिभिर्गृहबलिभुजामाकुलमनसैवः Me. 23. -देवता a deity to whom a domestic oblation is offered. -भंगः 1 one who is driven from his house, an exile. 2 destroying a house, 3 breaking into a house. 4 failure, ruin or destruction of a house, firm &c. -भूतिः *f.* the site of a house. -भेदिन् *a.* 1 prying into domestic affairs. 2 causing domestic quarrels. -मणिः a lamp. -माचिका a bat. -मृगः a dog. -मेघः 1 a householder. 2 a domestic sacrifice. -मेघिन् *m.* a householder (गृहैर्गैर्मेघैर्वत् संगच्छते Malli.); प्रजायै गृह-मेघिनां R. 1. 7; see गृहपति above. -चञ्चुः a stick or other instrument to which, on solemn occasions, flags are fastened; गृहचञ्चुपताकाश्रीरपी-राद्विनिर्मिता Ku. 4. 41. -वाटिका-वाटी a garden attached to a house. -वित्तः the owner of a house. -शुकः a domestic parrot, one kept for pleasure; Amaru. 13. -संवेष्टकः a house-builder by profession. -स्थः a householder, one who has entered on the stage of a householder; संकटा ह्याहिताशीनां प्रथमायै गृहस्थता U. 1. 9. see गृहपति above and Ms. 3. 68; 6. 90. -आश्रमः the life of a householder; see गृहश्रम. -धर्मः the duty of a householder.

गृहवाच्यः A householder; (according to Tv. the form गृहवाच्य given in शब्दकल्पद्रुम is not correct).

गृहवाह्य *a.* Disposed to catch hold of or seize.

गृहिणी 'The mistress of a house', a wife, house-wife, (the lady in charge of the house); न गृहं गृह-मित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते । गृहं तु गृहिणीहीनं जते Pt. 4. 81 -Comp

-पदं the position or dignity of the mistress of the house; गत्येव गृहिणीपदं सुवनयो वानाः कुलस्थाध्वः S. 4. 17, शिवगृहिणीपदे 18.

गृहिन् The master of a house, a householder; गृह्यते गृहिणः कथं नु तनया विश्वेयमुद्विग्नः S. 4. 5. U. 2. 22 Santi. 2. 24.

गृहीत *p. p.* 1 Taken, seized; क-सेतु गृहीतः. 2 Accepted, 3 Obtained, attained. 4 Worn, 5 Robbed, 6 Learnt, understood (see गृ) -Comp. -गर्भा a pregnant woman दिश *a.* 1 run away, fugitive, dispersed. 2 disappeared.

गृहीतिन् *a.* (नी. *f.*) Who has grasped or comprehended (with loc.); गृहीती पदस्वंगे Dk. 120.

गृहा *a.* 1 To be attracted or pleased; as in घृणगृह q. v. 2 Domestic. 3. Not master of oneself, dependent. 4 Tame, domesticated. 5 Situated outside of; रामगृहा सना 'an army out-side a village'. -ह्य 1 The inmate of a house. 2 A tame animal. -ह्य The anus. -Comp. -अग्निः a sacred fire which every Brāhmaṇa is enjoined to maintain.

गृहा A village adjoining to a city गृ 1. 9. P. (गृणाति, गृणं) 1 To utter a sound, call out, invoke. 2 To announce, speak, utter, proclaim, R. 10. 13. 3 To relate, promulgate. 4 To praise, extol; केचिद्गृहीताः प्राञ्जल्यो गृणन्ति Bg. II. 21; Bk. 8. 77. -WITH अद्भु to encourage; Bk. 8. 77. -11. 6. P. (गिरति or गिलति) 1 To swallow, devour, eat up. 2 To send forth, pour out, spit out, or eject, from the mouth. -WITH. अत्र (Atm.) to eat, devour; तस्य त-गिरणेश्च विश्वधर्मासङ्गतिर्गतिः Bk. 8. 30 -उद् to eject, spit out, vomit; उ-क्षितो बहुरात्रं कपिनः पुष्पासि परिमल्लोद्गारैः Bv. 1. 11; Si. 14. 1. 2 to emit, discharge, send forth (words also), Ku. 1. 33; R. 14. 58; Ve. 5. 14, Pt. 5. 67. -नि to swallow, eat up; Bv. 1. 38. -सस् 1 to swallow 2 to promise, make a vow (Atm.) समुद् 1 to throw out, eject. 2 to cry aloud. -III 10 A (गरस्ते) 1 To make known, relate. 2 To teach.

गेंडु (हु) कः A ball for playing with (also गेंडूक).

गेय *a.* 1 A singer, one who sings, गेयो माणवकः साक्षां P. III. 4. 68 Sk 2 To be sung. -य 1 A song singing, also the art of singing; गेये केन विनीतो वा R. 15. 69. Me. 86. अनन्ता वाङ्मनससाहो गेयस्तेव विचित्रता Si. 2. 72.

गेष् 1 A. (गेयते, गेष्य). To seek, search, investigate; cf. गेष्य.

गेह A house, habitation सा गरी

विषया जाता गेह रोदिति तत्पति: Subhāsh. N. B. The loc. of this word is used with several words to form *āluk* Tat. compounds; e. g. गेहे-रोदित् a. 'bellowing at home only'; i. e. a coward, postroom. गेहेदाहिन् a. 'sharp at home only'; i. e. a coward. गेहेनदिन् a. 'showing defiance at home only'; i. e. a coward, dunghill-cock. गेहेमेहिन् a. 'making water at home'; i. e. indolent. गेहेव्याहः a braggadocio, braggart, boaster. गेहेचूरः 'a house-hero', a carpet-knight, boasting coward.

गेहिन् a. (की f.) -गृहिन् q. v.

गेहिनी A wife, the mistress of the house; धर्म यस्य पिता क्षमा च जननी आतिथिश्च गेहिनी Sānti. 4. 9; गेहिनिन्याः विप्र इति सर्वे चेतसा कातरण Me. 77. गे I. P. (गायति, गीत) 1 To sing, sing a song; अतो साधु रेभिलेन गीतं Mk. 3; शीघ्रतममयविकृत्य गीयता S. 1; Ms. 4 64; 9. 42. 2 To speak or recite in a singing tone. 3 To relate declare, tell (especially in metrical language); गीतश्चायमर्थमिगिरा Mā. 2. 4 To describe, relate or celebrate in song; चारणद्वंद्वगतिः S. 2. 14; वम-वस्तस्य गीयते Ku. 2. 5. -WITH -अङ्ग to follow in singing; अङ्गगायति का-विद्वद्वितपंचनराम Git. 1; Ki. 3. 60. -अव to censure, blame. -उङ्ग to sing aloud, sing in a high tone; उङ्गा-स्यतामिच्छति किन्नराणां Ku. 1. 8. गेयसुहा-तुक्राम Me. 86. उहीयमानं वन्देवताभिः R. 2. 12 -उप to sing, sing near; शि-ष्यश्चिष्यैरुपगीयमानमवेष्टि तन्मन्त्रमिश्रयाम Udb; Ki. 18. 47 -परि to sing, relate, describe. -त्रि 1 to censure, reproach, blame; त्रिगोत्रे नमस्यदेहदाहिन् N. 1. 79. 2 to sing in a discordant tone.

गेर a. (की f.) Coming from a mountain, mountain-born.

गेरिक a. (की f.) Mountainborn.

-कः, -कं Red chalk. -के Gold.

गेरेयं Bitumen.

गौ m. f. (Nom. गौः) 1 Cattle, kine (pl.). 2 Anything coming from a cow; such as milk, flesh, leather &c. 3 The stars. 4 The sky. 5 The thunderbolt of Indra. 6 A ray of light. 7 A diamond. 8 Heaven. 9 An arrow. -f. 1 A cow; दुग्धेण गोक्षुवरादिगोर्वी R.; 2. 3. क्षीरिण्यः सन्तु गवः Mk. 10. 60. 2 The earth; दुग्धेह गौ स यज्ञाय R. 1. 26. गामा-चसारां रघुरव्येक्ष्य S. 26; 11. 36; Bg. 15. 13; Me. 30. 3 Speech, words; रघोरवामपि गां विशय R. 5. 12. 2. 59, Ki. 4. 20. 4 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatī. 5 A mother. 6 A quarter of the compass. 7 Water (Pl.) 8 The eye. -m. 1 A bull or ox; असेजातकिरासकैवः सुखं स्वपति गौ-

गौः K. P. 10: Ms. 4. 72; cf. ज-द्व. 2 The hair of the body. 3 An organ of sense. 4 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. 5 The sun. 6 The number 'nine' (in math.). 7 The moon. 8 A horse. -Comp. -कैटकः, -कं 1 a road or spot trodden down by oxen and thus made impassable. 2 the cow's hoof. 3 the point of a cow's hoof. -कर्मः 1 a cow's ear. 2 a mule. 3 a snake. 4 a span (from the tip of the thumb to that of the ring-finger) 5 N. of a place of pilgrimage in the south, sacred to Siva; वित्तो-कर्णनिकेतनीयं R. 8. 33. 6 a kind of arrow. -किराटा-किराटिका the Sārika bird. -किलः, -कीलः 1 a plough. 2 a pestle. -कुल 1 a herd of kine; इन्द्रियाकुलं गोकुलावन साधुस्य गोवर्धनं Git. 4; गोकुलस्य तुभारस्य Mb. 2 a cow-house. 3 N. of a village (where Krishna was brought up). -कुलिक a. 1 one who does not help a cow in the mud. 2. squint-eyed. -कुन cow-dung. -क्षीरं cow's milk. -खा a nail. -गृहिः a young cow which has had only one calf. -गोयुगं a pair of oxen. गोष्टं a cow-pen, cattle shed. गंधिः 1 dried cowdung. 2 a cow-house. -ग्रहः capture of cattle. -ग्रासः the ceremony of offering a morsel (of grass) to a cow when performing an expiatory rite. -वृत् 1 rain-water. 2 clarified butter coming from a cow. -चंदनं a kind of sandalwood. -चर. a. 1 grazed over by cattle 2 frequenting, resorting to, haunting; विद्वत्सङ्गोचरः Ku. 5. 77. 3 within the scope, power, or range of; अवाह्यमनसोचरं R. 10. 15; so बुद्धिः, इन्द्रिः, अचरणं &c. 4 moving on earth. (-रः) 1 the range of cattle, pasturage; उपारताः यक्ष्मरात्रिगोचरात् Ki. 4. 10. 2 a district department, province, sphere. 3 range of the organs of sense, an object of sense; अचरणोचरं सिद्धं be within ear-shot; चयनोचरं वा to become visible. 4 scope, range, reach in general कर्तव्यंति न गोचरं Bh. 2. 16 5 (fig.) grip, hold; power, influence, control; कः कालस्य न गोचरातिगतः Pt. 1. 146; अपि नाम मनसावतीर्णोऽसि रति-रचरणगोचरं Mā. 1. 6 horizon. -चर्मन् a. 1 a cow's hide. 2 a particular measure of surface thus defined by Vasishtha: -दशहस्तेन वंशेन दशवंशाद् समेततः। एक चायधिकार्द्ध इत्यादेन होतव्यं चोच्यते। -नसनः an epithet of Siva. चारकः a cowherd. -जरः an old ox or bull -जलं the urine of a bull or cow. -जागरिकं auspiciousness, hap-piness. -तद्वजः an excellent bull or cow. -तीर्थं a cowhouse. -त्र 1 a

cowpen. 2 a stable in general 3 a family, race, lineage; गोत्रेण मातरोऽस्मि Sk.; so कौशिकगोत्राः, बसिष्ठगोत्राः &c, Ms. 3. 109, 9. 141. 4 a name, ap-pellation; जगाद् गोत्रस्वकलितं च का न त N. 1. 30; see स्वकलित below; गद्गोत्रं च विराचितवद् गेयसुहातुकामा Me. 86. 5 a mul-titude. 6 increase. 7 a forest 8 a field. 9 a road. 10 posses-sions, wealth. 11 an umbrella, a parasol. -12. knowledge of futu-rity. 13. a genus, class, species (-त्रः) a mountain. -कीला the earth. -ज a. born in the same family, gentile, a relation; Y. 2. 135. -वृत्ः a genealogical table, pedigree. -भिन् m. an epithet of Indra; इति क्षतो गोभिमिद्वयमर्षणः R. 3. 53, 4. 73; Ku. 2. 52. -स्वकलितं, -स्वकलितं blundering or mistaking in calling (one) by his name, calling by a wrong name; स्मरसि स्मर नेखलाङ्गणेन गोत्रस्वकलितेषु क्षयं Ku. 4. 8. (-त्रा) 1 a multitude of cows. 2 the earth -वृत्तं a yellow ornament -दा the river Godāvari. -दानं 1. the gift of cutting the hair; अथास्य गोदानविदेवसंतरं R. 3. 33; (see Mallinātha's explanation of the word); इति गोदानमंगलाः U. 1. (Rām. explains the word differently). -दारणं 1. a plough. 2. a spade, hoe. -दावरे N. of a river in the south. -द्वि m. दुहः a cowherd. -द्वेहः 1. the milking of cows. 2 the milk of cows. 3. the time of milking cows. -द्वेहन् 1 the time of milking cows. 2 the milking of cows. -द्वेहनी a milk-pail. -द्वहः the urine of a bull or cow. -घनं a herd or multitude of cows, cattle. -धरा a mountain. -धुनः, -धुमः 1 wheat. 2 the orange. -धूलिः 'dust of the earth, the time of sunset or even-ing twilight' (so called because cows, which generally return home at about sunset, raise up clouds of dust by their treading on the earth). -धेनुः a milchcow with a calf. -ध्रः a mountain. -नंदी the female of the Sārasa bird. -नर्दुः the (Indian) crane. 2 N. of a co-untry. -नर्दुयः an epithet of Patan-jali, author of the Mahābhāṣya. -नसः, -नासः 1 a kind of snake. 2 a kind of gem. -नाथः 1 a bull. 2 an owner of land. 3 a herdsman. 4 an owner of kine. -नायः a cow-herd. -निव्यदः cow's urine. -पः 1 a cowherd (considered as belonging to a mixed tribe); गोपवेशस्य विष्णोः Me. 15. 2 the chief of a cowpen. -3 the superintendent of a village. -4 a king. -5 a protector, guardian. (-पी) 1 a cowherd's wife; गोपीपी-तपकोचमर्दनं च चालकराशुशाही Git. 5 अश्व-

सः, इन्द्रः, ईशः the chief of herdsmen, an epithet of Krishna. दलः the betel-nut tree. वधूः a cowherd's wife. वधूती a young cowherdess, a young wife of a cowherd; गोपवृद्धिद्वयवर्ण Bhāshā P. 1. -पतिः 1 an owner of cows. 2 a bull. 3 a leader, chief. 4 The sun. 5 Indra. 6 N. of Krishna. 7 N. of Siva. 8 N. of Varuna. 9 a king. -पशुः a sacrificial cow. -पानसी a curved beam which supports a thatch. -पालः 1 a cowherd. 2 a king. 3 an epithet of Krishna. -पानी a cow-pen, cowshed. -पालकः 1 a cowherd. 2 an epithet of Siva. -पालिका, -पाली the wife of a cowherd. -पतिः a species of wagtail. पुच्छे a cow's tail (-च्छः) 1 a sort of monkey. 2 a sort of necklace consisting of two or four or thirtyfour strings. -पुत्रिकं the head of Siva's bull. -पुत्रः a young bull. -पुरी a town-gate. 2 a principal gate; Ki. 5. 5. 3 the ornamental gate-way of a temple. -पुरीकं cowdung. -प्रकाशं an excellent cow or bull, प्रचारः pasture-ground, pasturage for cattle; Y. 2. 166. -प्रवेशः the time when cows return home, Sunset or evening twilight. -पुत्र m. a mountain. -मक्षिक a gadfly. -महलं 1 the globe. 2. multitude of cows. -मत्त-गच्छति q. v. -मत्तहिका a tractable cow, an excellent cow. -मयः a cowherd. -मांसं beef. -मायुः 1 a kind of frog. 2 a jackal; अनुष्टुप्ते वनध्वनि न हि गोमातुस्तानि केसरी Si. 16. 25. 3 bile of a cow. 4 N. of a Gandharva. -मुखः, -मुखं a kind of musical instrument; Bg. 1. 13. (-खः) 1 a crocodile, shark. 2 a hole of a particular shape in a wall made by thieves. (-खं) a house built unevenly. (-खं, -खी) a cloth-bag of the shape of a gnomon containing a rosary, the beads of which are counted by the hand thrust inside. -मूढ α. stupid as a bull. -मूत्रं cow's urine. -मृगः a kind of ox (गवय). -मेदुः a gem brought from the Himalaya and Indus, described as of four different colours:—white, pale, yellow, red, and dark-blue. -यानं a carriage drawn by oxen. -रक्षः 1 a cowherd. 2 keeping or tending cattle. 3 the orange. -रंजुः 1 a water-fowl. 2 a prisoner. 3 a naked man, a mendicant wandering about without clothes. -रसः 1 cow's milk. 2 curds. 3 butter-milk. -जं buttermilk. -रत्नः an excellent bull. -रत्नं a measure of distance equal to two Krosas. -रात्रिका, -रात्री the Sārikā bird. -रोचना a bright yellow pigment prepared from the

urine or bile of a cow, or found in the head of a cow. -लवणं a measure of salt given to a cow. -लंगु (गु) लः a kind of monkey with a dark body, red cheeks, and a tail like that of a cow; Mā. 9. 30. -लोमी a prostitute. -वत्सः a calf. -आदिन् m. a wolf. -वधनः a celebrated hill in बुद्धन the country about Mathurā. -वरः, -धारिन् m. an epithet of Krishna. -वज्रा a barren cow. -वाडे, -वत्सः a cowpen. -विदुः 1 a cow-keeper, a chief herdsman. 2 N. of Krishna. 3 Prihaspati -विदुः, -विडा cowdung. -विसर्गः daybreak (when cows are let loose to graze in forests) -वीर्यं the price received for milk. -वृद्धं a drove of cattle. -वृदारकः an excellent bull or cow. -वृषः an excellent bull. -वृजः an epithet of Siva. -वज्रः 1 a cowpen. 2 a herd of cows. 3 a place where cattle graze. -शकुत् m. cowdung. -शालं, -ला a cowstall. -यक्षत्रं three pairs of kine. -घः of गोघः See s. v. -संख्यः a cow-herd -सदृशः a species of ox (गवय). -सर्गः the time at which cows are usually let loose, day-break; see गोविसर्ग. -सूत्रिका a rope fastened at both ends having separate halters for each ox or cow. -स्तनः 1 the udder of a cow. 2 a cluster of blossoms, nosegay &c. 3 a pearl-necklace of four strings. -स्तनः, -नी a bunch of grapes. स्थानं a cow-pen. -स्वामिन् m. 1 an owner of cows. 2 a religious mendicant. 3 an honorary title affixed to proper names; (e. g. वापदेव-गोस्वामिन्). -हत्या cow-slaughter. -हनं (sometimes written हनं) cowdung. -हित α. cherishing or protecting kine.

गोडुवः The water-melon.

गोणी 1 A sack. 2 A measure of capacity equal to a Drona. 3 Ragged garment, torn clothes.

गोडः 1 A fleshy navel. 2 A man of a low tribe, mountaineer, especially one inhabiting the eastern portion of the Vindhya range between Nar-mada and Krishna.

गोतमः N. of a sage belonging to the family of Angiras, father of Satānanda and husband of Ahalyā.

गोतमी Ahalyā, wife of गोतम. -Comp. -पुत्रः an epithet of Satānanda.

गोवा 1 A leathern fence fastened round the left arm to prevent injury from the bow-string. 2 The alligator. 3 A sinew, chord.

गोधिः m. 1 The forehead. 2 The Gangetic alligator.

गोधिका A kind of lizard.

गोपः (पी. f.) 1 One who guards or protects; शालिगोपौ जयपराः R. 4. 20.

2 Hiding, concealment. 3 Reviling, abuse. 4 Flurry, agitation. 5 Light, lustre, splendour.

गोपायनं Protecting, guarding, defending.

गोपायित α. Protected, defended.

गोप्त्र (प्त्री f.) A Protector, preserver, guardian; तस्मिन् गोत्रि गल्लन R. 2. 14; 1. 55; M. 5. 20; Bg. 11. 11.

2 One who hides or conceals. -m. An epithet of Vishnu.

गोमन् α. 1 Rich in cows. -त्री N. of a river.

गोमयः -यं Cowdung. -द्वयं, -द्वयं a mushroom, a fungus.

गोमिन् m. 1 An owner of cattle. 2 A jackal. 3 A worshipper. 4 An attendant on a Buddha.

गोरणं Energy, continued effort, perseverance.

गोर्धं Brain; (also गेर्ध).

गोलः 1 A ball, globe. 2 The celestial or terrestrial globe. 3 A sphere.

4 A widow's bastard; cf. कुंड. 5 The conjunction of several planets or the presence of several in one sign. -ला 1 A wooden ball with which children play. 2 A large globular water-jar. 3 Read arsenic.

4 Ink. 5 A woman's female friend. 6 N. of Durgā. 7 N. of the river Godāvari.

गोलकः 1 A ball, globe. 2 A wooden ball for playing with. 3 A globular water-jar. 4 A widow's bastard. 5 A conjunction of six or more planets. 6 Molasses. 7 Gum myrrh.

गोड 1 A. (गोडने) To assemble, collect, heap together.

गोड-घं (Usually गोडे only) 1 A cowpen, cowhouse, cow-station. 2 A station of cowherds. -घः 1 An assembly or meeting. -वः a dog in a cowpen which barks at every one, applied figuratively to a slanderous person, one who stays idly at home and slanders his neighbours. गोडे-पंडितः 'wise in a cowpen,' a braggart, vain boaster.

गोडिडी f. 1 An assembly, meeting. 2 Society, association. 3 Conversation, chitchat, discourse. गोडी सङ्कलिभिः सनं Bh. 1. 28; Mā. 10. 25; तेन सह सर्वदा गोडीसमुभयति Pt. 2. 4 A multitude or collection.

5 Family connections, relatives, especially such as require to be maintained. 6 A kind of dramatic composition in one act. पतिः 1. the chief of an assembly, president.

गोपदं 1 A cow's foot. 2 The mark or impression of a cow's foot in the soil. 3 The quantity of water sufficient to fill such an impression,

1 a very small puddle 4 As much as a cow's footprint will hold. 5 A spot frequented by cows.

गोह What ought to be concealed, secret.

गोहिकः A goldsmith.

गोहः 1 N. of a country; the स्कन्दपुराण thus describes its position:—
बगदेशं समारभ्य सुवनेश्वरतः शिवि । गोहदेशः समा-
ख्यातः सर्वविद्याविशारदः ॥ 2 A particular
subdivision of Brāhmanas —
(pl.) The inhabitants of Gauda.
—
ही 1 Spirit distilled from mo-
lasses; गोही पेष्टी च माखी च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा
इति Ms. 11. 94. 2 One of the
Rāgins. 3 (In rhet.) One of the
Ritis or Vrittis or styles of poetic
composition; S. D. mentions four
Ritis; while K. P. only three,
गोही being another name for पुरुषा
वृत्ति; औजः प्रकाशकस्तिः (वर्णः) उ पुरुषा
(i. e. गोही) K. P. 7; औजः प्रकाशक-
वर्णश्च आर्जवः पुनः समासबहुला गोही S. D.
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गोहिकः Sugar-cane.

गोह a. (गी. f.) 1 Subordinate,
secondary, unessential. 2 (In gram.)
Indirect or less immediate (opp.
मुख्य or प्रधान.); गोह कर्मणि हुक्मादेः प्रधाने
गोहकृच्छ्रां Sk. 3 Figurative, meta-
phorical, used in a secondary sense
(as a word or sense). 4 Founded
on some resemblance between the
primary and secondary sense of
a word; as in गोहीलङ्कारः. 5 Relating
to enumeration of multiplication.
6 Attributive.

गोह्यः Subordination, inferior po-
sition.

गोहमः N. of (1) the sage Bhā-
radvāja; (2) of Satānanda, Go-
tama's son; (3) N. of Kripa,
Droṇa's brother-in-law; (4) of Bud-
dha; (5) of the propounder of the
Nyāya system of philosophy.
—Comp. —संभवा the river Godāvari
गोहमी 1 N. of Kripa, wife of
Droṇa. 2 An epithet of the Go-
dāvari. 3 The teaching of Buddha.
4 The Nyāya system of philosophy
propounded by Gautama. 5 Turme-
ric. 6 A kind of yellow pigment.
गोहमीनः A field where wheat is
grown.

गोहर्षः An epithet of Patanjali,
the author of the Mahābhāṣya.

गोहिकः The son of a Gopī or
herdsman's wife.

गोहियः The son of a Vaiśya
Woman.

गोहः a. (रा or री. f.) 1 White;
केलासगौरं वृषभारुद्धोः R. 2. 35; द्विखव-
नच्छेदगौरस्य तस्य Me. 59. 52; Rs. 1.
6. 2 Yellowish, pale-red; गोहोचना-
क्षेपचितासगौरं Ku. 7. 17; R. 6. 65;

गोहगमय न कदापि कुर्वोः R. G. 3 Red-
dish. 4 Shining, brilliant. 5 Pure,
clean, beautiful. —रः 1 The
white colour. 2 The yellowish
colour. 3 The reddish colour. 4
White mustard. 5 The moon. 6 A
kind of buffalo. 7 A kind of deer.
—र 1 The filament of a lotus. 2
Saffron. 3 Gold. —Comp. —आकृषः a
kind of black monkey; with a white
face. —सर्षपः white mustard.

गोहस्थः The office of a herdsman.

गौरवं 1 Weight, heaviness (lit.);
सुवद्रमात्राभितगर्मगौरवात् R. 3. 11. 2 Im-
portance, high value or estimation;
स्वविक्रमे गौरवमादधानं R. 14. 18; 18.
19; कार्यगौरवेण Mu. 5 importance or
urgent nature. 3 Respect, regard,
consideration; तथापि यममयपि ते अरु-
रि-स्थिति गौरवं Si. 2. 71. प्रयोजनपेक्षितया प्र-
युक्तं प्रायश्चित्तं गौरवमाभितु Ku. 3. 1;
Amaru. 19. 4. Respectability, dig-
nity, venerableness; कौशर्षी गौरी गौरवं
Pt. 1 146; Ms. 2. 145. 5 Cumb-
rousness. 6 (In prosody) Length
(as of a syllable), 7 Depth (as of
meaning); यकार्यतो गौरवं Māl. 1. 7.
—Comp. —आसनं a seat of honour.
—ईरित a. praised, famed, celebrated.
गौरवित a. Highly esteemed or
honoured.

गौरिका A virgin, a young girl.

गौरिलः 1 White mustard. 2 Dust
of iron or steel.

गौरी 1 N. of Pārvatī; as in गौरी-
नाथ. 2 A young girl eight years
old; अष्टवर्षा भवेद्गौरी. 3 A young
girl prior to menstruation, virgin,
maid. 4 A woman with a white
or yellowish complexion. 5 The
earth. 6 Turmeric. 7 A yellow
pigment or dye; (called गोरोचना) 8
The wife of Varuṇa. 9 The Mallikā
creeper. 10 The Tulasi plant.
11 The Manjishṭhā plant. —Comp.
—कांतः, —नाथः an epithet of Siva.
—शुरुः the Himalaya mountain; गौ-
रीशुरुर्गोहमाविवेश R. 2. 26; Ki. 5. 21.
—जः N. of Kārtikeya. (—जं) talc.
—पट्टः the horizontal plate of the
Linga or Phallus of Siva, symbo-
lizing the female organ. —पुत्रः N.
of Kārtikeya. —ललितं a yellow or-
piment. —सुतः 1 N. of कर्तिकेय. 2
the son of a girl married when
6 years old.

गौरुतल्पिकः The violator of the
preceptor's bed.

गौरुक्षणिकः One who knows the
good or bad marks of a cow.

गौरुत्मिकः A single soldier of a
troop.

गौरुत्मिका a. (की. f.) Possessing
a hundred cows.

गौरु The earth.

ग्रथ or ग्रथ 1. A. (ग्रथते, ग्रथते) 1
To be crooked. 2 To be wicked
3 To bend.

ग्रथनं 1 Coagulation, thickening,
becoming obstructed or clogged
with knotty lumps. 2 Stringing
together. 3 Composing, writing;
(na also in these two senses).

ग्रथनः A cluster, bunch, tuft.

ग्रथित p. p. 1 Strung or tied to-
gether. 2 Composed; वर्णैः कतिपयेष्व-
ग्रथितस्य स्वरिरिव Si. 2. 72. 3 Arranged,
classified. 4 Thickened, coagulated.
5 Knotty.

ग्रथ 1. 9. P., 10 U., 1 A. (ग्रथति,
ग्रथयति, ग्रथयति-ते, also ग्रथति, ग्रथते) 1 To
fasten, tie or string together; Bk.
7. 105; सजो ग्रथयते &c. 2 To arrange,
class together, connect in a regular
series. 3 To wind round. 4 To
write, compose; ग्रथनामि काव्यशक्तिं चित-
तार्थरहिं K. P. 10. 5 To form, make,
produce; ग्रथयति बाष्पविदुनिकं पद्मपंकजः
K. 60; Bk. 17. 69.—With उग्र 1 to tie
up, tie or sew together; Mu. 1. 4; to
intertwine, लताप्रतानोद्ग्रथितैः स केशैः R.
2. 8. 2 to unbind, loosen.

ग्रथः 1 Binding, stringing together
(fig. also). 2 A work, treatise,
composition, literary production,
book; ग्रथारम्भे, ग्रथकृत्, ग्रथसमाप्ति &c. 3
Wealth, property. 4 A verse con-
sisting of 32 syllables, written in the
Anuṣṭubh metre. —Comp. —कारः,
—कृत् m. a writer, an author; ग्रथारम्भे
सद्यचित्तेन्दुवतां ग्रथकृत्यसमाप्ति K. P. 1.
—कुटी, —कुटी 1 a library. 2 a studio.
—विस्तरः, —विस्तारः voluminousness,
diffuse style. —संक्षिः a section or
chapter of a work; (for the several
names by which sections, or chap-
ters of works in Sanskrit, are called,
see under अङ्गाय).

ग्रथनं, —ना See ग्रथन.

ग्रथिः 1 A knot, bunch, protuber-
ance in general; स्तनी नसग्रथी कनककल-
शाविलुपमिनी Bh. 3. 20; so मेदोऽग्रथि. 2
A tie or knot of a cord, garment
&c; इदमुपहितमृगमग्रथिना स्तंभदेशे S. 1. 18;
Mk. 1. 1; Ms. 2. 43; Bb. 1. 57. 3
A knot tied in the end of a garment
for keeping money; hence, purse,
money, property; कुसीवाद् दण्डिं परक-
गवग्रथिशननात् Pt. 1. 11. 4 The joint or
knot of a reed, cane &c. 5 A joint
of the body. 6 Crookedness, dis-
tortion, falsehood, perversion of
truth. 7 Swelling and hardening of
the vessels of the body. —Comp. —जे-
दकः, मेदुः, मोचकः a cut-purse, a pick-
pocket; अंगुलीग्रथिमेदुस्य जेदयेत् प्रथमे ग्रथे
Ms. 9. 277; Y. 2. 274. —पर्णः—र्ण 1 N.
of a fragrant tree; न ग्रथिपर्णप्रजयाश्नति
कस्तुरिकागन्धवृक्षास्तुषेः Vikr. 1. 17. 2 a
kind of perfume. —ग्रथने 1 tying to-

gether the garments of the bride and the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony. 2 a ligament. -हरः a minister.

ग्रंथिन् 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. 2 The name assumed by Nakula when at the palace of Virāṭa.

ग्रंथित see ग्रथित.

ग्रंथिन् m. 1 One who reads books, bookish; अग्रंथो ग्रंथिनः अग्रंथिभ्यो भारिणो बरा Ms. 12. 103. 2 Learned, well-read.

ग्रथिल a. Knotted, knotty.

ग्रस् I. 1 A. (ग्रसते, ग्रस्त) 1 To swallow, devour, eat up, consume; स इनां ग्रथिर्वा कृत्वा सल्लिख्य ग्रसते पुनः Mb.; Bg 11. 30. 2 To seize. 3 To eclipse; द्वावेकं ग्रसते दिनेश्वरनिशाग्रिण्यौ भाद्रपौ Bh. 2. 34; हिमांशुमासु ग्रसते तन्त्र-विज्ञं स्फुटं कलं Si. 2. 49. 4 To slur over words. 5 To destroy. -WITH स to destroy; Sk. 12. 4. -II. 1. P., 10 U. (ग्रसति, ग्रसयति-ने) To eat, devour.

ग्रसनं 1 Swallowing, eating. 2 Seizing. 3 A partial eclipse of the sun or moon.

ग्रस्त p. p. 1 Eaten, devoured. 2 Seized, stricken, affected, possessed; ग्रह, विग्रह &c. 3 Eclipsed. -स्तं A word or sentence half-uttered or slurred over. -Comp. -अस्तं the setting of the sun or moon while eclipsed. -उदग्रः rising of the sun or moon while eclipsed.

ग्रह 9 U. (In Vedic literature ग्रहः; गृह्णाति, गृहीत; caus. ग्राहयति; desid. जिवृक्षति) 1 To seize, take, catch or catch hold of, lay hold of, catch, grasp; तवोर्जुगृहत् पाशान् राजा राज्ञी च मातरी R. 1. 57; आलोकं गृह्यते हस्ती बाजी वल्गायु गृह्यते; Mk. 1. 50; तं कंठे जग्राह K. 363 पाणिं गृहीत्वा, चरणं गृहीत्वा &c. 2 To receive, take, accept, exact; प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताम्यो बालिमग्रहीत R. 1. 18; Ms. 7. 124; 9. 162. 3 To apprehend, capture, take prisoner; चेदिग्राहं गृहीता V. 1; वास्तव्यं चारान् गृहीयात् Ms. 8. 34 4 To arrest, stop, catch, Bg. 6. 35, 5 To captivate, attract; महाराजगृहीत-हृदयया मया V. 4; हृदये ग्रह्यते नारी Mk. 1. 50; नाद्युर्मीहि हरिणान् गृहीतुं R. 18. 13. 6 To win over, persuade, induce to one's side; लुब्धमर्थेन गृहीयात् Chān. 33. 7 (hence) To please, gratify, satisfy, propitiate; ग्रहीतुमार्थं परिचर्यया सुहृन्ग्राहनाया हि हितांतमर्थिनः Si. 1. 17. 33. 8 To affect, seize or possess (as a demon, spirit &c.); as in पिशाचगृहीत, वेतालगृहीत. 9 To assume, take युतिमग्रहीद् ग्रहणः Si. 9. 23; Bk. 19. 29. 10 To learn, know, recognize, understand; Ki 10. 8. 11 To regard, consider,

believe, take for; मयापि ग्रथिबुद्धिना तथैव गृहीते S. 6; परिहासिवज्जितं सखे परमार्थेन न गृह्णां वचः S. 2. 18; एवं ज्ञाने गृह्णाति M. 1; Mu. 3. 12 To catch or perceive (as by an organ of sense); ज्ञानिनादन्य गृह्णाती तवोः R. 11. 15. 13 To master, grasp, comprehend, R. 18. 46. 14 To guess, conjecture, infer; नेत्रवक्त्र-विकारिण गृह्णातेत्यर्थे मनः Ms. 8. 26. 15 To utter, mention (as a name); यदि मयान्दस्य नामापि न गृहीतं K. 305; न तु नामापि गृह्णायात् पत्यो ज्ञेते परस्य तु Ms. 5. 157. 16 To buy, purchase; क्रियता गृह्णेत्युक्तं गृह्णाति Pt. 2; Y. 2. 169; Ms. 8. 201. 17 To deprive (one) of, take away from, rob or seize away; Bk. 9. 9; 15. 63. 18 To wear, put on (as clothes &c.); वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति तरोऽपराणि Bg. 2. 22. 19 To conceive. 20 To observe (as a fast). 21 To eclipse. 22 To undertake. [The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is joined.] -Caus 1 To cause to take, catch, seize or accept. 2 To give away in marriage. 3 To teach, make one acquainted with. -WITH अद्भुतं to favour, oblige, show kindness to; अनुगृहीतोऽननया मयवतः संभावना S. 7; अनुगृहीताः स्मः 'many thanks', 'we are much obliged' -अद्भुतं to salute humbly. -अप्य to take away, tear off. -अभि to seize forcibly. -अव 1 to oppose or resist. 2 to punish. 3 to capture, overpower. -आ to persist in. -उह् 1 to raise, lift up, erect; उद्गृहीताकांताः Me 8; Bk. 15. 52. 2 to deposit. 3 to draw out. -उप 1 to provide. 2 to seize, take possession of; Ms. 7. 184. 3 to accept, approve. 4 to support, favour. -नि 1 to keep or hold down, keep in check. 2 to curb, restrain, suppress, control; Bg. 2. 68. 3 to stop, obstruct; निगृहीतीं बलाद् द्वारि Mb. 4 to punish, chastise; Ms. 8. 310; 9. 308. 5 to seize, catch, lay hold of; तमार्ययुक्ते निगृहीतवेषुः R. 2. 33. 6 to close or contract (as eyes); नायुरोऽक्षिणि निगृह्य Mk. 2. -परि 1 to clasp round, embrace. 2 to surround. 3 to lay hold of, seize. 4 to take, assume. 5 to accept. 6 to support, patronize. -प 1 to take, hold. 2 curb, restrain, 3 to stretch forth, extend. -प्रति 1 to hold, seize, take, support; वर्षवप्रतिगृहीतमेनं M. 4; Ms. 2. 48. 2 to take, accept, receive; ददाति प्रतिगृह्णाति Pt. 2; अमेवाः प्रतिगृह्णातवर्च्यमुपद-माशीषः R. 1. 44, 2. 22. 3 to receive or accept as a present. 4 to receive inimically, oppose, encounter, resist; प्रतिजग्राह काकुत्स्थस्तमैर्गजसाधनः R. 4. 4), 12. 47. 5 to take in marriage; Ms. 9. 72. 6 to obey, conform to, listen to.

7 to resort to, betake oneself to. -वि 1 to hold or seize. 2 to quarrel, fight, contend; विग्रह्य चक्रे नमुविदिषा बली व इत्य-मन्वास्थमग्रहीद् द्विः Si. 1. 51; Bk. 8. 86 17. 23. -सं 1 to collect, gather, accumulate, hoard; संगृह्य धनं, पाशान्, &c. 2 receive kindly. 3 to curb, restrain, rein in (as horses). 4 to unstring (as a bow). -II. 1. P., 10 U. (ग्रहति, ग्राहयति-ने) To take, receive, &c.

ग्रहः 1 Seizing, grasping, laying hold of, seizure; रक्षुः कचग्रहेः R. 19. 31. 2 A grip, grasp, hold; कर्कटकग्रहात् Pt. 1. 260. 3 Taking, receiving, accepting; receipt. 4 Stealing, robbing अंगुलीग्रथिनदस्य हेन्दुदेवयमे ग्रहं Ms. 9. 277, so गोग्रहः 5 Booty, spoil. 6 Eclipse see ग्रहण. 7 A planet. (The planets are nine:—सूर्यश्चंद्रो मंगलश्च बुधश्चापि बृहस्पतिः शुकः शनिश्चरौ राहुः केतुश्चेति ग्रहा नव इ); नक्षत्रा-राग्रहसंकुलाणि (राशिः) R. 6. 22, 3. 13; 12. 28; ग्रहणा स्तनभारिणं सुखचंद्रेण भास्वताः इतिश्र-राम्यां पादार्थां रेजे ग्रहमयीं सा ॥ Bh. 1. 17. 8 Mentioning, utterance, repeating (as of a name); नामजातिग्रहं त्वेषामभिज्ञेन कुर्वन् Ms. 8. 271; Amaru. 83. 9 A shark, crocodile. 10 An imp. in general. 11 A particular class of evil demons supposed to seize upon children and produce convulsions &c. 12 Apprehension, perception. 13 An organ or instrument of apprehension. 14 Tenacity, perseverance, persistence. 15 Purpose, design. 16 Favour, patronage. -Comp. -अ-धीन a. subject to planetary influence -अवमर्दनः an epithet of Rāhu. (-ने) friction of the planets. -अधीशः the sun. -आधाराः -आश्रयः polar star (as the fixed centre of the planets). -आनयः 1 epilepsy. 2 demoniacal possession. -आलुचनं pouncing on one's prey, tearing it to pieces; ह्येनो ग्राहचने Mk. 3. 20. -ईश the sun. -कक्षीरः an epithet of Rāhu. -गतः the motion of the planets. -चित्तकः an astrologer. -दृश the aspect of a planet, the time during which it continues to exercise its influence. -देवता the deity that presides over a planet. -नायकः 1 the sun. 2 an epithet of Saturn. -विग्रहे (du.) reward and punishment. -नेमि the moon. -पतिः 1 the sun, 2 the moon. -निबन्धनं -पीडा 1 oppression caused by a planet. 2 an eclipse, शशिदिवाकरयोर्ग्रहीडनं Bh. 2. 91. -उद्घ opposition of planets. -राजः 1 the sun. 2 the moon. 3 Jupiter. -संदलं -ली the circle of the planets. -युतिः f. conjunction of planets. -वर्षः the planetary year. -विमः an astrologer. -ज्ञातिः f. propitiation of planets by sacrifices &c. संगमं conjunction of planets.

1 a very small pin die 4 As much as a cow's footstep will hold. 5 A spot frequented by cows.

गोत्र What ought to be concealed, secret.

गोत्रिकः A goldsmith.

गोत्रः 1 N. of a country; the country thus describes its position:—
वगदेशं समारभ्य सुवनेशतः द्विः। गोत्रेशः समा-
रभ्यतः सर्वविद्याविशारदः ॥ 2 A particular
subdivision of Brāhmanas —डाः
(pl.) The inhabitants of Gauda.
-दो 1 Spirit distilled from mo-
lasses; गोत्री वेष्टी च माक्षी च द्वितया विविधा
इति Ms. 11. 94. 2 One of the
Rāgins. 3 (In rhet.) One of the
Ritis or Vrittis or styles of poetic
composition; S. D. mentions four
Ritis; while K. P. only three,
गोत्री being another name for पुरुषा
वृत्ति; ओजः प्रकाशकः (वर्णः) इति पुरुषा
(i. e. गोत्री) K. P. 7; ओजः प्रकाशक-
वर्णविध आर्द्धवरः पुनः समासबहुला गोत्री S. D.
627.

गोत्रिकः Sugar-cane.

गोत्र a. (जी. f.) 1 Subordinate,
secondary, unessential, 2 (In gram.)
Indirect or less immediate (opp.
मुख्य or प्रधान.); गोत्रे कर्णेण दुष्प्रतिः प्रवर्ति-
नोद्भवः Sk. 3 Figurative, meta-
phorical, used in a secondary sense
(as a word or sense). 4 Founded
on some resemblance between the
primary and secondary sense of
a word; as in गोपीलक्षणा. 5 Relating
to enumeration of multiplication.
6 Attributive.

गोत्रे Subordination, inferior po-
sition.

गोत्रनः N. of (1) the sage Bhā-
radvāja; (2) of Satānanda, Go-
tama's son; (3) N. of Kṛipā,
Droṇa's brother-in-law; (4) of Bud-
dha; (5) of the propounder of
the Nyāya system of philosophy.
-Comp. -संभवा the river Godāvari
गोत्रनी 1 N. of Kṛipā, wife of
Droṇa. 2 An epithet of the Go-
dāvari. 3 The teaching of Buddha.
4 The Nyāya system of philosophy
propounded by Gautama. 5 Turme-
ric. 6 A kind of yellow pigment.
गोत्रनीन A field where wheat is
grown.

गोत्रनः An epithet of Patanjali,
the author of the Mahābhāṣya.

गोत्रिकः The son of a Gopī or
herdsman's wife.

गोत्रेयः The son of a Vaiśya
woman.

गोत्र a. (रा or री f.) 1 White;
मेलानगौरं वृषभारुहः R. 2. 35; द्विरुद्व-
नच्छेदगौरस्य तस्य Me. 59. 52; Rs. 1.
6. 2 Yellowish, pale-red; गोत्रेय-
क्षेपितांगौरे Ku. 7. 17; R. 6. 65;

गोत्राय वर्षं न कदापि कुर्मः R. G. 3 Red-
dish. 4 Shining, brilliant. 5 Pure,
clean, beautiful. —रः 1 The
white colour. 2 The yellowish
colour. 3 The reddish colour. 4
White mustard. 5 The moon. 6 A
kind of buffalo. 7 A kind of deer.
—र 1 The filament of a lotus. 2
Saffron. 3 Gold. —Comp. —आस्यः a
kind of black monkey; with a white
face. —सर्षपः white mustard.

गोत्रस्थः The office of a herdsman.
गोत्रं 1 Weight, heaviness (lit.);
सुखमात्राधितगर्मगोत्रवात् R. 3. 11. 2 Im-
portance, high value or estimation;
स्वविक्रमे गोत्रमादवान् R. 14. 18; 18.
19; कार्यगोत्रेण Mu. 5 importance or
urgent nature. 3 Respect, regard,
consideration; तथापि यन्मन्यते ते सुख-
स्वस्ति गोत्रं Si. 2. 71. प्रयोजनलेखितया प्र-
सूय प्रयच्छन् गोत्रमाधिते Ku. 3. 1;
Amaru. 19. 4. Respectability, dig-
nity, venerableness; कोऽर्थो गतो गोत्रं
Pt. 1 146; Ms. 2. 145. 5 Cumb-
rousness. 6 (In prosody) Length
(as of a syllable), 7 Depth (as of
meaning); यद्यार्थतो गोत्रं Mā. 1. 7.
—Comp. —आसनं a seat of honour.
—ईरित a. praised, famed, celebrated.
गोत्रित a. Highly esteemed or
honoured.

गोत्रिका A virgin, a young girl.

गोत्रिलः 1 White mustard. 2 Dust
of iron or steel.

गोत्रि 1 N. of Pārvatī; as in गोत्रि-
नाथ. 2 A young girl eight years
old; अष्टवर्षा भवेद्गोत्रि. 3 A young
girl prior to menstruation, virgin,
maid. 4 A woman with a white
or yellowish complexion. 5 The
earth. 6 Turmeric. 7 A yellow
pigment or dye; (called गोत्रेय) 8
The wife of Varuna. 9 The Mallikā
creeper. 10 The Tulasi plant.
11 The Manjishṭhā plant. —Comp.
—कांतः, —नाथः an epithet of Siva.
—शुक्रः the Himālaya mountain; गो-
त्रिशीर्षहस्ताविशेष R. 2. 26; Ki. 5. 21.
—जः N. of Kārtikeya. (—ज) talc.
—पट्टः the horizontal plate of the
Linga or Phallus of Siva, symbo-
lizing the female organ. —पुत्रः N.
of Kārtikeya. —ललितं a yellow or-
piment. —सुतः 1 N. of कर्तिकेय. 2
the son of a girl married when
8 years old.

गोत्रतल्पिकः The violator of the
preceptor's bed.

गोत्रशक्तिः One who knows the
good or bad marks of a cow.

गोत्रिकः A single soldier of a
troop.

गोत्रिक a. (की f.) Possessing
a hundred cows.

गोत्र The earth.

ग्रथ or ग्रथ 1. A. (ग्रथते, ग्रथते) 1
To be crooked. 2 To be wicked
3 To bend.

ग्रथनं 1 Coagulation, thickening,
becoming obstructed or clogged
with knotty lumps. 2 Stringing
together. 3 Composing, writing,
(na also in these two senses).

ग्रथनः A cluster, bunch, tuft.

ग्रथित p. p. 1 Strung or tied to-
gether. 2 Composed; वर्णैः कतिपयेन
ग्रथितस्य सूरिरिव Si. 2. 72. 3 Arranged,
classified. 4 Thickened, coagulated.
5 Knotty.

ग्रथ 1. 9. P., 10 U., 1 A. (ग्रथति,
ग्रथयति, ग्रथयति; also ग्रथति, ग्रथते) 1 To
fasten, tie or string together; Bk.
7. 105; सजो ग्रथयते &c. 2 To arrange,
class together, connect in a regular
series. 3 To wind round. 4 To
write, compose; ग्रथानि काव्यशक्तिं वि-
तार्थरहिम् K. P. 10. 5 To form, make,
produce; ग्रथयति बाणविक्रान्तिकं पद्मनन्दः
K. 60; Bk. 17. 69. —WITH उद्ग 1 to tie
up, tie or sew together; Mu. 1. 4; to
intertwine, लताप्रतानोद्ग्रथितैः स कैशैः R.
2. 8. 2 to unbind, loosen.

ग्रथः 1 Binding, stringing together
(fig. also). 2 A work, treatise,
composition, literary production,
book; ग्रथारम्भे, ग्रथकृते, ग्रथसमाप्ति &c. 3
Wealth, property. 4 A verse con-
sisting of 32 syllables, written in the
Anuṣṭubh metre. —Comp. —कारः,
—कृत m. a writer, an author; ग्रथारम्भे
समाप्तिरुद्ग्रथता ग्रथकृतप्रवृत्ति K. P. 1.
—कुटी, —कुटी 1 a library. 2 a studio.
—विस्तारः, —विस्तारः voluminousness,
diffuse style. —संघः a section or
chapter of a work; (for the several
names by which sections, or chap-
ters of works in Sanskrit, are called,
see under अक्षर).

ग्रथनं, —ना See ग्रथन.

ग्रथि 1 A knot, bunch, protuber-
ance in general; स्तनी नोऽसंख्यी कनककल-
शाविद्युतायति Bh. 3. 20; so मेदोऽसंख्यी. 2
A tie or knot of a cord, garment
&c; इदमुपहितसुःसमर्थिनः स्कंधवेष्टे S. 1. 18;
Mk. 1. 1; Ms. 2. 43; Bh. 1. 57. 3
A knot tied in the end of a garment
for keeping money; hence, purse,
money, property; कुसीदाद दास्यं परकर-
गतग्रथिनामात् Pt. 1. 11. 4 The joint or
knot of a reed, cane &c. 5 A joint
of the body. 6 Crookedness, dis-
tortion, falsehood, perversion of
truth. 7 Swelling and hardening of
the vessels of the body. —Comp. —छे-
दकः, मेदकः, मोचकः a cut-purse, a pick-
pocket; अणुलीयं मेदकं छेदयेत् प्रथमे ग्रथे
Ms. 9. 277; Y. 2. 274. —पर्ज 1 N.
of a fragrant tree; न ग्रथिपर्जप्रजाश्रति
कस्तुरिकाग्रथिपर्जस्तुष्टु Vikr. 1. 17. 2 a
kind of perfume. —ग्रथनं 1 tying to-

gether the garments of the bride and the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony. 2 a ligament. -हरः a minister.

ग्रथिनः 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. 2 The name assumed by Nakula when at the palace of Virāta.

ग्रथित see ग्रथित.

ग्रथिन् m. 1 One who reads books, bookish; अग्रथिन् ग्रथिनः भ्राता ग्रथिन्वो भारिणो वरा Ms. 12. 103. 2 Learned, well-read.

ग्रथिल a. Knotted, knotty.

ग्रस् 1. 1 A. (ग्रसते, ग्रस्त) 1 To swallow, devour, eat up, consume; स इनां वृथिर्षां कुल्लं सक्षिप्य ग्रसते पुनः Mb.; Bg 11. 30. 2 To seize. 3 To eclipse; द्वाविष ग्रसते दिनेश्वरनिशाश्विभूतौ भाहुरौ Bh. 2. 34; हिमांशुमासु ग्रसते तन्त्र-विश्वं स्फुटं कलं Si. 2. 49. 4 To slur over words. 5 To destroy. -With सं to destroy; Sk. 12. 4. -II. 1. P., 10 U. (ग्रसति, ग्रसयति-ने) To eat, devour.

ग्रसनं 1 Swallowing, eating. 2 Seizing. 3 A partial eclipse of the sun or moon.

ग्रस्त p. p. 1 Eaten, devoured. 2 Seized, stricken, affected, possessed; ग्रह, विषइ &c. 3 Eclipsed. -स्तं A word or sentence half-uttered or slurred over. -Comp. -अस्तं the setting of the sun or moon while eclipsed. -उद्वयः rising of the sun or moon while eclipsed.

ग्रह 9 U. (In Vedic literature ग्रहः; गृह्णाति, गृहीत; caus. ग्राहयति; desid. जिवृक्षति) 1 To seize, take, take or catch hold of, lay hold of, catch, grasp; तयोर्जगृहवुः पादान् राजा राजी च भगवौ R. 1. 57; आलोक्य गृह्यते हस्ती वाजी वल्गाश्च गृह्यते; Mk. 1. 50; तं कंठे जग्राह K. 368 पाणि गृहीत्वा, चरणं गृहीत्वा &c. 2 To receive, take, catch, accept, exact; प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताम्यो बलिमग्रहीत् R. 1. 18; Ms. 7. 124; 9. 162. 3 To apprehend, capture, take prisoner; नदिग्राहं गृहीत्वा V. 1; योस्तत्र चारान् गृहीयत् Ms. 8. 34 4 To arrest, stop, catch, Bg. 6. 35, 5 To captivate, attract; महाराजगृहीत-हृदयया मया V. 4; हृदये ग्रहते नारी Mk. 1. 50; नायुधैर्गृहीते हरिणान् गृहीतुं R. 18. 13. 6 To win over, persuade, induce to one's side; ह्रस्वमर्थेन गृहीयाम् Chān. 33. 7 (hence) To please, gratify, satisfy, propitiate; ग्रहीतुमार्थं परिकर्यया सुहृन्महानुभावा हि नितांतमर्थिनः Si. 1. 17. 33. 8 To affect, seize or possess (as a demon, spirit &c.); as in पिशाचगृहीत, वेतालगृहीत. 9 To assume, take युतिमग्रहीद् ग्रहणः Si. 9. 23; Bk. 19. 29. 10 To learn, know, recognize, understand; R. 10. 8. 11 To regard, consider,

believe, take for; मयापि ग्रथितवुद्धिना नदिष्व गृहीते S. 6; परिहासविजयितं सखे परमार्थेन न युज्यतां वचः S. 2. 18; एवं जने गृह्णाति M. 1; Mn. 3. 12 To catch or perceive (as by an organ of sense); ग्यानिनादमथ गृह्णाती तयोः R. 11. 15. 13 To master, grasp, comprehend, R. 18. 46. 14 To guess, conjecture, infer; नेत्रवक्त्र-विकारिश्च गृह्णातेर्जगत् ननः Ms. 8. 26. 15 To utter, mention (as a name); यदि मवाग्यस्य नामापि न गृहीतं K. 305; न तु नामापि गृह्णायात् पत्न्यो जने परस्य तु Ms. 5. 157. 16 To buy, purchase; कियता सुखेनैतद्युक्तं गृहीतं Pt. 2; Y. 2. 169; Ms. 8. 201. 17 To deprive (one) of, take away from, rob or seize away; Bk. 9. 9; 15. 63. 18 To wear, put on (as clothes &c.); वातांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवाणि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराणि Bg. 2. 22. 19 To conceive. 20 To observe (as a fast). 21 To eclipse. 22 To undertake. [The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is joined.] -Caus 1 To cause to take, catch, seize or accept. 2 To give away in marriage. 3 To teach, make one acquainted with. -With अद्भु to favour, oblige, show kindness to; अनुगृहीतोऽहमनया मध्वतः संभावया S. 7; अनुगृहीताः सः 'many thanks', 'we are much obliged' -अनुसं to salute humbly. -अप to take away, tear off. -अभि to seize forcibly. -अव 1 to oppose or resist. 2 to punish. 3 to capture, overpower. -आ to persist in. -उद् 1 to raise, lift up, erect; उद्गृहीतालकांताः Me 8; Bk. 15. 52. 2 to deposit. 3 to draw out. -उप 1 to provide. 2 to seize, take possession of; Ms. 7. 184. 3 to accept, approve. 4 to support, favour. -नि 1 to keep or hold down, keep in check. 2 to curb, restrain, suppress, control; Bg. 2. 68. 3 to stop, obstruct; निगृहीतो बलाद् द्वारि Mb. 4 to punish, chastise; Ms. 8. 310; 9. 308. 5 to seize, catch, lay hold of; तनार्यगृह्णं निगृहीतवतुः R. 2. 33. 6 to close or contract (as eyes); मायुरोऽक्षिणि निगृह्य Mk. 2. -परि 1 to clasp round, embrace. 2 to surround. 3 to lay hold of, seize. 4 to take, assume. 5 to accept. 6 to support, patronize. -प्र 1 to take, hold. 2 curb, restrain. 3 to stretch forth, extend. -प्रति 1 to hold, seize, take, support; वर्षधरप्रतिगृहीतेर्भू M. 4; Ms. 2. 48. 2 to take, accept, receive; ददाति प्रतिगृह्णाति Pt. 2; अमोघाः प्रतिगृह्णातावयानुपद-माक्षिणः R. 1. 44, 2. 22. 3 to receive or accept as a present. 4 to receive inimically, oppose, encounter, resist; प्रतिजग्राह काकुत्स्थस्तमर्षैर्गजसाधनः R. 4. 41, 12. 47. 5 to take in marriage; Ms. 9. 72. 6 to obey, conform to, listen to.

7 to resort to, betake oneself to. -वि 1 to hold or seize. 2 to quarrel, fight, contend; निगृह्य चक्रे नमुषिद्विषा बली य इत्य-मन्त्राख्यमहर्षिर्दिवः Si. 1. 51; Bk. 6. 86 17. 23. -सं 1 to collect, gather, accumulate, board; संगृह्य वने, पाशान्, &c. 2 receive kindly. 3 to curb, restrain, rein in (as horses). 4 to unstring (as a bow). -II. 1. P., 10 U. (ग्रहति, ग्राहयति-ने) To take, receive, &c.

ग्रहः 1 Seizing, grasping, laying hold of, seizure; नक्षत्रः कचग्रहः R. 19 31. 2 A grip, grasp, hold; कर्षट्कग्रहात् Pt. 1. 260. 3 Taking, receiving, accepting; receipt. 4 Stealing, robbing अंगुलीयधिमेदस्य लेखयेतयमे ग्रहं Ms. 9. 277, so गोग्रहः 5 Booty, spoil. 6 Eclipse, see ग्रहण. 7 A planet. (The planets are nine:—सूर्यश्चंद्रो मंगलश्च बुधश्चापि बृहस्पतिः शुकः शनिश्चरो राहुः केतुश्चेति ब्रह्मा नव इ); नक्षत्रना-राग्रहसंकुलापि (राशिः) R. 6. 22, 8. 13; 12. 28; ग्रहणा स्तनभरणेण सुखचंद्रेण भास्वता । शनिश्च-राम्पां पादाभ्यां रेजे ग्रहनवीव सा ॥ Bh. 1. 17 8 Mentioning, utterance, repeating (as of a name); नामजातिग्रहं त्वेषामभिज्ञेन कुर्वतः Ms. 8. 271; Amaru. 83. 9 A shark, crocodile. 10 An imp. in general. 11 A particular class of evil demons supposed to seize upon children and produce convulsions &c 12 Apprehension, perception. 13 An organ or instrument of apprehension. 14 Tenacity, perseverance, persistence. 15 Purpose, design. 16 Favour, patronage. -Comp. -अधीन a. subject to planetary influence -अवमर्दनः an epithet of Rāhu. (-सं) friction of the planets. -अधीनाः the sun. -आधाराः -आश्रयः polar star (as the fixed centre of the planets). -आमयः 1 epilepsy. 2 demoniacal possession. -आलुचनं pouncing on one's prey, tearing it to pieces; ऐषेन ग्रहालुचने Mk. 3. 20. -ईशः the sun. -कहोलः an epithet of Rāhu -गतः the motion of the planets. -क्षितकः an astrologer. -दशा the aspect of a planet, the time during which it continues to exercise its influence. -देवता the deity that presides over a planet. -नायकः 1 the sun. 2 an epithet of Saturn. -विग्रही (du.) reward and punishment. -नेमि the moon. -पतिः 1 the sun. 2 the moon. -पीडनं -पीडा 1 oppression caused by a planet. 2 an eclipse, शशिदिशाकरयोर्ग्रहपीडनं Bh. 2. 91. -युद्धं opposition of planets. -राजः 1 the sun. 2 the moon. 3 Jupiter. -मंडलं -ली the circle of the planets. -युति-f. conjunction of planets. -वर्षः the planetary year. -विप्रः an astrologer. -ह्रांतिः f. propitiation of planets by sacrifices &c. संगमं conjunction of planets.

ग्रहण 1 Se ng catch ng, seizure, अ ग्रहणग्रहणः Ms. 5. 130. 2 Receiving, accepting, taking; आचारग्रहणग्रहणः R. 7. 27. 3 Mentioning, uttering; नामग्रहणः 4 Wearing, putting on; सोनर-च्छदग्रहण नपग्रहणग्रहणः Ms. 19. 21. 3 An eclipse; Y. 1. 218. 6 Understanding, comprehension, knowledge; न परेण ग्रहणस्य गोचरं N. 2. 95 7 Learning, acquiring, grasping mentally, mastering; लिखेग्रहणग्रहणं वाङ्मयं नदीग्रहणं सप्तग्रहणग्रहणः R. 3. 28 8 Taking up of sound, echo; अग्रिग्रहणग्रहणमिति नित्यं तेषां Ms. 44. 9 The hand. 10 An organ of sense.

ग्रहणः-जी. Diarrhoea, dysentery. ग्रहिल a. 1 Taking, accepting. 2 Unyielding, relentless, obstinate; न निशङ्कितवारि वारिका प्रससाद ग्रहिलेय मानिनी N. 2. 77.

ग्रहीतृ a. (जी. f.) 1 A taker, an acceptor; as in ग्रहणहीतृ q. v. 2 Perceiver, observant. 3 Debtor.

ग्रामः 1 A village, hamlet; पक्षे विद्यमाने ग्रामे रत्नपरिक्षा M. 1; त्यजेदेकं कुक्षमार्थं ग्रामस्वार्थं कुलं त्यजेत् । ग्रामं जनपदस्वार्थं स्वात्मार्थं त्यजेत् । H. 1. 149; R. 1. 44; Ms. 30. 2 A race, community. 3 A multitude, collection (of anything); e. g. गुणग्राम, इन्द्रियग्राम; Bg. 8. 19, 9. 8. 4 A gamut, scale in music. -Comp. -अधिष्ठितः, -अध्यक्षः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः Superintendent, head, chief of a village. -अंतः the border of a village, space near a village; Ms. 4. 116; 11. 78. -अंतर another village. -अतिकं the neighbourhood of a village. -आचारः a village-custom. आधानं hunting. -उपाध्यायः the village-priest. -कंदकः 1 'the village-pest,' one who is a source of trouble to the village. 2 a tale-bearer. कुक्कुटः a domestic cock -कुमारः 1 one beautiful in a village. 2 a village-boy. -कूटः 1 the noblest man in a village. 2 a Śūdra. -युद्ध a. being outside a village. -गोदुहः the herdsman of a village. -वातः plundering a village. -वोचिन् m. an epithet of Indra. -वर्षा sexual intercourse; (छीसंयोग). -वैद्यः a sacred fig-tree of a village; Ms. 23 -जालं a number of villages, a district. -जीः 1 the leader or chief of a village, or community. 2 a leader or chief in general. 3 barber. 4 a libidinous man. (-f.) 1 a whore, harlot. 2 the indigo plant. -तक्षः a village-carpenter. -देवता the tutelary deity of a village. -देशः sexual intercourse. -देशः the messenger or servant of a community or village -महुरिका riot, fray, village tumult. -मुखः a market. -शुभः a dog. -याजकः -याजिन् m. 1 the village priest, a priest who conducts the religious

ceremonies for all classes and is consequently considered as a degraded Brāhmaṇa. 2 the attendant of an idol. -छुटनं plundering a village -वासः (ग्रामवासः also) residence in a village. -वृद्धः an impotent man (कीच). -संचः a village-corporation. -सिंहः a dog. -स्थ a. 1 a villager. 2 a co-villager. -हासकः a sister's husband.

ग्रामिका A wretched or miserable village; कनिष्ठग्रामिकापर्वतदुर्विद्वय P. R. 1.

ग्रामिक a. (जी. f.) 1 Rural, rustic. 2 Rude. -कः The headman of a village; Ms. 7. 116, 118.

ग्रामीणः 1 A villager; ग्रामीणत्वस्तमलक्षिता जनेन्द्रि इतीनासुपरि व्यलोकयत् Si. 12. 37; Amaru. 11. 2 A dog. 3 A crow. 4 A hog.

ग्रामेय a. (जी. f.) Village-born, rustic.

ग्रामेयी A prostitute, harlot.

ग्राम्य a. 1 Relating to or used in a village; Ms. 6. 3; 7. 120. 2 Living in a village, rural, rustic; अल्पव्ययं सुंदरि ग्राम्यजनो मिष्टमन्नाति Chand. M. 1. 3 Domesticated, tame (as an animal). 4 Cultivated (opp. वन्य 'growing wild'). 5 Low, vulgar, used only by low people (as a word); पुत्रं देहि मे भार्ये कामचांडालवृत्ते R. 6.; or. कटिस्ते हस्ते मनः S. D. 574 are instances of ग्राम्य expressions. 6 Indecent, obscene. -व्यः A tame hog. -व्यं 1 A rustic speech. 2 Food prepared in a village. 3 Sexual intercourse. -Comp. -अव्यः an ass. -कर्मन् n. the occupation of a villager. -कुङ्कुमं safflower. -धर्मः 1 the duty of a villager. 2 sexual intercourse, copulation. -पशुः a domestic animal. -बुद्धि a. boorish, clownish, ignorant. -बल्लभा a harlot, prostitute. -सुखं sexual intercourse, copulation.

ग्राम्यन् m. 1 A stone or rock; किं हि नमितं द्रुमि मज्जेयलाङ्घ्रि शायणः संश्रुतं इति Mv. 1.; अपि यावा रोवित्पि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं U. 1. 28; Si. 4. 23. 2 A mountain. 2 A cloud.

ग्रामः 1 A mouthful, a quantity of anything equal to a mouthful; Ms. 3. 133; 6. 28; Y. 3. 55. 2 Food, nourishment. 3 The part of the sun or moon eclipsed. -Comp. -आच्छादन् food and clothing; i. e. bare subsistence. -शलयं any extraneous substance lodged in the throat.

ग्रह a. (ही. f.) Seizing, clutching; taking, holding, receiving &c. -हः 1 Seizing, grasping. 2 A crocodile, shark; रामग्राहवती Bh. 3. 45. 3 A prisoner. 4 Accepting. 5 Understanding, knowledge. 6 Persistence, importunity. 7 Determination, resolve; Bg. 17. 19, 8 A disease.

ग्राहक a. (हिका. f.) One who receives, takes. -कः 1 A hawk, falcon. 2 A curer of poison. 3 A purchaser. 4 A police-officer.

ग्रीवा The neck, the back part of the neck; ग्रीवामंगामिरामं सुहृत्सुतति स्वदेने इतहदिः S. 1. 7. -Comr. -घटा a bell hanging down from the neck of a horse.

ग्रीवालिका See ग्रीवा.

ग्रीविन् m. A camel.

ग्रीष्म a. Hot, warm. -स्तः 1 The summer, the hot season, corresponding to the months of Jyeshtha and Āśāḍha, ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य गीयता S. 1. R. 16. 54; Bv. 1. 35. 2 Heat, warmth. -Comp. -कालीन a. pertaining to summer. -उद्भव, -जा, -भवा the Navamallikā creeper, (double jasmine).

ग्रैव (वी. f.), ग्रैवेय (वी. f.) a. Being on or belonging to the neck. -व, -यं 1 A collar or necklace. 2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant; नाक्षत्रं करिणां ग्रैवं विपचीच्छेदिनामि R. 4. 48, 76.

ग्रैवेयक 1 A neck-ornament; e. g. अस्माकं सखि वाससी नः कश्चिरे ग्रैवेयकं नोज्यते S. D. 3. 2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant.

ग्रैष्मक a. (ग्रिमका. f.) 1 Sown in summer. 2 To be paid in summer (as a debt).

ग्रहणं 1 Withering, drying up. 2 Exhaustion.

ग्रह् 1 A. (ग्रसते, ग्रस्त) To eat, devour.

ग्रह् 1 U. 13 A. (ग्रहति-ते, ग्रहायति-ते) 1 To gamble, to win by gambling. 2 To take, receive.

ग्रहः 1 A dice-player. 2 A stake, wager, bet. 3 A die. 4 Gambling, playing. 5 A dice-box.

ग्रान् p. p. 1 Weary, languid, tired, fatigued, exhausted. 2 Sick, ill.

ग्रानि. f. 1 Exhaustion, languor, fatigue; मनश्च ग्रानिचछति Ms. 1. 58; अंगग्रानिं हतजजिता Ms. 70, 31; Śānti. 4. 4. 2 Decay, decline; आलोक्ष्य; प. ग्रानिद्वयं; नीतिस्तिथीति Si. 2. 30; यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्राणिभवति भारत Bg. 4. 7. 3 Debility, weakness. 4 sickness.

ग्रान्त्वा a. Languid, wearied.

ग्रह् 1 P. (ग्रोचति, ग्रह्) 1 To go, move. 2 To steal, rob. 3 To take away, deprive of बहुनामग्रहत् प्राणानलोचिञ्च रणे यशः Bk. 15. 30.

ग्रह् 1 P. (ग्रायति, ग्रान्) 1 To feel aversion or dislike, be unwilling or disinclined to do anything (with inf.). 2 To be fatigued or wearied, feel tired or exhausted. 3 To despond, sink in spirit, be dejected; Bk. 19. 17, 6. 12. 4 To wane, faint away. -Caus. (ग्रह्-ग्रायति). 1 To cause to fade away, wither up, hurt, injure. 2 To tire out.

ग्रह् m. 1 The moon 2 Camphor

घ α. (Used only as the last member of comp.) Striking, killing, destroying; as in घण्टिका, घण्टा &c. -घ: 1 A bell. 2 Rattling, gurgling or tinkling noise.

वद 1 1 A. (घटने, घटित). 1 To be busy with, strive after, exert oneself for, be intently occupied with anything (with inf., loc. or dat.); घटितं नातुनलघटय Bk. 10. 40; अघटने नमं सोक्तुनघटित 15. 77, 12. 26, 16. 23; 20. 24; 22. 31. 2 To happen, take place, be possible; अघिस्तपामिर्वाधमि-ननं मदीये: कृत्यं घटेन हृदये यदि नकुतं स्यात् Māl. 1. 9 if it can be effected; कस्या-परस्योद्भवै: प्रहर्षोद्विग्नघटितं भटस्य N. 22. 2. 3 To come to, reach. -Caus. (घटयति) 1 To unite, join, bring together; इत्थं नारीघटयितुमलं कामिभि: Si. 9. 87; अनेन भर्मी घटविष्यतस्तथा N. 1. 46; कथा सोर्वं भर्मी दिवद्यति इयं घटयत Ve. 1. 10; Bk. 11. 11. 2 To bring or place near to, bring in contact with, put on; घटयति घनं कटाक्षेने रसाच्च पयोधरी Ratn. 3. 9; घटय जरने कांक्षी Git. 12. 3 To accomplish, bring about, effect; तदस्थ: स्नानयान् घटयति च मोने च भजते Māl. 1. 14; (अभिमतं) आनीय झटिति घटयति Rata. 1. 6. 4 To form, fashion, shape, work out, make; प्रथमविधाय वेन-तेय...अवटयत् Pt. 1; कांति कथं घटितवाङ्म-लेन नेत: S. Til. 9; घटययुजवेषनं Git. 10. 5 To prompt, impel; स्नेहोपो घटयति मां तथापि कर्तुं Bk. 10. 73. 6 To rub, touch. -With घ 1 to be busy with, be occupied in Bk. 21. 17. 2 to be- gin, commence; Bk. 14. 77. -वि 1 to be disunited or separated. 2 to be spoiled or ruined, come to a stand- still, be stopped, break down. (-Caus.) to separate, break. -सं 1 to be united. -II. 10 U. (घटयति, घटित) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. 2 To unite, join, bring or collect together. -With -उद् to open, break open; कपाटप्रव्याटयति Mk. 3; निरवनपरव्याटयद्वाट-यति Bh. 1. 63.

घट: 1 A large earthen waterjar, pitcher, jar, watering-pot; रूपे पश्य पयोनिधायि घटो गृह्णाति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49. 2 The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुम्भ) 3 An elephant's frontal sinus. 4 Suspending the breath as a religious exercise. 5 A measure equal to 20 dropas. 6 A part of a column. -Comp. -आदोष: covering for a carriage or any arti- cle of furniture. -उद्भव: -ज: -पोनि:, -संभव: epithets of the sage Agastya. -ऊधस् (forming घटोन्नी) a cow with a full udder; मा: कीटिष्ठा: स्वर्धोता घटोन्नी: R. 2. 49. -कर्पर: 1 N. of a

poet. 2 a piece of a broken jar, pot- sherd; जीवेर वेन कविता यस्मै: परेण नस्ते वदेयुदकं घटकपरिण Ghat 22. -कार: -कुम्भ m. a potter. -ग्रह: a water-bearer. -दासी a procuress; cf. कुम्भदासी -घर्ष- सनं the ceremony of performing the funeral rites of a patila or apostate (who is unwilling to go back to his caste &c.) during his very life-time. -भेदुनकं an instrument used in mak- ing pots. राज: a water-jar of baked clay. -स्थापनं placing a water- pot as a type of Durgā.

घटक α. 1 Exerting oneself, striv- ing for; एते सत्पुरुषा: परार्थघटका: स्वार्थं परि- रञ्जये Bk. 2. 74. 2 Bringing about, accomplishing. 3 Forming a con- stituent part, constituent, compo- nent. -क: 1 A tree that produces fruit without apparent flowers. 2 A match-maker, an agent who as- certains genealogies and negotiates matrimonial alliances. 3 A genea- logist.

घटनं-ना 1 Effort, exertion. 2 Happening, occurring. 3 Accomplish- ment, bringing about, effecting; as in अघटितघटका. 4 Joining, union, mixing or bringing together, com- bination; तत्रेन तमभयना घटनाय योयं V. 2. 16; इदंघटयार्थघटनायचित्तं K. 239. 5 Mak- ing, forming, shaping.

घटा 1 An endeavour, effort, exer- tion. 2 A number, troop, assemblage; प्रलयववघटा K. 111; कौशिकघटा U. 2. 29; 5. 6; नातंगघटा Si. 1. 64 3 A troop of elephants assembled for martial pur- poses. 4 An assembly.

घटिका: A waterman. -कै The hip, the posteriors.

घटिका 1 A small water-jar, bucket, a small earthen vessel; नाय: इनशानघटिका इव वर्जनावि: Pt. 1. 192; एव कीटिणि रूपवर्णघटिकान्यायसक्तो विभि: Mk. 10. 59. 2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. 3 A water-pot used in calculating the ghatikās of the day. 4 The ankle.

घटिन् m. The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुम्भ).

घटिधस α. One who drinks a pitch- ful (of water &c.).

घटी 1 A small jar. 2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. 3 A small water-pot used in calculating the ghatikās or time of the day. -Comp. -कार: a potter. -ग्रह: -ग्राह α. See वदग्रह: -वर्ध: a machine for raising water (largely used in India), the rope and bucket of a well; see अरवह: 2 a contrivance (like a clepsydra) to ascertain the ghatikās or time of the day.

घटोत्कच: N. of a son of Bhīma by a female demon named हिडिम्बा. He was a very powerful person and fought valiantly in the great war be- tween the Pandavas and Kauravas on the side of the former, but was slain by Karna with the Sakti or missile he had received from Indra; cf. Mu. 2. 15.]

चट् 1 A. (घट्टने), usually 10 U. (घट्ट- यति-ने, घट्टित) 1 To shake, stir about, as in वायुघट्टिता लता: 2 To touch, rub, rub the hands over; घट्टजननसङ्घट्टितेन कीर्णा Mk. 1. 24; Bk. 14. 2. 3 To smooth, stroke. 4 To speak spite- fully or malignantly. 5 To disturb. -With अव to open. -परि to strike; Si- 9. 64. -वि 1 to strike down, disperse, scatter, scare away; Si. 1. 64; Bh. 3. 54. 2 to rub, strike, rub against; कारडवानविधुद्वितीविचिमाल: Rs. 3. 8. 4. 9; Ku. 1. 9; Ki. 8. 45; Si. 8. 24, 13. 41. -सं 1 to strike. 2 to bring together, unite. 3 to gather, collect. 4 to rub, rub against or press against; R. 6. 73.

चट: 1 A landing place, steps on the side of a river leading to the waters (Mar. चट). 2 Stirring, agitating. 3 A toll-station. -Comp. -कुटी a toll-station. -नभातन्याय see under न्याय. जीविन् m. 1 a ferryman. 2 a man of a mixed tribe; (वेदयार्थं रजकजात:).

चट्टना 1 Shaking, moving, stirring round, agitating. 2 Rubbing. 3 A means of livelihood, practice, busi- ness, profession.

चट: A kind of dish, a sort of sauce.

चटा 1 A bell. 2 A plate of iron or mixed metal struck as a clock. Comp. -अगार: a belfry. -फलक: -कै a shield furnished with small bells. -साह: a bellman. -नाह: the sound of a bell. -प्रथ: the chief road through a village, a highway, main road; (इक्षवन्तरी राज- मार्गो घटाप्रथ: सूत: Kaṭīya). -शब्द: 1 bellmetal. 2 the sound of a bell.

चटिका A small bell.

चट्ट: 1 A string of bells tied on an elephant's chest by way of ornament. 2 Heat, light.

चट्ट: A bee.

घन α. 1 Compact, firm, hard, solid; संजातश्च घनावन: Māl. 9. 39; नासा घनादिधका Y. 3. 89; R. 11. 18. 2 Thick, close, dense; वनविरहभाव: U. 2. 27; R. 8. 81; Amaru. 57. 3 Thick-set, full, fully developed (as breasts); घटयति घुघने कुचकुचयगने हृगमद्रुचिरुघने Git. 7; अयुध- तुल्यं भवति युल्य द्वौ वनकुचकुचने शशिप्रवृत्तासी Srut. 8; Bh. 1. 8. -Amaru 28 4

Deep (as sound); Māl. 2. 12. 5 Uninterrupted, permanent. 6 Impenetrable 7 Great, excessive, violent. 8 Complete. 9 Auspicious, fortunate. -नः A cloud; दनोदयः प्राक् तदन्तरं पयः S. 7. 30; वनचिरकलापो निःसप्तोऽस्य जातः V. 4. 10. 2 An iron club, a mace. 3 The body. 4 The cube of a number (in math.). 5 Extension, diffusion. 6 A collection, multitude, quantity, mass, assemblage. 7 Talc. -न 1 A cymbal, a bell, a gong. 2 Iron. 3 Tin. 4 Skin; rind, bark. -COMP. -अव्ययः, अंतः 'disappearance of the clouds,' the season succeeding the rains, autumn; (शब्दः) अंबु n. rain. आकरः the rainy season.-आगमः 'the approach of clouds,' the rainy season; वनागमः कामिजनविषयः त्रिषे Rs. 2. 1. -आमयः the date tree.-आश्रयः the atmosphere, firmament-उपलः hail. -ओवः gathering of clouds. -कफः hail. -कालः the rainy season. -गर्जितं 1 thunder, peal or thundering noise of clouds, roar of thunder. 2 a deep loud roar. -गोलकः alloy of gold and silver. -जंघालः thick mire.-तलः a kind of bird. (सारंग).-तोलः the Châtaka bird. -नाभिः smoke (being supposed to be a principal ingredient in clouds; Me. 5). -नीहारः thick hoar-frost or mist. -पदवी 'the path of clouds', firmament, sky; क्रामद्विर्वनपदवीमेकसंख्यैः Ki. 5. 34 -पापंडः a peacock -फलं (in geom.), the solid or cubical contents of a body or of an excavation. -मूलं cube root (in math.). रसः 1 a thick juice. 2 extract, decoction. 3 camphor. 4 water.-वर्गः the square of a cube, the sixth power (in math.). वर्त्मन् n. the sky; वनवर्त्म सहस्रयेव कुर्वन् Ki. 5. 17.-वह्निका, -वह्नी lightning.-वासः a kind of pumpkin-gourd. -वाहनः 1 Siva. 2 Indra.-इषाम a. 'dark like a cloud', deep-black, dark. (-नः) an epithet (1) of Râma, (2) of Kṛishna.-समयः the rainy season. -सारः 1 camphor; वनसारलीहार &c. Dk. 1 (mentioned among white substances). 2 mercury. 3 water. -स्वनः the roaring of clouds. -हस्तः सखा the contents of an excavation or of a solid (in math.). वनावनः 1 Indra. 2 A vicious elephant or one in rut or intoxicated. 3 A thick or raining cloud. वरहः A grinding stone. वर्धर a. 1 Indistinct, purring, gurgling (as a sound); वर्धरत्वा परिस्मान् सति Māl. 5. 19 2 Murmuring, muttering (as clouds).-रः 1 An indistinct murmur, a low, murmuring or gurgling sound. 2 Noise in general. 3 A door, gate. 4 Mirth, laughter. 5 An owl. 6 A fire of obaff

वर्धरा-री 1 A bell used as an ornament. 2 A gurgle of small bells. 3 The Ganges. 4 A kind of lute. वर्धरिका 1 A bell used as an ornament. 2 A kind of musical instrument. वर्धरितं The grunting of a hog. वर्मः 1 Heat, warmth; H. 1. 97. 2 The hot season, summer, निःश्वासहार्य-शुक्रमाजगम वर्मः त्रिपाविकामिवोपदेष्टु R. 16. 43. 3 Sweat, perspiration; Si. 1. 58. 4 A cauldron, boiler. -COMP. -अंशुः the sun; S. 5. 14. -अंतः the rainy season. -अंबु, अंमच n. sweat, perspiration; S. 1. 30; Māl. 1. 37. -चक्षिका eruptions caused by heat and suppressed perspiration. -दीधितिः the sun; R. 11. 64.-द्युतिः the sun; Ki. 5. 41.-पयश्च n. sweat, perspiration; Si. 9. 35. वर्धः, वर्धणं 1 Rubbing, friction. 2 Grinding, pounding. वक्ष 1. 2. P. (वसति, वस्ति, वस्त) To eat, devour (a defective root used only to form certain tenses of अद्). वत्सर a. 1 Voracious; gluttonous; द्वावनलो वत्सरः Bv. 1. 34. 2 Devourer, destroyer; द्रुपद्वृत्तचमूषसरो द्रौणिरस्मि Ve. 5. 36. वक्ष a. Hurtful, injurious.-क्षः 1 A day; वक्षो गमिष्यति भविष्यति सुप्रदोष Subhâsh. 2. The sun; Mv. 6. 8.-क्षं Saffron. वातः-वा The back of the neck. वाटिकः 1 A bell-ringer. 2 A bard who sings in chorus, especially in honour of gods or kings. 3 The Dhattūra plant. वातः 1 A blow, stroke, bruise, hit; ज्यावात S. 3. 13; नयनशरवात Git. 10; so पाणिघात; शिरोघात &c. 2 Killing, hurting, destruction, slaughter; विद्योमे सुयाक्षः स खलु रिपुघातावधिरयत् U. 3. 44; पशुघातः Git. 1; Y. 2. 159; 3. 252. 3 An arrow. 4 The product (of a sum in multiplication). -COMP. -चंद्रः the moon when in an inauspicious mansion. -तिथिः an inauspicious lunar day. -नक्षत्रं an inauspicious constellation. -वारः an inauspicious day of the week. -स्थानं a slaughter-house, place for execution. घातक a. Killing, destroying, a killer, destroyer, murderer &c. घातन a. A killer, murderer. -नं 1 Striking, killing, slaughter. 2 Killing (as an animal at a sacrifice), immolating. घातिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Striking, killing. 2 Catching or killing (birds &c.). 3 Destructive. -COMP. -पक्षिच, -विहगः a hawk, falcon. घातुक a. (की f.) 1 Killing, destructive, mischievous, hurting. 2 Cruel, savage, ferocious. वरव a Proper or fit to be killed

चारः Sprinkling, wetting. चातिकः A kind of dish or cake prepared with clarified butter which is full of small holes; and hence one of the learned fools in the Panchatantra says on seeing the cake served to him; "छिदेष्वातर्था बहुलीभवंति". चासः 1 Food. 2 Meadow or pasture grass; वासाभावात् Pt. 5; चासग्रहि परस्वे दयात् संवसरं तु वः Mb. -COMP. -कुद्, -स्थानं a pasture. चु 1 A. (ववते, वृत्) To sound, make an indistinct noise. चुः The indistinct sound of a pigeon. चुद् I. 6 P. (चुदति, चुदित) 1 To strike again, retaliate, resist. 2 To protest. -II. 1. A. (चोदते) 1 To come back, return. 2 To barter, exchange चुदः, चुदिः-दी f., चुदिकः-का The ankle. चुण् I. 1 A. 6 P. (चोणते, चुणति, चुणित) To roll, whirl, stagger, reel -II. 1 A. To take, receive. चुणः A particular kind of insect found in timber. -COMP. -अक्षरं, -लिपिः f. an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect or worm and resembling somewhat the form of a letter. च्यायः see under न्याय. चुदः, -चुदकः, चुदिका The ankle. चुडः A large black bee. चुर् 6 P. (चुरति, चुरित) 1 To sound, make a noise, snore, snort, grunt (as a pig, dog &c.). कः कः कुन इहुरायितचुरीचोरो दुरेच्छकरः K. P. 7. 2 To be frightful or terrible. 3 To cry in distress. चुरी The nostrils, especially of a hog; इहुरायितचुरीचोरो दुरेच्छकरः K. P. 7. चुर्बुर 1 Guinea-worm. 2 Snorting, growling, grumbling. चुर्बुरी The grunting of a hog. चुलचुलारः A sort of pigeon. चुर् I. 1 P., 10 U. (चोषति, चोषयति, चोषित, चुष्ट or चोषित) 1 To sound, make any sound or noise. 2 To cry or proclaim aloud, announce or declare publicly; स स पापायते तातां दुष्यंत इति दुष्यता S. 6. 22; चोषयतु नमःविदिशं Git. 10; इति चोषयतीव डिंशिमः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः कण्ठ H. 2. 86; R. 9. 10. -WITH आ 1 to proclaim aloud, announce publicly, Bk. 3. 2. 2 to weep aloud, announce publicly; Bk. 3. 2. 2 to weep aloud. -उद् to proclaim aloud, announce publicly. -II. 1 A. (वृषते) To be beautiful or brilliant. चुष्टणे Saffron; यव क्षीणां मधुनचुष्टणालेप-तोष्णा कुचश्रीः Vikr. 18. 31. चुकः An owl. -COMP. -अरिः a crow. चुर्ष 1 A., 6 P. (चूर्णते, चूर्णति, चूर्णित) To roll about, move to and fro, whirl turn round shake reel

stagger; घोषितानि मन्दं जुघ्णोर्विभ्रमातिशयं वि
वृषि Si. 10. 32; अयाविदिदृष्टिः Bk.
15. 32, 118; Si. 11. 18; अयावि तां गुरु-
जागरुर्गमनां Ch. P. 5. -*Caus.* (घृणयति-ते)
To cause to skake, reel or roll about;
नयान्घृणानि घृणयन् Ku. 4. 12; Si. 2. 16;
Bh. 1. 89; (with prepositions like
आ, वि the root retains the same
meaning).

घृण *a* Shaking, moving to and fro.
-*Comp.*-वायुः a whirl wind.

घूर्णनं, -ना Shaking, reeling, whirl-
ing or turning round, revolving;
मोलिघूर्णनचक्रं Git. 9; घूर्णनावापतनममा-
दर्शनादिभूत् S. D.

घृ I. 1 P. (घरति, घ्न) To sprinkle.
-II. 10 U. (गरयति-ते, घारित), To
sprinkle over, wet, moisten. -*With.*
अभि to sprinkle. -*अ* to sprinkle.

घृण 8 P. (घृणोति, घृण) To shine,
burn.

घृणा 1 Compassion, pity, tender-
ness; तां विलोक्य दयितावधे घृणां परिणा सह
सुमोच रावः R. 11. 17; 9. 81; Ki. 15.
13. 2 Disgust, aversion, contempt;
तस्याज तोषं परपुष्टुष्टे घृणां च वीणाङ्गनि विनेने
N. 3. 60; 1. 20; R. 11. 65. 3
Reproach, censure.

घृणालु *a*. Compassionate, merciful,
tender-hearted.

घृणिः 1 Heat, sunshine. 2 A ray of
light. 3 The sun. 4 A wave. -*n.*
Water. -*Comp.*-निधिः the sun.

घृतं 1 Ghee, clarified butter;
(सर्पिल्लीनमायं स्वाद् घनीभूतं घृतं
मवेत् Say.) 2 Butler. 3 Water.

-*Comp.*-अक्षः, -अक्षि *m.* blazing
fire. -आहुतिः *f.* an oblation of
ghee. -आहः the Sarala tree. -उदः
'ocean of ghee', one of the seven
oceans. -ओदनः boiled rice mixed
with ghee. -कुल्वा, a stream of ghee.
-वीधितिः fire. -धारा a continuous
stream of ghee. -पूरः, -वरः a kind
of sweetmeat. -लेखनी a ladle for
ghee.

घृताची 1 Night. 2 N. of Surasvati
3 N. of an *apsaras*; (the following

are the principal nymphs of Indra's
heaven; घृताची मेनका रमा उर्वशी च तिलो-
त्तमा । सुकेशी मधुशोषायाः कथ्यन्तेऽसुरसो वृषेः).
-*Comp.*-गर्भसंभवा large cardamoms.

घृ 1 P. (घर्षति, घृष्ट) 1 To rub,
strike against; अयापि तत्कनककुण्डलपुष्टमास्यं
Ch. P. 11; Pt. 1. 144. 2 To brush,
furbish, polish. 3 To crush, grind,
pound; द्रुपया ननु नत्तराजमवने घृष्टं न किं
चदने Pt. 3. 175. 4 To compete, rival
(as in संघर्ष q. v.). -*With* उद्
to scratch; घृष्टमणिभिरुद्धाङ्गदं नदीक्षितां
R. 17. 28. सं 1 to rival, emulate
compete or vie with; स प्रयोगविपुलेः प्रयो-
क्तुभिः संजघर्ष सह निघर्षसंघे R. 19. 36. 2
to rub, scratch.

घृष्टिः A hog. -*f.* 1 Grinding, pound-
ing, rubbing. 2 Emulation, rivalry,
competition.

घोटा, घोटकः A horse. -*Comp.*-अरि
a buffalo.

घोटी, घोटिका A mare, horse in gene-
ral; आदीकसंघ करिवोटिपदतिवृषि वाटिदुवि
क्षितियुजां Asvad. 5.

घोण (न) सः A sort of reptile.

घोण 1 The nose; घोणोक्तं सुवं Mk.
9. 16. 2 The nose of a horse, snout
(of a hog); घृष्टयमानवैरघोणेन K. 78.

घोणिक् *m.* A hog.

घोडा The jujube tree.

घोर *a*. 1 Terrific, frightful, horri-
ble, awful; विधाघोरस्वना पश्चाद्घुवे विद्वेतेति
तां R. 12. 89; or तत्किं कर्मणि घोरं मां निवो-
जयति केशव Mb.; घोरं लोके विततमवशः U. 7.
6; Ms. 1. 50; 12. 54. 2 Violent,
vehement. -*रः* N. of Siva. -*रा*
Night. -*रं* 1 Horror, awfulness. 2
Poison. -*Comp.* आकृतिः, -दर्शन *a*.
frightful in appearance, terrific,
hideous. -घुष्यं bellmetal. -रासनः
रासिनः, -वाशनः, वाशिन् *m.* a jackal.
-स्वयः an epithet of Siva.

घोलः -लं Butter-milk having no
water in it; (तनु सत्सहजलं सधिरं घोल-
मुच्यते Susr.)

घोषः 1 Noise, tumult, cry or sound
in general; न घोषो धार्तराष्ट्रानां हृदयानि व्यधा-
त् Bg. 1. 19; so रथं, तुष्यं, घोषं &c. 2
The thundering of clouds; स्निग्धमधीर-
घोषं Me. 64. 3 Proclamation. 4 Ru-
mour, report. 5 A herdeman; देवमेव-
नमाद्य घोषद्वानुपस्थितान् R. 1. 45. 6 A
hamlet, station of cowherds; गंगादा
घोषः K. P. 2; घोषादीनि Mk. 7. 7. (In
gram). The soft sound heard in
the articulation of the soft consonant.
8 A Kāyastha. -*घं* Bellmetal.

घोषणं, -गा Proclamation, declar-
ing, or speaking aloud, public
announcement; व्याघाते जयघोषणादिषु
चलादसद्वलात् कुनः Mu. 3. 26; R. 12. 72.

घोषयिष्ठः 1 A crier, bard, herald. 2
A Brāhmaṇa. 3 A cuckoo.

घ *a*. (घर्षि *f*) (Used only at the
end of comp.) Killing, destroying,
removing, curing; ब्राह्मणः, बालः,
वातः, विचयः, depriving one of,
taking away; घृष्टः, घर्षः &c.

घ्रा 1 P. (जिघ्रति, घ्रात-घ्राय) 1 To
smell, smell at, perceive by smell,
स्पर्शजिघ्र गजा इति जिघ्रति मुजगमः H. 3. 14,
Bv. 1. 99. 2. To kiss. -*Caus.* (घ्रा-
यति) To cause to smell; Bk. 15.
109. (Prepositions like अव, अर,
उप, वि, सं &c are added to this root
without any material change of
meaning; गन्धमात्राय चोर्भाः Ms. 21,
आमोदमुपजिघ्रति R. 1. 43; see Bk. 2. 10,
14. 12; R. 3. 3; 13. 70; Ms. 4. 209
also).

घ्राण *p. p.* Smelt. -*जं* 1 The act of
smelling; घ्राणेन सूकृतं इति Ms. 3. 241. 2
Odour, scent. 3 The nose; बुद्धिदियाणि
चक्षुः श्रोत्रघ्राणरसनानि सान् K. 26,
Rs. 6. 27; Ms. 5. 135. -*Comp.*-इन्द्रियं
the organ or sense of smell; नासाग्रवर्ति
घ्राण T. 3. -चक्षुस् *a*. 'having nose for
the eyes', blind (who smells out his
way). -तर्पण *a*. grateful or pleasant
to the nose, fragrant, odorous. (-*जं*)
fragrance, odour.

घ्रातिः *f.* 1 the act of smelling; घ्राति
रत्रेयसद्योः Ms. 11. 68. 2 The nose.

च.

चः 1 The moon. 2 A tortoise. 3 A
thief. -*ind.* A particle expressing
1 Copulation (and, also, as well as,
moreover) used to join words or
assertions together; (in this sense it
is used with each of the words or
assertions which it joins together,
or it is used after the last of the
words or assertions so joined, but it
never stands first in a sentence);
मनो निद्रास्थं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च Mā. 1.
31; तौ उरुर्द्वयपरौ च प्रीष्टा प्रतिनन्दतुः R.

1. 57; Ms. 1. 64; 3. 5; कुलेन कात्या वयसा
नवेन युगेन तैस्तेरिषिन्वयप्रयानः R. 6. 79; Ms. 1.
105; 3. 113. 2 Disjunction (but,
still, yet); शक्तिभिर्मायानपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः
S. 1. 16. 3 Certainty, determination
(indeed, certainly, exactly, quite,
having the force of एव); अतीतः पयानं
तव च महिमा वाङ्मनसयोः (G. M.; ते तु यावत्
एवाजी तावाञ्च दृष्टे स तेः R. 12. 45. 4
Condition (if-चेत्); जीविषु चेच्छते
(=दृश्यते चेद्) घृष्ट हेतु मे गदतः शृणु Mb.;
लोमश्चास्ति (अस्ति चेद्) युगेन किं Bh. 2. 45.

v. 1. 5 It is often used expletively
(पादपूर्णाथै); ममिः पार्थक्येन च G. M.
(Lexicographers give, besides the
above, the following senses of च
which are included in the general
idea of copulation; 1 अन्वाच्य joining
a subordinate fact with a principal
one; सो मिश्रान्त गां चातन; see अन्वाच्य. 2
समाहार collective combination; as पाणी
च पादौ च पाणिपाद- 3 इतरांतरयोग or mutual
connection; as पुत्रश्च न्यग्रोपश्च पुत्रन्यग्रोप- 4
समुच्चय aggregation; as पचति च पचति

च). च is frequently repeated with two assertions (1) in the sense of 'on the one hand—on the other hand,' 'though—yet,' to denote antithesis; न सलमा सकलेदुखी च सा किमपि वेदमनमवि-चक्षित V. 2. 9; 4. 3; R. 16. 7; or (2) to express simultaneous or undelayed occurrence of two events (no sooner than, as soon as); ते च प्रापुस्तन्वंतं बुद्धे चक्षिष्यः R. 10. 6; 3. 40; Ku. 3. 58, 66; S. 6. 7; Mā. 9. 39.

चक्र 1 U (चक्रिते-ने, चकित) 1 To be satiated, be contented or satisfied 2 To repel, resist.

चक्राम् 2 P. (rarely A.) (चक्रास्ति-ले, चक्रास्ति) 1 To shine, be bright; गंधर्वादि चक्रास्ति नीलमलिनश्रीनोचनं लोचनं Git. 10; चक्रासतं चारुचक्षुश्चर्मणा Si. 1. 8; Bk. 3. 37. 2 (Fig.) To be happy or prosperous; वितन्वतिक्षेममयमाम्नाकाक्षिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चक्रास्ते Ki. 1. 17. -Caus. To cause to shine, illuminate; Si. 3. 6. -WITH चि to shine, be bright.

चकित a. 1 Shaking, trembling (through fear); भयं, साध्वत्; A. e. 27. 2 Frightened, made to tremble, startled; व्यावाहृसारचक्रिता हरिणीव यासि Mk. 1. 17; Amaru. 46; Me. 13. 3 Afraid, timid, apprehensive; चकित-बिलोकिदसकलविशा Git. 2; यौलस्यचकितेयराः (विशः) R. 10. 73. -त् ind. With fear, in a startled manner, alarmingly, with awe; चकितवृत्तिनि तथापि पार्थस्य M. 1. 11; समचक्रितं Git. 5; Sānti. 4. 4.

चक्रोरः A kind of bird, the Greek partridge (said to feed on moon-beams); ज्योत्स्नापानमदालसेन वयसा मत्ताश्च-कोरगनाः Vb. 1. 11; इतश्चकोरपक्षि बिलोकयेति R. 6. 59; 7. 25; स्कृत्पयसीषवे तव वदनपद्मना रोचयति लोचनचक्रोरं Git. 10.

चक्रं 1 The wheel of a carriage; चक्रधरपरिवर्तते दुःखानि च सुखानि च H. 1. 173. 2 A potter's wheel. 3 A sharp circular missile weapon, a disc (especially applied to the weapon of Vishnu). 4 An oil-mill. 5 A circle, ring; कलापचक्रेषु निवेशितानं Rs. 2. 14. 6 A troop, multitude, collection, Si. 20. 16. 7 A realm, sovereignty. 8 A province, district, a group of villages. 9 A form of military array in a circle. 10 A circle or depression of the body. 11 A cycle, cycle of years. 12 The horizon. 13 An army, a host. 14 Section of a book. 15 A whirlpool. 16 The winding of a river. -क्रः 1 The ruddy goose (also called चक्रवाक). 2 A multitude, troop, group. -Comp. -अंगः 1 a gander having a curved neck, 2 a carriage. 3 the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक). -अरः 1 a juggler, snake-catcher. 2 a rogue, knave, cheat. 3 a particular coin, a *dināra*. अक्षकार. -आकृति a. circular. round

-आयुधः an epithet of Vishnu. -आवर्तः whirling or rotatory motion. -आहः, -आह्वयः the ruddy goose; चक्रहं ग्राम-कुटं Ms. 5. 12. -ईश्वरः 1 'lord of the discus,' N. of Vishnu. 2 the officer in charge of a district. -उपजीविन् m. an oil-man. -कारकं 1 a nail. 2 a kind of perfume. -गुह्यः a round pillow. -गतिः f. rotation, revolution. -गुच्छः the Asoka tree. -ग्रहणं, -णी f. a rampart, an entrenchment. -चर a. moving in a circle. -चूडामणिः a round jewel in a crown or diadem. -जीवकः -जीविन् m. a potter. तीर्थ N. of a holy place. दंष्ट्रः a hog. -धरः 1 an epithet of Vishnu; चक्रधरप्रभावः R. 16. 55. 2 a sovereign, governor or ruler of a province. 3 a village tumbler or juggler. -धारा the periphery of a wheel. -नाभिः the nave of a wheel. -नामन् m. 1 the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक). 2 a pyritic ore of iron. -नायकः 1 the leader of a troop 2 a kind of perfume. -नेमिः f. the periphery or circumference of a wheel; नीचिर्नच्छस्युरि च दशा चक्रेनेमिकेण Me. 109. -पाणिः an epithet of Vishnu. -पादः, -पादकः 1 a carriage. 2 an elephant. -पालः 1 the governor of a province. 2 an officer in charge of a division of an army. 3 horizon. -चंभुः, -चंभवः the sun. -वालः -डः बालः -लै, -डं 1 a ring, circle. 2 a collection, group, multitude, mass; कैवल्यचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 74. 3 horizon. (-लः) 1 a mythical range of mountains supposed to encircle the orb of the earth like a wall and to be the limit of light and darkness. 2 the ruddy goose. -भूत m. 1 one who holds a disc. 2 N. of Vishnu. -नेदिनी night. -असः, -असिः f. a lathe or grindstone; आरौप्य चक्रभ्रमिमुष्णतेजास्वस्त्रेव यत्नोद्धिखितो विभ्राति R. 6. 32. -मंडलिन् m. a species of cobra. -सुखः a hog. -यानं a wheel-carriage -रुदः a hog. -वत्तिन् m. 1 an emperor, universal monarch, sovereign of the world, a ruler whose dominions extend as far as the ocean (आसन्नदक्षितीक्ष्ण Ak.); पुनमेवं-शुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमाशुहि S. 1. 12; तव तस्मिन् कुचावेतौ नियतं चक्रवर्तिनी। आसन्नदक्षितीक्ष्णोऽपि भवान् यत्र करदः ॥ Udb; (where there is a pun on the word चक्रवर्तिन्; the other meaning being 'resembling in shape the ruddy goose', 'round'). -वाकः (की f.) the ruddy goose; दूरीकृते मयि सहचरे चक्रवाकीमिवैको Me. 83. -वातः 1 a limit, boundary. 2 a lampstand. 3 engaging in an action. -वातः a whirlwind, hurricane. -वृद्धिः interest upon interest, compound interest; Ms. 8. 153, 156. -व्यूहः a circular array of troops. -संज्ञं tin. (-ज्ञः) the ruddy goose. -साह्वयः the ruddy goose -हस्तः an epithet of Vishnu

चक्रकं a. Wheel-shaped, circular. -कः Arguing in a circle (in logic). चक्रवत् a. 1 Wheeled. 2 Circular. -m. 1 An oilman. 2 A sovereign, emperor. 3 N. of Vishnu.

चक्राक्षी, चक्राक्षी A goose.

चक्रिका 1 A heap, troop. 2 A fraudulent device. 3 The knee.

चक्रिन् m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu, Si. 13. 22. 2 A potter. 3 An oilman. 4 An emperor, a universal monarch, absolute ruler. 5 The governor of a province. 6 An ass. 7 The ruddy goose. 8 An informer. 9 A snake. 10 A crow. 11 A kind of tumbler or juggler.

चक्रिय a. Going in a carriage, being on a journey.

चक्रिवत् m. An ass; Si. 5. 8.

चक्षु 2 A. (चष्टे) (Defective in non-conjugational tenses) 1 To see, observe, perceive. 2 To speak, say, tell (with dat. of the person). WITH आ to speak, declare, relate, narrate, tell, teach, communicate; (with dat. of the person); R. 5. 19; 12. 55, Ms. 4. 59, 80; इत्याख्यानविद् आचक्षते Mā. 2. 2. to say or address oneself to; Rv. 1. 63. 3 to name, call. -परि 1 to declare, relate. 2 to enumerate. 3 to mention. 4 to name, call; वेदप्रदानादाः चार्षे पितरं परिचक्षते Ms. 2. 171; Bg. 17. 13, 17. -य 1 to say, speak, lay down; स्वनाश्रु किलातिरिक्तं दहति वेतमिति प्रचक्षते R. 8. 86. 2 to name, call; यौत्स्नात्मनः कार-यिता ते क्षेपज्ञं प्रचक्षते Ms. 12. 12, 2. 17, 8, 28, 10. 14. -प्रस्था to repudiate, cast off, repulse. -व्या to explain, comment upon.

चक्षुस् m. 1 A teacher, an instructor in sacred science, a spiritual teacher. 2 An epithet of Brihaspati.

चक्षुष्य a. 1 Good-looking, agreeable to the sight, pleasing, beautiful. 2 Good for the eyes. -व्या A pleasing or agreeable woman.

चक्षुस् 1 The eye; इदं तमसि न पश्यति दृष्टिं विना सचक्षुरपि M. 1. 9; कृष्णसरि दृक्चक्षुः S. 1. 6; cf. words like प्राणचक्षुस्, ज्ञान-चक्षुस्, नयचक्षुस्, चारुचक्षुस् &c. 2 Sight, look, vision, the faculty of sight; चक्षुरनुष्ठेव प्रहीयते Ms. 4. 41, 42. -Comp. -गोचर a. Visible, being within the range of the eye. -दानं the ceremony of anointing the eyes of an image at the time of consecrating it. -पथः the range of sight, the horizon. -मलं the excretion of the eyes. -राराः (चक्षुराराः) 1 redness in the eyes. 2 'eye-love', love or liking as expressed by an exchange of glances; दुरश्चर्यागसादृश मनसोजन्यपरा Mā. 6. 15; चक्षुरागः कोकिलेन न परकलनेन K. 41 (where the word has sense 1 also). -रोगः (चक्षुरोग) a disease of the eye

-विषयः 1 the range of sight, ken, presence, visibility; चक्षुर्विषयातिक्रान्तिषु ऋषोतेषु H. 1; Ms. 2. 198. 2 an object of sight, any visible object. 3 the horizon. -अवस् m. a serpent; Ki. 16. 42; N. 1. 28.

चक्षुःमत् a. 1 Seeing, furnished with eyes, endowed with the faculty of sight; तदा चक्षुःमना प्रीतिगर्भात्समस्या द्वयोः R. 4. 18; ता 4. 13. 2 Having a clear sight or good eyes.

चक्रणः, -रः 1 A tree. 2 A carriage. 3 A vehicle in general (n. also).

चक्रमणं 1 Moving or going about, walking; विषे चक्रमणं राक्षं Chān 97. चक्रे स चक्रनिभचक्रमणच्छलेन N. 1. 144. 2 Going slowly or tortuously.

चञ्च 1 P. (चञ्चति, चञ्चत) 1 To move, wave, shake; समराशिरसि चञ्चत्पञ्चदशमना U. 5. 2. Māl. 5. 23; चञ्चञ्च Nāg. 4; चञ्चपराग Git. 1. 2 To dangle about; विकण्ठति हसति विप्रदिशति रोदिति चञ्चति मुञ्चति तां Git. 4.

चञ्चः 1 A basket. 2 A measure of length equal to 5 fingers (पञ्चाङ्गलं मानं).

चञ्चरीन् m. The large black bee; करी वमिरीति चेद् दिशं सरीसरीति का । स्थिरी चराकरीति चैव चञ्चरीति चञ्चरी Udb.

चञ्चरीकः A large black bee; उलूक-यति मदीयं चेतनां चञ्चरीकः R. G. कुङ्कुलताया विमुक्तमकरदंशसाया अपि चञ्चरीकः । प्रणयप्रलुब्धेन मर-भंजनकातामावभीतः ॥ Yb. 1. 4; Vikr. 1. 2; Bv 1. 48.

चञ्चल a. 1 Moving, shaking, trembling, tremulous; सुखेन भीतहृत्प्री-तिश्चञ्चलाक्षी Ch. P. 27; चञ्चलकुङ्कुल Git. 7, Amaru. 79. 2 (Fig.) Inconstant, fickle, unsteady; भोगा मेघवितानमभ्यविलस-सौदासिनीचञ्चलाः Bh. 3. 54; Ki. 2. 19; भवप्रचलमस्तिरं Bg. 6. 26. -लः 1 The wind. 2 A lover. 3 A libertine. -ला 1 Lightning. 2 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth.

चञ्च 1 Anything made of cane. 2 A straw-man, doll.

चञ्चु a. 1 Celebrated, renowned, known. 2 Clever (as अक्षरञ्चु) see चुञ्चु. -चुः A deer. -चुः, -चू f. A beak, bill. -Comr. -चुडः, -दे the bill of a bird when shut; चञ्चुडं चपलमंति चक्रेर-पोताः R. G.; Bv. 2. 99; अमोचि चञ्चुड-मोचमुद्रा विहायसा तेन विहस्य ह्यः N. 3. 99; आलिखञ्चुडतेन पक्ष्मि 2. 2, 4; Amaru. 1. 1. -प्रहारः a peck with the beak. -भृत्, -भृत्, m. a bird. -शूचिः the tailor-bird.

चञ्चुर a. Clever, expert.

चद् 1. 1 P. (चटति, चटित) To break, fall off, separate. -II. 10 U. (चाट-यति-ते) 1 To kill, injure. 2 To pierce, break. -WITH उद् 1 to scare away, terrify, frighten. 2 to root out, remove, destroy; N. 3. 7. 3 to kill, injure.

चटका A sparrow

चटका, चटिका A hen-sparrow.

चटुः -टु n. Kind or flattering words; see चाटुः -टुः The belly.

चटुल a. 1 Trembling, tremulous, unsteady, moving about, shaking; आयस्तेनैकत जनश्चटुलाग्रपादं Si. 5, 6; ब्रामाति-माचचटुलः स्मरतः सुनेवं R. 9. 58; चटुल-शाकरोद्वेतेनैकक्षितानि Me. 40. 2 Fickle, inconstant (as love &c.); किं लब्धं चटुलं त्वय्येह नयता सौभाग्यमेतां दृशां Amaru. 14; चटुलप्रेक्षा द्युतिन 71. 3 Fine, beautiful, agreeable; इति चटुलचाटुपटुवारह सुवेरिणां राविकामाधि वचनजातं Git. 10. -ला Lightning.

चटुलोल, चटुलोल a. 1 Tremulous. 2 Lovely, beautiful. 3 Talking sweet words.

चण a. (At the end of comp.) Renowned, celebrated, skilled in, famous for; अक्षरचणः. -णः The chick-pea.

चणकः Chick-pea; उतरतिनेति हि चणकः शकः किं त्राटुकं भक्तं Pt. 1 132.

चंड a. 1 (a) Fierce, violent, impetuous, passionate, angry, wrathful; अर्थकथेनोत्पराचचंडात् द्योः कृशावृष्टतिमाद् विभेवि R. 2. 49; M. 3. 20; see चंडी below. 2 Hot, warm; as in चंडांशु. 3 Active, quick. 4 Pungent, acrid. -हं 1 Heat, warmth. 2 Passion, wrath. -Comp. -अंशुः, -दीधितिः, -भातुः the sun. -ईश्वरः a form of Siva. -मुंडा a form of Durgā; (=चायुंडा q. v.). -सुगः a wild animal. -विक्रम a. of impetuous valour, fierce in prowess.

चंडा, -डी f. 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 A passionate or angry woman; चंडी चंडं हेतुमस्युच्यता म M. 3. 21; चंडी नामचपुष पादपतितं जातासुतपिष सा V. 4. 28; R. 12. 5; Me. 105. -Comp. -ईश्वरः, -पतिः an epithet of Siva; गुणं यायाक्षिबुधनदुरोधनि चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 83.

चंडातः The fragrant oleander.

चंडातकः, -कं A short petticoat.

चंडाल a. Wicked or cruel in deeds, of black deeds (कूरकर्म); cf. कर्मचंडाल. -लः A general name for the lowest and most despised of the mixed castes originating from a Sudra father and a Brāhmanya mother. 2 A man of this caste, an outcast; चंडालः किमयं द्विजातिर्यथा Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 5. 131; 10. 12, 16; 11. 175. -Comp. -बल्लकी the lute of a Chāṇḍāla, a common or vulgar lute.

चंडालिका The lute of a Chāṇḍāla.

चंडिका N. of Durgā.

चंडिमन् m. 1 Passion, violence, impetuosity, wrath. 2 Heat, warmth.

चंडिलः A barber.

चतुर num. a. (always in pl.; चत्वार m. चतस्रः f.; चत्वारि n.) Four; चत्वारो वयस्-विजः Ve. 1. 22; चतस्रोऽवस्था बाल्यं कीमार्-कौचं चार्पकं चेति चत्वारि श्रृंगान् ऋषोऽयं पादा-

&c.; शेषान् मासान् गमय चतुरो लोचने भीलियिवा Me. 110. [In comp. the र of चतुर is changed to a visarga (which in some cases becomes सू, र or remains unchanged) before words beginning with hard consonants]. Comp. -अंशः a fourth part. -अंग a. having 4 members, quadripartite. (-नं) 1 a complete army consisting of elephants, chariots, cavalry, and infantry; एको हि खंजनवरो नलिनीदलस्थो द्युः करोति चतुरंगबलाधिपत्वं Si. Til. 4; चतुरंगबलो राजा जगतां वशमानयेत् । अहं पंचांगबलवानाकाशं वशमानये Subhāsh. 2 a sort of chess. -अंत a. bordered on all sides; धृत्वा चिराय चतुरंतमहीसपत्नी S. 4. 19. -अंता the earth. अशीति a. eighty-fourth. अशीति- a. or f. eighty-four. -अश्व, -अश्व a. (for अश्वि-क्षि) 1 four-cornered, quadrangular; R. 6. 10. 2 symmetrical, regular or handsome in all parts; चतुर तस्याश्व-तुल शोभि चतुः Ku. 1. 32. (अः, -चः) a square. -अहं period of four days. -आ-नामः an epithet of Brāhmā; इतरतापक्षतानि यथेच्छया विवर तानि तहं चतुरानम Udb. -आश्रमं the four orders or stages of the religious life of a Brāhmanya. -उच्चर a. increasing by four. -कर्ण (चतुर्कर्ण) a. heard by two persons only. -कोण (चतुर्कोण) a. square, quadrangular. (-णः) a square, tetragon, any quadrilateral figure. -गतिः 1 the supreme soul. 2 a tortoise. -गुण a. four-times, four-fold, quadruple. -चत्वारिंशद् (चतुश्चत्वारिंशद्) a. forty-four; चत्वारिंशद् (चतुश्चत्वारिंशद्) a. forty-fourth. -गणत (चतुर्गणत) a. ninety-fourth, or with ninety-four added; चतुर्गणतं तत 'one hundred and ninety-four'. -देतः an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra. -दश a. fourteenth. -दशच a. fourteen. -रत्नानि (pl.) the fourteen 'jewels' churned out of the ocean; (their names are contained in the following popular Mangalāshṭaka:—लक्ष्मीः कौस्तुभः पारिजातकण्ठः धन्वतरिश्चंद्रमा गावो कामधुवाः सुरेश्वरः गजो रमादिदेवांगनाः । अथः सप्तमुखो विषं हरिषद् शंखोऽमृतं चांघ्रिं रत्नानिह चतुर्दश प्रतिदिनं कुटुंबः सदा संगलं) ॥ -विचाः (pl.) the fourteen lores; (they are) -चंडगमिष्ठिता वेदा धर्मशास्त्रं पुराणकं । मीमांसा तर्कमपि च पता विद्याश्चतुर्विधः ॥ -दक्षि the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -दिश the four quarters taken collectively. -दिशं ind. towards the four quarters, on all sides. -दोलः, -लं a royal litter. -द्वार 1 a house with four entrances on four sides. 2 four doors taken collectively. -नवति a. or f. ninety-four. -पंच a. (चतुः पंच or चतुर्पंच) four or five. पंचाशत् f. (चतुः पंचाशत् or चतुर्पंचाशत्) fifty four. -पथः (चतुः पथः or चतुर्पथः) (-यं also) a place where four roads meet, a crossway; Ms. 4. 39, 9. 264. (-यः) a Brāhmanya. -यद् a (चतुर्यद्) 1

having four feet. 2 consisting of four limbs. (दः) a quadruped. (-दी) a stanza of four lines; पदं चतुष्पदी तच्च वृत्तं जातिरिति द्विधा Chand. M. 1. पाठी (चतुष्पाटी) a school for Brāhmanas in which the four Vedas are taught and repeated. -पाणिः (चतुष्पाणिः) an epithet of Vishnu. -पाद्-द (चतुष्पाद् द) a. 1 quadruped. 2 consisting of four members or parts. (-m.) 1 a quadruped. 2 (in law) a judicial procedure (trial of suits) consisting of four processes; i. e. plea, defence rejoinder and judgment. -पादुः an epithet of Vishnu. (-दु n.) a square. -भद्र the aggregate of the four ends of human life (पुरुषार्थः); i. e. वर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. -भागः the fourth part, a quarter. -भुज् a. 1 quadrangular. 2 having four arms; Bg. 11. 46. (-m.) an epithet of Vishnu; R. 16. 3. (-n.) a square. -मास a period of four months; (reckoned from the 11th day in the bright half of आषाढ to the 11th day in the bright half of कार्तिक). -मुख having four faces. (-खः) an epithet of Brāhmā; स्वतः सर्वं चतुर्मुखत् R. 10. 22. (-खः) 1 four faces; Ku. 2. 17. 2 a house with four entrances -युग the aggregate of the four Yugas or ages of the world. -रात्रि (चतुरात्र) an aggregate of four nights. -वक्त्रः an epithet of Brāhmā. -वर्गः the four ends of human life taken collectively (पुरुषार्थः); i. e. वर्म अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष; R. 10. 22. -वर्णः the four classes or castes of the Hindus; i. e. ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र; चतुर्वर्णमयो लोकः R. 10. 22. -वर्षिका a cow four years old. -विंश a. 1 twenty-four. 2 having twenty-four added; as चतुर्विंशशत (124). -विंशति a. or f. twenty-four. -विंशतिक a. consisting of twenty-four. -विद्य a. one who has studied the four Vedas. -विद्या the four Vedas. -विध a. of four sorts or kinds, fourfold. -वेद a. familiar with the four Vedas. (-दुः) the supreme soul. -व्यूहः N. of Vishnu. (-हः) medical science. -शालं (चतुः शालं, चतुर्शालं, चतुःशाली, चतुर्शाली) a square of four buildings, a quadrangle enclosed by four buildings. -षष्टि a. or f. sixty-four. -कलाः (pl.) the sixty-four arts. -सप्तति a. or f. seventy-four. -हायन-ण a. four years old; (the f. of this word ends in आ if it refers to an inanimate object, and in ई if it refers to an animal). -श्रोत्रकं the four priests taken collectively.

चतुर a. 1 Clover, skilful, ingenious, sharp-witted; सर्वात्मना रतिकया चतुर्वेद इति Mu. 3. 9; Amarn. 15, 44; युग्मा जह्वर चतुर्वेद कामिनी R. 9. 69; 18. 15. 2 Quick swift 3 Charming beautiful

lovely, agreeable; न पुनरिति गते चतुरं वयः R. 9. 47; Ku. 1. 47; 3. 5; 5. 49. —र 1 Cleverness, ingenuity. 2 An elephant's stable.

चतुर्थ a. (थी f.) The fourth. -थे A quarter, a fourth part. -COMP. -आश्रमः the fourth stage of a Brāhmana's religious life, *Sannyāsa*. -आज् a. receiving a fourth part of every source of income from the subjects, as a king; (this is allowed only in times of financial embarrassments, the usual share being a sixth.).

चतुर्थक a. The fourth. -कः A fever that returns or is repeated every four days, a quartan.

चतुर्थी 1 The fourth day of a lunar fortnight. 2 The dative case (in gram.). -COMP. -कर्मन् n. the ceremonies to be performed on the fourth day of the marriage.

चतुर्धा ind. In four ways, fourfold.

चतुष्क a. 1 Consisting of four. 2 Increased by four; द्विकं त्रिकं चतुष्कं च पंचकं च ज्ञानं सर्वं Ms. 8. 142 (i. e. 102, 103, 104, or 105, or interest at the rate of 2 to 5 per cent). -उक् 1 A collection of four. 2 A crossway. 3 A quadrangular courtyard. 4 A hall resting on (four) pillars, a hall or saloon in general; Ku. 5. 69, 7. 9. -उक्ती 1 A large four-sided pond. 2 A mosquito curtain.

चतुष्टय a. (ची f.) Four-fold, consisting of four; दुराणस्य कवेस्तस्य चतुष्टय-समीरितः । प्रवृत्तिरासीच्छब्दानां चरितार्था चतुष्टयी । Ku. 2. 17. -वं A group or collection of four; एकैकमन्यतर्थाय किञ्च वयं चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; Ku. 7. 62; मासचतुष्टयस्य भोजनं H. 1. 2 A square.

चतुर्वर्ग 1 A quadrangular place or courtyard. 2 A place where many roads meet; सबलु श्रेष्ठिचक्ररे निवसति Mk. 2. 3 A levelled spot of ground prepared for a sacrifice.

चतुर्विंशत् f. Forty.

चत्वालः 1 A hole in the ground prepared for an oblation or for the sacrificial fire. 2 Kusa grass. 3 Womb.

चद् 1 U. (चदति-ने) To ask, beg.

चदिरः 1 The moon. 2 Camphor. 3 An elephant. 4 A snake.

चन ind. Not, not also, even not (not used by itself but used in combination with the pronoun किम् or its derivatives, such as कद्, कथे, क, क्वा, कुतः to which it imparts an indefinite sense; see under किम्). Note—Some regard चन to be not a separate word, but a combination of च and न.

चंद् 1 P (चंदति चंदित) 1 To shine to be glad or rejoiced

चंदः 1 The moon. 2 Camphor.

चंदना-नं Sandal, (the tree, the wood, or any unctuous preparation of the wood, held in high estimation as a perfume and refrigerant application); अनलाया उरुचंदनैश्च R. 8. 71, मणिप्रकाराः सरसं च चंदनं शुची शिथे यंति जनस्य सेव्यतां Ms. 1. 2; एवं च माषते लोकश्चंदनं त्रिलोकीतलं । पुत्रगात्रस्य संस्पर्शश्चंदनादातिरिच्यते Pt. 5. 20, विना मलयमन्यत्र चंदनं न प्ररोहति 1. 41. -COMP. -अचलः, -गिरिः, -अद्रिः the Malaya mountain. -उदकं sandal-water. -पुष्पं cloves. -सारः the most excellent sandal-wood.

चंदिरः 1 An elephant. 2 The moon, अपि च मानसं शुचिनिर्धृष्टो विनलशारदचंदिरचंदिरा Br. 1. 118; सुकुंदमुल्लचंदिरे चिरनिर्वृ चकोरा-यतां 4. 1.

चंद्रः 1 The moon; यथा प्रवृत्तादमाद्य R. 4. 12; इतचंद्रा तमतेव कौमुदी 8. 37; न हि संहति ज्योत्स्ना चंद्रश्चाङ्गलवेदननि H. 1. 61, सुखं, चन्द्रं &c.; पर्यायचंद्रव शरत्त्रियामा Ku. 7. 26 (for mythological account see सोम). 2 The moon, as a planet. 3 Camphor; विलेपनस्याधिकचंद्रमाताविभावना चापललाप पंडितां N. 1. 51. 4 The eye in a peacock's tail. 5 Water. 6 Gold (Used at the end of comp. चंद्र means 'excellent', 'eminent', or 'illustrious'; as पुरुषचंद्रः 'a moon of men', an excellent or illustrious man). -द्रा 1 The cardamoms 2 An open hall only furnished with a roof. -COMP. -अंशुः a moonbeam -अर्धः the half moon. -चूडानगिः, मौलिः, शिखरः epithets of Siva. -आतप 1 moon-light. 2 awning. 3 an open hall only furnished with a roof. -आत्मजः, औरतः, -जः, -जातः, -तनयः, नंदनः, -पुत्रः the planet Mercury. -आनन a. moon-faced. (-नः) an epithet of Kārtikeya. आरीढः an epithet of Siva. -आभासः 'false moon', an appearance in the sky resembling the real moon. -आह्वयः camphor. -इष्टा a lotus plant, or a collection of lotuses, blossoming during the night. -उदयः moon-rise. -उपलः the moon-stone. -कांतः the moon-stone (supposed to ooze away under the influence of the moon); द्रवति च हिमस्मादुद्धते चंद्रकांतः U. 6. 12; Si. 4. 53; Amaru 57; Bh. 1. 21; Māl. 1. 24. (-तः -त) the white water-lily blossoming during the night. (-तं) sandal-wood. -कला a digit of the moon; राहोश्चंद्रकलाः शिवाननचर्चा देवात्मसाया मे Māl. 5. 28 कांत 1 a night. 2 moon-light. -कान्ति moon-light. (-नः) silver. -क्षयः the new-moon-day or the last day of a lunar month (अमा) when the moon is not visible. -गृहं the fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer. -गोलः the world of the moon, lunar sphere गोलिका moon light -ग्रह

an eclipse of the moon. -चंचला a small fish. -चूडः, -संतिलः, -शेखरः, चूडामणिः epithets of Siva; रुद्रमुखात्मन चंद्रशेखरः Ku. 5. 58, 86; R. 8. 24. -दाराः (m. pl.) 'the wives of the moon', the 27 lunar mansions mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Dakṣha and married to the moon. -द्युतिः sandalwood (-f.) moonlight. -नानम्. m. camphor. -पादः a moonbeam; Me. 70; Mā. 3. 12. -भामा moonlight. -चाका 1 large cardamoms. 2 moonlight. -चिह्नः the sign for the nasal (ॐ). -भस्मन् n. camphor. -भागा N. of a river in the south. -भासः a sword; see चंद्रहास. -भूति n. silver. मणिः the moon-stone रेखा, -लेखा the digit or streak of the moon. -रेणुः a plagiarist. -लोकः the world of the moon. -लोहकं, -लौहं, -लौहकं Silver. -वंशः the lunar race of kings, the second great line of royal dynasties in India. -वदनम् moon faced. -व्रतं a kind of vow or penance = चंद्रायण q. v. -शाला 1 a room on the top of a house &c.; R. 13.40. 2 moonlight. -शालिका a room on the top of a house. -शिला the moon-stone; Bk 11. 15. -संज्ञः camphor -संभवः N. of Budha or Mercurry. (-वर) small cardamoms. -सालोक्यं attainment of the lunar heaven. -हन् n. an epithet of Rāhu. -हासः 1 a glittering sword. 2 the sword of Rāvaṇa; हे पापयः किमिति वाङ्मय चंद्रहास B. R. 1. 56, 61. 3 N. of a king of Kerala, son of Sudharmika. [He was born under the Mūla asterism and his left foot had a redundant toe; for this his father was killed by his enemies, and the boy was left an orphan in a state of destitution. After much exertion he was restored to his kingdom. He became a friend of Kṛishṇa and Arjuna when they came to the South in the course of their wanderings with the sacrificial horse].

चंद्रकः 1 moon. 2 The eye in a peacock's tail. 3 A fingernail. 4 A circle of the moon's shape (formed by a drop of oil thrown into water).

चंद्रकिन् m. A peacock; Si. 3. 49.

चंद्रमन् m. The moon; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकु-
न्नापि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमहैव रात्रिः R. 6. 22.

चंद्रिका 1 Moonlight; इतः स्तुतिः का
खलु चंद्रिकाया यद्विधमव्युत्पत्तीकरोति N. 3.
116; R. 19. 39; कासुदैः कुम्भीलकैश्च परि-
हर्तव्या चंद्रिका M. 4. 2 (At the end of
comp.) Elucidation, throwing light
on the subject treated; अलंकारचंद्रिका,
काव्यचंद्रिका; cf. कौमुदि. 3 Illumination.
4 A large cardamom. 5 The river
Chandrābhāgā. 6 The Mallikā creeper.
—Comp. —अंबुजं the white
lotus opening at moonrise. -द्रावः

the moon-stone. पाचिन् m. the Cha-
kora bird.

चंद्रिलः 1 A barber. 2 An epithet
of Siva.

चप् I 1 P. (चपति) To console,
soothe—II. 10 U. (चपति) To
grind, pound, knead.

चपटः=चपट q. v.

चपल a. 1 Shaking, trembling, tre-
mulous; कृत्यमितिः पवनचपलः शक्तिनी पं-
चरः S. 1. 15; चपलावनाक्षी Ch. P. 8. 2
Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, wave-
ring; Sānti. 2. 11; चपलमति &c. 3
Frail, transient, momentary; नलिकीद्रु-
गतजलनवितरलं नद्वर्ज्यवितननिशचपलं Moha
M. 5. 4 Quick, nimble, agile; (पते)
क्षौद्राचपलमवधोभन K. 11. 8. 5 Incon-
siderate, rash; cf. चपल. -लः 1 A fish.
2 Quicksilver. 3 The Chātaka bird.
4 Consumption. 5 A sort of perfume.

चपला 1 Lightning: कुवककुवमं चपला-
वृमं निःसिद्धिमुक्ताम् Git 7. 2 An un-
chaste or disloyal wife. 3 Spirituous
liquor. 4 Lakshmi, the goddess of
wealth. 5 The tongue. —Comp. जनः
a fickle or unsteady woman; Si.
9. 16.

चपेटः 1 The palm of the hand with
the fingers extended. 2 A blow
with the open hand.

चपेटा, चपेटिका A blow with open
hand; खड्गकोपाध्यायः शिष्याय चपेटिकां ददाति
Mbh.

चप् 1 P. (चपति, चान्) 1 To drink
sip, drink off; चवान मधु मावर्कं Bk. 14.
94. 2 To eat. —WITH आ (आचानति)
1 To sip, drink off, lick; नचिमे हिममपि
वारि वारणेन Ki. 7. 34; Bv. 4. 38; U. 4.
1. 2 To lick up, dry or drink up,
absorb; आचानति स्वेदवस्तुलेने R. 13.
20, 9. 68. चमत्करणं, चमत्कारः, चम-
रुक्तिः f. 1 Admiration, surprise. 2
Show, spectacle. 3 Poetical charm,
that which constitutes the essence of
poetry; चमत्करुतिपदं कवित्वेवाम् Bv. 3. 1.
तदेवैषया पाच्यस्यैव चमत्कारिणात् K. P. 1.

चमरः A kind of deer. रः -रं A
chowrie most usually made of the
tail of Chamara. -री The female
Chamara; यस्यायंयुक्तं गिरिराजशब्दं कुर्वति
बालव्यजनेश्वरः Ku. 1. 1, 48; Si. 4. 50.
Me. 53. —Comp. -युच्छं the tail of a
Chamara used as a fan. (-च्छः)
a squirrel.

चमरिकः The Kovidāra tree.

चमसः -सं A vessel (can, ladle &c).
used at sacrifices for drinking the
Soma juice; Y. 1. 183. (also चमसी).

चम् f. 1 An army (in general).
प्रदेशं पांडुपुत्राणां चार्यं महतीं चम् Bg. 1. 3;
वासवीनां चकुलं Me 43; गजवती अवतविहया
चम् R. 9. 10. 2 A division of an
army consisting of 729 elephants, as
many cars, 2187 horse, and 3645
foot. —Comp. -चरः a soldier

warrior. -नाथः-पः, -पतिः the leader
of an army, a general, commander
R. 13. 74. -हरः an epithet of Siva
चमुरः A kind of deer; चकामतं चारु-
चमुरचमया Si. 1. 8.

चम् 10 U. (चमयति) To go, move.

चंपकः 1 A tree bearing yellow,
fragrant flowers. 2 A kind of per-
fume. कं-A flower of this tree;
अद्यापि तां कनकचंपकदानमोहिं Ch. P. 1.
—Comp. -माला 1 N. of a neck-orna-
ment worn by women. 2 a garland
of Champaka flowers. 3 kind of
metre (see App.). -रश्मिः a species
of plantain.

चंपकालुः The jack or breadfruit
tree.

चंपकावती, चंपा, चंपावती N. of an
ancient city on the Ganges, capital
of the Angas and identified with
the modern Bhagalpura.

चंपालुः=चंपकालु q. v.

चंपू f. A kind of elaborate and
highly artificial composition in which
the same subject is continued
through alterations in prose and
verse; गद्यपद्यमयं काव्यं चंपूरित्वमिधीयते S.
D. 569; for instance भोजचंपू, नलचंपू,
भारतचंपू &c.

चम् 1 A. (चयने) To go to or to-
wards, move.

चयः 1 An assemblage, collection,
multitude, heap, mass, चयविशालिष-
धारितं दुरा Si. 1. 3; द्रव्यं चयः U. 2. 9 a
lump of clay; कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5 a
braid of hair; so चमरीचयः Si. 4. 60
कुसुमचय, तुषारचय. &c. 2 A mound of
earth raised to form the foundation
of a building. 3 A mound of earth
raised from the ditch of a fort. 4 A
rampart. 5 The gate of a fort. 6 A
seat, stool. 7 A pile of buildings,
any edifice. 8 Stacked wood.

चयनं 1 The act of collecting (es-
pecially flowers &c.). 2 Pilling,
heaping.

चर 1 P. (चरति, चरति) 1 To walk,
move, go about, roam, wander; नटा
शंका हरिणशिखरो मन्दमदं चरति S. 1. 15 (चर
may mean here 'to graze' also); इन्द्रि-
याणां हि चरता Bg. 2. 67; कण्यग्रेहरातस्य राम-
स्येव मनोरथाः R. 12. 59; Ms. 2. 23, 6.
68; R. 8. 236; 9. 306; 10. 55. 2 To
practise, perform, observe; चरतः किल
बुधैर् तपः R. 8. 79; Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3. 30.
3 To act, behave towards, conduct
oneself (oft. with loc. of the person)
चरतीनां च कामनः Ms. 5. 90; 9. 287;
आत्मवत्सर्वभूतेषु यश्चरेत् Mb.; तस्यां त्वं ताड्य
नाचरः R. 1. 76 (where the root may
be also आचर). 4 To graze; क्षुरिर् हि
चरन् शस्यं H. 3. 9. 5 To eat, consume.
6 To be engaged in, be busy with
7 to live, continue to be, continue in
any state Ch. 1 (चरति) 1 To

cause to move or go. 2 To send, direct, move. 3 To drive away. 4 To cause to perform or practice. 5 To cause to copulate. With अति 1 to transgress, violate, disobey. 2 To offend. -अनु to follow. -अन्वा to imitate, follow. -अप 1 to transgress, offend. 2. to disregard. -अभि 1 to offend, trespass. 2 to be faithless to (as a husband), betray; Ms. 5. 162; 9. 102. 3 to conjure, charm; तथैवमिच्छन्ति Y. 1. 295; 3. 289. -आ 1 to act, practise, do, perform; तपस्विन्यास्वविनयमाचरति S. 1. 25; त्वं च तपस्वमाचरे V. 5. 20; R. 1. 89; Ms. 5. 156; न चाप्याचरितः पूर्वैर्य धर्मः Mb. 2 to act or behave towards, treat; पुनस्तिवाचरेत् शिष्यं Sk.; पुनं मित्रवदाचरेत् Chap. 11. 3 to wander, roam over or about. 4 to resort to, follow; R. 4. 44. -उद् 1 to go upwards; rise, -issue or go forth; St. 17. 52. 2 to rise, appear forth, rise (as a voice); उच्चार निनर्हो माति तस्याः R. 9. 73; 15. 46; 16. 87; कौलाहलान्निरुद्धचरत् K. 27. 3 to utter, pronounce; शब्द उच्चरति एव भाषणात् R. 11. 73. 4 to empty the body by evacuations, void one's excrement; तिरस्कृत्योच्चरेत्कालोद्यप्यनुगादिना Ms. 4. 49. 5 (Used in the Atm.) (a) to transgress; stray or deviate from; Bk. 8. 31. (b) to rise upto, ascend; N. 5. 48. (-Caus). to cause to utter, pronounce. -उप 1 to serve, attend, wait upon; गिरिशङ्खचचार शब्दं सा श्वेक्षी Ku. 1. 60; समग्रपर अने हृषियं चाप्रियं च Mk. 1. 31; R. 5. 62; Ms. 3. 193. 2 to attend on (as a patient), treat (medically), nurse. 3 to act or deal towards. 4 to approach. -इत् to cheat, deceive. -परि 1 to go or walk about. 2 to serve, wait or attend upon; Ms. 2. 248; Bh 3. 40. 3 to take care of, nurse, tend. -प्र 1 to walk about, stalk forth. 2 to spread, be prevalent or current. 3 to prevail (as a custom). 4 to set about (anything), proceed; to work; Ms. 9. 284. (-Caus). to cause to wander about. -वि 1 to wander about, roam over; R. 2. 8; Me. 115. 2 to do, perform, practise. 3 to act, deal, behave. (-Caus.) 1 to think, reflect for meditate upon. 2 to discuss, debate; R. 14. 46. 3 to calculate, estimate, take into account consider; परेशमात्मनश्चैव यो विचार्यं बलाबलं Pt. 3; हविर्चायं यत्कृतं H. 1. 22. चपि 1 to go astray, deviate from. 2 to transgress against, be faithless to. 3 to act crookedly. -सं (Atm. when used with the instrumental of a conveyance) 1 to move, walk, go, pass, walk about; यानैः समचरन्तान् Bk. 8. 32; क्वचित्पथा संचरति

हरणां R. 13. 19; N. 6. 57; संचरतां वनात् Ku. 1. 6. 2 to practise, perform. 3 to pass over, be transferred to. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to go about, lead, conduct; S. 5. 5. 2 to cause to spread, circulate. 3 to transmit, communicate, pass over, deliver over to (as a disease &c.). 4 to turn out to graze.

चर a. (री. f.) 1 Moving, going, walking (at the end of comp.). 2 Trembling, shaking. 2 Moveable; see चराचर below Ms. 3. 201; Bg. 13. 15. 4 Animate; Ms. 5. 29; 7. 15. 3 (Used as an affix) formerly, late; आद्यचर 'one who was formerly rich'; so देवचर, अयाचर late teacher &c. -रः 1 A spy. 2 A wag-tail. 3 A game played with dice and men. 4 A cowrie. 5 The planet Mars. 6 (Hence) Tuesday. -Comp. -अचर a. moveable and immoveable; चराचराणां भूतानां कुक्षिराश्रयता यतः Ku. 6. 67; 2. 5; Bg. 11. 43. (-र) 1 the aggregate of all created things, the world; Ms. 1. 57, 63; 3. 75; Bg. 11. 7; 9. 10. 2 the sky, the atmosphere. -द्रव्यं a moveable thing. -मूर्तिः an idol which is carried about in procession.

-चरकः 1 A spy. 2 A wandering mendicant, a vagrant.

चरदः The wag-tail.

चरणः -णं 1 A foot; शिरसि चरण एव न्यस्तते चार्येन Ve. 3. 38; जात्या काममन्योसि चरणं त्विदमुक्तं 39. 2 A support, pillar, prop. 3 The root of a tree. 4 The single line of a stanza. 5 A quarter. 6 A school or branch of any of the Vedas. 7 A race. -णं 1 Moving, roaming, wandering. 2 Performance, practising; Ms. 6. 76. 3 Conduct of life, behaviour (moral). 4 Accomplishment. 5 Eating, consuming. -Comp. -अमृतं -उदकं water in which the feet of a (revered) Brāhmaṇa or spiritual guide have been washed. -अरविंद, -कमलं -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. -आयुधः a cock. -आसक्तं दन्तं trampling, treading under foot. -अंघ्रिः m. -पर्वत n. the ankle. -न्यासः a footstep. -पः a tree. -पतनं falling down or prostration (at the feet of another); Amaru. 17. -पतित a. prostrate at the feet; Me. 105. -शुश्रूषा, -सेवा 1 prostration. 2 service, devotion.

चरस a. 1 Last, ultimate, final; चरमा क्रिया 'the final or funeral ceremony'. 2 Posterior, back; पुष्टं तु चरमं तनोः Ak. 3 Old (as age). 4 Outermost. 5 Western, west. 6 Lowest, least. -सं ind. At last; at the end. -Comp. -अञ्चलः -अग्निः, -ह्माभूत m. the western mountain

behind which the sun and moon are supposed to set. -अवस्था the last state (old age). -कालः the hour of death.

चरिः An animal.

चरित pp. 1 Wandered or roamed over, gone. 2 Performed, practised. 3 Attained. 4 Known. 5 Offered. -तं 1 Going, moving, course. Acting, doing, practice, behaviour, acts, deeds; उद्धारचरितानां H. 1. 70; सर्वं खलस्य चरितं मया कृतं 1. 81. 3 Life, biography, adventures, history, story; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्रगीतं प्रयुज्यते U. 1. 2; so दशकुमारचरितं &c. -Comp. -अर्थ a. 1 that has accomplished its end or desired object, successful; रामराज्ययोः ईदं चरितार्थमिदमावत् R. 12. 87; 10. 36; 2. 17. Ki. 13. 62. 2 satisfied, contented. 3 effected, accomplished.

चरित्रं 1 Behaviour, habit, conduct, practice, acts, deeds, 2 performance, observance. 3 History, life, biography, account, adventure. 4 Nature, disposition. 5 Duty, established or instituted observance; Ms. 2. 20. 9. 7.

चरिण्यु a. Moveable, active, wandering about; Ms. 1. 56.

चरः An oblation of rice, barley and pulse boiled for presentation to the gods and the manes; R. 10. 52, 54. 56. -Comp. -स्थाली a vessel for boiling rice &c. for presentation to the gods and the manes.

चर्च I. 10 U. (चर्चयति-ते, चर्चित). To read, read carefully, peruse, study. -II. 6 P. (चर्चति, चर्चित) 1 To abuse, condemn, censure, menace. 2 To discuss, consider.

चर्चनं 1 Studying, repetition, reading repeatedly. 2 Smearing the body with unguents.

चर्चिका, चर्चरी 1 A kind of song. 2 Striking the hands to beat time (in music). 3 The recitation of scholars. 4 Festive sport, festive ories or merriment. 5 A festival. 6 Flattery. 7 Curled hair.

चर्चा, चर्चिका 1 Repetition, recitation, study, repeated reading. 2 Discussion, inquiry, investigation. 3 Reflection. 4 Smearing the body with unguents; अंगचर्चामरचयं K. 157; श्रीखंडचर्चा विष्णु Gīt. 9.

चर्चिक्यं 1 Anointing the body. 2 An unguent.

चर्चित p. p. 1 Anointed, smeared perfumed, scented &c.; चंदनचर्चित-नीलकण्ठवरपतिवसनवभाली Gīt. 1; Rs. 2. 21. 2 Discussed, considered, investigated.

चर्पटः The open palm of the hand with the fingers extended, cf. चपेट चर्पटी A thin cake or biscuit of flour (विष्णुकण्डे).

चर्मदः A kind of cucumber.

चर्मदो 1 Noise of merriment. 2 Cucumber.

चर्म A shield.

चर्मपथी N. of a river flowing into the Ganges, the modern Chambal.

चर्मन् n. 1 Skin (of the body). 2 Leather, hide; Ms. 2. 41, 174. 3 The sense of touch. 4 A shield; Si. 1b 21. -Comp. -अम्बस् n. lymph.

-अवकर्तन् working in leather. -अवकर्तिन्, अवकर्तु m. a shoe-maker.

-कारः, कारिन् m. a shoe-maker, currier. -कीलः -लं a wart. -चिक्कन् white leprosy. -जं 1 hair. 2 blood. -तरंगः a wrinkle. -दंडा, नालिका a whip.

-भुजः, -भुजः the Bhúrja tree. -पट्टिका a flat piece of leather for playing upon with dice. -पत्रा a bat, the small house-bat. -पादुका a leather shoe. -प्रभेदिका a shoe-maker's awl.

-प्रसेवका a bellows. -बंधः a leather band or strap. -मुंडा an epithet of Durgā. -पट्टिः f. a whip.

-वसनः 'clad in skin,' N. of Siva. -वाद्यं a drum, tabor &c. -सम्भवा large cardamoms. -सारः lymph, serum.

चर्ममय a. Leathern.

चर्मसः, चर्मारः A shoe-maker, a worker in leather, currier.

चर्मिक a. Armed with a shield.

चर्मिन् a. (जी f.) 1 Armed with a shield. 2 Leathern. -m. 1 A soldier armed with a shield. 2 Plantain. 3 The Bhúja tree.

चर्चा 1 Going about, moving, walking about. 2 Course, motion; as in राहुचर्चा. 3 Behaviour, conduct, deportment. 4 Practice, performance, observance; Ms. 1. 111; मतचर्चा, तपश्चर्चा 5 Regular performance of all rites or customs. 6 Eating. 7 A custom, usage; Ms. 6. 32.

चर्च 1 P., 10 U. (चर्चति, चर्चयति-ते, चर्चन्ति) 1 To chew, chop, eat, browse, bite; लाङ्गुलं पादतरं चर्चितुमाक्यवान् Pt. 4; यस्मैतच्च न कुक्कुरैरहरर्जपांतरं चर्चते Mk. 2. 11.

2 To suck up. 3 To relish, taste.

चर्चणं, -ण 1 Chewing, eating. 2 Sipping. 3 (Fig.) Tasting, relishing, enjoying; प्रमाणं चर्चणीया स्वामिने विदुषां मतं S. D. 57; (com.=चर्चणा आस्वादं तच्च स्वादः काव्यायसंभेदादास्वातदसमुद्रव इत्युक्तप्रकारः); so also; निश्चया चर्चणस्यास्य निष्पत्तिरूपचारतः 58.

चर्चा A blow with the flat of the hand (said to be also चर्वन् m.)

चर्वित् pp. 1 Chewed, bitten, eaten. 2 Tasted. -Comp. -चर्वणं (lit.) chewing the chewed; (fig.) tautology, useless repetition. -पात्रं a spitting pot.

चर्च I. P. (चलति, rarely चलते, चलित) 1 To shake tremble. throb. palpi-

tate, stir; डिवाङ्मलः क्षणं युजाः Bk. 14. 40; सपक्षेद्विवाचाङ्गीत् 15. 24; 6. 84. 2

(a) To go, move on, walk, stir or move (from one's place); पदात्यदनसि चलितुं न शक्नोति Pt. 4; चलत्येकेन पादेन विद्वत्केन बुद्धिमान् Chān, 32; चचाल बाला सनामिचवल्कला Ku. 5. 84; Mk. 1. 56.

(b) To proceed (on one's way), depart, set out, start off; चेदुश्चरपरिवहाः Ku. 6. 93. 3 To be affected, to be disturbed, confused or disordered (as mind), be agitated or perturbed; हुनेरपि यदस्य दशनाच्चलते मनः Pt. 1. 400; लोभेन बुद्धिश्चलति H. 1. 140. 4 To deviate or swerve (with abl.); चलति न्यायजिगीषतां हि चैनः Ki. 10. 29; to fall off, leave; Ms. 7. 15; Y. 1. 360.

-Caus. (च-चा-लयति, चालित, चालित 1 To cause to move, shake, stir 2 To drive away, remove or expel from. 3 To lead away from. 4 To cherish, foster (चालयति only). -WITH उद् 1 to start, set out; स्थितः स्थितामुच्चलितः प्रयातां R. 2. 6; उच्चचाल चलितस्यो दशी 11. 51; नगरयोच्चलं Dk. 2 to go away, move from, or leave one's place; स्थानाद्बुच्चलन्ति S. 1-29; पुष्योच्चलितश्च B. 12. 27. -त्र 1 to shake, move, tremble; Bh. 2. 4. 2 to go; walk, move on, set out, start off. 3 to be affected, disturbed or agitated. 4 to swerve, deviate. -वि 1 to shake, move; पतति पतले विचलति पत्रे शक्तिर्यवयुष्यां Gīt. 5. 2 to go, proceed, set out. 3 to be agitated or disturbed, be rough (as the sea); चचालीदम्भां पतिः Bk. 15. 70. 4 to deviate, swerve; Y. 1. 358. -II. 6 P. (चलति, चलित) To sport, play, frolic about.

चल a 1 (a) Moving, trembling, shaking, tremulous, rolling (as eyes &c.); चलापां हर्षं सृशसि S. 1. 24; चलकारुण्यैरमात्ययुक्ते R. 3. 28. waving; Bh. 1. 6. (b) Moveable; (opp. स्थिर), moving; चले लक्ष्ये S. 2. 5. 2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, loose, unfixed; दृष्टिस्तनवस्थितं नृणां न खलु वेगं चलं नृहज्जे Ku. 4. 28; प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाश्रितेषु S. 1; 3 Frail, transitory, perishable; चला लक्ष्मीश्रलाः प्राणाश्चल जीवितयौवनं. 4 Confused.

-लः 1 Trembling, shaking, agitation. 2 Wind. 3 Quicksilver. -ला 1 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. 2 A kind of perfume. -Comp. -अचल a. 1 moveable and immovable. 2 fickle, unsteady, very transitory (=अतिचल); चलाचले च संसारे धर्म एको हि निश्चलः Bh. 3. 128; लक्ष्मीभिर्बलचला Ki. 11. 30. (चलाचला=चचला Malli.) N. 1. 60. (-लः) a crow. -अंतकः rheumatism. -आत्मन् a. inconstant, fickle-minded. -इन्द्रिय a. 1 sensitive. 2 sensual. -इषुः one whose arrow flies unsteadily or misses the mark, a bad archer. -कर्णः the true distance

of a planet from the earth. -चकुः the Chakora bird. -चित्त a. fickle-minded. -वलः, -पत्रः the Asvattha tree.

चलन a. Moving, tremulous, trembling, shaking. -चः 1 A foot. 2 A deer. -चं 1 Trembling, shaking or shaking motion; चलनात्मकं कर्म T. S., हस्तं, जातुं &c. तरलदृग्गंचलनमनोहरवदनं जनितरतिरामं Gīt. 11. 2 Roaming, wandering. -ची 1 A short petticoat worn by common women. 2 The rope for tying an elephant.

चलनकं A short petticoat worn by low women.

चलिः A cover, wrapper.

चलित p. p. 1 Shaken, moved, stirred, agitated. 2 Gone, departed, एवमुक्त्वा च चलितः. 3 Attained, 4 Known, understood; (see चल्). -च 1 Shaking, moving. 2 Going, walking. 3 A kind of dance; चलिन नाम नाट्यमंतरं M. 1.

चलुः A mouthful (of water).

चलुकः 1 Water taken up in the hollowed palm for rinsing the mouth. 2 A handful or mouthful (of water), cf. डलुक.

चर् I. 1. U. (चर्चति-ते) To eat. II 1. P. (चर्चति) To kill, injure, hurt.

चर्चकः -कं A vessel used for drinking spirits, a goblet, a wine-glass, च्युतेः शिरश्चैश्चर्चकोत्तेज R. 7. 49; मुखे लाला-क्लिनं पिबति चर्चकं सासवनिव Sānti. 1. 29; Ki. 9. 56, 57. -कं 1 A kind of spirituous liquor. 2 Honey.

चर्चति 1 Eating. 2 Killing. 3 Decay, infirmity, decline.

चर्चालः A wooden ring on the top of a sacrificial post. 2 A hive.

चर्च 1 P., 10 U. (चर्चति चर्चयति ते) 1 To be wicked. 2 To cheat, deceive. 3 To be proud or haughty.

चाकचर्चं Brilliancy, lustre.

चाक a. (की f.) 1 Carried on with the discus (as a battle). 2 Circular. 3 Relating to a wheel.

चाक्रिक a. (की f.) see चाक above.

-कः 1 A potter. 2 An oil-maker, Y. 1. 165. (=तैलिक according to Mit., शाकटिक or cartman according to others). 3 A coachman, driver.

चाक्रिणः The son of a potter or oil-maker.

चाक्षुष a. (की f.) 1 Depending on, or produced from, sight. 2 Belonging to the eye, visual, optical. 3 Visible, to be seen. -क्ष Knowledge dependent on vision. -Comp. -ज्ञानं ocular evidence or proof.

चांगः 1 Wood sorrel. 2 Whiteness or beauty of the teeth.

चांचल्यं 1 Unsteadiness, quick motion, rolling, tremour (as of the eyes &c.); Bv. 2. 60. 2 Fickleness. 3 Transitoriness

चाट A ogue or cheat, one who wins the confidence of the person he wishes to deceive; Y. 1. 336; (चाटः = अत्राकाः विश्वास्य वे परधनमहरति Mit.).

चाटुः -टु n. 1 Pleasing or agreeable words, sweet or coaxing speech, flattery (especially of a lover to his sweetheart); प्रियः प्रियायाः प्रकरोति चाटुः Rs. 6. 14; विरचितचाटुवचनरत्नं चरणरचित-प्रणिपातं Git. 11; Amaru. 83; Pt. 1. Sānti. 8. 14; Ch. P. 20; (the greater part of the 10th canto of गीतगोविंद consists of such coaxing). 2 Distinct or clear speech. -Comp. -उक्तिः f. flattering or coaxing language. -उल्लोल, -कार a. speaking agreeably or sweetly, flatterer; क्षिप्रवातः प्रियतम इव मथ्येनाचाटुकारः Me. 31. -पटु a. skilful in using flattering or coaxing language, an accomplished flatterer. -बहुः a. jester, buffoon. -लोल a. elegantly tremulous. -ज्ञात a. hundred entreaties, repeated coaxing; पद्मादु-शनेनिरुद्धं Git. 2; गजपद्मवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चाटुशक्तिश्च भुंक्ते Bh. 2. 31.

चाणक्यः N. of a celebrated writer on civil polity; also known as विष्णुगुप्त, कौटिल्य; see कौटिल्य.

चाणूरः A celebrated wrestler in the service of Kamsa. When Krishna was taken by Akrūra to Mathurā, Kamsa sent this redoubtable wrestler to fight with him; but in the duel which ensued, Krishna whirled him round and round several times and smashed his head.

चांडालः (की f.) An out-cast; see चंडालः; चांडालः किमपि द्विजातिरप्यहं Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 3. 239; 4. 29; Y. 1. 93.

चांडालिका = चंडालिका q. v.

चातकः (की f.) N. of a bird which is supposed to live only on rain-drops; चक्षमा इव पतति चातकमुल्ले द्विजाः पयो-विद्वः Bh. 2. 121; see 2. 51 and R. 5. 17 -Comp. -आनन्दनः 1 the rainy season. 2 a cloud.

चातनं 1 Removing. 2 Injuring.

चातुर a. (री f.) 1 Relating to four. 2 Clever, able, shrewd. 3 Speaking well, flattering. 4 Visible, perceptible. -रं A fourwheeled carriage. -री Skill, dexterity, ability; तद्वत्चातुरीतुरी N. 1. 12.

चातुरक्षं Four casts in playing at dice. -क्षः A small round pillow.

चातुरार्थकः (In gram.) A suffix added to words in four different senses.

चातुराश्रमिक a. (की f.), चातुराश्रमिक a. (गी f.) Being in one of the four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmana; see आश्रम.

चातुराश्रम्य The four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmana; see आश्रम

चातुरिक चातुथक, चातुथिक a. (का f.) 1 Quartan, occurring every fourth day. -कः A quartan ague.

चातुर्थार्थिक a. (की f.) Belonging to the fourth day.

चातुर्दश A demon (Sk.).

चातुर्दशिकः One who studies on the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight (that being a day of अनवधाय q. v.).

चातुर्मासक a. (सिका f.) One who performs the Chāturmāsya sacrifice.

चातुर्मास्यं N. of a sacrifice performed every four months; i. e. at the beginning of कार्तिक, फाल्गुन and आषाढ.

चातुर्य 1 Skill, cleverness, dexterity, shrewdness. 2 Loveliness, amiableness, beauty; युचातुर्यं Bh. 1. 3.

चातुर्यर्ण्य 1 The aggregate of the four original castes of the Hindus; एवं सामासिकं धर्मं चातुर्यर्ण्यं ब्रवीन्मनुः Ms. 10. 68; Rg. 6. 13. 2 The duties of these four castes.

चातुर्विधं Four kinds (collectively), a four-fold division.

चात्वालः 1 A hole in the ground to receive an oblation or the sacred fire. 2 Kusa grass (वर्षे).

चांदनिक a. (की f.) 1 Made of or derived from sandal. 2 Perfumed with sandal juice &c.

चांद्र a. (त्री f.) Relating to the moon, lunar; द्रुक्कायानुगां विप्रज्ञांश्चिन्मभिनमः जितं Si. 2. 2. -द्रः 1 A lunar month. 2 The bright fortnight (शुक्लपक्ष). 3 The moon-stone. -द्रं 1 The vow called चांद्रायण q. v. 2 Fresh ginger. The lunar mansion called द्रुगशीर्ष. -त्री Moonlight. -Comp. -आगा the river Chandrabhāgā. -मासः a lunar month. -व्रतिकाः one who observes the चांद्रायण vow.

चांद्रकं Dried ginger.

चांद्रमस a. (सी f.) Relating to the moon, lunar; लब्धोद्गा चांद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25. चंद्रं पता पश्यन्नालं भुंक्ते पञ्चाश्रिता चांद्रमसीमभिख्यां 1. 43; R. 2. 39; Bg. 8. 25. -सं The constellation द्रुगशीर्ष.

चांद्रमसायनः, -निः The planet Mercury.

चांद्रायण A religious observance or expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age (the period of its waxing and waning); (in it the daily quantity of food, which consists of fifteen mouthfuls at the full moon, is diminished by one mouthful every day during the dark fortnight till it is reduced to zero at the new moon, and is increased in like manner during the bright fortnight); of Y. 3. 324 et seq., and Ms. 11. 217.

चांद्रायणिक a. (की f.) 1 One who performs the चांद्रायण vow.

चापं 1 A bow; ताते चापाद्वितीये वहति रणधरां को Ye 3. 5 80 चाप

पण vth a bow n hand 2 The rain-bow. 3 (In geom.) An arc of a circle. 4 The sign of the zodiac called Sagittarius.

चापलं, -ल्यं 1 Quick motion, swiftness. 2 Fickleness, unsteadiness, transitoriness; Ki. 2. 41. 3 Inconsiderate or rash conduct, rashness, rash act; विश्व चापलं U. 4; तद्गुणैः कर्णमगम चापलाय प्रचोदितः R. 1. 9; स्वचित्तुत्तिरिच चापलेभ्यो निवारणीया K. 101. 4 Restiveness (as of a horse); पुनः पुनः हतनिषिद्धचापलं R. 3. 42.

चामरः, -रं (also -रा -री sometimes) 1 A *chowrie* or bushy tail of the *Chamara* (Bos Grunniens) used as a fly-flap or fan, and reckoned as one of the insignia of royalty (and sometimes used as a sort of streamer on the heads of horses); व्याधुयंते निचुल-तरुभिर्मज्जीचामराणि V. 4. 4. अर्धेयमासीत् जय-नेत्रं धूपतेः शशिधर्मं हस्तमुने च चामरे R. 3. 16; Ku. 7. 42; H. 2. 29; Me. 35; चिन्मयस्त-मिषाचलं हयशिरस्यायामवचामरं V. 1. 4; S. 1. 8. -Comp. -ग्राहः -ग्राहिन् m. a person who carries a *chowrie*. -ग्राहिणी a waiting girl who carries in her hand a *chowrie* and waves it over the head of a king &c.; पृष्ठे लीलावलपरणिं चामरग्राहिणीं Bh. 3. 61. -पुष्पः, -पुष्पकः 1 the betel-nut tree. 2 the *Ketaka* plant. 3 the mango tree.

चामरिन् m. A horse.

चामीकरं 1 Gold; तप्तचामीकरमद् V. 1. 14; R. 7. 5; Si. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 49. 2 The Dhattūra plant. -Comp. -पश्य a. like gold.

चाहंदा A terrific form of Durgā, Māl. 5. 25.

चापिला The river Champā, (perhaps the modern Chambal).

चापेयः 1 The Champaka tree. 2 The Nāgakesara tree. -रं 1 Filament, especially of a lotus flower. 2 Gold. 3 The Dhattūra plant; (m. also in the last two senses).

चाय 1 U. (चायति-ते) 1 To observe, discern, see; Si. 12. 51. 2 To worship.

चारः 1 Going, walking, gait, wandering about; मंडलचारशीलः V. 5. 2; क्रीडाशिले यदि च विचरेत् पादचारेण गेते Me. 60. walk on foot. 2 Motion, course, progression; संगलचारः शनिचार &c. 3 A spy, scout, secret, emissary, Ms. 7. 184; 9. 261; see चारचक्षुर् be low. 4 Performing, practising. 5 A prison. 6 A bond, fetter. -रं An artificial poison. -Comp. -अंशवित् a spy. ईक्षणः, -अक्षुम् m. 'using spies as eyes', a king - (or a statesman) who employs spies and sees through their medium; चारचक्षुर्महीपतिः Ms. 9. 255 of. Kāmandaka : गावः पश्यति गैत्रं येन पश्यति च द्विजा चारं पश्यति राजान

श्रद्धाशामिने जनाः ॥ also Rām:—यस्मात्सुखं कुर्यात् सर्वान्थांकारयिष्यः । चरिण नस्मादुच्यते राजानश्चरचसुभः—चरण, -चंचु a. graceful in gait, of graceful carriage. -पथः a place where two roads meet. -धृत्ः a valorous warrior. -वायुः summer-air, zephyr.

चारकः 1 A spy. 2 A herdsman. 3 A leader, driver. 4 An associate. 5 A groom, cavalier. 6 A prison; निगडितचरणा चारके निरेन्द्रिया Dk. 32.

चारणः 1 A wanderer, a pilgrim. 2 A wandering actor, or singer, a dancer, mimic, bard; Ms. 12. -4. 3 A celestial singer, heavenly chorister; S. 2. 14. 4 A reader of scripture. 5 A spy.

चारिका A female attendant.

चारितार्थं Attainment of an object, success-fulness.

चारित्र्यं (also written चारित्र्यं) 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of acting. 2 Good name or character, reputation, probity, uprightness, good conduct; अनुत्तं नामित्यात्मनि चारित्र्यं नाना Mk. 3. 26, 25; चारित्र्यविहीन आहृष्येति च दुर्गती भवति 1. 43. 3 Chastity, purity of life (of women). 4 Disposition, temperament. 5 Peculiar observance or practice. 6 Hereditary observance. -COMP. कवच a. cased in the armour of chastity.

चार a. (र or री f.) 1 Agreeable, welcome, beloved, esteemed, dear (with dat. or loc.); वरुणाय or वरुणे चारः 2 Pleasing, lovely, beautiful, elegant, pretty; प्रिये चारुशीले शुचं मयि मानमनिदानं Gft. 10; सर्वं प्रिये चारुतरं वसन्ते Rs. 6. 2; चरुसतं चारुचद्रुचर्मणा Si. 1. 8; 4. 49. -रुः An epithet of Brihaspati. -रु n. Saffron. -COMP. -अंगी a beautifully formed woman. -दोण a. handsome-nosed. -दर्शन a. good-looking, lovely. -यारा Sachi, Indra's wife. -नेत्र, लोचन a. having beautiful eyes. (-त्रः, -नः) a deer. -फला a vine, grape. -लोचनः a woman with lovely eyes. -वक्त्र a. having a beautiful face. -वर्धना a woman. -व्रता a female who fasts for a whole month. -शिला 1 a jewel, gem. 2 a beautiful slab of stone. -शील a. of a lovely disposition or character. -हासित्व a. sweet-smiling.

चास्त्रिकं 1 Perfuming the person, smearing with sandal &c. 2 An unguent.

चारु a. (मी f.) 1 Leathern. 2 Covered with leather (as a car). 3 Shielded, provided with a shield.

चारुमण (मी f.) Covered with skin or leather. -णं A multitude of hides or shields.

चारुमिक a. (की f.) Made of leather; Ms. 289.

-चारुमण A number of men armed with shields.

चारुपः 1 N. of a sophisticated philosopher (said to have been a pupil of Brihaspati), who propounded the grossest form of atheism or materialism (for a summary of the doctrines of Chārvāka, see Sarva. S. 1.). 2 N. of Rākṣhaśa described in the Mahābhārata, as a friend of Duryodhana and an enemy of the Pāṇjavas. [When Yudhishthira entered Hastinapura in triumph, he assumed the form of a Brahmana and reviled him and the assembled Brahmanas, but he was soon detected, and the real Brahmanas, filled with fury, are said to have killed him on the spot. He also tried to deceive Yudhishthira at the end of the great war by telling him that Bhīma was slain by Duryodhana; see Ve. 6].

चारुणी 1 A beautiful woman. 2 Moonlight. 3 Intelligence. 4 Splendour, lustre, brilliancy. 5 Wife of Kubera.

चालः 1 The thatch or roof of a house. The blue jay. 3 Shaking, moving. 4 Being moveable.

चालकः A reative elephant.

चालनं 1 Causing to move, shaking, wagging (as a tail). 2 Causing to pass through a sieve, sifting. sieve. -नी A sieve, strainer.

चापः -सः The blue jay; Māl. 6. 5; Y. 1. 175.

चि 5 U. (चित्तेति, चिहुते, चित्; caus. चाययति, चापयति, also चययति, चययति desid. चिचीयति-चिकीयति) 1 To collect, gather, accumulate (said to govern two accusatives being a द्विकर्क root, but this use is very rare in classical literature); वृक्षं कृष्याणि चिच्यती. 2 To pile or heap up, place in a line; पर्यतनित्वे ते घृतावचैर्दुःखान्नचयन् Bk. 15. 76. 3 To set, inlay, cover or fill with; see चित्. -pass. To bear fruit, grow, increase, thrive, prosper; सिच्यते चीयते चैव लता पुष्पफलवत् Pt. 1. 222 bears fruit; चीयते बाहिरास्मापि सक्षेपयिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3; राजहंसं तव सेवमुद्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K. P. 10. -WITH अप to diminish, lose, be deprived of; chiefly in pass. (-pass.) 1 to decrease, diminish, become less; राजहंसं तव सेवमुद्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K. P. 10. 2 to be reduced in bulk, waste away. -अप् 1 to accumulate, heap up. 2 to fill or cover with, cover over; Bk. 17: 69; 14. 46-47. -उद् to gather, collect; Bk. 3. 38. -उप् to add to, increase; उपचित्वयमां तन्वीं प्रवाह परमिद्वरः Ku. 6. 25. (-pass.) to grow, increase; अक्षयः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2; Bk. 6. 33; Si. 4. 10. -नि to cover or fill with, strew, overspread (chiefly in p-p.) -निचितं सद्

वेद्यं चांशः Ghat. 1; शकुन्तलाविविधितं विप्रञ्ज दानं डले S. 7. 11; Bk. 10. 4. -निस् to determine, resolve, ascertain. -परि 1 to practice. 2 to get, acquire (-pass.) to increase; R. 3. 24. -प्र 1 to gather, collect. 2 to add to, increase, develop. (-pass.) to grow, be developed; प्रचयनानिवृत्ता रराज ना R. 3. 7. -वि 1 to gather, collect. 2 to search for, look out for; विचित्तश्चेप सन-तान् इनसानपातः Māl. 5. -विनिस् to determine, resolve, ascertain; विनिश्चय कस्यो न कुलमिति वा दुःखमिति वा U. 1. 35. -सं 1 to gather, collect, hoard; रक्षा-योगादुपमयि तपः प्रत्यहं संचिन्तानि S. 2. 14, R. 19. 2; Ms. 6. 15. 2 to arrange, put in order, put or place; Bk. 3. 35. -समुद् to collect, heap up

चिकित्सकः A physician, doctor, उचिचेलानिक्रमे चिकित्सका वृणुवृक्षहर्तः M. 2, Bh. 1. 87; Y. 1. 162.

चिकित्सा Administering remedies or medicine, medical treatment, curing, healing.

चिकिलः Mud, a slough, bog, mire. चिकीर्षा Desire of doing (anything), will, wish, desire.

चिकीर्षित a. Wished, desired, purposed. -तं Design, intention, purpose.

चिकीर्षु a. Desirous of doing anything, desirous for; Bg. 1. 23; 3. 25.

चिकुर a. 1 Moving, tremulous, fickle, unsteady. 2 Inconsiderate, rash. -रः 1 The hair of the head, मन रुचिरे चिकुरे कुरु मानद.... कुनमानि Gft. 12 80 वनचररुचिरे रचयति चिकुरे तरलिततद्वगानने 7. 2 A mountain. 3 A reptile, snake. -COMP. -उच्छयः, -कलापः -निकरः, -पक्षः, -पात्रः, भारः, हस्तः a mass or tuft of hair; दस्याश्चोरश्चिकुरानिकरः कर्णदूते मयूरः P. R. 1. 22.

चिकुरः The hair.

चिक्रः The musk-rat.

चिक्रण a. (या or नी f.) 1 Smooth, glossy. 2 Slippery. 3 Bland. 4 Unctuous, greasy; लघु परिचायतामेनो भावन् ना कस्यापि तपस्विन इत्येति लचिक्रणशीलिनस्य हस्ते पतिष्याति S. 2. 9. 2 The betel-nut tree. -णं A fruit of that tree, a betel-nut.

चिक्रणा-णी 1 The betel-nut tree 2 A betel-nut.

चिक्रसः Barley-meal.

चिक्रा-चिक्रण q. v.

चिकिरः A mouse.

चिक्रिदं Moisture, freshness.

चिक्रिडः A sort of gourd.

चिक्रिडः (m. pl.) N. of a country and its people.

चिच्चा 1 The tamarind tree, or its fruit. 2 The Gunja plant.

चिद् 1 P., 10 U. (चेदति, चेतयति-ने) To send forth or out (as a servant.)

चित् 1 P. 10, A. (चेतति, चेतयते, चेतित) 1 To perceive see notice, observe,

नष्टचेतस्यते Bk. 17. 16; चित्तं राम-
लक्ष्मणं 14. 62; 15. 38; 2. 29. 2 To
know, understand, be aware or cons-
cious of; परित्याह्यमाणमात्मानं न चेतयते
Dk. 154 3 To regain consciousness.
4 To appear, shine.

चित् *f.* 1 Thought, perception.
2 Intelligence, intellect, understand-
ing; Bh. 2 1; 3. 1. 3 The heart, the
mind. 4 The soul, spirit, the anima-
ting principle of life. 5 Brahman.
-COMP. -आत्मन् *m.* 1 the thinking
principle or faculty. 2 pure intelli-
gence, the supreme spirit. -आत्मकं
consciousness. -आभासः the individ-
ual soul (जीव) (which still sticks to
worldly defilements). -उल्लासः glad-
dening the heart of spirit. -चनः the
supreme spirit or Brahman. -मवृत्तिः
f. reflection, thinking. -शक्तिः *f.*
mental power, intellectual capacity.
-स्वरूपं the supreme spirit. -*ind.* 1
A particle added to क्ति and its deri-
vatives (such as कद्, कथं, क, कदा, कुत्र,
कृत &c.) to impart to them an in-
definite sense; कुत्रचित् somewhere;
केचित् some &c. 2 The sound चित्.

चित् *p. p.* 1 Collected, piled up,
heaped, gathered. 2 Hoarded, accu-
mulated. 3 Got, acquired. 4 Cover-
ed with, full of; कुमिकुलचितं Bh. 2. 11.
5 Set or inlaid with. -तं A building.

चिता A funeral pile, pyre; कुरु
समिति तच्छाश्व मे प्रणिपाताञ्जलिधितश्चितां Ku.
4 35; चितापिरोहणं R. 8. 57; चिताभस्मन्
Ku. 5. 69. -COMP. -अग्निः the funeral
fire. -चूडकं a pyre.

चित् *f.* 1 Collecting, gathering.
2 A heap, multitude, quantity.
3 A layer, pile, stack. 4 A funeral
pile. 5 An oblong with quadrangular
sides. 6 The understanding.

चितिका 1 A pile, stack. 2 A
funeral pile. 3 A small chain (or
girdle) worn as an ornament round
the loins.

-चित् *a.* 1 Observed, perceived. 2
Considered, reflected or meditated
upon. 3 Resolved. 4 Intended,
wished, desired. -तं 1 Observing,
attending. 2 Thought, thinking,
attention, desire, intention, aim;
मच्चित्तः सततं भव Bg. 18. 57; अनेकचित्तिक्रान्तं
16 16. 3 The mind; यदाही दुर्गारः प्रसरति
मदश्चित्तकण्ठिः Sānti. 1. 22; so चलचित्त
and comps. below. 4 The heart
(considered as the seat of intellect).
5 Reason, intellect, reasoning faculty.
-COMP. -अनुवर्तिन् *a.* acting according
to one's will, humouring. -अपहारकः,
-अपहारिन् *a.* 'heart-stealing', attrac-
tive, captivating. -आभोगः attention
of the mind to its own feelings,
exclusive attachment to one thing
-आसक्त्य attachment, love. -उपेक्ष

pride, arrogance. -ऐक्य agreement,
unanimity. -उच्चतिः, समुच्चतिः *f.* 1
noble-mindedness. 2 pride, arro-
gance. -चरिन् *a.* acting according
to the will of another. -जः, -जन्मन्
m., -भूः-योनिः 1 love, passion. 2 Cupid,
the god of love; चित्तयोनिरभवमुक्तयैवः
R. 19. 46; सौम्यं प्रसिद्धविभवः खलु चित्तजन्मा
Māl. 1. 20. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing the mind
of another. -ज्ञानः loss of conscience.
-निर्वृतिः *f.* contentment, happiness.
-प्रसन्न *a.* composed, tranquil. (-नः)
tranquility of heart. -प्रसन्नता joy,
pleasure. -भेदः 1 difference of view.
2 inconsistency, inconstancy. -नोहः
infatuation of the mind. -विकारः
change of thought or feeling. -विक्षेपः
distracton of the mind. -विक्षेपः,
विभ्रमः aberration, disturbance or
derangement of mind, madness, in-
sanity. -विश्लेषः breach of friendship.
-वृत्तिः *f.* 1 disposition or state of the
mind, inclination, feeling; एवमात्माभि-
प्रायसंभावितेष्टजनचित्तवृत्तिः शार्थयिता विद्वन्व्यते S.
2. 2 inward purpose, emotion. 3 (in
Yoga phil.) inward working of the
mind, mental vision; योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः
Yoga. S. -वेदना affliction, anxiety.
-वैकल्यं bewilderment of the mind,
distracton. -हरिन् *a.* fascinating,
attractive, agreeable.

चित्तवत् *a.* 1 Reasonable, endowed
with reason. 2 Kindhearted, amiable.
चित्तं The place at which a corpse
is burnt. -स्था 1 A funeral pile. 2
Piling up, building (as an altar).

चित्र *a.* 1 Bright, clear. 2 Varie-
gated, spotted, diversified. 3 Inter-
esting, agreeable; Māl. 1. 4. 4 Vari-
ous, different, manifold; Pt. 1. 136;
Ms. 9. 248; Y. 1. 288. 5 Surprising,
wonderful, strange. -त्रः 1 The
variegated colour. 2 The Asoka
tree. -त्रं 1 A picture, painting,
delineation; चित्रे निवेद्य परिकल्पितवस्तुयोगा
S. 2. 9; पुनरपि चित्रीकृता कान्ता S. 6. 20,
13, 21 &c. 2 A brilliant ornament
or ornament. 3 An extraordinary
appearance, wonder. 4 A sectarian
mark on the forehead. 5 Heaven,
sky. 6 A spot. 7 The white or
spotted leprosy. 8 (In Rhet.) The
last of the three main divisions of
Kāvya (poetry.) (It is of two
kinds शब्दचित्र and अर्थ-वाच्य-चित्र, and
the poetical charm lies mainly in
the use of figures of speech, depen-
dent on the sound or sense of words.
Mammata thus defines it:—शब्दचित्रं
वाच्यचित्रमर्थव्यंग्यं त्वचरं स्मृतं K. P. 1). As
an instance of शब्दचित्र may be cited
the following verse from R. G.:—
मित्राजिपुत्रनेत्राय त्रयीशास्त्रवशात् । गोत्राणिनेत्रैश्च
गोत्रेण ते कौतु नमः ॥—त्रं *ind.* Oh! how
strange what a wonder चित्रं वारि

नाम व्याकरणमध्येष्यते Sk. -COMP. -अक्षी,
-नेत्रा, -लोचना a kind of bird com-
monly called Sārika. -अंग *a.* striped,
having a spotted body. (-गं) vermi-
lion. -अक्षं rice dressed with coloured
condiments; Y. 1. 304. -अपूपः a kind
of cake. अर्पित *a.* committed to a
picture, painted. -आरंभ *a.* painted,
R. 2. 31; Ku. 3. 42. -आकृतिः *f.* a
painted resemblance, portrait. -आयस
steel. -आरंभः a painted scene, out-
line of a picture; V. 1. 4 उक्ति *f.*
1 agreeable or eloquent discourse,
जयति ते पंचमनादिमित्रचित्रोक्तिसंदर्भविशेषेण
Vikr. 1. 10. 2 a voice from heaven
3 a surprising tale. -ओदनः boiled
rice coloured with turmeric &c. -कट्ट
a pigeon. -कथालापः telling agreeable
or charming stories. -कंबलः 1 painted
cloth used as an elephant's housing.
2 a variegated carpet. -करः 1 a
painter. 2 an actor. -कर्त्तव्य *n.* 1 an
extraordinary act. 2 ornamenting,
decorating. 3 a picture. 4 magic,
(-म.) 1 magician who works
wonders. 2 a painter. चित्रं *m.* 1 a
painter. 2 a magician. -काचः a tiger
in general. 2 a leopard or panther
-कारः 1 a painter. 2 N. of a mixed
tribe; (स्थपतेरपि गोषिक्यां चित्रकारो व्यजायत
Parāśara). -कूटः N. of a hill and
district near Prayāga; R. 12. 15, 13.
47; U. 1. -कृत् *m.* a painter. -क्रिया
painting. -ग, -गत् *a.* painted. -गध
yellow orpiment. -गुप्तः one of the
beings in Yama's world recording
the vices and virtues of mankind,
Mu. 1. 20. -गृहं a painted room
-जल्पः a random or incoherent talk,
talk on various subjects. -त्वच्छ *m.*
the Bhūrja tree. -दंडकः the cotton-
plant. -दृष्ट *a.* painted, drawn in
a picture; Ku. 2. 24. -पक्षः the fran-
coline partridge. -पङ्कः, -ङ्कः 1 a paint-
ing, a picture. 2 a coloured or che-
quered cloth. -पद् *a.* 1 divided into
various parts. 2 full of graceful
expressions. -पादा the bird called
Sārikā. -पिच्छकः a peacock. -पंख
a kind of arrow. -पुष्टः a sparrow
-फलकं a tablet for painting, a picture
board. -चर्हः a peacock. -मानु. 1
fire. 2 the sun; (चित्रभाजुर्विभासीति दिने
स्वो रात्रौ वक्षी K. P. 2. given as an
instance of one of the modes of
अंजन). 3 N. of Bhairava. 4 the Arka
plant. -मंडलः a kind of snake. -सुग
the spotted antelope. -नेखलः a pea-
cock. -योधिन् *m.* an epithet of
Arjuna. -रश्मः 1 the sun. 2 N. of a
king of the Gandharvas, one of the
sixteen sons of Kaśyapa by his wife
Muni; अत्र सुनेस्तनयश्चित्रसेनादीनां पंचदशानां
भातृणामधिको द्युषिः षोडशश्चित्ररथो नाम समुद्रान्
K 136. V. 1 -लेख *a.* of beautiful
outlines, highly arched कविस्त्रयकटोपाती

चित्रचित्रलेखे मूवी Gīt. 10. (-खा) N. of a friend and companion of Ushā, daughter of Bāpa. [When Ushā, related to her her dream, she suggested the idea of taking the portraits of all young princes in the neighbourhood; and on Ushā's recognising Aniruddha, Chitrakha, by means of her magical power, conveyed him to her palace].
 -लेखकः a painter. -लेखनिका a painter's brush. -विविध a. 1 variously coloured, variegated. 2 multifarious. -विद्या the art of painting. -शाला a painter's studio. शिल्पिन् m. an epithet of the seven sages: -नरसि, अंगिरस, अत्रि, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, कण्डु and वसिष्ठ. -जः an epithet of Brihaspati. -संस्थ a. painted. -हस्तः a particular position of the hands in fighting.

चित्रकः 1 A painter. 2 A tiger in general. 3 A small hunting leopard. 4 N. of a tree -कः A sectarian mark on the forehead.

चित्रल a. Variegated, spotted. -लः The variegated colour.

चित्रा N. of the fourteenth lunar mansion consisting of one star; दिन-निर्द्धकयोर्वर्गि चित्राचंद्रमसोर्वि R. 1. 46. -COMP -अदीरः, -ईशः the moon.

चित्रिका The month called Chaitra. चित्रिणी N. for a woman 'endowed with various talents and excellences', one of the four divisions into which writers on erotical science class women: -पद्मिनी, चित्रिणी, शोभिनी and हस्तिनी or कर्शिणी. The Ratimanjari thus defines चित्रिणी: -अवलि रतिरसज्ञा नाति खर्वा न दीर्घा तिलकुसुमसुनासा स्निग्धवीलोत्पलाक्षी । वन-कडिनुकुचाढ्या सुंदरी बद्धशीला सकलदुर्गाविचित्रा चित्रिणी चित्रवक्त्रा ॥ 5.

चित्रित a. 1 Variegated, spotted. 2 Painted.

चित्रित्व a. (नी f.) 1 Wonderful. 2 Variegated.

चित्रियते Den. A. 1 To cause wonder, to be an object of wonder; वसुधैवकुतुभाह्वय चित्रियते जीवलोकः Mv. 5; Bk. 17 64; 18. 23. 2 To wonder.

चिंत 10 U. (चित्तयति-ते, चिंतित) 1 To think, consider, reflect, ponder over; तच्छ्रुत्वा शिष्यकश्चित्तयामास Pt. 1; चिंतय तावद्वे-नापदेशेन पुनराक्रमपदं गच्छामः S. 2. 2 To think of, have an idea of, bring before the mind; तस्मादेतत् (विचिं) न चिंतयेत् H. 1; तस्मादस्य कथं राजा मनसापि न चिंतयेत् Ms. 8. 381, 4, 258; Pt. 1. 135; Ch. P. 1. 3 To mind, take care of, look to; R. 1. 64. 4 To call to mind, remember. 5 To find out, devise, discover, think out; कोऽप्यप्राश्नित्यतां H. 1. 6 To regard as, esteem. 7 To weigh, discriminate. 8 To discuss, treat of, consider. -WITH अद्भु to think over or about, call to mind.

ponder over; S. 2. 9; Bg. 8. 8. -परि 1 to think, consider, judge; त्वमेव तावत्परिचिंतय स्वदे कदाचिदेते यदि योगमर्हवः Ku. 5. 67; Bg. 10. 17. 2 to think of, remember, bring before the mind. 3 to devise, find out. -वि 1 to think, consider. 2 to think of, ponder over, call to mind; S. 4. 1. 3 to take into consideration, have regard to, regard; अस्मान्मातु विचिंत्य संयमनामुज्जैः कुलं चात्मनः S. 4. 16. 4 to intend, fix upon, determine. 5 to devise, find out, discover. -सं 1 to think, consider, reflect, think over; Y. 1. 359; Ch. P. 32. 2 to weigh (in the mind), discriminate.

चिंतनं, -ना 1 Thinking, thinking of, having an idea of; मनसाऽनिरुद्धचिंतनं Ms. 12. 5. 2 Anxious thought.

चिंता 1 Thinking, thought. 2 Sad or sorrowful thought, care, anxiety; चिंताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5; so वातचिंतः 12. 3 Reflection, consideration. 4 (In Rhet.) Anxiety, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; ध्यानं चिंता चिंतानां द्वयतायाऽनतापकुप S. D. 201. -COMP. -आकुल a. full of care, disturbed in mind, anxious. -कर्मन् n. anxiety. -पर a. thoughtful, anxious. -मणिः a fabulous gem supposed to yield to its possessor all desires, the philosopher's stone; काच-मूलेन विक्रीतो हन चिंतामणिर्मया Sānti. 1. 12; तदेकमुद्यमे हृदि मेजते लब्धुं चिंता न चिंतामणि-मय्यनर्थ N. 3. 81, 1. 145. -वेहमन् n. a council-hall.

चिंतिनी The tamarind tree.

चिंतित a. 1 Thought, reflected. 2 Devised, found out.

चिंतितः f. चिंतिया Consideration, reflection, thought.

चिंत्य pot. p. 1 To be considered or thought over. 2 To be discovered, to be devised or found out. 3 Requiring consideration, doubtful, questionable; यच्च कचिदुक्तदालंकारखे उदा-हृतं (यः कौमारहः &c.) एतच्चिंत्यं S. D. 1.

चिन्मय a. Consisting of pure intelligence, spiritual (as the supreme spirit). -सं 1 Pure intelligence. 2 The Supreme spirit.

चिपट a. Flat-nosed. -टः Rice or grain flattened.

चिपटा a. See चिपट. -COMP. -ग्रीव a. short-necked. -नास, -नासिक a. flat-nosed.

चिपटकः, चिपुटः Flattened rice.

चिड (डु) क The chin; चिडकं मुखः सुशापि यावत् Bv. 2. 34; Y. 3. 98.

चिसिः A parrot.

चिर a. Long, lasting a long time, existing from a long time, old; चिर-विह; चिरकाल; चिरविने &c. -रं A long time. Note.—The singular of any of the oblique cases of चिर may be

used adverbially in the sense of 'long', 'for a long time', 'after a long time', 'long since', 'at last', 'finally', न चिरं पर्वणे वसेत् Ms. 4. 60; ततः प्रजापतिं चिरमात्मना धृतां R. 3. 35, 62, Amaru. 79; किंचच्चिरायांयुवः प्रविष्टिं दास्यति S. 6; R. 5. 64; दितानि ते सोम्य चिराद जीव R. 14. 55; Ku. 5. 47; Amaru. 3; चिरा-स्तुनस्यैरस्यज्ञतां वदी R. 3. 26; 11. 63, 12. 67; चिरस्य वाच्यं न गताः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15; चिरं कुदां Sat. Br. -COMP. -आयुस् a long-lived. (-m.) a god. -आरोध a protracted siege, blockade. -उदय a. existing for a long time. -कार, -कारिक, -कारिन्, -क्रिय a. acting slowly, delaying, tarrying, dilatory. -कालः a long time. -कालिक, -कालीन a. of long standing, old, long-continued, chronic (as a disease). -जात a. born long ago, old. -जीविन् a. long-lived. (-m.) an epithet of seven persons who are considered to be 'deathless'; अथवायाम् बलिघ्यांसि हनुनाश्च विभीषणः । कुपः परशुमानश्च संवते चिरजीविन ॥ -पाकिन् a ripening late. -पुष्पः the Bakula tree. -मित्रं an old friend. -मेहिन् m. an ass. -रात्रं a period of many nights, a long time. -उदित a. having lodged for a long time. -विमोषित a. long banished, a long sojourner. -सुता, -सुतिका a cow that has borne many calves. -सेवक an old servant. -स्थ, -स्थायिन्, -स्थित a. lasting, long-enduring, continuing, durable.

चिरजीव a. Long-lived. -वः An epithet of Kāna.

चिरदी, चिरिदी 1 A woman married or single who continues to reside after maturity in her father's house. 2 A young woman (in general).

चिरल a. (नी f.) Of long standing, old, ancient.

चिरंतन a. (नी f.) Of long standing, old, ancient; स्वहस्तद्वये सुनिमासन सुनिश्चितनस्तावदभित्यवीविहत् Si. 1. 15; चिर-तनः बहद् &c.

चिरयति Den. P.; also चिरायते To delay, tarry; कथं चिरयति गांवाली Ve 1, किं चिरायितं भवता; संकेतके चिरयति प्रवरो विनोद Mk. 3. 3.

चिरिः A parrot.

चिरुः The shoulder-joint.

चिर्भेदी A sort of cucumber.

चिल् 6. P. (चिलति) To put on clothes.

चिलमी (मि) लिका 1 A kind of necklace. 2 A fire-fly. 3 Light-ning.

चिल् 1. P. (चिलति, चिलित) 1 To become loose, be slack or flacid. 2 To act wantonly, sport.

चिल्-झा The (Bengal) kite. COMP. -आमः a petty thief, a pick-pocket.

चिह्निका, चिह्ना A cricket, cf. चिह्निका.
चिबि: The chin.

चिह्नं 1 mark, spot, stamp, symbol, emblem, badge, symptom; ग्रन्थि चिह्नं R. 1. 44; 3. 55; संनिपातस्य चिह्नानि Pt. 1. 177. 2 A sign, indication; प्रसादचिह्नानि प्र: फलानि R. 2. 22; प्रहर्षचिह्नं 2. 68. 3 A sign of the zodiac. 4 Aim, direction. -COMP. -कारिच् a. 1 marking, spotting. 2 striking, wounding, killing. 3 frightful, hideous.

चिह्नित a. 1 marked, signed, stamped, bearing the badges of an office; Y. 2. 86; 1. 318; दिवा चिह्न: कार्यार्थं चिह्निता राजशासनै: Ms. 10. 55.; 2. 170. 2 Branded. 3 Known, designated.

चीत्कार: An onomatopoeic word, the cry of certain animals, particularly of the ass or elephant; च विपी-द्वि चीत्काराद्भवस्तद्विदितो यथा H. 2. 31; वैनायक्याश्चिरे वै वदनविधुतयः पातु चीत्कारवत्यः Mā. 1. 1.

चिनि: 1 N. of a country, the modern China. 2 A kind of deer. 3 A sort of cloth. -न: (m. pl.) The rulers or people of China. -नं 1 A banner. 2 A kind of bandage for the corners of the eyes. 3 Lead. -COMP. -अञ्चुकं, -वाससु n. China-cloth, silk, silken cloth; चीनाञ्चुकमिव केतुः प्रतिबतते नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34; Ku. 7. 3; Amaru. 75. -कपूर: a kind of camphor. -लं steel. -विष्ट 1 red lead. 2 lead. -वर्णं lead.

चीनाक: A kind of camphor.

चीरं 1 A rag, a tattered cloth, a long strip of garment; Ms. 6. 6. 2 A bark. 3 Clothes or garment in general. 4 A necklace of pearls consisting of four strings. 5 A stripe, stroke, line. 6 A manner of writing with strokes. 7 Lead. -COMP. -परिग्रह, -वाससु a. 1 clothed in bark; Ku. 6. 92; Ms. 11. 101. 2 dressed in rags or tatters.

चीरि: f. 1 A veil for covering the eyes. 2 A cricket. 3 The hem of an under-garment.

चिरि (च) का A cricket.

चीर्णं a. 1 Done, performed, observed. 2 Studied, repeated. 3 Split, divided. -COMP. -पर्ण: the Kharjura tree.

चीलिका A cricket.

चीत् 1 U. (चिबिति-ते) 1 To wear, cover. 2 To take or receive. 3 To seize.

चीवरं 1 A garment (in general). a tatter, rag; प्रेतचीवरवशात् स्वनेत्रया R. 11. 16. 2 The dress of any mendicant, particularly of a Buddhist mendicant; चिबिराणि परिग्रहे Sks.; चीरचीवरपरिच्छदं Mā. 1; प्रशालितमेतन्मया चीवरखंडं Mk. 8.

चीवरिच् m. 1 A Buddhist or Jaina

mendicant. 2 A mendicant (in general).

चुकार: The roaring of a lion.

चुक: 1 A kind of cane or sorrel.

2 Sourness. -कं Sourness; acidity.

-COMP. -फलं the tamarind fruit.

-वास्तुकं wood sorrel.

चुका The tamarind tree.

चुकिमन् m. Sourness.

चुङ्क-कं, चुङ्कं The nipple of the breast.

चुङ्ग a. (At the end of certain comp.) Celebrated, famous, renowned, skilled in; अक्षरं, चारं &c.

चुडा-डा A small well or reservoir.

चुत् 1 P. (चोतति) To ooze, trickle; see चुत्.

चुत: The anus.

चुत् 10 U. (चोदयति-ते, चोदित) 1 To send, direct, throw forward, urge or drive on, push on; चोदयाद्वात् S. 1. 2 To prompt, inspire, impel, animate, excite; R. 4. 24; to lead, induce; B. 10. 67. 3 To hasten, accelerate. 4 To question, ask. 5 To press with a request. 6 To put forward, adduce, as an argument or objection. -WITH परि 1 to push on, direct, send. 2 to incite, prompt. -य 1 to impel, prompt, urge, incite; चापलाय प्रचोदित: R. 1. 9. 2 to drive or urge on, push on. 3 to direct. -सं 1 to direct, incite, impel. 2 to throw, send forth.

चुदी A procuress, bawd.

चुप 1 P. (चोपति) To move slowly, creep or steal along.

चुचुक: The chin.

चुच् 1. 10. U. (चुचयति-ते, चुचयति-ते, चुचते) 1 To kiss (fig. also); श्लिष्यति चुचति जलपरकल्पं हरिरुपगत इति तिनिरमनसं Git. 6; प्रियासुखं किंपुरुषश्चुचते Ku. 3. 38; Amaru. 16; H. 4. 132. 2 To touch softly, graze; U. 4. 19. -WITH परि to kiss; Rs. 6. 17; Amaru. 77.

चुक्-चा A kiss.

चुक्क: 1 A kisser. 2 A lecher, a lustful man, libertine. 3 A rogue, cheat. 4 One who has kissed or dipped in a variety of subjects, a superficial scholar. 5 A loadstone.

चुक्कं Kissing, a kiss; चुक्कं वेदि मे भार्यं कामचोदाललुके R. G.

चुर 10. U. (चोरयति-ते, चोरित) 1 To rob, steal; Ms. 8. 333; V. 3. 17. 2 (Fig.) To bear, have, possess, take, assume; अनुचुरचंदमसोभितमतां Si. 1. 16

चुरा Theft.

चुरि:-री f. A small well.

चुलुक: 1 Deep mud. 2 A mouthful of water or the hand hollowed to hold water or anything; ममौ स मज्जं चुलु के समुद्र: N. 8. 45; शाल्या विधातुश्चुलुकात् प्रवर्तं Vikr. 1. 37. 3 A small vessel.

चुलुकिन् m. A porpoise

चुलुप 1 P. (चुलुपति) 1 To swing, rock, move to and fro, agitate, -WITH उच् 1 to swing. 2 to agitate, अनेनेनालिकेलीरस्तमिन् उलुकेरुचुलुपं त्यपेदे Mv. 5. 8.

चुलुप: Fondling children.

चुलुपा A she-goat.

चुल 1 P. (चुलति) To play, sport, to make amorous gestures.

चुल्लि: A fire-place.

चुली 1 A fire-place. 2 A funeral pile.

चुचुकं, चुचुकं The nipple of a breast; Si. 7. 19.

चुडक: A well.

चुडा 1 The hair on the top of the head, a single lock on the crown of the head (left after the ceremony of tonsure); R. 18. 51. 2 The ceremony of tonsure. 3 The crest of a cock or peacock. 4 Any crest, plume or diadem. 5 The head. 6 Top, summit. 7 A room on the top of a house. 8 A well. 9 An ornament (like bracelet worn on the wrist) -COMP. -करण, -कर्मन् n. the ceremony of tonsure; Ms. 2. 35. -पात्र: a mass of hair; चुडापात्रे नवकुर्वकं Me. 65 -मणि: -रत्नं 1 a jewel worn on the top of the head, a crest-jewel (fig. also). 2 best, excellent (usually at the end of comp.).

चुडार-ल a. 1 Having a single lock of hair on the crown of the head 2 Created.

चुत् 1 The mango tree. ईषद्वद्रजः-कणाग्रकपिशो चुते नवा मंजरी V. 2. 7; चुताकुला स्वादकपायकंठ: Ku. 3. 32; one of the 6 arrows of Cupid; see पंचबाण. -तं The anus.

चूर्णं 10 U. (चूर्णयति-ते, चूर्णित) 1 To reduce to powder, pulverize, pound. 2 To bruise, crush. -WITH -सं to bruise, crush; संचूर्णयामि गदया न हयोपेतं Ve. 1. 15.

चूर्णः-नी 1 Powder. 2 Flour. 3 Dust. 4 Aromatic powder, pounded sandal, camphor &c; भवति विकलप्रेरणा चूर्णयति: Me. 68. -नी: 1 Chalk. 2 Lime. -COMP. -कार: a lime-burner. -कुचल: a curl, curly hair; सनं केतलकातानां चूर्णकुचलवलिभि: Vikr. 4. 2. -खंडं gravel, pebble. -पारद: vermilion. -चोग: perfumed powder.

चूर्णक: Grain fried and pounded. -कं 1 A fragrant powder. 2 A style of prose-composition which is easy, does not contain hard letters, and has very few compounds; अकवोराखं स्वल्पसमासं चूर्णकं विदु: Chand. M. 6.

चूर्णनं Crushing, pounding.

चूर्णि:-णी f. 1 Pounding, powder. 2 A sum of hundred cowries.

चूर्णिका 1 Grain fried and powdered 2 A style of prose composition

चुर्णित *a.* 1 Pounded, pulverized. 2 Crushed, bruised, smashed, shattered to pieces; Ku. 5. 24.

चूलः Hair. -ला 1 An upper room. 2 A crest. 3 The crest of a comet.

चूलिका 1 The crest or comb of a cock. 2 The root of an elephant's ear 3 (In dramas). The hinting or indication of the occurrence of any event by characters behind the stage. अतर्जविकासंस्थः चूलिकार्यस्य चूलिका S. D. 310. *e. g.* in the beginning of the 4th act of *Mv.*

चूर 1 P. (चुवति, चुवित) To drink, suck up or out.

चूपा 1 A leathern girth (for an elephant). 2 Sucking. 3 A girdle. चूपय Any article of food to be sucked.

चूत् 1. 6. P. (चुतति) 1 To hurt, kill. 2 To tie, bind or connect together -II. 1. P., 10. U. (चुतति चतु-रति ते) To light, kindle.

चेकितामः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 N. of a Yādava prince, who fought on the side of the Pāṇḍavas in the great war.

चेतः (-हः) 1 A servant. 2 A paramour.

चेदि (हि) का, चेदि (ही) *f.* A female slave or servant.

चेतन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Animate, alive, living, sentient, feeling; चेतनाचेतनेषु Me 5. animate and inanimate. 2 Visible. -नः 1 A sentient being, a man. 2 Soul, mind. 3 The supreme soul. -ना 1 Sense, consciousness; बुलुकयति मदीयां चेतनां चंचरीकः R. G.; R. 12 14; चेतनां प्रतिपद्यते regains one's consciousness. 2 Understanding, intelligence; पश्चिमायामिनीयामात्मसात्त्विक चेतना R. 17. 1. 3 Life, vitality, animation; Bg. 13 6. 4 Wisdom, reflection.

चेतसू *n.* 1 Consciousness, sense. 2 Thinking soul, reasoning faculty. 3 The mind; heart, soul; चेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 21; गच्छति चेतः शरीरं यावति पश्चात्-सस्तु चेतः S. 1. 34. -COMP. जन्मन्, -भवः, -धुः *m.* 1 love, passion. 2 the god of love. -विकारः disturbance of the mind, emotion, agitation.

चेतोमत् *a.* Living, sentient.

चेद् *ind.* If, provided that, although (never used at the beginning of a sentence); अयि रोषिहरीकरोषि नो चेत्किमपि त्वां प्रतिवारिषे वदामः Bv. 1. 44; Ku. 4. 9; इति चेद् -न 'if it be urged that... (we reply) not so' (frequently used in controversial works); सञ्जिवान-मात्रेण राजप्रभृतीनां दृष्टं कर्तव्यमिति चेन्न S. B.; अथ चेद् but if.

चेदिः (*m. pl.*) N. of a country; तदीशितारं चेदीनां भवोत्सवमंस्त मा Si. 2. 95, 68. -COMP. -पतिः, -सूच्य *m.*, -राज *m.*,

-राजः N. of Sisupāla, son of Dama-ghosha and king of the Chedis; Si. 2. 96; see सिशुपाल.

चेय *a.* 1 To be piled up. 2 To be gathered or collected.

चैल 1 P. (चेलति) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, be disturbed, tremble.

चेलं 1 A garment; कुसुमारुणं चारु चेलं दमाना Jag. 2 (At the end of comp.) Bad, wicked, vile; भावचेलं 'a bad wife' -COMP. -प्रसारकः a washerman.

चेलिका A bodice.

चेत् 1 A. (चेष्टते, चेष्टित) 1 To move about, stir, be active, show signs of life; यदा स देवो जागर्ति तदेव चेष्टते जगत् Ms. 1. 52. 2 To make effort, endeavour, exert oneself, struggle. 3 To perform, do (anything). 4 To behave, act. -WITH -ति 1 to stir, move, be in motion, move about. 2 to act, behave.

चेष्टकः A particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus.

चेष्टनं 1 Motion, 2 Effort, exertion.

चेष्टा 1 Motion, movement; किनस्मार्कं स्वामिचेष्टानिरूपणेन H. 3. 2 Gesture, action; चेष्टया भाषणेन च नेत्रवचनविकारैश्च लक्ष्यते जगती मरः Ms 8. 26. 3 Effort, exertion. 4 Behaviour. -COMP. -नाशः loss or destruction of the world. -निरूपणं observing a person's movement.

चेष्टित *p. p.* Moved, stirred &c. -तं 1 Motion, gesture, act. 2 Doing, action, behaviour; कपोलपाटलादेशी चक्षुष रघुचेष्टित R. 4. 68; तच्चक्षामस्य चेष्टित Ms. 2. 4. doing or work.

चेतन्यं 1 Spirit, life, intelligence, vitality, sensation. 2 (In Vedānta phil.) The supreme spirit considered as the essence of all being and source of all sensation.

चेत्तिक *a.* Mental, intellectual.

चेत्यः-त्वं 1 A pile of stones forming a land-mark. 2 A monument, tomb-stone. 3 A sacrificial shed. 4 A place of religious worship, altar, sanctuary. 5 A temple. 6 A Buddha or Jaina temple. 7 A religious fig-tree or any tree growing by the side of streets; Me. 23 (रथ्यावृत्त Malli.) -COMP. -तरुः, -द्रुमः, -वृक्षः a fig-tree standing on a sacred spot. -पालः the guardian of a sanctuary. -मुखः a hermit's water-pot.

चैत्रः 1 N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation Chitrā (corresponding to March-April). 2 A Buddhist mendicant. -त्रं A temple, monument for the dead. -COMP. -आवलिः *f.* the full-moon day of Chaitra. -सखः an epithet of the god of love.

चैत्ररथं (थं) N. of the garden of Kubera; एको यवी चैत्ररथदेशात् सीताज्यस्वान-पते विदमार्जुन R. 5. 60. 60.

चैत्रिः, चैत्रिकः, चैत्रि *m.* The month called Chaitra.

चैत्री The day of full-moon in the month of Chaitra.

चैत्रः N. of Sisupāla; अमिचेद्यं प्रतिष्ठाप्य Si. 2. 1.

चैलं A piece of cloth, garment.

-COMP. -धारः a washerman.

चोक्ष *a.* 1 Pure, clean. 2 Honest. 3 Clever, dexterous, skilful. 4 Pleasing, agreeable, delightful.

चोचं 1 A bark, rind. 2 Skin, hide. 3 The coco-nut.

चोटी A petticoat.

चोडः A bodice.

चोदना 1 Sending, directing, throwing. 2 Urging or driving onward. 3 Prompting, inciting, encouraging, inspiration. 4 A precept, sacred commandment, scriptural injunction. -COMP. -गुहः a ball for playing with.

चोदित *p. p.* 1 Sent, directed 2 Urged on, driven. 3 Incited, Prompted, inspired. 4 Put forward as an argument.

चोद्यं 1 Objecting, asking a question. 2 An objection. 3 Wonder

चो (चौ) रः A thief, robber; सकल चोर मते त्वया द्यूहीति V. 4. 16; इद्विरद्वलभाचोरे चक्षुः Bh. 3. 67.

चो (चौ) रिका Theft, robbery.

चोरित *a.* Stolen, robbed.

चोरितकं 1 Petty theft, larceny 2 Anything stolen.

चोलः (*m. pl.*) N. of a country in southern India, the modern Tanjore.

-लः ली- A short jacket, a bodice.

चोलकः 1 breast-plate. 2 A bark-dress. 3 A bodice.

चोलकिन् *m.* 1 A soldier armed with a breast-plate. 2 The orange tree. 3 The wrist.

चोलं (लो) दुकः A fillet for the head, a turban, tiara or diadem.

चोषः 1 Sucking. 2 Inflammation (in medicine).

चोष्य=चूष्य *q. v.*

चौड (ही *f.*) चौल (ली *f.*) *a.* 1 Crested. 2 Relating to tonsure. -डं-लं The ceremony of tonsure.

चौर्यं 1 Theft, robbery. 2 Secrecy, concealment. -COMP. -रतं secret sexual enjoyment. -वृत्तिः *f.* the habit of robbery.

च्यवनं 1 Moving, motion. 2 Being deprived of, loss; deprivation 3 Dying, perishing. 4 Flowing, trickling.

च्यु 1 A. (च्यवते, च्युत) 1 To fall or drop down, slip, sink (fig. also), S. 2. 8. 2 To come out of, flow or issue from, drop, trickle or stream forth from; स्वतश्च्युतं वह्निमिवाद्भिर्गुहः R. 3. 58, Bk. 9. 74. 3 To deviate or swerve from, fall off or away from, leave

(duty &c.); (with abl.); अस्माद्भूमि च्येव Ms. 7. 98, 12. 71-72. 4 To lose, be deprived of; अच्योष्ट सत्त्वान्भूतिः Bk. 3. 20, 7. 92. 5 To vanish, disappear, perish, be an end; R. 8. 65; Ms. 12. 96 6 To decrease. -WITH -परि 1 to go away or fly off from, to escape. 2 to proceed from. 3 to swerve, fall off from, leave. 4 to lose, be deprived of. 5 to drop or fall down

&c. -प्र to fall off from, drop down &c. (nearly the same as च्यु with परि).

च्युत् 1 P. (च्योति) 1 To drop, flow; ooze, trickle, stream forth; इव ज्योतिर्मयं स्रग्धरेऽच्युतयोः Bk. 6. 28. 2 To drop or fall down, slip; इदं कवचमच्योतीत् Bk. 6. 29. 3 To cause to drop or stream forth.

च्युत p. p. 1 Fallen down, slipped, fallen. 2 Removed, expelled. 3

Strayed, erred. 4 Lost. —COMP -अधिकार a. dismissed from office -आत्मन् a. of a depraved soul, evil-minded; Ku 5. 81.

च्युतिः f. 1 Falling down, a fall 2 Deviation from. 3 Dropping, oozing. 4 Losing, deprivation, perishing. 5 Vanishing, perishing. 6 The vulva. 7 The anus च्युतः The mango-tree.

छ.

छः A part, fragment. छगः (गी f.) A goat. छगलः (ली f.) A goat. -लं A blue cloth.

छगलकः A goat. छडा 1 Mass, lump, number, assemblage; सडाच्छदामिषघनेन Si. 1. 47. 2 A collection of rays of light, lustre, splendour, light; Si. 8. 38. 3 A continuous line, streak; छातेतरांश्छटा K. P. -COMP. -आभा lightening. फलः the betel-nut tree.

छत्रः A mushroom. -त्रं A parasol, an umbrella; अदेवमासीत्यमेव स्रपतेः शशि-मन छत्रमेव च चामरे R. 3. 16; Ms. 7. 96. -COMP. -धरः, -धारः the bearer of an umbrella. धारणं 1 carrying or bearing an umbrella; Ms. 2. 178. 2 carrying an umbrella as a type of royal authority. -पतिः 1 a king over whom an umbrella is carried as a mark of dignity, a sovereign, emperor. 2 N. of an ancient king in जंझुदीप. -भंगः 1 'destruction of the royal parasol', loss of dominion, deposition. 2 dependence. 3 wilfulness. 4 a forlorn condition, widowhood.

छत्रकः A temple in honour of Siva. -क A mushroom.

छत्रा छत्राकः A mushroom; Ms. 5. 19, Y. 1. 176.

छत्रिकः The bearer of an umbrella. छत्रिन् a. (गी f.) Having or bearing an umbrella. -म. A barber.

छत्रवरः 1 A house. 2 A bower, harbour.

छद् 1. 10. U. (छद्यति-ते, छज्, छादित) 1 to cover, cover over, veil; हेमच्छडा Ms. 76; चक्षुः खेदासलिलश्रुमिः पद्मभिस्छाद्यन्ती Ms. 90; छत्रोपात्...काननगैः 18 2 To spread anything (as a cover.), cover oneself. 3 To hide, conceal, eclipse; (fig.); keep secret; ज्ञानपूर्वं कृतं कर्म छाद्यते ह्यसायनः Mb.; छत्रं दोषछद्वा-हरीति Mk. 9. 4. -WITH अव to hide, conceal, cover. -आ 1 to cover (in general); राच्छाद्यति कौपीनं Pt. 3. 97. 2 to hide, conceal; मानोराच्छाद्यस्वर्गं Mb 3 to clothe, put on clothes Ms

3. 27; वस्त्रमाच्छाद्यति &c. उद् to uncover, undress. -उप 1 to cover, 2 to hide, conceal. -परि 1 to cover, clothe; इमैस्तं परिच्छाद्य Pt. 2; द्विषिर्व-परिच्छन् (गर्दभः) H. 3. 9. 2 to hide, conceal. -प्र 1 to cover, wrap up, veil, envelope; (वनं) प्राच्छाद्यपदमेवात्मा श्रीहरेणेव चंद्रमाः Mb. 2 to hide, conceal, disguise; प्रच्छाद्य स्वान् छणान् Bb. 2. 77; प्रदानं प्रच्छन् 2. 64; Ms. 4. 198; 10. 40; Ch. P. 4. 3 to clothe oneself, put on clothes. 4 to stand in the way, become an obstacle. -प्रति 1 to hide, conceal. 2 to cover, wrap up. -सं 1 to hide. 2 to envelope, wrap up.

छद् छत्रं 1 A covering, cover; अल्पच्छद, उत्तरच्छद &c. 2 A wing; छद्मेन कपाशिवालयत् N. 2. 69. 3 A leaf. 4 A sheath, case.

छदिः f., छदिस् n. 1 The roof of a carriage. 2 The roof or thatch of a house.

छद्मन् n. 1 A deceptive dress, a disguise. 2 A plea, pretext, guise; ब्रह्मछद्मा सामर्थ्यसारः Mv. 2. 25; पलितछद्मना जरा R. 12. 2; Si. 2. 21. 8 Fraud, dishonesty, trick; छद्मना पद्विदामि द्रव्ये U. 1. 45; Ms. 4. 199; 9. 72 -COMP. सायसः a religious hypocrite, -रूपेण ind. incognito, in disguise. -वेष्टिन् m. a player, a cheat, dressed in disguise

छद्मिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Fraudulent, deceitful. 2 Disguised (at the end of comp.); e. g. ब्राह्मणच्छद्मिन् disguised as a Brāhmaṇa.

छनच्छन् ind. An imitative sound, expressive of the noise of falling drops &c.; छनच्छमिति बाष्पकणः पतंति Amaru 89.

छद् 10 U. (छद्यति ते, छदित) 1 To please, gratify. 2 To persuade, coax. 3 To cover. 4 To be delighted in. —WITH उप 1 to flatter, coax, invite; तयोपच्छदित उदकेन S. 5. coaxed to drink water. 2 to request, beseech. 3 to persuade one to do a thing. 4 to give one something.

छद् 1 Wish, desire, fancy, liking, will विशङ्का देवि वरं छद् इति V 3 just

as you like. 2 Free will, one's own choice, whim, free or wilful conduct, षष्ठे काले त्वमपि दिवसस्यात्मनश्छद्मवर्ति V. 2 1, Gft. 1; Y. 2. 195; स्वच्छद् according to one's own free will, independently. 3 (Hence) subjection, control. 4 Meaning intention, purport. 5 Poison.

छद्मन् n. 1 Wish, desire, fancy, will, pleasure; (पृथ्वीयाद्) हवर्षं छद्मो-बुधेन याथातथ्येन पठितं Chāp. 33. 2 Free will, free or wilful conduct. 3 Meaning, intention. 4 Fraud, trick, deceit. 5 The Vedas, the sacred text of the Vedic hymns; स च कुलपति-रायश्छद्मं यः प्रयोक्त U. 3. 48; बहुलं छदति frequently used by Pāṇini; प्रणवश्छद्-सामिन् R. 1. 11; Y. 1. 143; Ms. 4. 95. 6 A metre; ऋक्छद्मा आशास्ते S. 4; गायत्री छद्मसामहे Rg. 10. 35; 13. 14 7 Metrical science, prosody; (regard- ed as one of the six Vedāṅgas or auxiliaries to the Vedas, the other five being शिक्षा, व्याकरण, कल्प, निरुक्त and ज्योतिष). -COMP. -छतं any metrical part of the Vedas or other sacred compositions यद्योदितेन विधिना नित्यं छद्मकृतं पठेत् Ms. 4. 100; -गः (छद्मगः) 1 a reciter in Metre. 2 a student or chanter of the Sāmaveda; Ms. 3. 145; (छद्मगः सानवेदाध्यायी) -भंगः a vio- lation of the laws of metre -विच्छिन्ति f. 'examination of metres', N. of a work on metres, sometimes ascribed to Daṇḍin; छन्दोविच्छिन्ना सकलस्तत्रपञ्चो निदाज्ञीतः Kāv. 1. 12.

छन् a. 1 Covered. 2. Hidden, concealed, secret &c; see छद्.

छमन्डः An orp an.

छर्द् 10 U. (छर्द्यति, छर्दित) To vomit. छर्द्दः, छर्दन, छर्दिः f., छर्दिका, छर्दिस् f Vomiting, sickness.

छलः -लं 1 Fraud, trick, deceit, deception; विद्रोहे शब्द पलायनच्छलानि R. 19. 31; छलमव न गृह्यते Mk. 9. 18; Y. 1. 61; Ms. 8. 49, 187; Amaru. 16; Si. 13. 11. 2 Roguery, knavery 3 A plea, pretext, guise, semblance (often used in this sense to denote an escape)

गान परेषां महामय

गोचरा N. 2. 95; प्रत्यर्थं वृजामुपदाच्छलेन R. 7. 30. 54, 16. 28; Bk. 1. 1; Amaru 15; Māl. 9. 1. 4 Intention. 5 Wick- edness. 6 A fallacy. 7 Design, device.

छलपति Den. P. To outwit, deceive, cheat; बलिं छलयते Gīt. 1; शैवाललोलाच्छ- लयति मीनान् R. 16. 61; Bg. 10. 36; Amaru. 41.

छलिकं A kind of drama or dancing, अलिकं वृष्योऽयमुदाहरति M. 2.

छलनं, -त्वा Deceiving, cheating, out- witting.

छलिन् m. A cheat, swindler, rogue.

छल्लि, -ली f. 1 Bark, rind. 2 A spreading creeper. 3 offspring, pro- geny, posterity.

छविः f. 1 Hue, colour of the skin, complexion; हिमकरोदयशङ्कुसुच्छविः R. 9. 38; छविः पद्मस्य S. 3. 10; Me. 33. 2 Colour in general. 3 Beauty, splendour, brilliance; छविकरं सुखदूर्ण- सुतुष्यिण R. 9. 45. 4 Light, lustre. 5 Skin, hide.

छाग a. (गी f.) Relating to a goat or she-goat; Y. 1. 258. -गः (गी f.) 1 A goat; ब्राह्मणछागो यथा (वित्तः) H. 4. 53; Ms. 3. 289. 2 The sign Aries of the zodiac. -नं The milk of a she-goat. -COMP. -भोजन m. a wolf. -सुखः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -रथः, बहिनः an epithet of Agni, the god of fire.

छागणः A fire of dried cowdung.

छागल a. (-ली f.) Coming from or relating to a goat. -ल A goat.

छात a. 1 Cut, divided, 2 Feeble, thin, emaciated (p. p. of छे q. v.).

छात्रः A pupil, disciple. -त्रे A kind of honey. -COMP. -पौढः an in- different poetical scholar, knowing only the beginnings of stanzas. -दूशनं fresh butter prepared from milk one day old. -व्यसक्तः a roguish or dull-witted pupil.

छादं A thatch, roof.

छादने 1 A cover, screen (fig. also); विनिर्मितं छादनमज्ञतायाः Bh. 2. 7. 2 Concealing. 3 A leaf. 4 Clothing.

छादिन a. see छव.

छादिकः A rogue; Ms. 4. 195.

छादस a. (सी f.) 1 Vedic, peculiar to the Vedas; as छादसः प्रयोगः. 2 Studying or familiar with the Vedas. 3 Metrical. -सः A Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas.

छाया 1 Shade, shadow (changed at the end of Tat. comp. into छायं when बहुल्य or thickness of shade is meant; e. g. इच्छायादिषादिन्यः R. 4. 20; so 7. 4. 12. 50; Mu. 4. 21); छायावधः- साधुतां विषये Ku. 1. 5; 6. 46, अनुभवति हि धूर्वा पादपस्तीव्रमुष्णं शमयति परितोषं छायाया सञ्ज्ञिता S. 5. 7; R. 1. 75, 2. 6, 3. 70. Me. 67. 2 A reflected image. a

reflection; छाया न युज्यते मलोपहतप्रसदि छेदे तु दण्डतले सुलभावाकक्षा S. 7. 32. 3 Resemblance, likeness. 4 A shadowy fancy, hallucination. 5 Blending of colours. 6 Lustre, light; छायामंडल- लक्षणे R. 4. 5; रत्नच्छायावतिकरः Me. 15, 35. 7 Colour; Māl. 6. 5. 8 Colour of the face, complexion; केवलं लावण्यमयी छाया त्वां न संवति S. 3; नेषेतरितः विषे नव सुखच्छायातुकारी शशी S. D. 9 Beauty; क्षामच्छायां भवन् Me. 80, 104. 10 Protection. 11 A row, line. 12 Dark- ness. 13 A bribe. 14 N. of Durgā. 15 N. of a wife of the sun (she was but a shadow or likeness of संज्ञा the wife of the sun; conse- quently when संज्ञा went to her father's house, without the know- ledge of her husband, she put छाया in her own place. छाया bore to the sun three children:—two sons Sāvārṇi and Sani, and one daughter Tapanī). -COMP. -अंकः the moon. -करः the bearer of an umbrella. -ग्रहः a mirror. -तनयः, -सुतः Saturn, son of छाया. -तृकः a large umbrageous tree; Me. 1. -द्वितीय a. 'accompanied only by one's shadow', alone -पथः the atmosphere; R. 13. 2. -भृद् m. the moon -मानः the moon. -नं measure of a shadow. -नित्रं a parasol. -सुगधरः the morn. -संज्ञं a sun-dial.

छायामय a. Reflected, shadowy.

छिः f. Abuse, reproach.

छिक्ता Sneezing.

छित a. see छात.

छित्तिः f. Cutting, dividing.

छित्तर a. (सी f.) 1 Fit for cutting.

2 Hostile, fraudulent, roguish.

छिद् 7. U. (छिनत्ति, छित्ति, छिव) 1 To cut, cut or lop off, hew, mow, tear, pierce, break asunder, rend, split, divide; नेनं छित्ति शस्त्राणि Bg. 2. 23; R. 12. 80; Ms. 4. 61, 70; Y. 2. 302. 2 To disturb, interrupt (as sleep). 3 To remove, drive off, destroy, quell, annihilate; तृष्णां छिद्धि Bh. 2. 77; पतन्ते संशयं छिद्धि मतिर्ने संशयस्यति Mb.; राघवो रथम- ब्राह्मं तमाशां च हरादिषां । अर्धचंद्रमुखैर्द्वीपैश्छिच्छेद कदलीमुखं R. 12. 96; Ku. 7. 16. -WITH. -अव to cut off, tear to pieces, sepa- rate, divide. 2 to distinguish, dis- criminate 3 to modify, define, limit (frequently used in Nyāya in this sense), see अवच्छिन्न. -आ 1 to cut off or away, tear, cut in pieces 2 to snatch away, tear from, take away; Ku. 2. 46; Māl. 5. 28. 3 to cut off, exclude; Ms. 4. 219. 4 to remove, pull off. 5 to draw or pull off, ex- tract, draw out. 6 to disregard, take no notice of. -उर् 1 to cut off, destroy, extirpate, eradicate; नोच्छिद्या- दात्मनो मूलं परेषां चातिवृष्या Mb.; किं वा रिद्धिस्तव हस्तः स्वयमुच्छिन्नाति R. 5. 71 2 23-

Pt. 1. 47. 2 to interfere with, in- terrupt, stop; अर्थेन तु विहीनस्य पुरुषस्यात्मम- यः । उच्छिद्यते क्रियाः सवा शोभे कुसरिणे यथा ॥ Pt. 2. 84; Ms. 3. 101. -परि 1 to tear, cut off, tear to pieces. 2 to wound, mutilate. 3 to separate, divide, part. 4 to fix accurately, set limits to, define, decide, dis- tinguish or discriminate; मध्यस्था भगवती नो युगदीपतः परिच्छेत्तमर्हति M. 1; (न) यज्ञ परिच्छेत्तामिषत्तयाले R. 6. 77; 17. 59; Ku. 2. 58. -य 1 to cut off, cut to pieces. 2 to take away, withdraw. -ति 1 to cut off, break, tear asunder, divide, यदर्थं विच्छिन्नं भवति कृतसंभानसिद्धि तद् S. 1. 9, R. 16. 20; Bh. 1. 96. 2 to interrupt, break off, terminate, end, destroy, make extinct (as a family); विच्छिद्य- मानेऽपि कुले परस्य Bk. 3. 52; Amaru. 74. -त् 1 to cut, cut off, divide. 2 to drive off, clear, solve, remove (as a doubt &c.).

छिद् a. (At the end of comp.) Cutting, dividing, destroying, re- moving, splitting &c.; अमच्छिद्नाश्रम- सपदानां R. 5. 6; एकच्छिद्ः कलस्य M. 2. 8.

छिद्रकं 1 Indra's thunderbolt. 2 A diamond.

छिदा Cutting, dividing.

छिदिः f. 1 An axe. 2 Indra's thunderbolt.

छिदिरः 1 An axe. 2 A word. 3 Fire. 4 A rope, cord.

छिदुर a. 1 Cutting, dividing 2 Easily breaking. 3 Broken, disorder- ed, deranged, संलक्ष्यते न च्छिदुरोऽपि हारः R. 16. 62. 4 Hostile. 5 Roguish, knavish.

छिद्र a. Pierced, containing holes. -द्रं 1 A hole, slit, cleft, fissure, rent, pit, opening, crack; नवच्छिद्राणि तान्येव प्राणस्यायतनानि तु Y. 3. 99; Ms. 8. 239, अयं पदच्छिद्रशरीरेऽलकृतः Mk. 2. 9. so काष्ठं सुमिं &c. 2 A defect, flaw, blemish, त्वं हि सर्वपमाणाणि परच्छिद्राणि पश्यसि । आत्मनो विस्मयान्नाणि पश्यसि न पश्यसि ॥ Mb. 3 A vulnerable or weak point, weak side, imperfection, foible; नास्य छिद्रं परो विद्या- द्विषाच्छिद्रं परस्य तु । युद्धे तु हर्म इवांगानि रक्षेद्विर- मातनः ॥ Ms. 7. 105, 102; छिद्रं निरूप्य सहस्रं प्रविशत्यशकः H. 1. 81 (where छिद्र means a hole also); Pt. 3. 39. -COMP.

-अनुजीविन्, -अनुसंधानिन्, -अनुसारिन्, अन्वेषिन् a. 1 looking out for faults or flaws. 2 seeking the weak points of another, picking holes, censori- ous; सर्पाणां दुर्जनानां च परिच्छिद्राणुजीविनां Pt. 1. -अंतरः a cane, reed. -आत्मन् a. one who exposes his weak points to the attack of others. -कर्ण a. having the ear pierced. -दूशन a. 1 exhibiting faults. 2 seeking the weak points

छिद्रित a. 1 Having holes. 2 Bored, perforated

छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Cut, divided, rent, chopped, riven, torn, broken. 2 Destroyed, removed; see छिद्. -चा A whore, harlot. -COMP. -केश *a.* shorn, shaven. -द्रुम: a riven tree. -द्वैध *a.* whose doubt is dispelled. -नासिक *a.* noseless. -भिक्ष *a.* cut up through and through, mutilated, mangled, cut up. -मस्त, -मस्तक *a.* decapitated. -मूल *a.* cut up by the roots; R. 7. 43. -श्वास: a kind of asthma. -संशय *a.* 'one whose doubt is dispelled', free from doubt, confirmed.

छुहूँदरः (*सि. f.*) The musk-rat; Y. 3 213; Ms. 12. 65.

छुष 6. P. (*छुरति*) To touch.

छुषः 1 Touch. 2 A shrub, bush. 3 Combat, war,

छुर 1. I P. (*छेरति, छुरति*) 1 To cut, divide. 2 engrave. -II. 6. P. (*छुरति*) 1 To cover, smear, daub, inlay, coat, envelop. 2 To intermix. -WITH -वि to smear, anoint, cover, coat; मनः शिलाविच्छुरिता निवेदुः Ku. 1. 55; Ch. P. 11, V. 4. 45.

छुरणं Smearing, anointing; ज्योत्स्ना-मन्त्रचक्षणवला रात्रिकापालिकीयं K. P. 10.

छुरा Lime.

छुरिका A knife.

छुरित *p. p.* 1 Set, inlaid. 2 Over-spread, coated, covered over with; अनेकधातुच्छुरिताश्मपाशैः Si. 3. 4. 7; इन्दुकिरणच्छुरितमुखी K. 10. 3 Blended, intermixed; परस्परं छुरितामलच्छवी Si. 1. 22.

छुरी, छुरिका, छुरी A knife.

छुव् 1. I P., 10. U. (*छर्दति, छर्दयति*) To kindle. -II. 7. U. (*छणाति, छञ*) 1 To play. 2 To shine. 3 To vomit.

छेक *a.* 1 Tame, domesticated (as a beast). 2 Citizen, townbred. 3 Shrewd, trained in the acuteness and vice of towns. -COMP. -अनुयासः one of the five kinds of अनुयास, 'the single alliteration,' which is a similarity occurring *once* (or *singly*) and in more than one way among a collection of consonants; e. g. आदाय वकुल-गंधानपीडुर्वन्दे पवे भ्रमराद् । अयमेति मंदमंदं कवि-रीधारिणवनः पवनः ॥ S. D. 634. -अपन्हुतिः *f.* a figure of speech; one of the varieties of अपन्हुति. The Chandraloka thus defines and illustrates it:—छेकापन्हुतिर्यस्य श्लोकात्तस्य निह्वे । प्रजल्पम-त्यदे लयः कांतः किं न हि द्युरः 5. 27. उक्तिः *f.* insinuatory, insinuating, *double entendre*.

छेदः 1 Cutting, felling down, breaking down, dividing; अभिशाल्येदपाताना क्रियते नन्दनद्रुमाः Ku. 2. 41; छेदो दंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; R. 14. 1; Ms. 8. 270, 370, Y. 2. 223, 240. 2 Solving, removing, dissipating, clearing; as in संशयच्छेदः. 3 Destruction, interruption; निद्राच्छेदाभिताम्रा Mu. 3. 21. 4 Cessation, end, termination, disappearance as in चर्मच्छेदः. 5 A piece, bit, cut, fragment, section; विसृजितसल्यच्छेदपाथेयवतः Me 11. 59; अभिनवकरिदंतच्छेदपांडुः कपोलः Mā. 1. 22; Ku. 1. 4; S. 3. 7; R. 12. 100 6 (In math.) A divisor, the denominator of a fraction.

छेदनं 1 Cutting, tearing, cutting off, splitting, dividing; Ms. 8. 230, 232, 322. 2 A section, portion, bit, part. 3 Destruction, removal.

छेदिः A carpenter.

छेमेदः An orphan.

छेलकः A goat.

छेदिकः A cane.

छो 4. P. (*छवति, छात, or छित, caus छापयति*) To cut, cut asunder, mow, reap; Bk. 14. 101; 15. 40.

छोटिका Snapping the thumb and fore-finger together (Mar. चुटकी).

छोरणं Abandoning, leaving.

ज.

ज *a.* (At the end of comp.) Born from or in, produced or caused by, descended from, growing in, living or being at or in &c.; अनिनेत्रज, कुलज, जलज, क्षत्रियज, अंशज, उद्भिज्ज &c. -जः 1 A father. 2 Production, birth. 3 Poison. 4 An imp or पिशाच. 5 A conqueror. 6 Lustre. 7 N. of Vishnu.

जङ्गुवः 1 The Malaya mountain. 2 A dog.

जक्ष 2 P. (*जक्षति, जक्षित or जग्*) To eat, eat up, destroy, consume; Bk. 4 39; 13. 28; 15. 46, 18. 19.

जक्षणं, जक्षिः Eating, consuming.

जगद् *a.* (*सि. f.*) Moving, moveable; सूर्य आत्मा जयतस्तस्मै Rv. 1. 115. 1; इदं विश्वं जगत्सर्वमजगद्वापि यद्वेत् Mb. —*m.* Wind, air. —*n.* The world; जगतः पितरौ वदे पाषेतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1. —COMP. -अंबा, -अंबिका N. of Durgā. -आत्मन *m.* the supreme spirit. -आदिजः an epithet of Siva. -आधारः 1 time. 2 air, wind. -आयुः, -आयुस् *m.* wind. -ईशः, -पतिः 'the lord of the universe', the supreme deity. -उद्धारः salvation of the world. -कर्तु, -घातु *m.* the creator of the world. -चक्षुस् *m.* the sun. -नाथः the lord of the universe. -निवासः 1 the Supreme Being. 2 an epithet of Vishnu; जगन्निवासी बह्मदेवस्यजनि Si 1. 1. 3 worldly existence. -घण्टः

-वलः wind. -योनिः 1 the Supreme Being. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. 3 of Siva. 4 of Brabmā. (-निः *f.*) the earth. -वहा the earth. -साक्षिन् *m.* 1 the supreme spirit. 2 the sun.

जगती 1 The earth; (समीहते) त्वेन जेतुं जगतीं सुयोधनः Ki. 1. 7; समतीत्य माति जगती जगती 5. 20. 2 People, mankind. 3 A cow. 4 A kind of metre; (See App.). -COMP. अधीश्वरः, ईश्वरः a king; N. 2. 1. -रुद्र *m.* a tree.

जगद् (*जुः*) 1 Fire. 2 An insect. 3 An animal.

जगरः An armour.

जगल *a.* Roguish, tricky, knavish. -लं 1 Cowdung. 2 An armour 3 A kind of liquor (*m.* also in the last two senses).

जग्ध *a.* Eaten.

जग्धिः *f.* 1 Eating. 2 Food.

जग्मिः Wind.

जघनं 1 The hip and the loins, the buttocks; घटय जघने कान्चीमन्त्रं सजा कर्वायमं Git. 12. 2 The pudenda. 3 Rear-guard, the reserve of an army. -COMP. -कूपको (dual) the hollows of the loins of a handsome woman. -चपला an unchaste or libidinous woman; पशुर्विदेक्षमने परममुखं जघनचपलायाः Pt. 1. 173.

जघन्य *a.* 1 Hind-most, last; Bg 14. 18; Ms. 8. 270. 2 Worst, vilest, base, lowest, censurable. 3 Of low origin or rank. -न्यः A Sūdra. -COMP. -जः 1 a younger brother. 2 a Sūdra.

जग्धिः A weapon (offensive).

जग्धु *a.* Striking, killing.

जंगम *a.* Moving, living, moveable, चित्ताग्निरिव जंगमः R. 15. 16; श्लोकान्निरिव जंगमः Mv. 5. 20; Ms. 1. 41. -नं A moveable thing; R. 2. 44. -COMP. -इतर *a.* immoveable. -कुटी an umbrella.

जंगलं 1 A desert, dreary ground, waste land. 2 A thicket, forest 3 A secluded or unfrequented place.

जंगालः A ridge of earth running along the edge of a field to collect water and to form a passage over it, landmark.

जंगुलं Poison, venom.

जंघा Leg from the ankle to the knee; the shank. -COMP. -आर, -कारिकः a runner, courier, an express -घाणं an armour for the legs.

जंघाल *a.* Running swiftly, rapid.

-लः 1 A courier. 2 A deer, an antelope.

जंघिल *a.* Running swiftly, rapid, quick

जञ्, जञ् 1 P. (जजति or जजति) To light.

जञ् 1 P. (जजति) To clot, become twisted or matted together (as hair).

जटा 1 The hair matted and twisted together, matted or clotted hair; असम्प्रापि शङ्कुतनीडनिचितं विभ्रज्जटासङ्गलं S. 7. 11, जटाश्च विभ्रज्जटियं Ms. 6. 6; Māl. 1. 2. 2 A fibrous root. 3 A root in general. 4 A branch. 5 The जटावती plant. -COMP. -चीरः, टंकाः, दीरः, धरः epithets of Siva. -जूटः 1 a mass of twisted hair (in general). 2 the twisted hair of Siva; जटाजूटयथो यदसि विनिवद्धा पुरभिदा G. L. 14. -उज्जालः a lamp, -धर a. wearing matted hair.

जटाशुः A son of Syent and Aruna, a semi-divine bird. [He was a great friend of Dasaratha. While Ravana was carrying away Sitā, Jatāyu heard her cries in the chariot, and fought most desperately with the formidable giant to rescue her from his grasp. But he was mortally wounded, and remained in that state till Rāma passed by that place in the course of his search after Sitā. The kind-hearted bird told Rāma that his wife had been carried away by Ravana and then breathed his last. His funeral rites were duly performed by Rāma and Lakshmana.]

जटाल a. 1 Wearing a coil of twisted hair. 2 Collected together (like matted hair); Bv. 1. 36. -लः The (Indian) fig-tree.

जटिः (सी) f. 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. 2 Clotted hair. 3 An assemblage, multitude.

जटिन् a. (नी) f. Having twisted hair. -m. 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 The waved-leaf fig-tree (कृष्ण).

जटिल a. 1 Wearing matted or twisted hair (as an ascetic); विश्वेश कश्चिजटिलस्तपोवर्ण Ku. 5. 30; (जटिल may be here a noun meaning 'an ascetic'). 2 Complicated, confused, intermixed, intermingled; विजानतोऽप्येतैश्च वचमिह विप-जालजटिलान् न हेचामः कामानहह गहनो मोह-महिना Bh. 3. 21. 3 Dense, impervious. -ल 1 A lion. 2 A goat.

जठर a. Hard, stiff, firm. -र, -रं 1 The stomach, belly; जठरं कौ न विमर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. 2 The womb. 3 The interior of anything. -COMP. -जग्निः the digestive fire of the stomach, the gastric fluid. -आमयः dropsy. -ज्वाला, -व्यथा belly-ache, colic. चंत्रणा, -यातना pain endured by the child in the womb.

जड a. 1 Cold, frigid, chilly. 2 Dull, paralysed, motionless, benumbed; चित्ताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5; परमशून्यं हर्ष-जडैः पाणिना R. 3. 68, 2. 42. 3 Dull, senseless, stupid, irrational, dull-witted; जडान्धान् पशून्...नातुं G. L. 15, 10 सहस्रं, जडमपि &c. Y 2 25- Ms

2. 110. 4 Dulled, made senseless or apathetic, devoid of appreciation or taste; वेदाभ्यासजडः कथं तु विषयव्यावृत्तकौतुहलः V. 1. 9. 5 Stunning, benumbing, stupefying. 6 Dumb, 7 Unable to learn the Vedas (Dāyabhāga). -हं 1 Water. 2 Lead. -COMP. -क्रिय a. slow, dilatory. -भरतः an idiot.

जडता, -त्वं 1 Dulness, aversion to work, slothfulness. 2 Ignorance, stupidity. 3 (In Rhet.) Dulness, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; S. D. 175.

जडिमन् m. 1 Frigidity. 2 Stupidity. 3 Dulness, apathy. 4 Stupor, stupefaction.

जटु n. Lac. -COMP. -अश्मकं red arsenic. -पुत्रकः a man at chess. -रसः lac.

जटुकं Lac.

जटुका 1 Lac. 2 A bat.

जटुकी, जटुका A bat.

जङ्घ n. The collar bone, the clavicle.

जन् 4 A. (जायते, जातं, pass. जन्यते or जायते) 1 To be born or produced (with abl. of source of birth); अजनि ते ये पुत्रः Ait. Br.; Ms. 1. 9; 3. 39, 41; प्राणाद्वायुरजायत Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 10. 8; 3. 76; 1. 75. 2 To rise, spring up, grow (as a plant &c.). 3 To be, become, happen, take place, occur; अनिष्टादिद्वयानेपि न गतिर्जायते शुभा H. 1. 6; रक्तनेत्रोऽजनि क्षणात् Bk. 6. 32; Y. 3. 226; Ms. 1. 99. -Caus. (जन्यति) To give birth, beget, cause to produce.

-WITH अज्जु 1 to be born after; पुत्रि-कायां कृतायां तु यदि पुत्रोऽज्जुजायते Ms. 9. 134. 2 to be born similar to; असी कुमारास्त-नजोऽज्जुजातः R. 6. 78 (तस्माज्जातः Malli.). -अभिः 1 to be born or produced, arise, spring from; कामाच्छ्रोत्रोऽभिजायते Bg. 2. 62; H. 1. 205. 2 to be, become. 3 to be turned into. 4 to be born of a high family. 5 to be born to or for; Bg. 16. 3. -उप 1 to be born or produced, arise, grow; ऊष्णश्चोपजायते Ms. 1. 45; संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62, 14. 11. 2 to be born again; Y. 3. 256; Bg. 14. 2. 3 to be, become. -न, -वि, -स 1 to grow, arise, spring. 2 to be born or produced.

जनः 1 A creature, living being, man. 2 An individual or person (whether male or female); क्व बयं क्व परोक्षमन्मथो सुगशविः सममेचितो जनः S. 2. 18; नतस्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य प्रियो जनः U. 2. 19; so सखीजनः a female friend; दास-जनः a slave, अवलजनः &c. (In this sense जनः or अयं जनः is often used by the speaker whether male or female in the sing. or pl. instead of the first personal pronoun to speak of himself in the third person); अयं जनः शृष्टमनास्तपोधने Ku. 5. 40. (male); जनः प्रतिष्ठलानाति सुमस्य रे R

8. 81 (female); पश्यान्गशरातुरं जनमिमं नतापि नो रक्षति Nāg. 1. 1 (female and pl.). 2 Men collectively, the people, the world (in sing. or pl.); एवं जने गृह्णाति M. 1; सखीसखि ज्ञातिकुलैकसंश्रयां जलो-ज्यथा मर्त्यमतीं विशङ्कते S. 5. 17. 3 Race, nation, tribe. 4 The world beyond Maharloka, the heaven of deified mortals. -COMP. -अतिग a. extraordinary, uncommon, superhuman. अवि-पः, -अधिनाशः a king. -अंतः 1 a place removed from men, an uninhabited place. 2 a region. 3 an epithet of Yama. -अंतिकं secret communication, whispering or speaking aside (to another) (-ind.) aside (to another) (in dramas); the S. D. thus defines this stage-direction:—विपताकाकरेणान्या-नपवार्यतरा कथा। अन्योन्यामंत्रणं यत् स्याज्जाति-तज्जातिकं ॥ 425. -अर्द्धनः an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna. -अश्मनः a wolf. -आकीर्ण a. thronged or crowded with people. -आचारः a popular usage or custom. -आश्रयः an asylum for people, an inn, caravansary. -आश्रयः a pa- vilion. -ईश्वरः, -ईश्वरः, -ईश्वरः a king. इष्ट a. desired or liked by the people (-ष्टः) a kind of jasmine. -उदाहरणं glory, fame. -अंशः a concourse of people, crowd, mob. -कारिन् m. lac. -चक्षुस् n. 'the people's eye', the sun. -चा an umbrella, a parasol. -क्षेत्र a. king. -पदः 1 a community, race, nation; Y. 1. 360. 2 a kingdom, an empire, an inhabited country; जनपदे न यदः पदनायकौ R. 9. 4; दक्षिणांशे जनपदे Pt. 1; Me. 48. 3 the country (opp. the town पुर, नगर); जनपदवृक्षोच्चैः शीयमानः Me 16. 4 the people, subjects (opp. the sovereign). 5 mankind. -पदिन् m. the ruler of a country or commu- nity. -प्रवादः 1 rumour, report. 2 scandal, calumny. -मित्र a. 1 philan- thropic. 2 liked by the people, popular. -मर्यादा established custom. -रञ्जनं gratifying the people, courting popular favour. -रवः 1 rumour 2 calumny, scandal. -लोकः one, i. e. the fifth, of the seven divisions of the universe situated above Mahar- loka. -वातुः (also जनेवादः) 1 news, rumour. 2 a scandal. -स्वयवहारः popular usage. -श्रुत a. well-known (among people, famous). -श्रुतिः f. rumour, report. -संघात a. densely crowded with people. -स्थानं N. of a part of the Daṇḍakā forest; R. 12. 42; 13 22. U. 1. 28, 2. 17.

जनक a. (निका) f. Generating, producing, causing; क्लेशजनक, दुःखजनक &c. -कः 1 A father, progenitor. 2 N. of a famous king Videha or Mithilā, foster-father of Sitā. He was re- markable, for his great knowledge, good works, and holiness. After the

abandonment of Sītā, by Rāma he became anchorite—indifferent to pleasure or pain—and spent his time in philosophical discussions. The sage याज्ञवल्क्य was his priest and adviser.—COMP. आत्मजा, -सनया, -संदिनी, -सुता epithets of Sītā, daughter of King Janaka.

जनगमः A Chāṇḍāla.

जन्ता 1 Birth. 2 A number or assemblage of people, mankind, community; पश्यति स जन्ता दिनाख्ये पार्वतौ शाशिविवाहारादि R. 11. 82; 15. 67; Si. 9. 14.

जनन a. Producing, causing, &c. -जं 1 Birth, being born; यावज्जननं तावन्मरणं Moba M. 13. 2 Causing, production, creation; शोभाजननात् Ku. 1. 42. 3 Appearance, manifestation, rise. 4 Life, existence; यदेव पूर्वं जनने शरीरं सा वक्षोपासुदती सत्तर्ज Ku. 1. 53; S. 5. 2. 5 Race, family, lineage.

जननिः f. 1 A mother. 2 Birth. जन्मनी 1 A mother. 2 Mercy, tenderness, compassion. 3 A bat. 4. Lac. जन्मेजयः N. of a celebrated king of Hastināpura, son of Parīkṣhit, the grandson of Arjuna. [His father died, being bitten by a serpent; and Janamejaya, determined to avenge the injury, resolved to exterminate the whole serpent-race. He accordingly instituted a serpent sacrifice, and burnt down all serpents except Takahaka, who was saved only by the intercession of the sage Astika, at whose request the sacrifice was closed. It was to this king that Vaiśampāyana related the Mahabharata, and the king is said to have listened to it to expiate the sin of killing a Brahman's].

जनयितु a. (जी f.) Producing, begetting, creator, —m. A father.

जनयित्री A mother.

जनस् n. See जन 3.

जनिः, -जनिका, -जनी f. 1 Birth, creation, production. 2 A woman. 3 A mother. 4 A wife. 5 A daughter-in-law.

जनिता a. 1 Given birth to. 2 Produced, created, caused.

जनित्रु m. A father.

जनित्रि A mother.

जनु (दू) f. Birth, production.

जनुस् n. 1 Birth; शिवारिषीना जनुः Bv. 1. 16. 2 Creation, production. 3 Life, existence; जनुः सर्वस्यायं जपति ललितोच्चमवतः Bv. 2. 55. —COMP. -जनुषांघः blind from birth, born blind.

जंतुः 1 A creature, a living being, man; S. 5. 2; Ms. 3. 71. 2 The (individual) soul. 3 An animal of the lowest organization. COMP. -कंशुः 1 a snail's shell. 2 a snail. -फलः the Udumbara tree.

जंतुका Lac

जंतुमती The earth.

जन्म Birth.

जन्मन् n. 1 Birth; तं जन्मने शैलवधूं प्रपेदे Ku. 1. 21 2 Origin, arise, production, creation; आकरि पद्मरागाणां जन्म कावयणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; Ku. 5: 60; (at the end of comp.) arising or born from; सरलकंयसंघट्टजन्मा द्वाष्टिः Me. 53. 3 Life, existence; पूर्वेष्वपि हि जन्मसु Ms. 9. 100; 5. 38; Bg. 4. 6. 4 Birth place. 5 Nativity. —COMP. -अधिपः 1 an epithet of Siva 2 the regent of a constellation under which a person is born (in astrology). -अंतरं another life. अंतरीय a. belonging to or done in another life. -अंध a. born blind. -अष्टमी the eighth day of the dark fortnight of Śrāvana, the birthday of Viṣṇu. -कीलः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -कुंडली a diagram in a horoscope in which the positions of different planets at the time of one's birth are marked. -कुत् m. a father. -क्षेत्रं birth-place. -तिथिः m. f. -दिनं, -दिवसः birth-day. -दः a father. -नक्षत्रं the natal star. -नामन् n. the name received on the 12th day after birth. -पत्रं, -पत्रिका a horoscope. -प्रतिष्ठा 1 a birth-place. 2 a mother; S. 6. -भाज् m. a creature, living being; मेदीनां जन्मभाजः सततं Mk. 10. 60. -भाषा a mother-tongue; यत्र श्रीगामपि किमपरं जन्मभाषावदेव प्रत्यावाप्तं विलसति वचः संस्कृतं प्राकृतं च Vikr. 18. 6. -भूमि f. birth-place, native country. -योगः a horoscope. -रोगिन् a. sickly from birth. -लक्षणं the sign of the zodiac under which a person is born. -वस्त्रेन् n. the vulva. -शोधनं discharging the obligations derived from birth. -साफल्यं attainment of the ends of existence, —स्थानं 1 birth-place, native country, home. 2 the womb.

जन्मिन् m. A creature, a living being

जन्म a. 1 To be born or produced. 2 Born, produced. 3 (At the end of comp.) Born from, occasioned by. 4 Belonging to a race or family. 5 Vulgar, common 6 National. -ज्यः 1 A father. 2 A friend, attendant or relative of a bride groom. 3 A common man. 4 A report, rumour. -ज्यः 1 Birth, production, creation. 2 That which is born or created, a created thing, an effect (opp. जनक)

जन्मानं जनकः कालः Bhāṣitā P. 45; जनकस्य स्वभावो हि जन्म तिष्ठति निश्चितं Sabdak. 3 The body. 4 A portent occurring at birth. 5 A market, a fair. 6 War, battle; तत्र जन्मं खोद्येरि पार्वतीयैर्गणैश्च R. 4. 77. 7 Censure, abuse. -ज्या 1 the friend of a mother. 2 The relation of a bride a bride's maid शरीति

जन्मावदकुमारी R. 6. 30. 3 Pleasure, happiness. 4 Affection.

जन्मुः 1 Birth. 2 A creature, living being 3 Fire. 4 The creator or Brahmā.

जप् 1 P. (जपति, जपित or जप्त) 1 To utter in a low voice, repeat internally, mutter; जपन्तपि तदेवालापमंश्रावति Gīt. 5; हरिसिति हरिसिति जपति सकामं 4; N. 11. 26. 2 To mutter prayers or spells; Ms. 11. 194, 251, 259. —With उप to whisper into the ears of, to win over to one's party by secretly suggesting anything in the ear, to instigate or rouse to rebellion; उपजन्पातुपजपेत् Ms. 7. 197.

जपः 1 Muttering prayers, repeating prayers &c. in an under-tone. 2 Repeating passages of the Veda or names of deities &c.; Ms. 3. 74; Y. 1. 22. 3 A muttered prayers. —COMP. -परायणः a. engaged in muttering prayers -माला a rosary of beads.

जपा The China rose (the plant or its flower); (साधयं तेजः प्रतिनवजपापुष्पकं दधानः Me. 36.

जप्यः -ज्यं A muttered prayer.

जञ्, जञ्च I. 1. P. (जमति, जमति) To copulate; cf. यञ्. —II. 1. A (जमते, जमते) To yawn, gape.

जञ् 1 P. (जमति) To eat.

जमदग्निः A Brāhmaṇa and a descendant of Bhrigu and father of Parasurāma. [Jamadagni was the son of Richika and Satyawati. He was a pious sage, deeply engaged in study and said to have obtained entire possession of the Vedas. His wife was Renuka who bore him five sons. One day when she had gone out to bathe, she beheld a loving pair of Gandharvas (according to some Chitraratha and his queen) sporting and dallying in the water. The lovely sight made her feel envious of their pleasure, and she returned defiled by unworthy thoughts, 'watted but not purified by the stream'. Her husband, who was anger incarnate, seeing her shorn of the lustre of her sanctity furiously scolded her, and ordered his sons as they came in to cut off her head. But the first four sons shrank from that cruel deed. It was only Parasurama, the youngest, that with characteristic obedience to his father's command struck off her head with his axe. The deed pacified the father's anger and he desired Parasurama to ask a boon. The kind-hearted son begged that his mother might be restored to life which the father readily granted].

जमनं-जमन q. v.

जपती m. du. Hasband and wife, cf. दृपती and जयापती.

जंबालः 1 Mud, 2 Moss. 3 The Ketaka plant.

जंबालिनी A river

जंभीरः The citron tree. -र A citron.

जव-इ. The rose apple and its fruit. -Comp. -खंडः -द्वीपः N. of one of the seven continents surrounding the mountain Meru.

जंबु (बु) कः (की f.) 1 A jackal. 2 A low man.

जंजलः A kind of tree. (जंजु). -ल Jest or jesting compliments addressed to the bride and the bridegroom by the friends and female relatives of the bridegroom (or of the bride).

जम्भः 1 The jaws (usually in pl.) 2 A tooth. 3 Eating. 4 Biting asunder. 5 A part, portion. 6 A quiver. 7 The chin. 8 Yawning, gaping. 9 N. of a demon killed by Indra. 10 The citron tree. -Comp. -अरातिः -द्विष्टः -भेदिन् -रिपुः epithet of Indra. -अरिः 1 fire. 2 Indra's thunderbolt. 3 Indra.

जंभका, जंभा, जंभिका A yawn, gaping.

जम्भ (भी) रः The lime or citron tree.

जयः 1 Conquest, triumph, victory; success, winning (in battle, game or a law-suit). 2 Restraint, curbing, conquest; as in इन्द्रियजय. 3 N. of the sun. 4 N. of Jayanta, son of Indra. 5 N. of Yudhishtira, the first Pāṇḍava prince. 6 N. of an attendant of Vishnu. 7 An epithet of Arjuna. -या 1 N. of Durgā. 2 N. of an attendant of the goddess Durgā. 3 A kind of banner. -Comp. -आवह a. conferring victory. -उत्तर a. resulting in victory. -कोलाहलः 1 a shout of victory. 2 a kind of game with dice. -घोषः -घोषणं -या a proclamation of victory. -दक्का a kind of drum beaten as a sign of victory. -पत्रं a record of victory. -पालः 1 a king. 2 an epithet of Brahmā. 3 an epithet of Vishnu. -पुत्रकः a kind of dice. -मंगलः a royal elephant. 2 a remedy for fever. -वाहिनी an epithet of Sachī. -शब्दः 1 a shout of victory. 2 the exclamation 'jaya' (hail! glory!) uttered by birds &c. -स्तंभः a trophy, a column erected to commemorate a victory, a triumphal column; निचखान जयस्तंभं गंगानोतोत्तरेण सः R. 4. 36, 69

जयन्तः 1 Conquering, subduing. 2 Aimour for cavalry, elephants &c. -Comp. -युज् a. caparisoned. 2 victorious.

जयन्तः 1 N. of the son of Indra; पौलोमीसंभवेन जयन्तेन पुरंदरः V. 5. 14; S. 7. 2, R. 3. 23, 6. 78. 2 N. of Siva. 3 The moon. -ती 1 A flag or banner. N. of daughter of Indra. 3 N. of Durgā Com. -पत्रं (n law) 1

the written award of the judge in favour of either party. 2 the label on the forehead of a horse turned loose for the Asvamedha sacrifice.

जयद्रथः A king of Sindhu district and brother-in-law of Duryodhana, having married Duhsalā, daughter of Dhritarāshtra. [Once while out on hunting, he chanced to see Draupadī in the forest, and asked of her food for himself and his retinue. Draupadī, by virtue of her magical *sikha'li*, was able to supply him with materials sufficient for their break-fast. Jayadratha was so much struck with this act, as well as her personal charms, that he asked her to elope with him. She of course, indignantly refused but he succeeded in carrying her off, as her husbands were out on hunting. When they returned they pursued and captured the ravisher and released Draupadī; and he himself was allowed to go after having been subjected to many humiliations. He took a leading part in compassing the death of Abhimanyu, and met his doom at the hands of Arjuna in the great war.]

जयिन् a. 1 Conquering, vanquishing; विरुतायस्व जयिर्वीरताः स्तुवे वानलाचनाः Vb. 1. 2. 2 Successful, winning a law-suit; Y. 2. 79. 3 Fascinating, captivating, subduing the heart; जगति जयिन्स्ते हे मावा नवैतुकलादयः Mā. 1. 36. -m. A victor, a conqueror; पौरस्यथैवमात्राभ्यस्तोस्तान्जयन्वाकजयी R. 4. 34.

जय्य a. Conquerable, vulnerable, that can be conquered (opp. जेय).

जरठ a. 1 Hard, solid. 2 Old, aged; अयमतिजरठः प्रक्रमयुर्वीः पणिनदिक्रिकालादीर्बिभर्ति Si. 4. 29. (where जरठ means 'hard' also). 3 Decayed, decrepit, infirm. 4 Full-grown, ripe, matured; जरठकनल Si. 11. 14. 5 Hard-hearted, cruel. -रः N. of Paṇḍu, father of the five Pāṇḍavas.

जरण a. Old, decayed, infirm.

जरत् a. 1 Old, aged. 2 Infirm, decrepit. Comp. -कारः N. of a great sage who married a sister of the serpent Vāsuki. [One day as he was fallen asleep on the lap of his wife, the sun was about to set. His wife, perceiving that the time of offering his evening prayers was passing away, gently roused him. But he became angry with her for having disturbed his sleep, and left her never to return. He however, told her, as he went, that she was pregnant and would give birth to a son who would be her support, and at the same time the saviour of the serpent-race. This son was Astika] -गवः an old ox; वारिद्रस्य वरा भृविर्विन्मन्त्रविगालता । जखवधनः शर्वस्तथापि परमेष्ठिनः Pt. 2. 159.

जरती An old woman.

जरतः 1 An old man. 2 A buffalo. जरा (The word जरठ is optionally

substituted for जरा before vowel terminations after acc. dual) 1 O'd age; कर्कशोऽर्कययद् पलिनच्छदना जरा R. 12. 2; वत्स धर्मनराश्रितं दृष्ट्वा जरा (जरा) विना 1. 23. 2 Decrepitude, infirmity general debility consequent on old age. 3 Digestion. 4 N. of a female demon; see जरासन्ध below. -Comp. -अवस्था decrepitude. -जीर्ण a. old through age, debilitated, infirm, Ph. 3. 17. संघः N. of a celebrated king and warrior, son of Brihadratha. [According to a legend, he was born divided in two halves which were put together by a Rakshasi called Jara, whence the boy was called Jarasandha. He became king of Magadha and Chedi after his father's death. When he heard that Krishna, had slain his son-in-law Kamsa, he gathered a large army and besieged Mathura eighteen times, but was as often repulsed. When Yudhishtira performed the great Rajasuya sacrifice, Krishna, Arjuna and Bhima went to the capital of Jarasandha disguised as Brahmanas, chiefly with the object of slaying their enemy and liberating the kings imprisoned by him. He, however, refused to release the kings whereupon Bhima challenged him to a single combat. The challenge was accepted; a hard fight ensued, but Jarasandha was at last overpowered and slain by Bhima.]

जरायुगिः N. of Jarasandha.

जरायु n. The slough or cast off skin of a serpent. 2 The outer skin of the embryo. 3 The uterus, womb. -Comp. -ज a. born from the womb, viviparous; Ms. 1. 43 and Maili. on Ku. 3. 42.

जरित a. 1 Old, aged. 2 Decayed, infirm.

जरित् a. (णी f.) Old, aged.

जरुधं Flesh.

जर्जर a. 1 Old, infirm, decayed. 2 Worn out, torn, shattered, broken to pieces, divided in parts, split up into thin particles; जराजर्जरविषाण-कोटयो मृगाः K. 21; गतिं जराजर्जरितं विहाय Mv. 7. 18; विचरन् जराजर्जरितं धरणी जराजर्जरः U. 1. 29; Si. 4. 23. 3 Wounded, hurt. 4 Dull, hollow (as the sound of a broken vessel). -र The banner of Indra.

जर्जरित a. 1 Old, decayed, infirm. 2 Worn out, torn to pieces, shattered, splintered &c. 3 Completely overpowered, disabled; स्मरजराजर्जरितापि सा प्रभाति Git. 8.

जर्जरीक a. 1 Old, decayed. 2 Ragged, full of holes, perforated.

जर्तुः 1 The vulva. 2 An elephant.

जल a. Dull, cold, frigid -जड q v.

-लं 1 Water; ततस्व दूषोयमिति मृगणाः शरं जले कायुध्नं विनंति Pt 1 322 2

A kind of fragrant medicinal plant or perfume (हीरे). 3 Frigidity. 4 The constellation called पूर्वाषाढा -COMP. -अंचल 1 A spring. 2 a natural water course. 3 moss. -अंजलि: 1 a handful of water. 2 a libation of water presented to the manes of a deceased person; कुतुबमासाय कुतो जलांजलि Chāp. 95; मानस्यापि जलांजलि: सर-भस लोके न दत्तो यथा Amaru. 97 (where जलांजलि वा means 'to leave or give up'). अदन: a heron. -अदनी a leech -अंदक: a shark. -अत्यय: autumn (शरद्). -अधिदैवत: -तं an epithet of Varuṇa. (तं) the constellation called पूर्वाषाढा. -अधिप: an epithet of Varuṇa. -अधिका a well. -अर्क: the image of the sun reflected in water. अर्णव: 1 the rainy season. 2 the ocean of sweet water. आर्थन् a, thirsty. अवतार: a landing-place at a river side. -अवलि a large square pond. -असुका a leech. -आकर: a spring, fountain, well. -आकाशत: -काशत: -काशिन m. an elephant. आसु: an otter. आत्मिका a leech. आधार: a pond, lake, reservoir of water. -आसुका a leech. -आर्द्र a, wet. (-र्द्र) wet garment or clothes (र्द्रा) a fan wetted with water. -आलोका a leech. -आवर्त: eddy, whirlpool. -आशय: 1 a pond, lake, reservoir. 2 a fish. 3 the ocean. -आश्रय: 1 a pond. 2 a water-house. आहार्य a lotus. -ईंद्र: 1 an epithet of Varuṇa. 2 the ocean. -ईंधन: the submarine fire. -इम: a water-elephant. -ईश: -ईश्वर: 1 an epithet of Varuṇa 2 the ocean. उच्छ्वास: 1 a channel made for carrying off excess of water, drain (cf. परिवाह). 2 overflow of a river. -उद्धर drosy. -उद्धव a, aquatic. उरगा, -ओकस् m. ओकस: a leech. -ऊंदक: a crocodile. कपि: the Gange- tic porpoise. -कपोत: a water-pigeon -करक: 1 a shell. 2 cocoa-nut. 3 a cloud. 4 a wave. 5 a lotus. -कलक: mud. -काक: the diverbird. -कांत: the wind. -कांतार: an epithet of Varuṇa. किराड: a shark. -कुकुट: a water-fowl. कुंतल: कोश: moss. -कूपी 1 a spring, well. 2 a pond. 3 a whirlpool. कूर्म: the porpoise. -केलि: m, or f. -क्रीडा playing in water, splashing one another with water. क्रिया presenting libations of water to the manes of the deceased. -कुलम: 1 a turtle. 2 a quadrangular tank. 3 a whirlpool. -चर a. (also जलेचर) aquatic. आजीव: -जीव: a fisherman. -चारिन् m. 1 an aquatic animal. 2 a fish -ज a. born or produced in water. (-ज:) 1 an aquatic animal. 2 a fish. 3 moss. 4 the moon. (-ज:, -जं) 1 a shell 2 the conch shell

अथोष्ठे निविश्व दधौ जलजं कुमार: R. 7. 63, 11. 60. (-जं) a lotus. आजीव: a fisherman. आसन: an epithet of Brahmā; वाचस्पतिरुवाचेद् प्रांजलिर्जलजासनं Ku. 2. 30. -जंतु: 1 a fish. 2 any aqua- tic animal. -जंतुका a leech. -जन्मन् a lotus. -जिह्व: a crocodile. -जीविन् m. a fisherman. -तरंग: 1 a wave. 2 a metal cup filled with water pro- ducing harmonic notes like a musi- cal glass. -ताडनं (lit.) 'beating water'; (fig.) any useless occupation. -त्रा an umbrella. -त्रास: hydrophobia. -द: 1 a cloud; जायते विरला लोके जलवा इव सज्जना: Pt. 1. 29. 2 camphor. -अश्वन: the Śāla tree. -आगम: the rainy season. -काल: the rainy season. -अश्रय: autumn. -वदुर्: a kind of musi- cal instrument. -देवता a naiad, water-nymph. -द्रोणी a bucket. -धर: 1 a cloud. 2 the ocean. -धारा a stream of water. -धि 1 the ocean. 2 a hundred billions. 3 the number 'four'. धा a river. -ज: the moon. -जा Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. -रक्षना the earth. -नकुल: an otter. -नर: a merman. -निधि: 1 the ocean. 2 the number 'four'. -निर्गम: 1 a drain, water-course. 2 a water-fall, descent of a spring &c. into a river below. -नीलि: moss. -पदलं a cloud. -पति: 1 the ocean. 2 an epithet of Varuṇa. -पथ: a sea-voyage; R. 17. 81. -परावत: a water-pigeon. -पित्तं fire. -पुष्पं an aquatic flower. -पूर: 1 a flood of water. 2 a full stream of water. -पूषजा moss. -प्रदानं pre- senting libations of water to the manes of the deceased. -प्रलय: des- truction by water. -प्रति the bank of a river. -प्रानं a country abounding with water जलप्रानमयं स्यात् Ak. -प्रिय: 1 the Ohātuka bird. 2 a fish. -प्लव: an otter. -प्लवनं a deluge, an inun- dation. -प्लु: a fish. -वालका: -वालक: the Vindhya mountain. -वालिका lightning. -विडाल: an otter. -विवा: -वं a bubble. -विल्व: 1 a (quad- rangular) pond, lake. 2 a tortoise. 3 a crab. -वृ a. produced in water. -वृ: m. 1 a cloud. 2 a place for holding water. 3 a kind of camphor. -वृत् m. 1 a cloud. 2 a jar. 3 camphor. -मक्षिका a water-insect. -मंडूक a kind of musical instrument; (=त्रलदुर्). -मार्ग: a drain, canal. -मुच m. 1 a cloud; Mo. 69. 2 a kind of camphor. -सूति: an epithet of Śiva. -सूतिका hail. -शेजं 1 a machine for raising water. 2 a fountain. -रुद्र: -निकेतनं, -मंकिर: a house erected in the midst of water (a summerhouse) or one supplied with artificial fountains; कविद्विचिं जलयन्मंदिरं Rs. 1. 2. -यात्रा a voyage. -यानं a ship रकु a kind of gall nule

-रुद्र: -रुद्र: 1 a whirl-pool. 2 drop of water, drizzle, thin sprinkling. 3 a snake. -रस: sea-salt. -रशि: the ocean. -रुद्र: -रुद्र a lotus. -रुप: a cro- codile. -लता a wave, billow. -वायस a diverbird. -वास: residence in water. -वाह: a cloud. -वाहनी an aqueduct. -विषुवं the autumnal equi- nox. -वृक्षिक: a prawn. -व्याल a water-snake. -शय: -शयन: -शाविन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. -शूकं moss -शूकर: a crocodile. -शोष: drought -सर्पिणी a leech. -सवि: f. 1 the Gangetic porpoise. 2 a kind of fish 3 a crow. 4 a leech. -स्थानं, -स्थाप a pond, lake, reservoir. -हं a small water-house (rather summerhouse) furnished with artificial fountains. -हस्तिन् m. a water-elephant. -हारिणी a drain. -हास: 1 foam. 2 cuttlefish- bone considered as the foam of the sea.

जलगम: A chāpāḍā.

जलमसि: 1 A cloud. 2 Camphor (a variety of it).

जलाका, जलालका, जलिका, जलुका, जलूका A leech.

जलेजं, जलेजातं A lotus.

जलेशय: 1 A fish. 2 N. of Vishnu

जल्प 1. P. (जल्पति, जल्पित) 1 To speak, talk, speak or converse (with another); अविरलितकयोले जल्पतोरकमेव U. 1. 21; स्केन जल्पलन्यासत Pt. 1. 116; Bh. 1. 82. 2 To murmur, speak inartic- ulate. 3 To chatter, prattle, babble -WITH -अभि to talk, talk with. -न 1 to speak, say, talk; Ku. 1. 45. 2 to call. -सं to talk, converse.

जल्प: 1 Talk, speech. 2 Discourse, conversation. 3 Rabble, prattling, gossip. 4 Debate, wrangling dis- cussion.

जल्पक a. (लपिका f.) जल्पक a Talkative, garrulous.

जव a. Swift, expeditious. -व: 1 (a) speed, swiftness, quickness, rapidity, जवो हि सते परमं दिव्यमप Bh. 3. 121; S. 1. 8. (b) Haste, hurry; जवेन पीडयुवतिष्ठ- च्युत: Si. 1. 12. 2 Velocity. -COMP. -अधिक: a fleet horse, a courser. -अनिल: a strong wind, hurricane

जवन a. (नी f.) Quick, swift, fleet, R. 9. 56. -न: A courser, a swift horse. -नं Speed, quickness, velocity.

जवनिका, जवनी 1 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. 2 A curtain, screen in general; नरा संसारंते विशति यमधानीजवनिका Bh. 3. 112.

जवस: Pasture-grass.

जवा The China rose; see जपा.

जर् 1. U. (जर्पति-ते) To injure, hurt, kill.

जस् 1. 4. P. (जस्यति) To set free, release. -II. 1. 10. P. (जसति, जासयति) 1 To hurt, injure, strike. 2 To disregard a ght W TH -जस्

to kill; विजौजसौजासियतुं जगद्गुह्यं Si 1. 37; Bk. 8. 120.

जहकः 1 Time. 2 A child. 3 The slough of a snake.

जहत् *a.* (सी *f.*) Leaving, abandoning. -Comp. -लक्षणा, -स्वार्थो a kind of लक्षणा (also called लक्षणलक्षणा) in which a word loses its primary sense, but is used in one which is in some way connected with the primary sense; *e.g.* in the familiar instance गगनयो घोषः 'a hamlet on the Ganges,' गगन loses its primary sense and means गगनतः cf. अत्रतत्त्वार्थो also.

जहानकः Total destruction of the world.

जहूः A young animal.

जह्नुः N. of an ancient king, son of Sinotra, who adopted the river Gangā as his daughter. [The river Gangā when brought down from heaven by the austerities of Bhagiratha, was forced to flow over earth to follow him to the lower regions. In its course it inundated the sacrificial ground of king Jahnu, who being angry drank up its waters. But the gods and sages, and particularly Bhagiratha, appeased his anger, and he consented to discharge those waters from his ears. The river is therefore regarded as his daughter, and is styled जह्नुमी, जह्नुतया, -कन्या, -सुता, नदिनी &c.; cf. R. 6. 85, 8. 95].

जागरः 1 Wakefulness, waking, keeping awake; गतिजागरयो दिवाद्यः R. 9. 54. 2 A vision in a waking state. 3 An armour, mail.

जागरणं 1 Waking, wakefulness. 2 Watchfulness, vigilance.

जागरा See जागरण.

जागरित *a.* One who has been long awake -तं Waking.

जागरितु *a.* (जी *f.*), जागरुक *a.* 1 Wakeful, waking, sleepless; स्वपतो जागरुकस्य यादर्थ्यं वेदं कस्तव R. 10. 24. 2 Watchful, vigilant; वर्णाश्रमावेक्षणजागरुकः R. 14. 15; Si. 20. 36.

जागर्तिः, जागर्ता, जाग्रिय Wakefulness, keeping awake.

जाग्रुहं Saffron.

जाग्रु 2 P. (जागर्ति, जागरित) 1 To be awake, be watchful or attentive (fig. also); सौषर्षर्जजागर यथाकाले स्वपत्ति R. 17. 51; छुरौ बाह्युप्यर्चितायामर्षि चार्थं च जाग्रति Mu. 7. 13; to sit up during the night; या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69. 2 To be roused from sleep, awake. To foresee, be provident.

जाघनी 1 A tail. 2 The thigh.

जामल *a.* (ली *f.*) 1 Rural, picturesque. 2 Wild. 3 Savage, barbarous. 4 Arid, desert. -लः The francoline partridge. -लं Flesh, flesh of deer &c.

जामुले Poison, venom.

जामुलिः जामुलिकः A snake-doctor, a dealer in antidotes (दिव्येय).

जामिकः 1 A courier, an express. 2 A camel.

जामिन् *m.* A warrior, combatant; जमौजौजामिजामिजौ Si. 19. 3.

जाठर *a.* (सी *f.*) Belonging to or being in the stomach, stomachic, abdominal. -रः The digestive faculty, gastric fluid.

जाड्यं 1 Coldness, frigidity. 2 Apathy, sluggishness, inactivity. 3 Dulness of intellect, folly, stupidity; तज्जाड्यं वसुधायिष्य Bh. 2. 15; जाड्यं धियो हति 2. 23; जाड्यं ह्रीनति गज्यते 54. 4 Tastelessness of the tongue.

जात *p. p.* 1 Brought into existence, engendered, produced. 2 Grown, arisen. 3 Caused, occasioned. 5 Felt, affected by; oft. in comp.; see जन्. -तः A son, male offspring (in dramas often used as a term of endearment; अयि जात कथयितव्यं कथय U. 4. 'dear boy' 'oh my darling &c.'). -तं 1 A creature, living being. 2 Production, origin. 3 Kind, sort, class, species. 4 A collection of things forming a class; निःशेषविश्रान्तिको जातं R. 5. 1. all that goes to form wealth i. e. every kind of property; so कर्मजातं the whole aggregate of actions; सुखं everything included under the name of सुख or pleasure. 5 A child, a young one.

-Comp. -अपत्या a mother. -अमर्ष *a.* vexed, enraged. -अश्रु *a.* shedding tears. -इष्टिः *f.* a sacrifice performed at the birth of a child. -उज्जः a young bullock. -कर्मन् *a.* a ceremony performed at the birth of a child; R. 3.

18. -कलाप *a.* having a tail (as a peacock). -कान *a.* enamoured. -पक्ष *a.* having wings; अजातपक्ष unfledged. -पाश *a.* fettered. -प्रत्यय *a.* inspired with confidence. -मनस्य *a.* fallen in love. -मात्र *a.* just born. -रूप *a.* beautiful, brilliant. (-यं) gold; अप्या-

करसहस्रं भागिजातिरसंस्कृता । जातलवणं कल्याणि न हि संयोगमर्हति M. 5. 18; N. 1. 129.

-वेदन् *m.* an epithet of fire; Ku 2. 46, Si. 2. 51; R. 12. 104, 15. 72.

जातक *a.* Born, produced. -कः 1 A new born infant. 2 A mendicant. -कं 1 ceremony performed after the birth of a child (जातकर्मन्). 2 Astrological calculation of a nativity. 3 An aggregate of similar things.

जातिः *f.* 1 Birth, production; Ms. 2. 148. 2 The form of existence fixed by birth. 3 Race, family, lineage. 4 A caste, tribe or class (of men); ओरे सह जात्या चेद्वयोर्योऽर्थः सा जातिः परित्यक्ता Ve. 3; (the primary castes of the Hindus are only four: ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र). 5 A class, genus, kind, species; पशुजातिः, पुष्पजातिः &c. 6 The

properties which are peculiar to a class and distinguish it from all others, the essential characteristics of a species; as गोत्व अश्वत्व of cows, horses &c.; see गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य; Si. 2. 47 and cf. K. P. 2. 7 A fire-place. 8 Nutmeg. 9 The Jasmine plant or its flower; पुष्पाणां प्रकारः स्मितेन रचितो नो दुग्द-जात्यादिभिः Amaru. 40. (written also as जाती in these two senses). 10 (In Nyāya) Futile answer. 11 (In music) The seven primary notes of the Indian gamut. 12 A class of metres; see App. -Comp. -अंध *a.* born blind; Bh. 1. 90. -कोशः, -पः -वं nutmeg. -कोशी, -पी the outer skin of the nutmeg. -धर्मः 1 the duties of a caste. 2 a generic property -ध्वंसः loss of caste or its privileges -पत्री the outer skin of the nutmeg. -ब्राह्मणः a Brāhmana only by birth, but not by knowledge or religious austerities, an ignorant Brāhmana, (तस्य श्रुतं च येनैव ज्ञेयं ब्राह्मणकारणं । तपः श्रुतान्ता यो हीनो जातिब्राह्मण एव सः ॥ शङ्कार्थचिन्तामणि)

-अंशः loss of caste; Ms. 9. 67. -अष्ट *a.* outcast. -मात्रं 1 'mere birth', position in life obtained by mere birth

2 caste only (but not the performance of duties pertaining to it), Ms. 8. 20; 12. 114. -लक्षणं generic distinction, a characteristic of a class.

-वाचक *a.* expressing a genus, generic (as a word); गौःस्यः पुंस्यो हस्ती

-वैरं instinctive hostility. -वैरिन् *m.* a born enemy. -शब्दः a name conveying the idea of a genus, a generic word, common noun; गौः, अश्वः, पुष्पाः, हस्ती &c.

-संकरः admixture of caste, mixed blood. -संपन्न *a.* belonging to a noble family. -सर्गं nutmeg. -स्मर *a.* remembering one's condition in a former life; जातिस्मरो हुनिरस्मि जात्या K. 355.

-स्वभावः generic character or nature. -हीन *a.* of low birth, outcast.

जातिनत् *a.* Nobly born, of high rank.

जातु *ind.* A particle meaning:—1 At all, over, at any time, possibly,

किं तेन जातु जातेन मातुर्यैववहारिण Pt. 1. 26,

न जातु कामः कामावाप्तुभोगेन शान्त्यति Ms. 2. 94; Ku. 5. 55. 2 Perhaps, sometimes;

R. 19. 7. 3 Once, once upon a time, sometime, at some day. 4 Used with the potential mood जातु has the sense of 'not allowing or putting up with,'

जातु तत्रभवान्मृगं दृष्ट्वा जगत्कल्पदामि (न मर्षयामि) Sk. 5 Used with a present indicative it denotes censure (गर्हो),

जातु तत्रभवान् दृष्ट्वा वाजयति *ibid.*

जातुधानः A demon, imp.

जातुष *a.* (पी *f.*) 1 Made of, or covered with, lac. 2 Sticky, adhesive.

जात्य *a.* 1 Of the same family, related. 2 Noble, well-born, sprung

from a noble family. जावस्तनाभनातन
शूर शौर्यवता कुशः R. 17. 4. 3 Lovely,
beautiful, pleasing.

जानकी N. of Sītā, wife of Rāma.
जानपदः 1 An inhabitant of the
country, a rustic, boor, peasant
(opp. शूर). 2 A country. 3 A
subject. -दा A popular expression.

जानि A substitute for जाय at the
end of Bab. comp.

जातु n. The knee; जातुभ्यामवनि गत्वा
kneeling (or falling on one's knees)
on the ground. -Comp. -द्वय a. reach-
ing to, as high as, the knees, knee-
deep. -फलक, -सङ्घले the knee-pan.
-सङ्घि: the knee-joint.

जापः 1 Muttering prayers, whis-
pering, murmuring. 2 A muttered
prayer.

जावालः A goat-herd.
जानवन्धवः N. of Parasurāma q. v.
जामा 1 A daughter. 2 A daughter-
-in-law.

जामातु m. 1 A son-in-law; जामातृभ्येन
वय निरुद्धाः U. 1. 11; जामाता दशमी ग्रहः
Subhāsh. 2 A lord, master. 3 The
sun-flower.

जामिः f. 1 A sister. 2 A daughter.
3 A daughter-in-law. 4 A near
female relative (सज्जितसपिंडकी Kull.);
Ms. 3. 57-58. 5 A virtuous and
respectable woman.

जामित्रः The seventh zodiacal sign
from the natal sign (लग्न); तिथौ च
जामित्रशुभान्वितायां Ku. 7. 1 (जामित्रं लग्ना-
स्तनं स्थानं Malli.). Note—Some derive
the word from जाया, because in
astrology, the जामित्र sign indicates
the future good-luck of one's wife
(जायामित्रः ?); but the word is obviously
connected with the Greek *diametron*.

जामेयः A sister's son.
जाम्बवं 1 Gold. 2 The fruit of the
Jambu tree.

जाम्बवत् m. N. of a king of bears
who was of signal service to Rāma
at the siege of Lankā. He was
also noted for his medical skill.
[This same Jāmbavat appears to have
lived up to the time of Krishna, or per-
haps he was another being of that time;
for there was a fight between Krishna
and Jāmbavat for the *Syamantaka* jewel
which the latter had got from Prasena,
brother of Satrājī. Krishna vanquished
Jāmbavat, who placed the jewel, along
with his daughter Jāmbavatī, at his
entire disposal.]

जाम्बवं (लं) A citron.
जाम्बुनदं 1 Gold; R. 18. 44. 2 A
golden ornament; कृतरुचश्च जाम्बुनदैः Si.
4. 66. 3 The Dhattūra plant.

जाया A wife. (The word is thus
derived: -पतिर्भायां संप्रविश्य गर्भौ भूत्वेह जायते।
जायायास्तद्धि जायात्वं वदस्यो जायते पुनः Ms. 9.
8 see also Malli on R 2 1) As

as a member of Ba. comp जया 1
changed to जानि; सीताजानि: 'one who
has Sītā for his wife'; so सुवजानिः,
शामार्थजानि: -Comp. -अनुजीविन् m., -आ-
जीवः 1 an actor, a dancer. 2 the
husband of a harlot. 3 a needy
man, pauper. -पत्नी (dual) husband
and wife. (The other forms of the
comp. are जपत्नी and जपती q. v.).

जायिन् a. (नी f.) Conquering,
subduing. -m. The burden of a song
(in music.)

जायुः 1 Medicine. 2 A physician.

जारः 1 A paramour, gallant, lover;
रथकारः स्वकां भार्यां सजारां शिरसावहत् Pt. 4.
54. -Comp. -जः, जन्मन्, -जातः a
bastard. -भरा an adulteress.

जरिणी An adulteress.

जालं 1 A net, snare. 2 A web,
cob-web. 3 A coat of mail, a helmet
made of wire. 4 An eye-hole, lattico,
window; जालान्तरेषितदंडिरन्या R. 7. 9;
कृपेजालविनिःसृतेर्दलभयः संदिग्धपारावताः V.
3 2; Ku. 7. 60. 5 A collection, an
assemblage, number, mass; चिंतासंतति-
तंतुजालविचिडस्युदेव Māl. 5. 10; Ku. 7.
89; Si. 4. 56; Amaru. 58. 6 Magio.
7 Illusion, deception. 8 An unblown
flower. -Comp. -अक्षः a loop—hole,
window. -कर्मन् n the occupation of
catching fish, fishing. कारकः 1 a net-
maker. 2 a spider. -गोणिका a kind
of churning vessel. -पाद्, -पाद्ः a
goose. -प्राया mail, armour.

जालकं 1 A net. 2 A multitude,
collection बहु कर्णशिरिषरोपि वदते चर्माभां
जालकं S. 1. 30; R. 9. 68. 3 A lattice,
window. 4 A bud, an unblown
flower; अभिनवेजालकैर्मालतीनां Me; 98; so
वृथिकाजालकानि 26. 5 A kind of orna-
ment (worn in the hair); तिलकजा-
लकजालकनीतिकैः R. 9. 44 (आमरणविशेषः)
6 A nest. 7 Illusion, deception.
-Comp. -मालिन् a. veiled.

जालकिन् m. A cloud.

जालकिनी A ewe.

जालिकः 1 A fisherman. 2 A fowler,
bird-catcher. 3 A spider. 4 The
governor or chief ruler of a pro-
vince 5 A rogue, cheat. -का 1 A
net. 2 A chain-armour. 3 A spider.
4 A leech. 5 A widow. 6 Iron. 7
A veil, woollen cloth.

जालिनी A room ornamented with
pictures.

जालम् a. (रुमि f.) 1 Cruel, severe,
harsh. 2 Rash, inconsiderate. -रुमः
(रुमि f.) 1 A rogue, rascal, villain,
wretch, miscreant; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन
दिग्भागेन गतः स जालम् इति V. 1. 2 A poor
man, a low or degraded man.

जालम्क a. (रुमि f.) Despised,
low, mean, contemptible.

जावन्त्यं 1 Speed, swiftness. 2
Haste hurry

जाह A te m. nat. on added to nouns
expressive of the parts of the body
in the sense of 'the root of'; कणजाह
the root of the ear; so अक्षि°, ओष्ठ° &c
जाह्नुवी An epithet of the river
Ganges.

जि 1 P. (Atm. when preceded by
पर and चि) (जयति, जित) 1 To conquer,
defeat, overcome, vanquish, subju-
gate; जयति तुलामयिकुटी भास्वानपि जलद्वयदलानि
Pt. 1. 330; Bk. 15. 76, 16. 2. 2 To
surpass, excel; गजितानंतरं वृष्टिं सोमाश्चन
जिगाय सा Ku. 2. 53; R. 3. 34; Ghat
22; Si. 1. 19. 3 To win (by
conquest or in gambling), acquire
by conquest; प्रागजीयत द्यूना ततो मही R.
11. 65 (where जि means 'to conquer'
also); Ms. 7. 96 4 To curb, restrain
control, conquer (as passions.) 5
To be victorious, be supreme or pre-
eminent (generally used in benedi-
ctory stanzas or salutations); जयतु
जयतु महाराजः (in dramas); स जयति
परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1,
जितसुदुर्गतिना नमः हरेभ्यः Ratn. 1. 4; Bh.
2. 2; Git. 1. 1. -Caus (जायवति) To
cause to win or conquer. -Desid
(जिगीषति) To wish to win, acquire
or excel, to vie with, emulate. -Winf
अधि to conquer, defeat, vanquish,
Bh. 19. 2. -निच् 1 to conquer, defeat,
R. 3. 51; Bk. 2. 52; 7. 94; 1 3
292. 2 to win, acquire by conquest,
Ms. 8. 154. -परा (Atm.) 1 to defeat,
conquer, overcome, subdue; ये पराजयसे
शुभा Y. 2. 75; Bk. 8. 9. 2 to lose,
be deprived of. 3 to be con-
quered or overcome by, find
(something) unbearable; अथयनास-
राजयते Sk. finds it unbearable or dif-
ficult to study; Bk. 8. 71. -वि (Atm)
1 to conquer, defeat, overcome,
subdue; व्यजेह बहुर्द्वि Bk. 1. 2; प्रायस्सन्नुत्त-
सेवया विजयते विंशे स पुष्पाशुवः Git. 10; Bk.
2. 39; 15. 39 2 to surpass, excel
चक्षुर्भेवकर्मबुद्धिं विजयते Vb. 1. 33. 3 to
win, acquire by conquest; युजयित-
विमान R. 12. 104; 1. 59; Sānti. 2. 13.
4 to be victorious, be supreme or
pre-eminent; विजयतां देवः S. 5.

जिः A demon (विश्वः).
जिगलुः Breath, life.

जिगीषा 1 Desire of conquering,
subduing or overcoming; सत्तं सत्तार
कैषिरे वैवस्वजिगीषया R. 15. 45 2
Emulation, rivalry. 3 Eminence 4
Exertion, profession, habit of life

जिगीषु a. Desirous of conquering.

जिघ्रसा 1 Desire of eating, hunger
2 striving for. 3 Contending with

जिघ्रसु a. Hungry.

जिघांसा Desire of killing; R. 15 19.

जिघांसु a. Desirous of killing,
murderous. -युः An enemy.

जिघ्रसा Des e of taking or seizing

जिघ्र *a.* 1 Smelling, 2 Conjecturing, guessing, observing; *e. g.* मनोजिघ्रः सपत्नीजनः S. D.

जिज्ञासा Desire of knowing, curiosity, inquisitiveness.

जिज्ञासु *a.* 1 Desirous of knowing, inquisitive, curious; Bg. 6. 44. 2 Desirous of getting absolution (समुद्यु).

जित् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Conquering, defeating, winning &c.; तारकजित्, कंसजित्, सहजजित् &c.

जित् *p. p.* 1 Conquered, subdued, curbed, restrained (as enemies, passions &c.). 2 Won, got, obtained (by conquest). 3 Surpassing, excelled. 4 Subject to, enslaved or influenced by, कानजित्, कीजित् &c. -COMP-अक्षर *a.* reading well or readily. -अनिघ्न *a.* one who has conquered his foes, triumphant, victorious. -अरि *a.* one who has conquered his enemies. (-रिः) an epithet of Buddha. -आत्मन् *a.* self-subdued, void of passion. -आह्व *a.* victorious. -इन्द्रिय *a.* one who has conquered his passions or subdued the senses (हृत्, रज्ज्, गन्ध, रसश्च & शब्दः); श्रुत्वा सद्ब्रवाथ दृष्ट्वा च भुक्त्वा ब्राह्मणा च यो नरः । न हृन्मति ग्लायति वा स विज्ञेयो जितेन्द्रियः Ms. 2. 98. -काशित् *a.* appearing victorious, proud of victory, assuming the airs of a victor; चाणक्यस्य जितकाशितया Mu. 2; जितकाशी राजसेवकः *ibid.* -कोप, -क्रोध *a.* imperturbable, not excitable. -नेमिः a staff made of the Aśvattha tree. -अन *a.* inured to fatigue, hardy. -स्वर्गः one who has won heaven.

जितिः *f.* Victory, conquest. जिह्मः, जितमः Gemini, the 3rd sign of the zodiac (a word of Greek origin). जित्वर *a.* (री *f.*) Victorious, conquering, triumphant; राजाजित्वरसत जित्वरणि Dk. 1. 16; कदलीकृतशूलो भ्रातृभिर्जित्वरेन्द्रिका Si. 2. 9.

जिन *a.* 1 Victorious, triumphant, 2 Very old. -नः 1 A generic term applied to a chief, Buddha or Jaina saint. 2 N. applied to the Arhats of the Jinas. 3 An epithet of Vishnu -COMP. -इन्द्रः, -ईश्वरः 1 a chief Buddha saint. 2 an Arhat of the Jinas. -सत्तन् *n.* a Jaina temple or monastery.

जिवाजिवः The Chakora bird. जिष्णु *a.* 1 Victorious, triumphant; R 4. 85; 10. 18. 2 Winning, gaining. 3 (At the end of comp.) Conquering, excelling; अलिनीजिष्णुः कचानां चयः Bk. 1. 6; Si. 13. 21. -स्युः 1 The sun. 2 N. of Indra. 3 N. of Vishnu. 4 N. of Arjuna.

जिह्व *a.* 1 Sloping, athwart, oblique. 2 Crooked, awry, squint; Rs. 1. 12. 3 Tortuous curved going irre-

gularly. 4 Morally crooked, deceitful, dishonest, wicked, unfair; दुन्दुभेतिष्णुजिह्वानिः Ki. 6. 24; मृदुदुन्दुभीहिमन-जिह्वानिः Si. 9. 62. 5 Dim, dark, pale-coloured; विविधमनविन्दुमरिहिनहार-जिह्वे Ki. 1. 46. 6 Slow, lazy. -झ *a.* Dishonesty, falsehood. -COMP. -अक्ष *a.* crooked-eyed, squinting. -नः a snake. -गति *a.* meandering, going tortuously; Rs. 1. 13. -मेहनः a frog. -योधिन् *a.* fighting unfairly. -शरयः the Khadira tree.

जिह्वः The tongue. जिह्वल *a.* Voracious, greedy.

जिह्वी 1 The tongue. 2 The tongue of fire; *i. e.* a flame. -COMP. -आस्वादः licking, lapping. -उल्लेखनी, -उल्लेखनिका, -निर्लेखनं a tongue-scraper. -नः 1 a dog. 2 a cat. 3 a tiger. 4 a leopard. 5 a bear. -मूलं the root of the tongue. -मूलीय *a.* a term particularly applied to the Visarga before क् and ख् and also to क्, ख् and the guttural class of consonants (in gram). -रक्षः a bird. -लिह् *m.* a dog. -लौच्य greediness. -शलयः the Khadira tree.

जीन *a.* Old, aged, decayed. -नः A leather bag; जीनकासुवस्त्रासीन् वृथश्च दद्याद्विशुद्धये Ms. 11. 139.

जीमूतः 1 A cloud; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमर्थं हारयिष्यन् प्रवृत्तिं Me. 4. 2 An epithet of Indra. -COMP. -कूटः a mountain.

-बाहनः 1 N. of Indra. 2 N. of a king of Vidyādhara, hero of the play called Nāgānanda; (mentioned also in कथासरित्सागर). [He was the son of Jimutaketu and renowned for his benevolent and charitable disposition. When his father's kingdom was invaded by his kinsmen, he scorned the idea of fighting with them and induced his father to leave it to those who sought for it and to repair with him to the Malaya mountain to lead a holy life. It is related that there he one day took the place of a young serpent who was by virtue of an agreement, to be offered to Garuḍa as his daily meal, and induced, by his generous and touching behaviour, the enemy of serpents to give up his practice of devouring them. The story is very pathetically told in the play]. -वाहिन् *m.* smoke.

जीरः 1 A sword. 2 Cumin-seed. जीरकः, जीरणः Cumin-seed.

जीर्ण *a.* 1 Old, ancient. 2 Worn out, ruined, wasted, decayed, tattered (as clothes); वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय Bg. 2. 22. 3 Digested; सुजीर्णमन्नं सुविच-क्षणः हतः H. 1. 22. -र्जः 1 An old man. 2 A tree. -र्ज 1 Benzoin. 2 Old age, decrepitude. -COMP. -उद्धारः 'renewing the old', repairs, especially of a temple or any charitable or religious institution -उद्यानं ruined or

neglected garden. -उवरः a lingering fever. -पर्णः the Kadamba tree. -वाटिका a ruined house. -वज्रं a particular gem.

जीर्णक *a.* Almost dried up or withered.

जीर्णः *f.* 1 Old age, decrepitude, decay, infirmity. 2 Digestion.

जीव 1 P. (जीवन्, जीविन्) 1 To live, be alive; वसिष्ठजीविनि जीवन्ति इहवः नोन जीविनि Pt. 1. 23; ना जीवन्तः सः पराजिताः स्व-यन्ति जीविनि Si. 2. 45; Ms. 2, 285 2 To revive, come to life. 3 To live by, subsist on, make a livelihood by (with instr.); मत्स्यान्तु नु धामिष्ये तेन चैनाति जीवन्ते Ms. 4. 6; विवनेन च जीवन्तः 3. 152, 162; 11. 26; sometimes used with a cognate accusative in this sense, अजिह्वानशर्मां शुद्धां जीवेद् ब्राह्मणजीविका Ms. 4. 11. 4 (Fig). To live or prey upon, depend upon as one's source of existence (with loc.); चोराः प्रवन्ते जीवन्ति स्वाधिविद्वा विक्षिप्तकाः । प्रवृत्ताः कामदानेन यत्नमनेन वाचकाः । राजा विद्वानेन जीवन्ति सुवर्ष पञ्चमाः Mb. -Caus. 1 To restore to life. 2 To nourish, nurture, bring up. -WITD अति 1 to survive. 2 to surpass in the mode of living (live more splendidly &c.); अत्यजीवद्गराल-केशरी R. 19. 15. -अनु 1 to hang on, live by or upon, serve; स तु तस्याः पाणिबाहकमनुजीविष्यति Dk. 122. 2 to see without envy; वां तां विदमस्तुमानः पुण हृद्वा युधिष्ठिरे । अद्य ताननुजीवानः Mb. 3 to live for any one. 4 to follow in living; R. 19. 15. vl. (अत्यजीवन् or अत्यजीवन्). 5 to survive. -उद् to revive, return to life; उद्जीवन् हविषाश्च Bk. 17. 95. -उप 1 to live upon, subsist, derive livelihood from; का हृदि-सुगजीवयार्थः; संवाहकहृदिमुगजीवानि Mk. 2, शेषास्तस्य जीवन्ति युधिष्ठिरं पितरं तथा Ms. 9. 105, Y. 2. 301. 2 to serve, depend on, Si. 9. 32.

जीव *a.* Living, existing. -व 1 The principle of life, the vital breath, life, soul; मतजीव, जीवत्याग, जीवाशा &c. 2 The individual or personal soul enshrined in the human body and imparting to it life, motion and sensation (called जीवान् as opposed to परमात्मान् the Supreme soul); Y. 3. 131, Ms. 12. 22-23. 3 Life, existence. 4 A creature, living being. 5 Live-lyhood, profession. 6. N. of Karna. 7 N. of one of the Maruts. 8 The constellation पुष्य. -COMP. -अंतक. 1 a birdcatcher, fowler. 2 a murderer, slayer. -आत्मन् *m.* the individual soul enshrined in the human body. (as opposed to परमात्मान् 'the Supreme soul'). -आदानं abstracting healthy blood, bleeding (in medic.). -आधान preservation of life. -आधारः the heart -हृद्यन् glowing fire wood

burning wood. -उत्सर्गः 'casting off life', voluntary death, suicide -उर्ण the wool of a living animal. -रुहं, -मदिरं 'the abode of the soul'; the body. -ग्राहः a prisoner taken alive -जीवः (also जीवजीवः) the Chakora bird. -वृक्षः 1 a physician. 2 an enemy -दशा mortal existence. -धनं 'living wealth', property in the shape of living creature, livestock. -धानी the earth. -पतिः *f.* -पत्नी a woman whose husband is alive. -पुत्रा, -वत्सा a woman whose son is living -मातुका the seven mothers or female divinities; (कुमारि वनदा नंदा विमला मंगला बला पद्मा चेति च विख्याताः सविता जीवमातुकाः). -रक्तं menstrual blood. लोकः 1 the world of living beings, the world of mortals, the world or worldly existence; लवण्ये शांतिः लोकः सर्वतो जीवलोकः Mā. 9 37; जीवलोकनिलकः प्रलीयते 21. 80 स्वर्गजालसदृशः खलु जीवलोकः Sānti. 2. 2, Bg. 11 7; U. 4. 17. 2 living beings, mankind; दिवस इषाग्रमस्तप्रात्यये जीवलोकस्य S. 3. 12; or आलोककर्मोदिव जीवलोकः R. 5. 55. -वृत्तिः *f.* breeding or keeping cattle. -क्षेप *a.* one to whom only life is left, escaping only with life and nothing more. -सकमर्गं transmigration of soul. -साधनं grain, corn. -साकरूपं realization or attainment of the chief end of human existence. -सुः 'the mother of living beings', a woman whose children are living. -स्थानं a joint, an articulation.

जीविकः 1 A living being. 2 A servant. 3 A Buddhist mendicant, any mendicant who lives by begging. 4 A usurer. 5 A snake-catcher. 6 A tree.

जीवत् *a.* (जी *f.*) Living, alive. -COMP. तोका a woman whose children are living. -पतिः *f.* -पत्नी *f.* a woman whose husband is living. -मुक्त *a.* 'liberated while living', a man who being purified by a true knowledge of the Supreme spirit is freed from the future birth and all ceremonial rites while yet living. -मुक्तिः *f.* final liberation in the present state of life. मृत *a.* 'dead while alive'; one who, though alive, is as good as dead and useless to the world (said of a mad man or one whose character is lost).

जीवयः 1 Life, existence. 2 A tortoise. 3 A peacock. 4 A cloud.

जीवन *a.* (जी *f.*) Enlivening, animating, giving life. -नः 1 A living being. 2 Wind. 3 A son. -न्तं 1 Life, existence; (fig. also); त्वमसि मम सुषणं त्वमसि मम जीवनं (Gt. 10. 2 The principle of life, vital energy; Bg. 7. 9. 3 Water; बीजानां प्रभव नमोऽस्तु जीवनाय Ki 18 39 or जीवनं जीवनं (life)

हंति प्राणाय हंति समीरणः Udb. 4 Livelihood, profession, means of existence. (fig. also); Ms. 11. 76; H. 3. 33. 5 Butter made from milk one day old. 6 Marrow. -COMP. -अंतः death. -आचतं poison. -आवासः 1 'residing in water', epithet of Varuna, the regent of water. 2 the body. -उपायः livelihood. -ओषधं 1 elixir vito. 2 a life-giving medicine.

जीवनकं Food.

जीवनीयं 1 Water. 2 Fresh milk.

जीवितः 1 Life, existence. 2 A drug, medicament.

जीवितिकः A fowler.

जीवा 1 Water. 2 The earth. 3 A bow-string; सुहृर्जीवाद्येष्वैविरयति Mv. 6. 30. 4 The chord of an arc. 5 Means of living. 6 The tinkling of metallic ornaments. 7 N. of a plant (वचा).

जीवातु *m., n.* 1 Food. 2 Life, existence. 3 Restoration to life, revival; रे हस्त दक्षिण मृतस्य शिशोर्द्विजस्य जीवातवे विदुज सुदयुगौ कृपाण U. 2. 10. 4 A medicine for restoring life.

जीविका Means of living, livelihood.

जीवित *a.* 1 Living, existent, alive; R. 12. 75. 2 Returned to life. 3 Animated, enlivened. 4 Lived through (as a period). -न्ते 1 Life, existence; त्वं जीवितं त्वमसि मे हृदयं द्वितीयं U. 3. 26; कन्येयं कुलजीवितं Ku. 6. 63; Me. 83; नाभिमन्दितं मरणं नाभिमन्दितं जीवितं Ms. 6. 45; 7. 111. 2 Duration of life. 3 Livelihood. 4 A living being. -COMP. अंतकः an epithet of Siva. -आशा hope of life, love of life. -ईशा 1 a lover, husband. 2 an epithet of Yama; जीवितेश्वरसर्ति जगाम sr R. 11. 20 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). 3 the sun. 4 the moon. -कालः duration of life. -ज्ञा an artery. -व्ययः sacrifice of life. -संशयः risk of life; jeopardy, danger to life; स आतुरो जीवितसंशये वर्तते 'he is dangerously ill'; Bv. 2. 20.

जीविन् *a.* (जी *f.*) (generally at the end of comp.) 1 Living, alive, existing; R. 1. 63. 2 Living upon or by; शस्त्रजीविन्, आशुपजीविन् &c. *m.* A living being.

जीव्या Means of livelihood.

जुगुप्सनं, जुगुप्सा 1 Censure, reproach. 2 Dislike, aversion, disgust, abhorrence. 3 (In Rhet.) Disgust considered as the feeling which gives rise to the Bibhatsa sentiment, thus defined.—दोषेष्वादिभिर्गर्हा जुगुप्सा विषयोद्भवा S. D. 207.

जुर् 1. 6. A. (जुषते-जुष्ट) 1 To be pleased or satisfied. 2 To be favourable or propitious. 3 To like, be fond of, take pleasure or delight in, enjoy; सत्यं जुगुप्स्य भवाय देहिनां Bhāg 4 To devote or attach oneself

to, practise, undergo, suffer; पैलस्यो जुषत जुषं विषयबन्धुः Bk. 17. 112. 3 To frequent, visit, inhabit; जुषते पर्यंत-श्रेष्ठप्रयः पूर्वसंविद्ध Mb. 6 To enter, seat oneself, resort to; रथं च जुषते जुषं Bk. 14. 95. 7 To choose.—II. 1 P., 10 U. (जोषति, जोषयति-ने.) 1 To reason, think 2 To investigate, examine. 3 To hurt. 4 To be satisfied.

जुष *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Liking, enjoying, taking delight in, Bh. 3. 103. 2 Visiting, approaching, going to, taking, assuming, resorting to &c.; परलोकजुषां R. 8. 85; रजो-जुषे जन्मनि K. 1.

जुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pleased, gratified. 2 Practised, resorted to, visited, suffered &c.; Bg. 2. 2. 3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of.

जुष्टः *f.* A crescent-shaped wooden ladle used for pouring the sacrificial butter into the fire.

जुहोतिः A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb जुहोति is applied as distinguished from those to which यजति is applied; धरति सर्वा वैदिक्या जुहोतियजति-क्रियाः Ms. 2. 84 (See Medhātithi and other commentators; सर्वज्ञानायण shortly renders जुहोति by उपविष्टद्वेन and यजति by तिष्ठद्वेन. See: Asvalāyana I. 2. 5 also).

जुः *f.* 1 Speed. 2 Atmosphere 3 A female demon. 4 An epithet of Sarasvatī.

जूकः The sign Libra of the zodiac (a word of Greek origin).

जूटः The mass of twisted or matted hair; सुतेरास्य भुजंगवह्निबलयश्चक्रजूटा जटाः Mā. 1. 2.

जूटकं Matted hair.

जूतिः *f.* Speed, velocity.

जुर् 4 A. (जुषते, जूर्ण) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. 2 To be angry with (with dat.); भर्तृ नक्षत्रेभ्यश्च विरं जुर् Bk. 11. 8. 3 To grow old.

जुर्तिः *f.* Fever.

जू 1 P. (जरति) 1 To make low or humiliate. 2 To excel.

जूञ्, जूञ् 1 A. (जुमते, जूमते जूमित, जूञ्च) 1 To gape, yawn; Ms. 4. 43. 2 To open, expand, burst open (as a flower &c.); परशुवतिमुखायै पकञ्जं जूमतेष्व Rs. 3. 22. 3 To increase; spread or extend everywhere; जूमतां जूमताम-प्रतिहतपरं कोषयोतिः Vc. 1; तूष्णे जूमति (Paras. is irregular) Bh. 3 5; मोग कोपि स एक एव परमो निर्व्योदितो जूमते S. 80. 4 To appear, rise, show oneself, become visible or manifest; संकल्प-योगिभिरानुसृतमात्मनामाधाय मधुर्जुञ्जे Ku. 3. 24. 5 To be at ease. 6 To recoil or fly back (as a bow). -Caus. To cause to yawn or expand. -WITH उद्- to appear, rise, spring up; N 2 105 -ति 1 to yawn gape open the

mouth; व्यङ्ग्यमिव चापरे Bk. 15. 108; विजृम्भितविशाले Mk. 5. 2 to open, expand (as a flower). 3 to spread everywhere, pervade, fill; मुखश्रवा मेगलतुपनिःस्वनाः... न केवलं सन्नमि मण्डीपतेः पथि व्यङ्ग्यं दिवौकसानपि R. 3. 18. 12. 72; रजःपाकास्य विजृम्भितस्य 7. 42. 4 to rise, appear. -ससृग् to attempt, strive, endeavour; ब्याले बालवृणात्तनुमिरसौ रोद्धुं सहजृम्भते Bh. 2. 6.

जुभा, -भं, जुभणं, जुभा, जुभिका 1 Yawning, gaping. 2 Opening, blossoming, expanding; कलिकाश्रयी जुभा प्रभवति K. 257; जुभाभिःप्रविततद्वोषांजाल-प्रविष्टेः Ve. 2. 7; मालनी शिरसिजुभणोमुखी Bh. 1. 25. 3 Stretching (the limbs); (अगादि) सुहृद्दुर्जुमन्तवराणि R. 6. 10.

जु. 1. 4. 9. P., 10. U. (जरति, जीयति, जुगति, जारयति-ने, जीर्णं or जारित) 1 To grow old, wear out, wither, decay; जीयते जीयतः केशा देता जीयति जीयतः। जीयतश्चसुखी ओषे तुष्णिका तदुपायते Pt. 5. 83; Bk. 9. 41. 2 To perish, be consumed (fig. also); अजारीदिव च प्रजा बलं शोकावध्याःजस्तु Bk. 6. 30; जेरुताया वृणास्यस्य 14. 112. 3 To be dissolved or digested; जीर्णमन्नं प्रसीयात् Uhpā. 79; उदरे चाजस्तु Bk. 15. 50.

जेतु m. 1 A conqueror, victor. 2 An epithet of Vishnu.

जेताकाः A heated chamber for inducing perspiration, a dry hot bath.

जेमनं 1 Eating. 2 Food.

जैत्र a. (की. f.) 1 Victorious, successful, leading to victory; इदमिह मन्त्रस्य जैत्रमन्त्रं विकलपुणातिशयं मयिष्मतीति Māl. 2. 5; धनुर्जैत्रं रुद्रदेवी R. 4. 66, 16. 72 2 Superior. -त्रः 1 A victor, conqueror. 2 Quick-silver. -त्रं 1 Victory, triumph. 2 Superiority.

जैनः A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines.

जैमिनिः N. of a celebrated sage and philosopher, founder of the Mīmāṃsā school of philosophy (properly पूर्वमीमांसा); मीमांसाकृतमुन्मथाय सहसा हस्ती मुनिं जैमिनिं Pt. 2. 33.

जैवातुकः a. (की. f.) 1 Long-lived, one for whom long life is desired; जैवातुकं ननु भूयते पतिरस्याः Dk. 2 Thin, lean. -कः 1 The moon; राजानं जनयां बभूव सहसा जैवातुकं त्वं तु वः Bv. 2. 78. 2 Camphor. 3 A son. 4 A drug, medicament. 5 A peasant.

जैवयः An epithet of Kaśha, son of Brihaspati.

जैत्र्यं Crookedness, deceit, falsehood.

जोषटः The longings of a pregnant woman (रोधः).

जोषिगः An epithet of Śiva.

जोषः 1 Satisfaction, enjoyment, happiness, pleasure. 2 Silence. -शब्द 1 According to one's wish,

with ease. 2 Silently; किमिति जोष-मास्ये S. 5; Bv. 2. 17.

जोषा, जोषित् f. A woman; cf. योषा, योषित्.

जोषिका 1 A cluster of young buds. 2 A woman.

ज्ञ a. (At the end of comp.) 1 knowing, familiar with; कार्यज्ञ, निमित्तज्ञ, शास्त्रज्ञ, सर्वज्ञ &c. 2 Wise; as in ज्ञमस्य thinking oneself to be wise.

-ज्ञः 1 A wise and learned man. 2 The sentient soul. 3 The planet Mercury. 4 The planet Mars. 5 An epithet of Brahmā.

ज्ञपित, ज्ञत a. Made known, informed, expounded, taught.

ज्ञप्तिः f. 1 Understanding. 2 Intellect. 3 Promulgating.

ज्ञा 9 U. (जानाति, जानीते, ज्ञात) 1 To know (in all senses), to learn, become acquainted with; ननु ज्ञासीस्त्वं सुखी रामो यदकार्षीरसं रक्षयां Bk. 15. 9. 2 To know, be aware of, be familiar or conversant with; ज्ञाते तवतो दीर्घे S. 3. 1; जानन्नपि हि मेधावी जडवद्भोक्त आचरेत् Ms. 2. 110, 123; 7. 148. 3 To find out, ascertain, investigate; ज्ञातया का कः कार्याधीति Mk. 9. 4. To comprehend, apprehend, understand, feel, experience; as in दुःखज्ञ, दुर्ज्ञ &c. 5 To test, try, know the true character of; आरम्भं मित्रं जानीयात् H. 1. 72; Chāp. 21. 6 To recognise; न त्वं दृष्टुं न पुनर-लक्षं ज्ञास्यसे कामचारि Ms. 63. 7 To regard, consider, know to be; जानामि त्वं प्रकृतिपुरुषं कामरूपं मनोवः Ms. 6. 8 To act, engage in (with gen. of the instrument), सर्पिषा जानीते Sk. 'he engages in sacrifice with clarified butter (सर्पिषा = सर्पिषाः)', -Caus. (ज्ञापयति, ज्ञपयति) 1 To announce, inform, make acquainted with, make known, notify. 2 To request, ask (Atm.). -Desid. (जिज्ञासते) To desire to know, investigate, ascertain; R. 2. 26; Bk. 8. 33; 4. 91. -WITH अहु 1 to permit, allow, assent, or consent to, agree to, sanction; अनुजानीहि मां मनसा U. 3. 2 to betroth, affianc, promise (in marriage; मां जानमात्रं धन-मित्रान्मेज्ज्वजानाद्वायी मे पिता Dk. 50. 3 to excuse, forgive. 4 To request. 5 to own. -अप to conceal, hide, disown, deny (Atm.); शतमपजानीति Sk.; आत्मनमपजानानः शशमाकोऽन्यदिनं Bk. 8. 26. -अभि 1 to recognise; वाच्यजानाच्छले रूपं Mb. 2 to know, understand, be acquainted with, be aware of; Bg. 4. 14, 7. 13, 18. 55. 3 to regard, consider, know to be. 4 to admit, acknowledge. -अव to slight, despise, disregard, neglect; अवजानीसि मां यस्मात् R. 1. 77; Bk. 3. 8; Bg. 9. 11. -आ to know, understand, find out, ascertain. (Caus.) 1 to order com-

mand, direct. 2 to assure. 3 to dismiss, give leave to go. -परि 1 to be aware of, know, be acquainted with; द्रुपदोऽजमिति परिज्ञाय Pt. 1; Ms. 8. 126. 2 to find out, ascertain; सत्यं परिज्ञाय Pt. 1. 3 to recognise; तपस्विमि-केशिपरिज्ञातोऽस्मि S. 2. -प्रति (Atm.) 1 to promise हृत्पापातोषणेन कथादानं प्रति-जानीते P. R. 4; Bk. 8. 26, 64; Ms. 9. 99. 2 to confirm. 3 to state, affirm, assert. -वि 1 to know, be aware of, Bk. 3. 21. 2 to learn, comprehend, understand. 3 to ascertain, find out. 4 to regard, know to be, consider (-Caus.) 1 to request, beg (opp. आज्ञापयति); आर्यपुत्र अस्मि मे विज्ञार्थं; (तान्) नम्राज्ञापय U. 1; R. 5. 20. 2 to communicate, inform. 3 to say, speak in general. -सं (Atm.) 1 to know, understand, be aware of. 2 to recognise. 3 to live in harmony, agree together (with acc. or instr.), विशां वितरं वा संजानीते Sk. 4 to watch, be on the alert; Bk. 8. 27. 5 to accede to, agree with. 6 (Paras.) to remember, think of; मातुः मातरं वा संजानाति Sk. (-Caus.) to inform.

ज्ञात a. Known, ascertained, understood, learnt, comprehended &c; see ज्ञा above. Cmp. -सिद्धांतः a man completely versed in any Śāstra

ज्ञातिः 1 A Paternal relation, a father, brother &c.; agnate relatives collectively. 2 A kinsman or kindred in general. 3 A father. -Comp. -भाव kin, relationship. -भेदः dissension among relatives. -विद् a. one who makes near relatives.

ज्ञातेरं Relationship.

ज्ञातु m. 1 A wise man. 2 An acquaintance. 3 A bail, surety.

ज्ञानं 1 Knowing, understanding, becoming acquainted with, proficiency; सांख्यस्य योगस्य च ज्ञानं Māl. 1. 7 2 Knowledge, learning; बुद्धिज्ञानेन दुर्लभं Ms. 5. 109; ज्ञाने मोक्षे ह्यन्य शब्दो B. 1. 22 3 Consciousness, cognizance; knowledge; ज्ञानतोऽज्ञानतो वापि J.S. 8. 288 knowingly or unknowingly, consciously or unconsciously. 4 Sacred knowledge; especially, knowledge derived from meditation on the higher truths of religion and philosophy which teaches man how to understand his own nature and how he may be reunited to the Supreme spirit (opp. कर्मेन्द्र); cf. ज्ञानयोग and कर्मयोग in Bg. 3. 3. 5 The organ of intelligence, sense, intellect. -Comp. -अनुत्पादः ignorance, folly. -आत्मन् a. all-wise. -इन्द्रियं an organ of perception; (these are five त्वच्, रसना, चक्षुस्, कर्णं and घ्राणं the skin, tongue, eyes, ear and nose; see बुद्धीन्द्रिय under इन्द्रिय). -काण्डं that inner or esoteric portion of the Veda which refers to

true spiritual knowledge, or knowledge of the Supreme spirit, as distinguished from the knowledge of ceremonial rites (opp. कर्मकांड). -**कृत** *a.* done knowingly or intentionally. -**नस्य** *a.* attainable by the understanding. -**चक्षुः** *n.* the eye of intelligence, the mind's eye, intellectual vision (opp. चर्मचक्षुः); सर्वं तु समवेक्ष्येदं विद्विहं ज्ञानचक्षुषा Ms. 2. 8; 4. 24. (-*m.*) a wise and learned man. -**तत्त्वं** true knowledge, knowledge of god. -**तपस्** *n.* penance consisting in the acquisition of true knowledge. -**दा** a preceptor. -**दा** an epithet of Sarasvati. -**दुर्बल** *a.* wanting in knowledge. -**निश्चयः** certainty, ascertainment. -**निष्ठ** *a.* intent on acquiring true (spiritual) knowledge. -**यज्ञः** a man possessed of true or spiritual knowledge, philosopher. -**योगः** contemplation is the principal means of attaining the Supreme spirit or acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. -**शास्त्रं** the science of fortune-telling. -**साधनं** 1 a means of acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. 2 an organ of perception.

ज्ञानतः *ind.* Consciously, knowingly, intentionally.

ज्ञानमय *a.* 1 Consisting of knowledge, spiritual; इतरो दृष्टे स्वकर्मणां यद्वेत् ज्ञानमयं ब्रह्मा R. 8. 20. 2 Containing knowledge. -**यः** 1 The Supreme spirit. 2 An epithet of Siva.

ज्ञानिन् *a.* (जी. f.) Intelligent, wise. -*m.* 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. 2 A sage, one possessing true or spiritual knowledge.

ज्ञापक *a.* Making known, teaching, informing, indicating &c. -**कः** 1 A teacher. 2 A commander, a master. -**क्तं** (In phil.) A significant expression, a suggestive rule or precept, said of such rules as imply something more than what is actually expressed by the words of those rules themselves.

ज्ञापने Making known, informing, teaching, announcing, indicating.

ज्ञापित *a.* Made known, informed, announced, declared.

ज्ञीप्सा The desire of knowing.

ज्या 1 A bow-string; विश्रामं छत्रामिदं च सिधिलज्यायामस्मदुःखः S. 2. 6; R. 3. 59, 11. 15; 12. 104. 2 The chord of an arc. 3 The earth. 4 A mother.

ज्यानिः *f.* 1 Old age, decay. 2 Quitting, abandoning. 3 A river, stream.

ज्यायस् *a.* (जी. f.; compar. of प्रशस्य, वृद्ध) 1 Elder, senior; प्रसवकमेण सकिल ज्यायान् U. 6. 2 Superior, more excellent or worthy; Ms. 4. 8, 3. 137; Bg. 3. 1, 8. 3 Larger, greater. 4 (In law) One not a minor; i. e. come of age and responsible for his own actions.

ज्येष्ठ *a.* (Superl. of प्रशस्य or वृद्ध) 1 Eldest, most senior. 2 Most excellent, best. 3 Pre-eminent, first, chief, highest. -**द्वः** 1 An elder brother; R. 12. 19, 35. 2 N. of a lunar month (ज्येष्ठ q. v.). -**द्वी** 1 An eldest sister. 2 N. of the eighteenth lunar mansion (consisting of three stars). 3 The middle finger. 4 A small house-lizard. 5 An epithet of the Ganges. -**COMP.** -**अंशः** 1 the eldest brother's share. 2 the right of the eldest brother to a larger share of the patrimonial property. 3 the best share. -**अंशु** *n.* 1 water in which grain has been washed. 2 the scum of boiled rice. -**आश्रम** 1 the highest or most excellent order in the religious life of a Brāhmana; i. e. that of a householder. 2 a householder. -**जाता** a father's eldest brother. -**वर्णः** 1 the highest caste (that of Brāhmanas). -**वृत्तिः** the duties of seniority. -**वधूः** *f.* a wife's eldest sister.

ज्येष्ठः N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation ज्येष्ठा (corresponding to May-June). -**द्वी** 1 The full-moon day in the month of ज्येष्ठ. 2 A small house-lizard.

ज्येष्ठत्वं 1 Precedence, priority of birth, primogeniture, seniority. 2 Pre-eminence, sovereignty.

ज्यो 1 A. (ज्यवते) 1 To advise, instruct. 2 To observe any religious obligation (such as a vow).

ज्योतिर्मय *a.* Consisting of stars, starry; R. 15. 59; Ku. 6. 3.

ज्योतिष *a.* (जी. f.) 1 Astronomical or astrological. -**यः** 1 An astronomer or astrologer. 2 One of the six Vedāṅgas (being a short tract on astronomy). -**COMP.** -**विद्या** astronomical or astrological science.

ज्योतिषी, **ज्योतिष्कः** A planet, star, luminary.

ज्योतिष्मत् *a.* 1 Luminous, bright, shining, possessed of luminous bodies; नक्षत्रासहस्रकुलाय ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसैव राशिः R. 6. 22. 2 Celestial. -*m.* The sun. -**त्री** 1 The night (as illuminated by the stars). 2 (In phil.) A state of mind pervaded by सत्त्वगुण i. e. a tranquil state of mind.

ज्योतिस् *n.* 1 Light, lustre, brightness, flash; ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30; R. 2. 75; Me 5. 2 Light of Brahman, light regarded as the Supreme spirit; Bg 5. 24, 13. 17. 3 Lightning. 4 A heavenly body, a luminary (planet, star &c.); ज्योतिर्गिर्यद्रिवि विद्या Ku. 7. 21. Bg. 10. 21; H. 1. 21. 5 The faculty of seeing. 6 The celestial world. -*m.* 1 The sun. 2 Fire. -**COMP.** -**इंशः**, **इंशणः** the fire-fly. -**क्षणः** a spark of fire. -**गणः** the heavenly bodies collectively. -**चक्रं** the zodiac. -**ज्ञः** an astronomer or astrologer -**मंडलं** the stellar sphere

-**रथः** (ज्योतीरथः) the polar star. -**विद्** *m.* an astronomer or astrologer. -**विद्या**, **शास्त्रं** (ज्योतिषशास्त्रं) astronomy or astrology. -**स्तोमः** (ज्योतिष्टोमः) a Soma sacrifice considered as the type of a whole class of sacrificial ceremonies.

ज्योत्स्ना 1 Moonlight; सुदूरस्फर-ज्योत्स्नायवलितवते कपि पुल्लिं Bb. 3. 42; ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्विशति प्रदोषान् R. 6. 34. 2 Light (in general). -**COMP.** -**इंशः** the moon. -**विद्यः** the Chakora bird. -**वृक्षः** a lamp-stand, a candle-stick.

ज्योत्स्नी A moonlight-night.

ज्योः The planet Jupiter, (a word connected with Greek Zeus).

ज्योतिषिकः An astronomer or astrologer.

ज्योत्स्नः The bright half of a month.

ज्वर 1 P. (ज्वरति, जूर्ण) 1 To be hot with fever or passion, be feverish 2 To be diseased.

ज्वरः 1 Fever, feverish heat (in medicine); स्वेद्यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञ कौत्ससा परिचिचि Si. 2. 54; also used fig.; दूर्वाज्वरः, मदज्वरः, मदज्वरः &c. 2 Fever of the soul, mental pain affliction, distress, grief, sorrow ज्वेत ते मनसो ज्वरः Rām.; मनसस्तदुपस्थिते ज्वे R. 8. 84; Bg. 3. 30. -**COMP.** -**अग्नि** the paroxysm of fever. -**अंशु** *a.* febrile. -**प्रतीकारः** cure of fever, febrifuge.

ज्वरित, **ज्वरित** *a.* (जी. f.) Attacked with fever.

ज्वल 1 P. (ज्वलति, ज्वलित) 1 To burn brightly, blaze, glow, shine; ज्वलति चलिचनोऽग्निः S. 6. 30; Ku. 5. 80. 2 To be burnt up, be consumed or afflicted (as by fire); अमृतमधुरवदुतवचनेन ज्वलति न सा मलयजायनेन Gīt. 7. 3 To be ardent; जज्ज्वाल लोकस्थिते स राजा Bb. 1. 4. -**Caus.** (ज्वलयति-ते, ज्वालयति-ते) 1 To set on fire, light kindle. 2 To irradiate, illuminate, brighten. -**WITH** **इद्** (**Caus.**) 1 to kindle, light; 2 to irradiate, illumine, light up; ककुभां मुखानि सदसोऽज्वलयन् Si. 9. 42; त्वद्वरुणलोकवितकज्जलज्ज्वलय श्रियलोचने Gīt 12. -**न** to burn brightly, blaze up; रणगानि प्रज्ज्वलुः Bk. 14. 98. (-**Caus.**) 1 to kindle, light. 2 to brighten, illumine.

ज्वलन *a.* 1 Flaming, shining, 2 Combustible. -**नः** 1 Fire; तद्वदु ज्वलनं मर्षितं त्वरेदं क्षिणवातवीजैः Ku. 4. 36, 32; Bg 11. 29. 2 The number three. -**ज** Burning, blazing, shining. -**COMP.** -**अमृतम्** *m.* the sunstone.

ज्वलित *a.* 1 Burnt, kindled, illuminated. 2 Flaming, blazing.

ज्वाला 1 Light, flame. 2 A torch.

ज्वाला A blaze, flame, illumination; R. 15. 16; Bb. 1. 95. -**COMP.**

जिह्वः, **द्वजः** fire. -**मुखी** a volcano.

-**वक्त्रः** an epithet of Siva.

ज्वालिन् *m.* An epithet of S va

झ.

झः 1 Beating time. 2 Jingling, clanking or any similar sound. 3 Wind accompanied by rain. 4 N. of Brihaspati.

झगझगायति Den. P. To flash, sparkle.

झग (नि) ति ind. Quickly, at once; झगझगा झगियासीचट्पाकटलोचना Mb.

झकारः, झंकृतं A low murmuring sound, as the buzzing of bees; (अर्धं) विगतानिने मधुसुकुलझकारमरितान् Bv. 1. 33, 4. 29; Bh. 1. 9; Amaru. 48; Pt. 5. 53

झकारिणी The river Ganges.

झकुतिः f. A clanking or jingling sound as of metal ornaments.

झंझनं 1 Jingling and clanking of metal ornaments. 2 A rattling or ringing sound.

झंझा 1 The noise of the wind or of falling rain. 2 Wind and rain, hurricane, gale. 3 A clanking sound, jingling. -COMP. -अनिलः -मरुत्, -वातः wind with rain, a storm, squall, stormy gale; झंझावातः सवृष्टिकः Ak. हिमांझंझानिलाविह्वलस्य (पक्षस्य) Bv. 2. 69; Amaru. 48; Māl. 9. 17.

झटिति ind. Quickly, at once; मुका-जालनिव प्रयति झटिति अश्यद्दत्तोऽश्यतां Bh. 1. 96, 70.

झगझगं, -गा Jingling sound.

झगझगायति a. Tinkling, jingling, making a tinkling sound; U. 5. 5.

झण (न) त्कारः Jingling, tinkling or clinking, as of metallic ornaments झणत्कारकृत्कणितयुग्यजदुरुधनुर्धुतत्रेमा बाहुः U. 5. 26; उद्वेजयति वरिष्ठं परमुद्रागणनझणत्कारः Udb.

झंपः, झंपा A spring, jump, leap; Mv. 5. 63.

झंपाकः, झंपाचः, झंपिन् m. A monkey, an ape.

झरः, झरा, झरी A cascade, spring, fountain, stream; प्रत्ययक्षतजझरीनिवृत्तपायः Mv. 6. 14; Bv. 4. 37.

झर्झरः 1 A sort of drum. 2 The Kali age. 3 A cane staff. 4 A cymbal. -रा A whore, harlot.

झर्झरिन् m. An epithet of Siva.

झलझला The noise of falling drops or of the flapping of an elephant's ears.

झला 1 A girl, daughter. 2 Sunshine, glittering light, splendour.

झलः 1 A prize-fighter. 2 N. of one of the degraded classes; Ms. 10. 22, 12. 45. -ली A kind of drum.

झलकं -की Cymbal.

झलकटः A pigeon.

झलरी A cymbal.

झल्लिका 1 Dirt rubbed off the body

by the application of perfumes. 2 Light, lustre, splendour.

झषः 1 I fish in general; झषाणां मकरः शास्त्रि Eg. 10. 31; cf. words like झष-केतन below. 2 A large fish. 3 The sign Pisces of the zodiac. 4 Heat, warmth. -वं A desert, dreary forest. -COMP. -अंकः, -केतनः, -केतुः, -हवजः N. of the god of love; क्रीडद्वा-झषकेतनस्य Pt. 4. 34. -अश्विनः a porpoise. -उदरी an epithet of Satya-vatt, mother of Vyāsa.

झंकृतं 1 A tinkling ornament worn round the feet. 2 A splashing sound (as of falling cascades), स्थाने स्थाने मुखकण्डुमो झंकृतैर्विह्विता U. 2. 14.

झाटः 1 An harbour, bower. 2 A wood, thicket.

झिटिः f. A kind of shrub.

झिरिका A cricket.

झिल्लीः f. 1 cricket. 2 A kind of musical instrument.

झिल्लिका 1 Cricket. 2 The light of sunshine; splendour.

झिल्लिः f. 1 A cricket. 2 The wick of a lamp. 3 Light, lustre. -COMP. -कटः a domestic pigeon.

झीरुका A cricket.

झुंडः 1 A tree. 2 A shrub, bush.

झोटः The betel-nut tree.

ट.

टंकु 10 U. (टंकयति-ते, टंकित) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. 2 To cover. -WITH उट् 1 to scrape, scratch. 2 to bore out, pierce through.

टङ्कः, -कं 1 A hatchet, an axe; a stone-cutter's chisel; टङ्केर्नः शिलयुहेव विद्वार्धनाया Mk. 1. 20; B. 12. 80. 2 A sword. 3 The sheath of sword. 4 A peak shaped like the edge of a hatchet; the slope or declivity of a hill, Bk. 1. 8. 5 Anger. 6 Pride. 7 The leg. -का The leg.

टङ्ककः A stamped coin, especially of silver. -COMP. पतिः a mint-master -शाला a mint.

टङ्कणं (सं) Borax. -णः (नः) 1 A species of horse. 2 N. of a people.

-COMP. -क्षारः borax. टङ्कारः 1 The twang of a bowstring. 2 A howl, cry, shout.

टङ्कारिन् a. (जी f.) Twanging, making a hissing or twanging sound; टङ्कारिवापमदुर्लकाशरक्षतजपकावरुणितशरं Asvad I.

टङ्किका. A hatchet; Vikr. 1. 15.

टंगः, -सं A spade, hoe, hatchet.

टंगणः -णं Borax.

टंगा The leg.

टहरी 1 A kind of musical instrument. 2 A joke, jest.

टाङ्कारः A clang, twang.

टिक् 1 A. (टेक्ते) To go, move.

टिटि (हि) भः (भी f.) A kind of bird; उल्लिख्य टिटिभः पादावास्ते मंगमवादिवः

Pt. 1 314; Ms. 5. 11; Y. 1. 172; also टिटिमक.

टिष्णणी (नी) A gloss, a comment, sometimes used in the sense of 'a gloss on a gloss,' as Kaiyata's commentary on the Mahābhāṣya, or Nāgojibhaṭṭa's gloss on Kaiyata's gloss.

टीक 1 A. (टीक्ते) To move, go, resort to; काश्मर्याः कृतमालसुहृत्तदलं कीयटि-कटीक्ते Māl. 9. 7. -WITH आ to go, move, go about; आटीकसंज्ञ करिषोटीपदाति जुषि वाटीक्षुवि क्षितिजुजां Asvad. 5.

टीका A commentary, gloss; काव्य-प्रकाशस्य कृतो ग्रंथे ग्रंथे टीका तथाप्येष तथैव दुर्गम.

हुंहुक a. 1 Small, little. 2 Vile, cruel. 3 Harsh.

उ.

उः An imitative sound; as of a metallic jar rolling down steps; तामाभिके मध्विहलायाः कक्षाच्छ्रुती हेमचटस्त-
रुण्याः । सोपानमार्गे प्रकरोति शब्दं उटं उटं उटं उटं

उटं उः Subhāsh.

उत्कुरः 1 An idol, a deity. 2 An honorific title added to the name of

a distinguished person; (e. g. गोविन्द कुर the author of the Kāvya-pradīpa)

उल्लिनी A girdle.

ड.

डमः A despised and mixed caste. (Dom).

डमरः 1 Riot, tumult, affray. 2 Terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures. -रं Running away through fear, rout.

डमरः A sort of small drum, shaped like an hour-glass and generally used by Kāpālikas; (sometimes regarded as n. also).

डम् 10 U. (डंभयति-ने) 1 To throw, send. 2 To order. 3 To behold. -WITH वि 1 to imitate, copy, resemble; (तं) ऋषिदेव्यामास न पुनः प्राप तच्छिष्यं R. 4. 17; ययुनकवैण विदेवितेश्वरः 3. 12, 13. 29, 16. 11; Ki. 5. 46, 12. 38; Si. 1. 6, 12. 5. 2 to ridicule, deride, mock; समोदयति नयति विदेवयति निर्भययति रमयति विषादयति Bh. 1. 22; यया न विदेव्यसे जनेः K. 109. 3 to cheat, deceive; एवमात्मा-भिप्रायसंभावितेष्टजनचिन्तयतिः प्रार्थयिता विदेव्यते S. 2. 4 to afflict, pain.

डम्बर α. Famous, renowned. -रः 1 An assemblage, collection, mass; Māl. 9. 16. 2 Show, pomp. 3 Resemblance, likeness, appearance. 4 Pride, arrogance.

डम् 10 U. (डंभयति-ने) To collect, fly 1 Flight. 2 A litter carried upon men's shoulders, palanquin.

डविद्यः A wooden antelope.

डालिनी A kind of female imp, a female goblin.

डाङ्कतिः f The clang of a bell, ding-dong &c.

डामर α. 1 Terrific, dreadful, awful; पर्योतं मयि रमणीयदामरस्य संघर्षे गगनतल-प्रयाणवैः Māl. 5. 3. 2 Riotous, tumultuous. 3 Resembling, having the appearance (i. e. lovely, beautiful). रत्निलिते ललिते कुसुमानि शिखंडकडामरे (चिहुरे) Git. 12. -रः 1 An uproar, rout, affray, riot. 2 The bustle and confusion of festivity or strife.

डालिमः=दाडिम q. v.

डाहलः (pl.) N. of a people and their country; कीर्तिः समाश्लिष्यति डाहलोर्वी Vikr. 1. 103.

डिङ्गरः 1: A servant. 2 A knave, cheat, rogue. 3 A depraved or low man.

डिडिमः A kind of small drum (fig. also); इति घोषयतीष डिडिमः H. 2. 86; सुखरयस्य यशोनवाडिडिमं N. 4. 53; Amaru. 28; चंडि रणितरुनारवडिडिममभिसर सरसमलजं Git. 11; आर्यबालचरितप्रस्तावनाडिडिमः Mv. 1. 54.

डिङ्गी (डि) रः 1 Cuttle-fish-bone considered as the foam of the sea. 2 Foam (in general); उड्ढातेन डिङ्गिरे पिडंपक्तिरदृश्यत Vikr. 4. 64, 2. 4.

डिमः One of the ten kinds of dramas; नार्यद्रजालसंयामज्जोवाद्भ्राताविचेष्टितैः । उपरागश्च ध्रुविष्ठो डिमः स्वातोऽतिवृत्तकः ॥ S. D. 517.

डू.

डूका A large or double drum; न ते डूकेन न सोपि डूक्या न मर्दलेः सापि न तेऽपि डूक्या ॥ N. 15. 17.

डामरा A goose.

डाले A shield.

डालिन m. A warrior armed with a shield.

डूढिः An epithet of Ganesa.

डूलः A large drum or tabor.

डूक 1 A. (डूकते, डूकित) To go, approach; यांत वने रात्रिचरी डूकौके Bk. 2. 23; 14. 71, 15. 79. -Caus. (डूकयति-

डिङ्गः 1 Affray, riot. 2 Sound or noise occasioned by terror 3 A young child or animal. 4 An egg 5 A globe or ball. -Comp. -आहव, -युद्ध petty warfare, an affray without weapons, skirmish, sham-fight, Ms. 5. 95.

डिङ्गिका 1 A libidinous woman. 2 A bubble.

डिङ्गः 1 A young child. 2 Any young animal such as a cub; जुम्वरं डिङ्गं देनास्ते गणयिष्यामि S. 7. 3 A fool, a block-head.

डिङ्गकः (भिका f) 1 A young child 2 Any young animal.

डी 1. 4. A. (डयते, डीयते, डीन) 1 To fly, pass through the air. 2 To go. -WITH उड्ढु to fly in the air, fly up, सर्वैरुड्ढीयतां H. 1 (हंसैः) उड्ढयित वैकुण्ठाक्षर-ग्रहजाह्नव्य विकस्वरस्वरैः N. 2. 5. -प्र to fly up; हंसैः प्रदीनैरिव Mk. 5. 5. -प्रोड्ढु to fly up; प्रोड्ढुयिव बलाकया सरभसं सौत्कण्डमाह्वितं 23

डीन p. p. Flown up. -नं The flight of a bird. The varieties of the flight of birds are said to be 101, the word prefixed to डीन showing the particular mode of flight; e. g. अवडीनं, उड्डीन, प्रडीन, अभिडीनं, विडीनं, परिडीनं, पराडीनं, &c

डूडुमः A kind of snakes, not poisonous, निर्दिष्टाः डूडुमाः स्मृताः).

डूलिः f. A small turtle.

डूमाः A man of a very low caste

डू.

ते) 1 To bring near, cause to approach; तस्मात्तं चैव गोमयोस्तेः श्रणदीष्टं डूकितं Mb.; Bk. 17. 103. 2 To present, offer. -WITH उप to present, offer.

डूकनं 1 Offering. 2 A present, bribe.

ण.

[There are hardly any words in Sanskrit beginning with ण. Many roots which, in the Dhātupāṭha are

written with an initial ण really begin with न. They are so written to show that the न is liable to be

changed to ण when preceded by prepositions. like ण, परि, अन्तर &c.]

त.

तकिल *a.* Frandulent, crafty, rogue.

तक्क Buttermilk. -Comp. -अदः a churning stick. -सारं fresh butter.

तक्ष 1. 5. P. (तक्षति, तक्षणीति, तष्ट) 1 To chop, cut off, pare, chisel, slice, split; आत्मानं तक्षति ह्येष वनं परछुना यथा Mb; निषाय तक्षते यत्र काष्ठे काष्ठं स उद्धनः Ak. 2 To fashion, shape, form (out of wood &c.). 3 To make, create in general. 4 To wound, hurt. 5 To invent, form in the mind. -WITH निचु to slice out of. -सं 1 to pare off, chisel, chop. 2 to wound, hurt, strike; निर्विज्ञास्यां हृतीक्ष्णाभ्यामभ्योऽयं संतप्तस्तुः Mb.; Bṛi S. 42. 29.

तक्षकः 1 A carpenter, woodcutter (whether by caste or profession). 2 The chief actor in the prelude of a drama (i. e. the सूत्रधार). 3 N. of the architect of the gods. 4 N. of one of the principal Nāgas or serpents of the Pātāla, son of Kasyapa and Kadru; (saved at the intercession of the sage Astika from being burnt down in the serpent-sacrifice performed by king Janamejaya, in which many others of his race were burnt down to ashes).

तक्षणं Paring, cutting; दारवाणां च तक्षणं Ms. 5. 115; Y. 1. 185.

तक्षन् *m.* 1 A carpenter, woodcutter (whether by caste or profession); अतश्चा तक्ष K. P. 'one not a तक्षन् by caste is called तक्षन् when he acts like or follows the profession of a तक्षन् (carpenter)'; Si. 12 25. 2 N. of the architect of the gods.

तगरः A kind of plant.

तक्कः 1 P. (तंक्ति, तंक्ति) 1 To endure, bear. 2 To laugh. 3 To live in distress.

तंक्कः 1 Living in distress, a miserable life. 2 Grief produced by separation from a beloved object. 3 Fear, terror. 4 A stone-cutter's chisel.

तंक्कं Living in distress, miserable living.

तंक्क 1 P. (तंगति, तंगित) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, tremble. 3 To stumble.

तंक्क 7 P. (तनक्ति, तंक्ति) To contract, shrink; तनक्ति योष विस्तृतं Bk 6. 38.

तटः 1 A slope, declivity, precipice. 2 The sky or horizon. -इ-टा-डी-टं 1 The shore or bank, declivity, slope; शीलं शैलतटास्ततु Bh. 2. 39; प्रोदुगचितातटी Bh. 3. 45; सिधोस्तटाषोच इव प्रवृद्धः Ku. 3. 6; उच्चारणात्पक्षिणास्तटीस्तं Si. 4. 18. 2 A term applied to certain parts of the body which have, as it were, sloping sides; पद्मापयोधरतटीपरिमलम् Git. 1; नो हृतं सखि चन्दनं स्तनतटे S. Tit. 7; 80 जवनतट, कटिनतट, ओणीतट, कुचतट, कटनूट, ललाटतट &c. -इ-टा-डी-टं -Comp. -आवातः butting, striking against a bank or declivity; अम्भ्यस्यति तटावातं निर्जितराषत गजाः Ku. 2. 50. -स्थ *a.* (lit.) 1 situated on a bank or declivity. 2 (fig.) standing aloof, neutral, indifferent, alien, passive; तदस्थः स्वानर्थान् घटयति च मौनं च भजते Māl. 1. 14; तदस्थं नैराद्यात् U. 3. 13; नवा तदस्थस्त्व-धुवदुतासि N. 3. 55 (where तदस्थ has sense 1 also).

तटाकः -कः A pond (deep enough for the lotus and other aquatic plants); see तडाग.

तटिनी A river; कदा शरणस्यामरतटिनी-रोयसि वसन् h. 3. 123; Bv. 1. 23.

तट्ट 10 U. (ताडयति-ते, ताडित) 1 To beat, strike (in general), dash against; गाहकां महिषा निपानसलिलं शूरीषुद्ध-स्ताडितं S. 2. 6; (नौः) ताडिता माल्लैवेथा Rām.; R 3. 51; Ku. 5. 24; Bh. 1. 50. 2 To beat, strike, punish by beating, hit; लालयेत्सर्ववर्णाणि दशवर्णाणि ताडयेत् Chāṇ 11, 12; न ताडयेच्छूनाणि Ms. 4. 169; पादेन यस्ताडयते Amarn. 52. 3 To strike, beat (as a drum); ताडयमानाश्च मेरिषु Mb.; अताडयन् खट्वांश्च Bk. 17. 7; Ve. 1. 22. 4 To play on, strike the wires of (a musical instrument); श्रोत्रुर्वितंतीरिय ताडयमाना Ku. 1. 45. 5 To shine. 6 To speak.

तट्टगः See तडाग.

तडागः A pond, a deep pool, tank; स्फुटकमलोद्भस्मितसंज्ञानयुग्मिब शरादि तडागं Git. 11; Ms. 4. 203; Y. 3. 237.

तडावातः See तटावात; (उच्चैः करिकराक्षेपे तडावाते विदुर्बुधाः Subdak.)

तडित् *f.* Lightning; वनं वनति तडितां शूरीरिव Si. 1. 7; Me. 76; R. 6. 65.

-Comp. -वर्षः a cloud. -लता forked lightning. -लेखा a streak of lightning.

तडित्त् *a.* Containing or having lightning; अवरोहति शैलायं तडित्त्वातिव तोयदः V. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 4. -*m.* A cloud, Si. 1. 12.

तडित्त्मय *a.* Consisting of lightning, Ku. 5. 25.

तड् 1 A. (तडते, तडित) To strike.

तडकः The खंजन bird.

तड्डुलः Grain after threshing, unhusking, and winnowing; (especially rice); (दास्य, धान्य, तड्डुल and अन्न are thus distinguished from one another :- दास्यं क्षेत्रगतं प्राक्तं सतुयं धान्यमुच्यते । निस्तुषः तड्डुलः प्राक्तः स्विन्नमन्नमुवाहृतं ॥).

तट *p. p.* Spread, extended, covered over &c.; (see तत्); स तमीं तनोमिरमिगम्य ततां Si. 9. 23, 6. 50; Ki. 5. 11. -त Any stringed musical instrument.

ततत् (ततः) *ind.* 1 From that (person or place &c.), thence; न च निम्नादिब हृदयं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदये S. 3. 1, Māl. 2. 10; Ms. 6. 7; 12. 85 2 There, thither. 3 Then, thereupon, afterwards; ततः कतिपयद्विषयापनने K. 110 Amarn. 66; Ki. 1. 27; Ms. 2. 93, 7. 59. 4 Therefore, consequently, for that reason. 5 Then, in that case (as a corr. of यदि); यदि वृहीतमिदं तत किं K. 120; अनोव्यमर्थं यदि नश्यसे प्रभो ततः समति &c. k. 3. 65. 6 Beyond that (in place), further, further more, moreover; ततः परतो निर्माद्विषयम् K. 121 7. Than that, other than that; यं लब्ध्वा चापरं लाभं मन्यते नाधिकं ततः Bg. 6. 22, 2 36. 8 Sometimes used for the ablative forms of तद् such as तस्माद्, तस्याः, ततोऽप्यत्रापि इत्यने Sk. यतः ततः means (a) where-there; यतः कृष्णस्ततः सर्वे यन कृष्णस्ततो जयः Mb.; Ms. 7. 188. (b) since-therefore यतो यतः -ततस्ततः wherever-there; यतोयतः पदचरणोभिवर्तते ततस्ततः प्रेरितचामलोचना S. 1. 23. तत किं 'what then,' 'of what use is it,' 'what avails it'; प्राक्तः श्रियः सकलकाम-दुवास्ततः किं Bh. 3. 73, 74; Sānti. 4. 2; ततस्ततः (a) 'here and there,' 'to and fro'; ततो दिव्यानि माल्यानि प्रादुरासंस्ततस्तत Mb. (b) 'what next,' 'what further,' 'well proceed' (occurring in dramas), ततः प्रभृति thence-forward, (corr. of

यत प्रभृति); वृष्णा ततः प्रभृति मे द्विगुणत्वमेति
Amaru 68; Ms. 9. 68.

ततस्तस्य a Coming or proceeding
from thence; Ki. 1. 27.

तति *pron. a.* (Declined only in plural, nom. and acc. तति) So many; *e. g.* तति गुरुषः संति &c.—*ति: f.* 1 A series, row, line; विद्यम्य क्रियता वराहवतिभिर्मस्ताक्षुतिः पल्लवे *S.* 2. 5. बलाहकतेति *Si.* 4. 54; 1. 5. 2 A number, troop, group. 3 A sacrificial act.

तत्त्वम् (Sometimes written as तत्त्वं) 1 True state or condition, fact; वयं तत्त्वान्निष्ठास्यद्धुः हतासत्त्वं खलु कृती S. 1. 24. 3 True or essential nature; संन्यासस्य महाबाहो तत्त्वमिच्छामि वेदितुं Bg. 18. 1, 3 28, Ms. 1. 3, 3. 96, 5. 42. 4 The real nature of the human soul or the material world as being identical with the Supreme spirit pervading the universe. 5 A true or first principle. 6 An element, a primary substance. 7 The mind. 8 Sum and substance. 9 Slow time in music. 10 A kind of dance. —COMP. —अभि-
योगः a positive charge or declaration. —अर्थः truth, reality, the exact truth, real nature. —ज्ञ, —विद् a. 1 a philosopher. 2 knowing the true nature of Brahman. —न्यासः N. of a ceremony performed in honour of Vishnu consisting in the application of mystical letters or other marks to different parts of the body while certain prayers are repeated.

तत्त्वतः *ind.* Truly, really, accurately,
ly, तत्त्वत एवानुपलब्ध्य S. 1; Ms. 7. 10.

तत्र *ind.* 1 In that place, there, yonder, thither. 2 On that occasion, under those circumstances, then, in that case. 3 For that, in that. निमित्तः यन्मदीयाः प्रजास्तत्र हेतुस्तत्र द्वन्द्ववर्चसं R. 1. 63. 4. Oft. used for the loc. case of तद्; Ms. 2. 112, 3. 60; 4. 186; Y. 1. 263. तत्रापि 'even then' 'nevertheless'; (corr. cf. यद्यपि). तत्रतत्र 'in various places or cases, 'here and there,' 'to every place'; अथश्चान्विविधान्स्फुरात् तत्रतत्र विपश्चितः Ms. 7. 81 -Comp. -भवत् *a.* (ती *f.*) his honour, his reverence, revered, respectable, worthy, a respectful title given in dramas to persons not near the speaker; (पूज्ये तत्रभवान्नभवांश्च भगवानपि); आदिष्टोऽस्मि तत्रभवता काश्यपेन S. 4; तत्रभवान् काश्यपः S. 1 &c. -स्थ *a.* standing or being there, belonging to that place.

तत्रत्य *a.* Born or produced there,
belonging to that place.

तथा ind. 1 So, thus, in that manner; तथा मां वेषयित्वा S. 5; सूतस्तथा करोति V. 1. 2 And also, so also, as well as; यत्र विद्यायाः च प्रत्ययान्तमितिस्था Pt 1

315; R. 3. 21. 3 Trne, just so, exactly so; वदात्थ राजन्स्यकुमार तत्था R. 3. 48; Ms. 1. 42 4 (In forms of adjuration) As surely as (preceded by यथा); see यथा. (For some of the meanings of यथा as a correlative of यथा; see under यथा). तथापि (oft. corr. of यथापि) 'even then,' 'still', 'yet', 'nevertheless'; प्रथितं दुष्प्रतस्य चरितं तथापीदं न लघुयि S. 5; वरं महत्ताश्रयितं पितामया तथापि नान्मस्य करोह्युपासनां Chāt. 2. 6; वयुःप्रकर्षादजयद्रक्षं रघुस्तथापि नीचैर्विजयाद-

दृश्यत R. 3. 34, 62. तथेति shows 'as-
sent' or 'promise'; तथेति शेषामिव भूत-
राजामादाय सुम्नो मदनः प्रतस्थे Ku. 3. 22; R.
1. 92, 3. 67; तथेति निष्क्रान्तः (in dramas)
तथैव 'even so', 'just so'; 'exactly so';
तथैव च 'in like manner'; तथा च 'and
also', 'and like wise', 'in like manner'
'so it has been said'; तथाहि 'for so'
'as for instance', for this (it has
been said)'; तं वैया विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमा-
धिना । तथाहि सर्वे तस्यासन् परार्थैकफला गुणाः ॥
R. 1. 29; S. 1. 31. -COMP. -कृत
a. thus done. -गत a. i being in
such a state or condition; तथागतानां
परिहासपूर्वं R. 6. 82. 2 of such quality.
(-तः) 1 Buddha; काले पितं वाक्यमुद्वर्कपदं
तथागतस्त्वेव जनः भुवेताः Si. 20. 81. 2 a
Jina. -गुण a. endowed with such
qualities or nature. 2 so circum-
stanced, in that condition; तथाभूतां
दृष्ट्वा नृपसदसि पांचलतनया Ve. 1. 11. -राजः
an epithet of Buddha. -रूप, -रूपिन्
a. thus shaped, looking thus. -विध
a. of such a sort, of such qualities
or nature; तथाविधस्तावदशेषमस्तु सः Ku.
5. 82, R. 3. 4. -विधं ind. 1 thus, in
this manner. 2 likewise, equally.

तथात्वं १ Such a state, being so.
२ True state or nature, truth.

तथ्य *a.* True, real, genuine; प्रियमपि
तथ्यमाह प्रियंवदा S. 1. —यत् Truth, reality;
सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता मये Ku. 3. 63; Ms. 8.
274.

तद् *pron. a.* (Nom. sing. सः *m.*, सा *f.*, तत् *n.*) 1 That, referring to something not present; (तदिति परोक्षे विज्ञानीयात्). 2 He, she, it; (oft as corr. of यद्); यस्य बुद्धिर्वलं तस्य Pt. 1. 3 That, i.e. well-known; सा स्या नगरी महाम्ना नृपतिः सामंतचक्रं च तत् Bh. 3. 37; Ku. 5. 71. 4 That (referring to something seen or experienced before, अनुपूर्वार्थः); उत्कंपिनी भयपश्चिस्सलितश्रुक्रता ते लोचने प्रतिदिशं विद्धुरे क्षिपंती K. P. 7; Bv. 2. 5. 5 The same, identical, that, very; usually with एव; तानीन्द्रियाणि सकलाणि तदेव नाम Bh. 2. 40. Sometimes the forms of तद् are used with the first and second personal pronouns, as well as with demonstratives and relatives, for the sake of emphasis; (often translatable by 'therefore'; 'then'); सोऽहमित्येवैषादात्मा R 1 68 'I that

very person, 'I therefore'; (I who am so and so); सत्त्वं निवर्त्तस्व विहाय लब्ध्वा 2. 40 'thou, therefore, shouldst return,' &c. When repeated तद् has the sense of 'several' 'various'; तेषु तेषु स्थानेषु K. 369; Bg. 7. 20; Mā. 1. 30 तेन the instr. of तद् is often used with an adverbial force in the sense of 'therefore' 'on that account' 'in that case', 'for that reason'. तेन हि if so, well then -*ind* 1 there, thither. 2 Then, in that case, at that time. 3 For that reason, therefore, consequently; तदेहि विमर्शनां धूमिमवतराव U. 5; Me. 7, 110; R. 3. 46. 4 Then (corr. of यदि); तथापि यदि महाकुतूहलं तत्कथयामि K. 186; Bg. 1. 45. -*Comp* -अनन्तरं *ind.* immediately after that, thereupon. -अनु *ind.* after that, afterwards; संदेशं न तदनु जलदं श्रेयसि श्रेयसेयं Me. 13; R. 16. 87; Mā. 9. 26. -अंत *a.* perishing in that, ending thus. -अर्थ, -अर्थीय *a.* 1 intended for that. 2 having that meaning -अर्ह *a.* meriting; that. -अवधि *ind* 1 so far, up to that period, till then, तदवधि कुशली पुण्यशास्त्रसन्निवृत्तचारुविचारजो विवेकः Bv. 2. 14. 2 from that time, since then; आसौ दर्शितस्तदवधि मुखे पाद्विना Bv. 2. 69. -एकचित्त *a.* having the mind solely fixed on that. -काल the current moment, present (time). -धी *a.* having presence of mind -काले *ind.* instantly, immediately -क्षणः 1 time present, time being, present or current moment; R. 1. 51. -क्षणं, -क्षणत् *ind.* immediately, directly, instantly; R. 3. 14; Si. 9. 5, Y. 2. 14; Amaru 83. -क्रिय *a.* working without wages. -गत *a.* gone or directed to that, intent on, devoted to that, belonging to that. -गुणः a figure of speech (in Rhetoric), स्वमुत्तम्य गुणं योगादुत्पन्नलक्षणस्य यत् । वस्तु तदगुणमेति भवत्ये स तु तद्गुणः K. P. 10; see Ch. Andr. 5. 141. -ज *a.* immediate, instantaneous. -ज्ञः a knowing or intelligent man, wise man, philosopher. -वृत्तीय *a.* doing that for the third time. -धन *a.* miserly, niggardly. -पर *a.* 1 following that, coming after that, inferior. 7 having that as the highest object, closely intent on, exclusively devoted to, eagerly engaged in (usually in comp.) सद्गद् समाराधनतत्परोऽसुत R. 2. 5, 1. 66, Me 10; Y. 1. 83 Ms. 3. 262. -परायण *a.* solely devoted or attached to anything. -पुरुषः 1 the original or Supreme spirit, 2 N. of a class of compounds in which the first member determines the sense of the other member, or in which the last member is defined or qualified by the first without losing its original

independence; as तत्पुरुषः; तत्पुरुष कर्मधा-
स्य येनाहं स्वां बहुवीहिः Ujb. -पूर्व *a.* hap-
pening or occurring for the first
time; अकारि तत्पूर्वनिबद्धया तथा Ku. 5. 10.
7. 30; R. 2. 42, 14. 38. 2 prior, for-
mer. -यथम *a.* doing that for the
first time. -चलः a kind of arrow.
-भावः becoming that. -मात्रं 1 merely
that, only a trifle, a very small
quantity. 2 (in phil.) a subtle
and primary element (such as शब्द,
रस, लक्ष्मी, रूप and गंध). -वाचक *a.* de-
noting or signifying that. -विद् *a.* 1
knowing that. 2 knowing the truth.
-विध *a.* of the kind or sort; R. 2.
22 Ku. 5. 73; Ms. 2. 112. -हित *a.*
good for that. (-तः) an affix added
to primary bases to form derivative
or secondary bases from them.

तदा *ind.* 1 Then, at the time. 2
Then, in that case; (corr. of वदा);
Bg. 2. 52-53; Ms. 1. 52, 54-55; यदा
यदा-तदा तदा 'when-ever'; तदाप्रभृति
'since then', 'thenceforward'; Ku.
1. 53. -Comp. -सुख *a.* begun, com-
menced. (-रं) beginning.

तदात्वं The time being, present
time.

तदानीं *ind.* Then, at that time.
तदानींतन *a.* Belonging to that
time, contemporary of that time;
पयोसि कार्त्तवशादायोधिकस्तदानींतनश्च संवृत्तः U. 1.
तदीय *a.* Belonging to that, his,
hers, its, theirs; R. 1. 81, 2. 28; 3
8, 25.

तद्वत् *a.* Containing or possessed of
that; as in तद्वानयोः K. P. 2. -*ind.*
1 Like that. In that manner. 2
Equally, in like manner, so also.

तद्य I. 8 U. (तनोति, तदुते, ततः *pass.*
तन्यते, तायते; *deside*; तितंसति, तितांसति, तित-
नयति) 1 To stretch, extend, lengthen,
lengthen out; बाहुः सकयोलस्तयोः Ak. 2
To spread, shed, diffuse; Bk. 2. 3, 10.
32, 15. 91. 3 To cover, fill; स तनीं
तनोभिरभिगच्छ ततां Si. 9. 23; Ki. 5. 11.
4 To cause, produce, form, give,
grant, bestow; त्वयि विमुक्तं नयि सपदि स्वा-
न्निधिरपि तदुते तदुदाहं Git. 4; वितुर्मुदे तेन ततान
सोऽर्षकः R. 3. 25; 7. 7; यो दुर्जनं वशयिषु
तदुते मनीषां Bv. 1. 95, 10. 5 To perform,
do, accomplish (as a sacrifice); इति
क्षितिशी नवति नवाधिकां महाक्रुतां महनीय-
शासनः । समारुहस्तुर्दिग्मायुषक्षये ततान शोपान-
पपरासि ॥ R. 3. 69; Ms. 4. 205. 6
To compose, write (as a work, &c.);
as in नागां मालां तनोत्यहं or तदुते टीकां 7 To
stretch or bend (as a bow). 8. To
spin out, weave. 9. To propagate,
be propagated. 10 To continue,
last.—WITH अव 1 to cover, spread.
2 to descend.—अ 1 to extend, stretch
over, cover, overspread; Ki. 16. 15.
2 to spread, diffuse. 3 to cause,
produce create make K 6 18

4 to stretch (as a bow or bowstring);
नीचीं वनुषे चातता R. 1. 19; 11. 45.—
उद् 1 to stretch up. -प्र 1 to spread,
diffuse; स्वातस्वं विमवेयंशमि कवयो दिशु
प्रतन्वति नः Bh. 3. 24. 2 to cover. 3
to cause, produce, create. 4 to
show, display, exhibit; नदुरीकृत्य कृति-
मिर्वाचस्वत्वं प्रतायते Si. 2. 30. 5 to
perform, do (as a sacrifice). -ति 1
to spread, stretch; स्फुरितचित्तजिह्वः Mk.
9. 12. 2 to cover, fill; प्रस्वेदं विदुषितं
वदनं विवादाः Ch. P. 9; यो वितत्य स्थितः तं
Me. 58 3 to form, make; धर्मावदा-
दितन्वद्भिस्तनो तौरणज्जं R. 1. 41. 4 to
stretch (as a bow); यनुर्वितत्य किरतोः
शरान् U. 6. 1; Bk. 3. 47. 5 to cause,
produce, create, give, bestow. 6
to write or compose (as a work);
विराटपर्वप्रद्योती भावधीये वितन्यते. 7 to do,
perform (as a sacrifice or any other
rite); Ku. 2. 46. 8 to show,
exhibit. -सं 1 to continue.—II. 1 P.,
10 U. (तनति, तानयति-ने) 1 To confide,
trust, place confidence in. 2 To
help, assist, aid. 3 To pain or
afflict with disease. 4 To be harm-
less.

तनयः 1 A son. 2 A male descendant.
—या A daughter; गिरि, कलिंग &c.

तनिमत् *m.* Thinness, slenderness,
minuteness.

तनु *a.* (तु, न्वी *f.*) 1 Thin, lean,
emaciated. 2 Delicate, slender,
slim (as limbs, as a mark of beauty);
R. 6. 32; cf. तन्मगी. 3 Fine, delicate
(as cloth); Rs. 1. 7. 4 Small, little,
tiny, scanty, few, limited; तनुयावि-
मयोऽपि सन् R. 1. 9. 3. 2; तनुयणोऽबहुयुहः
H. 2. 91. giving little. 5 Trifling,
unimportant, little; Amaru. 27.
6 Shallow (as a river). —*f.* 1 The
body, the person. 2 (Outward)
form, manifestation; प्रत्यक्षानिः प्रत्यक्ष-
नुमितवतु वस्ताभिराभिरिशाः S. 1. 1; M. 1.
1; Me. 19. 3 Nature, form or
character of anything. 4 Skin.—
Comp. —अंग *a.* having slender
limbs, delicate. (—गी) a delicate
woman. —कूपः a pore of the skin.
—रुद्धः an armour; R. 9. 51; 12. 86.
—जः a son. —जा a daughter. —रयज
a. 1 risking one's life. 2 giving
up one's person, dying. —त्याग *a.*
spending little, sparing, niggardly.
—त्रं, —त्राणं an armour. —भवः a son.
(—त्रा) a daughter. —भस्त्रा the nose.
—धृत् *m.* any being furnished with a
body, a living being; particularly a
human being; कल्पं स्थितं तदुन्मतां तनु-
मिस्ततः किं Bh. 3. 73. —सध्व *a.* having
a slender waist. —रसः perspiration.
—रह, —रहं the hair of the body.
—रारं an armour. —व्रणः a pimple.
—संचारिणी a young woman, a girl
ten years old. —सरः perspiration.
—रुद्ध the arm

तनुल *a.* Spread, expanded.

तनुम् *n.* The body.

तनु *f.* The body.—Comp. —ऊद्भव
—जः a son. —ऊद्भवा, —जा a daughter
—नर्प clarified butter, ghee. नपात् *m.*
fire; तदुत्तपाद्भवितानमादिजेः Si. 1. 62

अथः कृतस्यापि तनुनयावो नाथः शिखा याति कदा-
चिदेव ॥ H. 2. 67. —रहं 1 the hair of
the body (*m.* also). 2 the wing of
a bird, a feather. (—हः) a son.

तंतिः *f.* 1 A cord, line, string. 2
A row, series. —Comp. —पालः 1 a
guardian of (the rows of) cows. 2
N. assumed by Sahadeva when
living at the house of Virāta.

तंतुः 1 A thread, cord, wire, string,
line; चिन्तासंतनितंतु Māl. 5. 10; Me. 70
2 A cob-web; R. 16. 20. 3 A fila-
ment; विसंतनुयुगल्य कारितं Ku. 4. 29. 4
Offspring, issue, race. 5 A shark
6 The Supreme Being. —Comp.

काष्ठं a piece of wood or brush used
by weavers for cleaning threads

—कीटः a silk-worm. —नागः a (large)
shark. —निर्वासः the palmyra tree.

—नामः a spider. —भः 1 the mustard
seed. 2 a calf. वाद्यं any stringed

musical instrument. —वर्णं weaving

—वपः 1 a weaver. 2 a loom. 3
weaving. —विग्रहः a plaitain. —शाला
a weaver's workshop. —संतत *a.*
women, sewn. —सारः the betel-nut
tree.

तनुकः The mustard seed.

तनुनः—जः A shark.

तनुरेलं The fibrous root of a lotus.

तन्त्रं 10 U. (तन्वयति-नै, तन्वित) 1 To
rule, control, govern; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा
इव तन्वित्वा S. 5. 5. 2 (A) To
support, maintain (as a family).

तंत्रं 1 A loom. 2 A thread. 3
The warp or threads extended
lengthwise in a loom. 4 Posterity.

5 An uninterrupted series. 6 The
regular order of ceremonies and
rites, system, framework, ritual;

कर्मणां युगपद्भावस्तत्रं Kāty. 7 Main point

8 Principal doctrine, rule, theory,
science; जितमनसि जतं वचिचरं Git. 2. 9

Subservience, dependence; as in
स्वतंत्र, परतंत्र; देवतंत्रं दुःखं Dk. 5. 10 A

scientific work. 11 A chapter,
section, as of a work; तंत्रैः पंचभिरित्तुवार्

शास्त्रं Pt. 1. 12 A religious treatise
teaching magical and mystical

formularies for the worship of the
deities or the attainment of super-

human power. 13 The cause of
more than one effect. 14 A spell

15 A chief remedy or charm. 16
A drug, medicament. 17 An oath,

ordeal. 18 Raiment. 19 The right
way of doing anything. 20 Royal

retinue, train, court. 21 A realm,
country authority 22 Govern

ment, ruling, administration; लोक-
तत्राधिकारः S. 5. 23 An army. 24 A
heap, multitude. 25 A house. 26
Decoration. 27 Wealth. 28 Happi-
ness. —COMP. —काष्ठं=ततुकाष्ठ q. v.
वापः-वं 1 weaving. 2 a loom. —वायः
1 a spider. 2 a weaver.

तत्रकः A new garment (unbleached
cloth).

तत्रणं Maintenance of order, dici-
pline, Government.

तंघिः —त्री f. 1 A string, cord; Ms.
4 38. 2 A bow-string. 3 The
wire of a lute; तंघीमाद्री नयनसलिलैः सार-
विस्वा कथंचित् Me. 86. 4 A sinew. 5
A tail.

तंघा 1 Lassitude, weariness, fati-
gue, exhaustion. 2 Sleepiness,
sluggishness; तंघालस्यविचर्जनं Y. 3. 158;
Mv. 7. 42; H. 1. 34.

तंघाळु a. 1 Tired, exhausted. 2
Sleepy, slothful.

तंघीः, —त्री f. Sleepiness, drowsi-
ness.

तन्मय a. (की f.) Made up of that.
2 Wholly absorbed in that; Māl. 1.
41; S. 6. 21. 3 Identical with
that, become one with that.

तन्वी A delicate or slender woman;
इवमधिकमनोऽज्ञा वल्लहेनापि तन्वी S. 1. 20;
तव तन्वि कुञ्चयितौ नियतं चक्रवर्तिनी Udb.

तप् 1 P. rarely A. (तपति, तप) 1
(Intransitively used) (a) To shine,
blaze (as fire or sun); तमस्तपति चर्मासौ
कथमाधिर्भविष्यति S. 5. 14; R. 5. 13; U.
6 14; Bg. 9. 19. (b) To be hot or
warm, give out heat. (c) To suffer
pain; तपति न सा किसलयशयनेन Git. 7.
(d) To mortify the body, undergo
penance (with तपच्) ; अगणिततपुतापं
तप्या तपांसि भगीरथः U. 1. 23. 2 (Tran-
sitively used) (a) To make hot, heat,
warm; Bk. 9. 2; Bg. 11. 19. (b)
To inflame, burn, consume by heat;
तपति तनुगाणि मदनस्वामनिशं मां पुनर्देहयेत्
S. 3. 17; अंगिरसंगतैः 3. 7. (c) To
hurt, injure, damage, spoil; वास्यन्
हतस्तपयति मां समन्दुं Bk. 1. 23; Ms. 7. 6.
(d) To pain, distress. —Pass. तप्यते
(regarded by some as a root of the
4th conjugation). 1 To be heated,
suffer pain. 2 To undergo severe
penance (oft. with तपच्). —Caus.
(तापयति-ते, तापित) 1 To heat, make
warm; गगनं तापितपायितासिलक्ष्मी Si. 20.
75, न हि तापयितुं शक्यं सागरांस्तृणोल्लया H.
1 86. 2 To torment, pain, disease;
भृशं तापितः कंदर्पेण Git. 11; Bk. 8. 13.—
WITH अह 1 to rue, be sorry, grieve.
2 To repent. —उच् 1 To warm,
make hot, scorch, melt (as gold)
(Atm. when used intransitively in
the sense of 'to shine', or when it
has a limb of the body for its
object); उचपति हवर्णं सुवर्णकारः Mbh. ;

but उत्पमान आतपः Bk. 8. 1; Si. 20. 40;
उचपति पाणी Mbh. 2 To consume,
torment; pain, torture by heat; Si.
9. 67. —उप 1 to heat warm. 2 to
pain, distress; Si. 9. 65. —निच् 1 to
heat. 2 to purify. 3 to burnish.
—परि 1 to heat, burn, consume. 2
to inflame, set on fire. —पश्चात्
to repent, be sorry for. —वि 1 to shine
(Atm. like उच् q. v.); रविर्वितपतेऽप्यर्थं
Bh. 8. 14. 2 to warm, heat. —स् 1
to heat, warm; संतपचामीकर Bk. 3. 3;
संतप्यासि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामापि न ज्ञायते Bh.
2. 67. 2 to be distressed, suffer
pain, be sorry; संतप्यानां त्वमसि शरणं Me.
7 of the afflicted; दिवापि मयि निष्कृति
संतप्येते गुरुमन Mb. Bh. 2. 87. 3 to
repent.

तप a. 1 Burning, warming, con-
suming by heat. 2 Causing pain or
trouble, distressing. —पः 1 Heat,
fire, warmth. 2 The sun. 3 The
hot season; Si. 1. 66. 4 Penance,
religious austerities. —COMP. —अदप्यः,
—अंतः the end of the hot season and
the beginning of the rainy season;
रविपीतजला तपात्यये पुनरोपेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku.
4. 44; 5, 23.

तपती The river Tāptī.

तपनः 1 The sun; प्रतापातपनो यथा R.
4. 12; ललाटतपस्तपति तपनः U. 6; Māl.
1. 2 The hot season. 3 The sun-
stone. 4 N. of a hell. 5 An
epithet of Siva. 6 The Arka plant.
—COMP. आत्मजः —तनयः an epithet
(1) of Yama (2) of Karpā. (3) of
Sugriva. —आत्मजा, —तनया an epithet
of the Yamunā and of the Godāvari.
—इष्टं copper. —उपलः, —नाणिः the sun-
stone. —छद्मः the sun-flower.

तपनी The river Godāvari or the
river Tāptī

तपनीयं Gold; especially gold
purified with fire; तपनीयाशोकः M. 3;
तपनीयोपानयुगलमार्गः प्रसादीकरोतु Mv. 4;
असंस्पृशती तपनीयपीठं R. 13. 41.

तपस् n. 1 Warmth, heat, fire. 2
Pain, suffering. 3 Penance, reli-
gious austerity, mortification; तपः
किलेद् तद्वातिसाधनं Ku. 5. 64. 4 Medi-
tation connected with the practice of
personal self-denial or bodily morti-
fication. 5 Moral virtue, merit. 6
Special duty or observance of any
particular caste. 7 One of the seven
worlds; i. e. the region above the
world called जनस्. —m. The month
of Māgha; तपसि मंदगमस्तिरभीष्टुमात् S. 6.
63. —m., —n. 1 The cold season;
(शिशिर). 2 The winter (हिमंत). 3
The hot season (ग्रीष्म). COMP. —अनु-
भावः the influence of religious pen-
ance. —अवटः the Brahmāvarta
country. —क्लेशः the pain of religious
austerity. —चरणं. —चर्या the practice

of penance. —तक्षः an epithet of
Indra. —धनः 'rich in penance,' an
ascetic, devotee; रम्यस्तपोधनानां क्रिया S.
1. 13; शमप्रयत्नेषु तपोधनेषु 2. 6; 4 1,
Si. 1. 23; R. 14. 19; Ms. 11. 242
—निधिः an eminently pious man, an
ascetic; R. 1. 56. —प्रभावः, —बलं the
power acquired by religious auste-
rities; efficacy or potency of devo-
tion. —राशिः an ascetic. —लोकः the
region above the world called जनस्.
—वनं a penance-grove, a sacred grove
in which ascetics practice penance,
कृतं त्वयोपवनं तपोवनमिति वेदो S. 1; R. 1.
90, 2. 18; 3. 8. —वृद्धः a. very ascetic
—विशेषः excellence of devotion, pre-
eminent religious austerities. —स्थली
1 a seat of religious austerity. 2 N.
of Benares.

तपस् 1 The sun. 2 The moon
3 A bird.

तपस्वः 1 The month of Phālguna.
2 An epithet of Arjuna. —स्वः Reli-
gious austerity, penance.

तपस्वति Den. P. To practise pe-
nance; हरद्वारपुरः सोऽहं तपस्वीकृतपस्वति S.
7. 9, 12; R. 13. 41; 15 49; Bk. 18
21.

तपस्विन् a. 1 Practising penance,
devout. 2 Poor, miserable, helpless,
pitiable; सा तपस्विनी निर्दिता भवतु S. 4,
Māl. 3; N. 1. 135. —m. An ascetic,
तपस्विसाधनमवेक्षणया R. 14. 67. —COMP.
—पञ्च the sun flower.

तप्त p. p. 1 Heated, burnt. 2 Red-
hot, hot. 3 Melted, fused. 4 Dis-
tressed, pained, afflicted. 5 Practis-
ed (as penance). —COMP. —कांचन
gold purified with fire. —कुच्छं a kind
of penance. —रूपकं purified silver

तप् 4 P. (तापयति, तात) 1 To choke,
be suffocated. 2 To be exhausted
or fatigued; ललितशिरिषपुष्पहनैरपि तापयति
यत् Māl. 5. 31. 3 To be distressed
(in body or mind), be uneasy or
pained, pain, waste away; त्रविज्ञाति हृद्ः
कुंजं गुंजम्बुहवं तापयति Git. 5; गाढोत्प्लव
ललितकुलितैरंगकैस्तापयतीति Māl. 1. 15, 9
33; Amaru. 7. —WITH उच् to be im-
patient; हृदयं किमेवमुत्तापयति S. 1.

तसे 1 Darkness. 2 The tip of the
foot. —नः 1 An epithet of Rāhu
2 The Tamāla tree.

तमस् n. Darkness; किं वासविषयदुरुण-
समसा विभेत्ता तं चैतसहस्रकिरणो धुरि नाकरिष्यत्
S. 7. 4; V. 1. 7; Me. 37. 2 The
gloom or darkness of hell; Ms. 4.
242. 3 Mental darkness, illusion,
error; सुनिवृत्ताप्रत्ययसुहृत्तिरोविना मम च मुक्त-
निदं तमसा मनः S. 6. 6. 4 (In Sān-
phil.) Darkness or ignorance, as one
of the three qualities or constituents
of every thing in nature (the other
two being सूक्ष्म and रजस्); Ku. 6. 61,
Ma. 12. 24. 5 Grief sorrow. 6 sin

-*m* *n*. An epithet of Rāhu. -**Comp.**
-अपह *a*. removing darkness or ignorance, illumining, enlightening; Ki. 5. 22. (-हः) 1 the sun. 2 the moon. 3 fire. -कांडः -हं great or spreading darkness. -युगः see तमस above (4). -नः 1 the sun. 2 the moon. 3 fire. 4 Vishnu. 5 Siva. 6 knowledge. 7 a Buddha. -ज्योतिस् *m*. a fire-fly. -ततिः spreading darkness. -हृद् *m*. 1 a shining body. 2 the sun. 3 the moon. 4 fire. 5 a lamp, light. -हुद् *m*. 1 the sun 2 moon. -भिद्, -मणिः a fire-fly. -विकारः sickness, disease. -हर्, -हर *a*. dispersing darkness. (-*m*.) 1 the sun. 2 the moon.

तमसः 1 Darkness. 2 A well. तमस्विनी, तमा A night. तमालः 1 *N.* of a tree with a very dark bark; तद्वत्तमालमालवलीनमदंष्ट्रधराः Māl. 9. 19; R. 13. 15, 49; Git. 11. 2 A sectarian mark of sandal upon the forehead. 3 A sword, scimitar. -**Comp.** -पत्रं a sectarian mark upon the forehead. 2 a Tamāla leaf.

तमिः, -नी *f*. 1 Night, especially a dark night; स तमिं तमोभिरभिमन्य तमं Si. 9. 23. 2 A swoon, faint. 3 Turmeric.

तमिन् *a*. Dark. -हं 1 Darkness; यत्तमालदलनीलतमं तमिन् Git. 11; कर्त्तव्यो-रति मणिगणधूपणकिण्विभिन्नतमिन् 2; Ki. 5. 2. 2 Mental darkness, illusion. 3 Anger, wrath. -**Comp.** पक्षः the dark fort-night (of a lunar month); R. 6. 34.

तमिस्रा 1 A (dark) night; ह्ये तपस्यावरणाय षष्ठेः कल्पेन लोकस्य कथं तमिस्रा R. 5. 13; Si. 6. 43. 2 Extensive darkness.

तमोनयः *N.* of Rāhu.

तंवा, तंभिका A cow.

तय् 1 *A.* (तयते) 1 To go, move; अच्यवास रथं तेवे घुसात् Bk. 14. 75, 908. 2 To guard, protect.

तरः 1 Passing over, crossing, passage; Bk. 7. 55. 2. Freight; दीर्घान्विते यथादेशं यथाकालं तरो भवेत् Ms. 8. 406. 3 A road. 4 A ferry-boat. -**Comp.** -पण्यं freight. -स्थानं a landing-place, wharf.

तरक्षः, -क्षुः A hyena.

तरंगः 1 A wave; U. 3. 47; Bh. 1. 81; R. 13. 63; S. 3. 7. 2 A section or part of a work (as of the कथासरित्सागर). 3 A leap, jump, gallop, jumping motion (as of a horse). 4 Cloth or clothes.

तरणिणी A river.

तरंगित *n*. 1 Wavy, tossing with waves. 2 Overflowing. 3 Tremulous. -तं Waving; अवायतमंतितामि बाणाः Git. 3

तरणः 1 A boat, raft. 2 Svarga or heaven. -णं 1 Crossing over. 2 Conquering, overcoming. 3 An oar. तरणिः 1 The sun. 2 A ray of light. -णिः, -णी *f*. A raft, float, boat. -**Comp.** -रत्नं a ruby.

तरङ्गः, -हं 1 A boat in general. 2 A raft or float made of bamboos tied together and floated on jars or inverted hollow gourds. 3 An oar. -**Comp.** -पादा a kind of boat.

तरङ्गी, तरङ्ग *f*, तरङ्गी A boat, raft, float.

तरतः 1 The ocean. 2 A hard shower. 3 A frog. 4 A demon or Rākshasa.

तरल *a*. 1 Trembling, waving, shaking, tremulous; तारापतिसरलविद्यु-दिव्यामृदं R. 13. 76; वन इव तरलवलाके Git. 5; Si. 10. 40; S. 1. 26. 2 Pickle, unsteady, transient; चैराभितार-स्तारलाः स्वयं मत्सरणिः ते Si. 2. 115; Amara. 27. 3 Splendid, sparkling, glittering. 4 Liquid. 5 Libidinous, wanton. -लः 1 The central gem of a neckless; मुक्तामयोऽन्यतरलमध्यः Vās. 35; or हारांस्तारांस्तारलपटिकान् (Malli. considers this as an interpolation in Meghadūta). 2 A necklace. 3 A level surface. 4 Bottom, depth. 5 A diamond. 6 Iron. -ला Gruel.

तरलयति Den. P. To, cause to shake, to wave, move to and fro; Amaru. 87.

तरलायते Den. A. To tremble, shake, move to and fro.

तरलयित *A* large wave, surf.

तरलित *a*. Shaking, tremulous, undulating; कुम्भतरंग Git. 11; हारा 7.

तरवारिः A sword.

तरस् *n*. 1 Speed, velocity. 2 Vigour, strength, energy; केलान्तार्थं तरसा जिगीवुः R. 5. 28, 11. 77; Si. 9. 72. 3 A bank, a place of crossing. 4 A float, raft.

तरसं Meat, flesh.

तरसानः A boat.

तरसिन् *a* (नी *f*.) 1 Swift, quick. 2 Strong, powerful, courageous; mighty; R. 9. 23, 11. 89; 16. 77. -*m*. 1 A courier, an express. 2 A hero. 3 Air, wind. 4 An epithet of Garuda.

तराङ्गुः, -तरालुः A large flat-botomed boat.

तरिः -री *f*. 1 A boat; जीर्णं तरिः सरिद-तीव गभीरनीरा Udb.; Si. 3. 76. 2 A box for clothes. 3 The end or hem of a garment. -**Comp.** -रथः an oar.

तरिकः, -तरिकिन् *m*. A ferry-man. तरिका, -तरिकं, -तरित्री, -तरिणी A boat, ship.

तरिषः 1 A raft, boat. 2 The ocean. 3 A fit or competent person. 4 Heaven. 5 Work, business, practice, profession.

तरुः A tree; नवमरोहणत्रिपुलस्तस्मिन् नन्दर समुद्रं M. 1. 8. -**Comp.** -खंडः हं, -खंडः -हं an assemblage or clump of trees. -जीवनं the root of a tree. -तले the ground about the foot of a tree, foot of tree. -नखाः a thorn. -मृगः a monkey. -रामः 1 a bud or blossom. 2 a young shoot, sprout. -राजः the Tāla tree. -रुहा a parasitical plant. -विलासिनी the Nava-mallikā creeper. -शायिन् *m*. a bird.

तरुण *a*. 1 Young, youthful, juvenile, (as a man). 2 (*a*) Young, newly born or produced, tender, soft; Bh. 3. 49. (*b*) Newly risen, not high in the sky (as the sun); Ku. 3. 54. 3 New, fresh; तरुणं द्वि Chāna 64; तरुणं वर्षपदाकं नवीदं पिच्छलानि च द्विनि ॥ अल्पव्ययेन त्वरि प्राच्यजयो मिष्टमवदानि ॥ Chand. M. 1. 4 Lively, vivid. -ण A young man, youth; Pt. 1. 11; Bv. 2. 62. -णी A young or youthful woman; वृद्धस्य तरुणी विदं Chān. 98. -**Comp.** -ज्वरः fever lasting for a week. -द्वि *n*. coagulated milk five days old. -पीलिका red arsenic.

तरुण *a*. Full of or abounding in trees.

तर्क 10 *U.* (तर्कयति ते, तर्किन) 1 To suppose, guess, suspect, believe, conjecture, infer; त्वं तावत्तु तर्कयति S. 6; Me. 96. 2 To reason, speculate about, reflect. 3 To consider or regard as (with two acc.) 4 To think of, intend, mean, have in view (पातुं) त्वं चेदच्छस्त्रादिकविशुद्धं तर्कयस्मिन्म Me. 31. 5 To ascertain. 6 To shine. 7 To speak. -**With** १ 1 to reason, reflect. 2 to think, believe, consider, suppose; Bk. 2. 9. -वि 1 to guess, conjecture. 2 To think, suppose, believe. 3 to reflect, reason.

तर्कः 1 Supposition, conjecture, guess प्रत्यक्षे तर्कः V. 2. 2 Reasoning, speculation, discussion, abstract reasoning, कृतः पुनरस्मिन्वधारिते आगमार्थे तर्क-निमित्तस्याक्षिपस्यावकाशः; इदानीं तर्कनिमित्त आक्षेप-परिहृयेते S. B.; तर्काऽभिहितः स्थितयो विमिक्षा Mb.; Ms. 12. 106. 3 Doubt. 4 Logic, the science of logic; यत्काम्यं ननुवर्ति विधि-तपरास्तर्केषु यत्कीकृत्यः N. 22. 155; तर्कशास्त्र, तर्कदीपिका. 5 (In logic) Reduction to absurdity, a conclusion opposed to the premises, a *reductio ad absurdum*. 6 Wish, desire. 7 Cause, motive. -**Comp.** -विद्या logic.

तर्किकः 1 A suitor, an inquirer, a petitioner. 2 A logician.

तर्कः *m. f.* A spindle, an iron pin upon which cotton is first drawn out, तर्कः कर्तव्यसाधनं. -**Comp.** -पीडा a ball at the lower end of a spindle.

तर्कुः A hyena.

तर्कुः Nitro, saltpetre

तर्ज 1 P., 10 A. (often P. also) (तर्जति, तर्जयति-ने, तर्जित) 1 To threaten, menace, terrify; तर्जनींयुज्या तर्जयति S. 1; अक्षितानिलोद्धृतैस्तर्जयन्निव केतुभिः R. 4. 28, 11. 78, 12. 41; Bk. 14. 80. 2 To scold, revile, censure, blame; Bk. 6 3, 8. 101, 17. 103. 3 To mock, deride.

तर्जने-ना 1 Threatening, frightening. 2 Censuring; R. 19. 17; Ku. 6. 45.

तर्जनी The fore-finger.

तर्जः, तर्जकः A calf; Si. 12. 41.

तर्जिः 1 A raft. 2 The sun.

तर्जि 1 P. (तर्जति) 1 To injure, hurt. 2 To kill, cut through; Bk. 14. 108; see तर्ज also.

तर्पण 1 Pleasing, satisfying. 2 Satisfaction, pleasure. 3 One of the five daily Yajnas (performed by men), presenting libations of water to the manes of the deceased ancestors (पितृयज्ञ). 4 Fuel for the sacred fire. -COMP. -इच्छुः an epithet of Bhishma.

तर्पन् n. The top of the sacrificial post.

तर्षः 1 Thirst. 2 Wish, desire. 3 The ocean. 4 A boat. 5 The sun.

तर्षण Thirst.

तर्षित, तर्षुल a. 1 Thirsty. 2 Wish-
ing, desiring.

तर्हि ind. 1 At that time, then. 2 In that case; यदा-तर्हि 'when then'; यदि तर्हि 'if-then'; कथं-तर्हि 'how then.'

तल-लं 1 A surface; सुवस्तलमिव ध्यौम दुर्वत् ध्येविव द्रुतं R. 4. 29; sometimes used at the end of comp. without much alteration of meaning; महीतलं 'surface of the earth; i. e. earth itself; छुद्धे तु वर्णतले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32, नमस्तलं &c. 2 The palm of the hand; R. 6. 18. 3 The sole of the foot. 4 The fore-arm. 5 A slap with the hand. 6 Lowness, inferiority of position. 7 A lower part, part underneath, base, foot, bottom; रेवारीवसि वेनसीदरुतले येतः सहस्ररुतले K. P. 1. 8 (Hence) The ground under a tree or any other object, shelter afforded by anything; कपी मयूरस्य तले विधीयते Rs. 1. 13. 9 A hole, pit -लः 1 The hilt of a sword. 2 The palmyra tree.

-लं 1 A pond. 2 A forest, wood. 3 Cause, origin, motive. 4 A leathern fence worn round the left arm (तला also in this sense). -COMP. -अंगुलिः f a toe. -अरलं the fourth of the seven divisions of bell. -ईक्षणः a hog. -उदा a river. -वातः a slap with the palm of the hand. -तालः a kind of musical instrument. -त्रं, -त्राणं, -वाणं a leathern glove of an archer. -प्रहारः a slap with the hand. -सारकं a martingale.

तलकं A large pond.

तलत ind. From the bottom.

तलाची A mat.

तलिका A martingale.

तलितं Fried meat.

तलिन a. 1 Thin, meagre, spare. 2 Small, little. 3 Clear, clean. 4 Situated under or beneath. 5 Separate. -नं A bed, couch.

तलिनं 1 Paved ground, a pavement. 2 A bed, cot, couch. 3 An awning. 4 A large sword or knife.

तलुनः Wind.

तलुकं A forest.

तलुपः-लुपं 1 A couch, bed, sofa; सपदि विनतनिद्रस्तलुपमुज्झां चकार R. 5. 751 'left the bed', rose. 2 (Fig.) A wife (as in सुस्तलुप q. v.) 3 The seat of a carriage. 4 An upper story, a turret, tower.

तलुपकः One whose business it is to make or prepare beds (as a servant.)

तलुजः 1 Excellence, superiority, happiness. 2 (At the end of comp.) Excellent (in this sense the word is always masculine whatever be the gender of the first member of the compound); गोतलुजः 'an excellent cow'; so कुमारोतलुजः 'an excellent maiden'.

तलुकि A key.

तलुी A youthful woman.

तलु a. 1 Hewn, cut, chiseled, split. 2 Fashioned; see तलु.

तलु m. 1 A carpenter in general. 2 The architect of gods (विश्वकर्मा).

तलुकरः 1 A thief, robber, मा संचर मनः पांथ तवास्ते स्मरतस्करः Bh. 1. 86; Ms. 4. 135, 8. 67. 2 (At the end of comp.) Anything bad or contemptible. -री A passionate woman.

तलु a. Stationary, immoveable, stable.

तलुण्यः, तलुणः The son of a carpenter.

तलुङ्गीलिकः N. of an affix used to denote a particular inclination, tendency, or habit.

तलुङ्कः An ornament for the ear, a large ear-ring.

तलुङ्ग्यं 1 Proximity. 2 Indifference, disregard, neutrality; see तलुङ्ग्य.

तलुङ्गः 1 A blow, knock, thump. 2 Noise. 3 A sheaf. 4 A mountain.

तलुङ्का N. of a female fiend, daughter of Suketu, wife of Sunda and mother of Mārīcha. [She was changed into a fiend by the sage Agastya whose devotions she had disturbed. She was killed by Rama when she began to disturb the sacrificial rites of Visvamitra. Rama was first unwilling to bend his bow against a woman, but the sage overcame his scruples; see R. 11. 14-20].

तलुङ्केयः An epithet of the demon Mārīcha, son of Tādakā.

तलुङ्कः, तलुङ्ग्यं see तलुङ्क.

तलुङ्गने Beating, whipping, flogging, लाळने बहावो दोषास्ताडने बहावो घुणाः Chān 12; अवतंसोत्पलताडनानि वा Ku. 4. 8, 8 Til. 9. -नी A whip.

तलुङ्गिः -ही f. 1 A kind of psalm. 2 A kind of ornament.

तलुङ्गमान a. Being beaten or struck -नः A musical instrument struck with a stick &c. (as a drum).

तलुङ्गवः-वं 1 Dancing in general, मर्ताडवोत्सवाति U. 3. 18. 2 Particularly the frantic or violent dance of Siva, अंबकानंदि वस्ताडवं देवि भूयद्दमोदये च हृदये च नः Māl. 5. 23, 1. 1. 3 The art of dancing. 4 A sort of grass. -COMP. -विचः N. of Siva.

तलुङ्गः 1 A father; मृग्यं तु लवस्य बालिज्ञता तातपदाः U. 6; हा तातेति कदितमाकर्ष्य विषण्ण R. 9. 75. 2 A term of affection, endearment, or pity, applied to any person, but usually to inferiors or juniors, pupils, children &c.; तात चंद्रापीड K. 106; रक्षसा भक्तिस्तात तव तानो वनातरे Mb. 3 A term of respect applied to elders or other venerable person ages; हेपिता हि बहवो नरेभ्यस्तैः तात यमुश यमुर्भूतः R. 11. 40; तस्मान्मुच्ये यथा तात सदि-धातुं तयार्हसि 1. 72. -COMP. -यु a. agreeable to a father. (-युः) a paternal uncle.

तलुङ्गनः The Khanjana or wagtail.

तलुङ्गलः 1 A disease. 2 An iron club or spike. 3 Cooking, maturing. 4 Heat.

तलुङ्गतिः Offspring. -तिः f. Continuity, succession, as in अरिष्टिताति or शिवाति q. v.

तलुङ्गालिक a. (की f.) 1 Simultaneous. 2 Immediate.

तलुङ्ग्यं 1 Purport, meaning, scope, अनेदं तात्पर्यं &c. 2 Purport of propositions; K. P. 2. 3 Aim, object intended, reference to any object, purpose, intention (with loc.); इह यथार्थकथने तात्पर्यं P. II. 3. 43 Com. 4 The object or intention of the speaker (in using particular words in a sentence); वक्तुरिच्छा तु तात्पर्यं परिकीर्तितं Bhāṣhā P. 84; तात्पर्यानुपपत्तिः 82.

तलुङ्गिक a. True, real, essential, किं वासीद्वृत्तस्य मेदाविमः साविस्मिन्ति तलुङ्गिक Br. 2. 81; तलुङ्गिकः संबन्धः &c.

तलुङ्ग्यं Sameness of nature, identity, unity; त्वय्यसौतादृश्यमभोरुहं Bv. 2. 81; मयवस्यात्मनस्तादृश्यं &c.

तलुङ्ग a. (शी f.) तादृश a. तादृश a. (शी f.) Such-like, like him, her or it, like that; तादृशघुणा Ms. 9. 22. 32; Amaru. 46; तादृशस्तादृशः any body, whoever, common or ordinary man; उपदेशो न दातव्यो यादृशो तादृशो जने Pt. 1. 390.

तानः 1 A thread, fibre. 2 (In music) A protracted tone. a key-

a son name *Bulia* v *b* came the ancestor of the Lunar race of kings. (c) N. of the wife of Harischandra and mother of Rohidāsa (also called *Tāramati*). -Comp. -अधिपः, -आसीदः, -पतिः the moon; R. 13. 76; Ku. 7. 48; Bb. 1. 71. -यथः the atmosphere, firmament. -यनायः sidereal measure, sidereal time. -सुषा the night. -मंडलं 1 the starry region, the zodiac. 2 the pupil of the eye. -सुगः the constellation *सुगहिरु*.

तारिकं Rare, freight.

तारुण्यं 1 Youth, youthfulness. 2 Freshness (fig.).

तारुणः 1 The planet Mercury. 2 An epithet of Anguda, son of Vālī.

तारुणिकः 1 A dialectician, a logician. 2 A philosopher.

तारुण्यः 1 An epithet of Garuda; वस्तेन तारुण्यं क्लिप्तं कालिने R. 6. 49. 2 N. of Garuda's elder brother Aruna. 3 A car. 4 A horse. 5 A snake. 6 A bird in general. -Comp. -ध्वजः an epithet of Vishnu. -नायकः an epithet of Garuda.

तारुण्य a. The third.

तारुणीयक a. The third; तारुणीयकतया मितोऽयमयमवस्य प्रवर्धे N. 3. 136; तारुणीयकं प्रवर्धेत इत्युक्तं मदनमोहनं लोचनं वा Māl. 1 v. 1.

तारुः 1 the palmyra tree; Bb. 2. 90; R. 15. 23. 2 A banner formed of the palm. 3 Slapping or clapping the hands together. 4 Flapping in general. 5 Flapping of the ears of an elephant. 6 Beating time (in music); करकिस्तपतल्लिङ्गवया तथैवानं U. 3. 19; Me. 79. 7 A musical instrument made of bell-metal; R. 9. 71. 8 The palm of the hand. 9 A lock, bolt. 10 The hilt of a sword. -लं 1 The nut of the palmyra tree. 2 Yellow orpiment. -Comp. -अंशः 1 N. of Balarāma. 2 the palm-leaf used for writing. 3 a book. 4 a saw.

-अचरः a dancer, an actor. -केतुः an epithet of Bhishma. -क्षीरकः, -गर्भः the exudation of the palm. -ध्वजः, -ध्वज m. an epithet of Balarāma. -पत्रं 1 the palm-leaf used for writing. 2 a kind of ear-ornament (hollow cylinder of gold thrust through the lobes of the ear). -यज्ञः, -यज्ञ a. measured, rhythmical, regulated by musical time. -सर्दूलः a kind of musical instrument, a cymbal. -यंत्रं a kind of surgical instrument. -रेश्मन्कः a dancer, an actor. -लक्षणः an epithet of Balarāma. -वनं a grove of trees. -वृत्तं a fan; S. 3. 21, Ku. 2. 35.

तारुलः 1 Yellow orpiment. 2 A bolt, latch. -Comp. -आम a. green. (-मः) the green colour.

तारुलकः A kind of ear-ornament (=तारुलक q. v.).

तारुल्य a. Relating to the palate, palatal. -Comp. -वर्णः a palatal letter; i. e. इ, ई, उ, ए, ओ, अ, इ, and इ. -स्वरः a palatal vowel; i. e., इ and ई.

तारुलिकः 1 The open palm of the hand. 2 Clapping the hands (तारुलिका also); यथेकेन च हस्तेन तारुलिका संप्रपद्यते Pt. 2. 128; उच्चाटनीयः करतारुलिकानां दानादिदानीं मन्त्रोक्तिर्यः N. 3. 7.

तारुलितं 1 Coloured cloth. 2 A string; tie.

तारुली 1 A species of the mountain-palm, palm-tree. 2 The common Toddy (*taddi*). 3 Fragrant earth. 4 A sort of key. -Comp. -वनं a grove of palm trees; R. 4. 34, 6. 57.

तारुल n. The palate; दृष्टा महत्परिच्छिन्न-तारुलः R. 1. 11. -Comp. -जिह्वः a crocodile. -स्थान a. palatal. (-नं) the palate.

तारुल्यः A whirlpool, an eddy.

तारुल्यकं The palate.

तारुल्यक a. (की. f.). तारुल्यक a. Thy, thine; तयः क वस्ते क च तारुल्यकं वयः Ku. 5. 4; Ki. 3. 12; Bv. 1. 36, 96.

तारुल्य (Correlative of यवत् q. v.) 1 So much, that much, so many; ते तु यवन्तं पञ्चाजी तारुल्यं दृष्टे स ते R. 12. 45; H. 4. 72; Ku. 2. 33. 2 So great, so large, of this extent; यवती संमवेद् वृत्तिस्तारुली दातुमर्हसि Ma. 8. 155, 9. 249; Bg. 2. 46. 3 All (expressing totality); यवदत्तं तारुल्यकं G. M.—ind.

1 First (before doing anything else); आर्ये इत्यादिवाच्यमर्थं S. 1; आत्मादयस्व तारुल्यकं चन्द्रकान्तिव V. 5. 11; Mo. 13. 2 On one's part, in the meanwhile; सले स्थिरातिवर्जो भवः अहं तारुल्यस्वस्मिन्निष्ठमिदमनुवर्तिष्ये S. 2; R. 7. 32. 3 Just now; यच्छ तारुल्य. 4 Indeed, (to emphasize an expression); त्वमेव तारुल्यथो राजद्रोही Mn. 1 thou thyself; त्वमेव तारुल्यसिचितय स्वयं Ku. 5. 67. 5 Truly, really (to express assent); ददस्तावद्भवः H. 1. 6 As for, with respect to; विग्रहस्तावदुत्थितः H. 3; एवं कुते तव तारुल्येन विना आपमाना मविन्यति Pt. 1. 7 Completely; तारुल्यकीर्णमिदमनुवर्तिष्यति R. 7. 4 (तारुल्यकीर्ण=साकल्येन प्रसारित Malli.). 8 Surprise (oh! what a wonder). (For the senses of तारुल्य as a correlative of यवत्, see, यवत्). -Comp. -कुलम् ind. so many times. -मात्रं just so much. -वर्ष a. so many years old.

तारुल्यक a., तारुल्यक a., Bought for so much, worth so much, of so much value.

तारुल्यः The sign Taurus of the zodiac, (a word borrowed from the Greek *Taurus*).

तिक्त a. 1 Bitter, pungent (as one of the six flavours or *Rasas*); Me. 20. 2 Fragrant; Me. 33. -रसः 1 A bitter taste; (see under कटु). 2

The Kutaja tree. 3 Pungency. 4 Fragrance. -Comp. -गंधा mustard-घृतः bile. -फलः, -मरिचः the clearing-nut plant. -सारः the Khadira tree.

तिक्त a. 1 Sharp, pointed (as a weapon). 2 Violent. 3 Hot, scorching. 4 Pungent, acrid. 5 Fiery, passionate. -रसं 1 Heat. 2 Pungency. -Comp. -अंशुः 1 the sun; तिर्यङ्मुखस्तं गतः Gīt. 5. 2 fire. 3 N. of Siva. -करः, -दीपितः -रश्मिः the sun.

तिक्त 1. 1 A. (Strictly *desid.* of विज्) (तितिक्षते, तितिक्षित) 1 To endure, bear; to put up with, suffer patiently or with courage; तितिक्षमाणस्य परेण विद्वं M. 1. 17; तितिक्षितस्य भारत Bg. 2. 14; Mv. 2. 12; Ki. 13. 68; Ms. 6. 47; -H. 10 U. or *Caus.* (तेजयति-ते, तेजित) 1 To sharpen, whet; कुण्डलचापमतेजय-दंशुभिः R. 9. 39. 2 To stir up, excite, instigate.

तिक्तः A sieve. -न. A parasol. तितिक्षा Endurance, patience, resignation, forbearance.

तितिक्षु a. Patient, forbearing, enduring.

तितिक्षः 1 A fire-fly. 2 A kind of insect (इंद्रयौग).

तिक्तिरः, तितिक्षः The francoline partridge.

तिक्तिरिः 1 The francoline partridge. 2 N. of a sage said to be the first teacher of the Krishna Yajurveda.

तिक्षिः 1 Fire. 2 Love. 3 Time. 4 The rainy season or autumn.

तिक्षिः m. or f. 1 A lunar day; तितिक्षे तारुल्यं कुण्डयति Mu. 5; Ku. 6. 93, 7. 1. 2 The number '15'. -Comp.

-क्षयः 1 the day of new moon. 2 the day which a *tithi* begins and ends without one sunrise or between two sunrises. -पत्री an almanac. प्रणीः the moon. -वृद्धिः the day in which a *tithi* is completed under two suns (one which comprises two sunrises).

तिनिशः A particular tree; दारुह-स्तिनिशस्य कोटयति स्कन्धे मिलीय स्थितं Māl. 9. 7.

तिन्दिः, -डी, तितिडिका, तितिडीका The tamarind tree.

तिडुः, तिडुकः, तिडुलः N. of a tree.

तिड् 1 P. (तेजति, तितित) To make wet or damp, moisten.

तिमिः 1 The ocean. 2 A kind of whale or fish of an enormous size; R. 13. 10. -Comp. कोषः the ocean. -ध्वजः N. of a demon killed by Indra with the assistance of Dasaratha. (It was in the fight with this demon that Kaikeyi saved the life of Dasaratha while in a swooning

fit, and got from him two boons which she afterwards used to send Rāma into exile.

तिमिरिल: A kind of fish which swallows a *timi*; Bv. 1. 55. **अशनः,** **मिलः** a large fish swallows even a *timingila*; निमिगिलमिलोऽयस्ति तद्विलोऽयस्ति राघवः ।

तिमिर *a.* Motionless, steady, unshaken. - **2** Wet, moist, damp.

तिमिर *a.* Dark; चित्पश्यतीं दृशो तिमिरि पाथे Git. 5; वधुवृत्तिमिरा दिशः Mb. -**रः** -**रः** Darkness; तद्विशं तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः S 6. 29; Ku. 4. 11; Si. 4. 57. **2** Blindness. **3** Iron-rust. —COMP. **अरिः** -**दुह** *m.*, -**रिपुः** the sun.

तिरश्ची The female of any animal, beast or bird.

तिरश्चीन *a.* **1** Oblique, sideways, awry; गतं तिरश्चीनमनूहसारथेः Si. 1. 2; यथा तिरश्चीनमलतदालयं U. 3. 35. **2** Irregular.

तिरस् *ind.* **1** Crookedly, obliquely, awry; स निर्वद्ध यस्तिरोऽवति Ak. **2** Without; apart from. **3** Secretly, covertly, invisibly. [In classical literature *तिरस्* is rarely used by itself, but chiefly occurs in composition with (a) कृ to cover, despise, excel; (R. 3. 8, 16. 20; Ms. 4. 49; Amaru. 81; Bk. 9. 62; H. 3. 8). (b) धा to cover, conceal, overpower, disappear; (R. 10. 48. 11. 91), and (c) ह्यु to disappear; (R. 16. 20; Bk. 6. 71, 14. 44)]. —COMP. -**करिणी**, -**कारिणी** **1** a curtain, veil; तिरस्करिण्यां जलदा भवति Ku. 1. 14; M. 2. 1. **2** an outer tent, screen of cloth. -**कारः**, -**क्रिया** **1** concealment, disappearance. **2** abuse, censure, reproach. **3** contempt, disdain. -**कृतः** *a.* **1** disregarded, despised, abused. **2** condemned. **3** concealed, covered. -**चानं** **1** disappearance, removal; अथ खलु तिरोधानमधियां G. L. 18. **2** a covering, veil, sheath. -**भायः** disappearance. -**हित** *a.* **1** vanished, disappeared. **2** covered, concealed, hidden.

तिरयति Den. P. **1** To conceal, keep concealed or secret. **2** To hinder, stop, obstruct, obscure; तिरयति करणानां ग्राहकं प्रमोहः Māl. 1. 40; वारवारं तिरयति दशोरुद्धं वाण्यूरः 35. **3** To conquer.

तिर्यक् *ind.* Obliquely, crookedly, in a slanting or oblique direction; विलोकयति तिर्यक् K. P. 10; Me. 51; Ku. 5. 74.

तिर्यक् *a.* (तिरश्ची *f.*, rarely तिर्यची) **1** Oblique, transverse, horizontal, awry. **2** Crooked, curved. —*m.* -*n.* An animal (going horizontally, as distinguished from man who walks erect), a lower or irrational animal;

वेवाय दिव्ये न तिरश्चि कश्चिन् पाशादेतमादिवयीरुषः रात् N. 3. 20; Ku. 1. 48. —COMP. -**अंतरं** intermediate space measured across, breadth. -**अयनं** the annual revolution of the sun. -**ईक्ष** *a.* looking obliquely. -**जातिः** *f.* the brute kind (opp. man). -**प्रमाणं** breadth. -**प्रेक्षणं** a side-look. -**योनिः** *f.* animal creation or race; तिर्यगेनो च जायते Ms. 4. 209. -**चोतम्** *m.* the animal world.

तिलः **1** The sesamum plant; तारा-
न्येति तिलवृक्षपदार्थं Git. 10. **2** The seed of this plant; तारकस्माच्छाडिलीमाना विक्रीणानि तिलैस्तिष्ठान् । कुर्वन्तानिर्वर्त्येन द्वायमन्न भवित्यति Pt. 2. 55. **3** A mole, spot. **4** A small particle, as much as a sesamum seed. —COMP. -**अंडुः**, -**उदकं** water with sesamum seed offered to the dead as a libation; S. 3; Ms. 3. 223. -**उत्तमा** N. of an Apsaras. -**ओदना**, नं a dish of milk, rice and sesamum. -**कलकः** dough made of ground sesamum. -**जः** oil-cake made of the sediment of ground sesamum. -**कालकः** a mole, a dark spot under the skin. -**किट्ट**, -**खलिः** *f.*, -**खली**, or -**चूर्ण** the caky sediment of sesamum after the oil is extracted. -**तंडुलकं** an embrace (so called because in it the two bodies are united together like rice mixed up with sesamum-seed). -**तैलं** sesamum oil. -**पर्णः** turpentine. (-**र्ण**) sandal-wood. -**पर्णी** **1** the sandal tree. **2** frank-incense. **3** turpentine. -**रसः** sesamum oil. -**स्नेहः** sesamum oil. -**होमः** a burnt offering of sesamum.

तिलतुदः An oil-man.

तिलशः *ind.* In pieces as small as sesamum seed, in very small quantities.

तिरुवः The Lodhra tree.

तिलकः **1** A species of tree with beautiful flowers; आक्रांता तिलकक्रियायि तिलकलीनद्विरेकाजनेः M. 3. 5; न खलु शोभयति स्म वनस्थलीं न तिलकस्तिलकः प्रमदायिव R. 9. 41. **2** A freckle or natural mark under the skin. -**कः** -**कं** **1** A mark made with sandal wood or unguents &c.; मुखे मधुश्रीस्तिलकं प्रकाश्य Ku. 3. 30; कस्तूरिकातिलकमालि (विधाय सयं Bv. 2. 4; 1. 121. **2** The ornament of anything (used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'best', 'chief' or 'distinguished'). -**का** A kind of necklace. -**कं** **1** The bladder. **2** The lungs. **3** A kind of salt. —COMP. -**आशयः** the forehead.

तिलिहः A large snake.

तिष्ठदु *ind.* At the time when cows stand to be milked (*i.e.*, after an hour or an hour and a half after

evening; अनिष्टदु जगत् संन्या Bk. 4. 14 (तिष्ठदु=प्रातः प्रथमनाडिका).

तिष्ठः **1** The eighth of the 27 constellations, also called पुष्य. **2** The lunar month Pausha. -**त्यं** The Kali yuga.

तीकृ **1** A. (तीकने) To go, move; or. टीकृ.

तीक्ष्ण *a.* **1** Sharp (in all senses), pungent; Si. 2. 109. **2** Hot, warm (as rays); Ra. 1. 18. **3** Fiery, passionate. **4** Hard, forcible, strong (as उपाय). **5** Rude, cross. **6** Severe, harsh, rough, strict; Ms. 7. 140. **7** Injurious, noxious, inauspicious. **8** Keen. **9** Intelligent, clever. **10** Zealous, vehement, energetic. **11** Devoted, self-abandoning. -**ह्ण** **1** Nitre. **2** Long pepper. **3** Black pepper. **4** Black mustard. -**ह्ण** **1** Iron. **2** Steel. **3** Heat, pungency. **4** War, battle. **5** Poison. **6** Death. **7** A weapon. **8** Sea-salt. **9** Haste. —COMP. -**अंधुः** **1** the sun. **2** fire. -**आयसं** steel. -**उपायः** a forcible means, strong measure. -**अंधः** the onion. -**कमेत्** *a.* active, zealous, energetic. -**दंष्ट्रः** a tiger. -**धार** a sword. -**पुष्पं** clove. -**पुष्पा** **1** the clove tree. **2** the Ketaka plant. -**बुद्धि** *a.* sharp-witted, acute, clever, shrewd. -**रश्मिः** the sun. -**रस** **1** salt-petre. **2** any poisonous liquid, a poison; शूद्रयुक्तार्थं तीक्ष्णरसदायिनं Mu. 1. 2. -**लोहं** steel. -**चूकः** barley.

तीक्ष् **4** P. (तीक्ष्यति) To be wet or moist.

तीरं **1** A shore, bank; नदीतीरं, समर-
तीरं, &c. **2** Margin, brim, edge. —**रः** **1** A sort of an arrow. **2** Lead **3** Tin.

तीरति *a.* Settled, adjusted, decided according to evidence. -**तं** Completion of any affair.

तीर्ण *a.* **1** Crossed, passed over. **2** Spread, expanded. **3** Surpassed, excelled.

तीर्थ **1** A passage, road, way, ford. **2** A descent into a river, the stairs of a landing place; (Mar. वाट); दिक्-
शेषि विगाहने नयः कुनतीर्थः पयसाभिवाशय. Ki. 2. 3. (where तीर्थ means 'a remedy or means' also); तीर्थं सर्वविधावतारणा K. 44. **3** A place of water. **4** A holy place, place of pilgrimage, a shrine &c. dedicated to some holy object (especially on or near the bank of a sacred river &c.); क्षुचि मनो यद्यस्ति तीर्थेन हिं Bh. 2. 55; R. 1. 85. **5** A channel, medium, means; तद्देन तीर्थेन वदेत &c. Māl. 1. **6** A remedy, expedient. **7** A sacred or holy personage, worthy person, object of veneration, fit recipient; क पुनस्तद्वाहस्य तीर्थस्य साधोः संभवः U. 1; Ms. 3. 103

8 A sacred preceptor, a teacher; मया तीर्थिकमिन्द्रादिना शिक्षिता M. 1. 9 Source, origin. 10 A sacrifice. 11 A minister. 12 Advice, instruction. 13 Right place or moment. 14 The Right or usual manner. 15 Certain parts of the hand sacred to deities, manes &c. 16 A school of philosophy. 17 Pudendum muliebre. 18 Menstrual courses of a woman. 19 A Brāhmaṇa. 20 Fire. -**यः** An honorary affix added to the names of ascetics, saints &c.; e. g. आनन्दतीर्थ. -**COMP.** -**उदकं** holy water; तीर्थिकं च बहिष्कृतं नाम्नतः कुट्टिमर्हतः U. 1. 13. -**करः** 1 A Jaina *Arhat*, sanctified teacher or saint of the Jinas; (also तीर्थिकर in this sense). 2 An ascetic. 3 the founder of a new religious or philosophical school. 4 N. of Vishnu. -**काकः**, -**स्वाक्षः**, -**बाधसः** 'a crow at a sacred bathing-place', i. e. a very greedy person; (लोढुष). -**भूत** *a.* sacred, holy. -**वाचा** a visit to a holy place, a pilgrimage. -**राजः** N. of Prayāga. -**राजिः**, -**जी** *f.* an epithet of Benares. -**नाकः** the hair of the head. -**विधिः** rites observed at a place of pilgrimage, such as क्षौर). -**सेविन्** *a.* a pilgrim. (-*m.*) a crane. **तीर्थिकः** A pilgrim, an ascetic Brāhmaṇa (visiting holy places). **तीवरः** 1 The ocean. 2 A hunter. 3 The adulterine offspring of a Rājaputri by a Kshatriya (one of the mixed tribes). **तीव्र** *a.* Severe, intense, sharp, acute, violent, poignant, pungent, impetuous; विलक्षितधोरणतीव्रयत्नाः R. 5. 48 strong or violent efforts; U. 3. 35. 2 Hot, warm. 3 Flashing. 4 Per- vading. 5 Endless, unlimited. 6 Horrible, dreadful. -**त्रं** 1 Heat, pungency. 2 A shore. 3 Iron, steel. 4 Tin. -**त्रं ind.** Violently, sharply, excessively. -**COMP.** -**आनन्दः** an epithet of Siva. -**गति** *a.* quick, swift. -**पौरुषं** 1 daring heroism. 2 heroism. (in general). -**संवेग** *a.* 1 of strong impulse, resolute. 2 very poignant or sharp. **तु ind.** (Never used at the beginning of a sentence, but usually after the first word). 1 An adversative particle meaning 'but', 'on the contrary', 'on the otherhand', 'nevertheless'; स सर्वेषां सुखानामंतं यथै । एकं तु सुतसुखदर्शनसुखं न लेभे K. 59; विपर्यये तु पितृ- रस्याः समीपनयनमवस्थितमेव S. 5; (in this sense तु is often added to किं, and परं, and किंतु and परंतु are, unlike तु, always used at the beginning of a sentence). 2 And now, on one's part, and; एकदा तु प्रतीहारी सपुत्रपुत्रावर्ततु K. 8; राजा तु तामाभी सुतांस्त्री 12 3 As to as regards

as for; प्रवर्त्यतां ब्राह्मणानुद्दिश्य पाकः । चंदोप- राधं प्रति तु केनापि विप्रलब्धासि Ma. 1. 4 It sometimes marks a difference (भेद) or superior quality; मृष्टं पयो मृष्टतरं तु मृष्टं G. M. 6 Sometimes it is used as an emphatic particle; भीमस्तु पांडवानां रोद्रः G. M. 6 And sometimes it is used as a mere expletive; निरर्थकं तुहीत्यादि पूरणक- प्रयोजनं Chandr. 2. 6. **तुक्खारः**, **तुखारः**, **तुषारः** N. of a people inhabiting the Vindhya moun- tain; cf. Vikr. 18. 93. **तुंग** *a.* 1 High, elevated, tall, lofty, prominent; जलनिधिमिव विधुमंडलदर्शनतराल- तनुंगतरंग Git. 11; तुंगं नगोत्संगमिवाकरोह R. 6. 3, 4. 70; Si. 2 48; Me. 12, 64. 2 Long. 3 Vaulted. 4 Chief, princi- pal. 5 Strong, passionate. -**गः** 1 A height, elevation. 2 A mountain. 3 Top, summit. 4 The planet Mer- cury. 5 A rhinoceros. 6 The coco- nut tree. -**COMP.** -**बीजः** quicksilver. -**भद्रः** a restive elephant, an elephant in rut. -**भद्रा** N. of a river flowing into the Kṛishṇā. -**वेणा** N. of a river. -**क्षेखरः** a mountain. **तुंगी** 1 Night. 2 Turmeric. -**COMP.** -**ईशः** 1 the moon. 2 the sun. 3 an epithet of Siva. 4 an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -**वन्ति** the moon. **तुच्छ** *a.* 1 Empty, void, vain, light. 2 Small, little, trifling. 3 Abandoned, deserted. 4 Low, mean, insignifi- cant, contemptible, worthless. 5 Poor, miserable, wretched. -**च्छं** Chaff. -**COMP.** -**हः** the castor-oil tree. -**धान्यः**, -**धान्यकः** straw, chaff. **तुंजः** Indra's thunderbolt. **तुडनः** A mouse or rat. **तुण** 6. P. (तुणति) 1 To curve, make crooked, bend. 2 To act fraudu- lently, deceive. **तुंड** 1 Mouth, face, beak, snout (of a hog); तुंडेतातप्रकुटिलेः (शुक्रः) Kāv. 2. 9. 2 The trunk of an elephant. 3 The point of an instrument. **तुंडिः** 1 Face, mouth. 2 A beak. -**डि** *f.* The navel. **तुंडिन्** *m.* N. of the bull of Siva. **तुंडिभ** see तुंडिम. **तुंडिल** *a.* 1 Talkative, loquacious. 2 Having a prominent navel. 3 Talk- ing severely; cf. तुंडिल. **तुष्यः** 1 Fire. 2 A stone. -**स्थ** Sul- phate of copper usually applied to the eyes as a sort of collyrium or medical ointment. -**स्था** 1 Small car- damoms. 2 The indigo plant. -**COMP.** -**अंजनं** blue vitriol applied to the eyes as medical ointment. **तुष्ट** 6. P. (तुदति, तुज) 1 To strike, wound, hit; तुष्टोद् गदया चारि Bk. 14. 81; 15. 37; Si. 20. 77. 2 To prick, goad. 3 To bruise, hurt. 4 To pain vex torment aff ct क्षतीय

धारापतनोयसायकैस्तुर्दति चेतः प्रसमं प्रवासिनां Rs 2. 4, 6. 28. -**WITH** आ to strike, beat; Ms. 4. 68. -**प्र** to strike, hurt, wound. (-*Caus.*) to urge on, drive forward; (fig.) to press, urge repea- tedly (to do a thing); प्रविश मृष्टमिति प्रतोयमाना न चलति भाग्यकृतां दशानवेक्ष्य Mk 1. 56. **तुंद** The belly, a corpulent or pro- tuberant belly. -**COMP.** -**कूपिका**, -**कूपी** the cavity of the navel. -**परिमाजः**, -**परिमुजः**, -**मुज** *a.* lazy, sluggish. **तुंदवत्** *a.* Corpulent, fat. **तुंदिक**, **तुंदिन्**, **तुंदिभ**, **तुंदिल** *a.* 1 Having a protuberant belly 2 Cor- pulent. 3 Filled or laden with, मकरंदतुंदिलानामरविदानामयं महामास्यः Bv. 1 8 **तुज** *a.* 1 Struck, hurt, wounded 2 Tormented. -**COMP.** -**जायः** a tailor; Ms. 4. 214. **तुष** 4. 9. P. (तुष्यति, तुष्नाति) To hurt, injure, strike, Bk. 17. 79, 90. **तुडल** *a.* Tumultuous, noisy, Bg 1 13, 19. 2 Fierce, raging; R. 3. 57 3 Excited. 4 Perplexed, confused, R. 5. 49. -*m., -n.* 1 An uproar, tumult. 2 A confused combat, mêlée. **तुंबः** A kind of gourd. **तुम्बरः** N. of a Gandharva; see तुम्बक. -**रं** A kind of musical instrument **तुम्बा** 1 A kind of long gourd 2 A milch cow. **तुम्बिः**, **बी** *f.* A sort of gourd; न हि तुम्बीकलविक्रलो वीणादंडः प्रयाति महिमानं Bv 1. 80. **तुम्ब (हु)** *सः* N. of a Gandharva. **तुरगः** 1 A horse; तुरगमुत्तमस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 31; R. 1. 42, 3. 51 2 The mind, thought. -**गी** A mare -**COMP.** **आरोहः** a horseman. -**उप- चारकः** a groom. -**वियः** -**यं** barley -**ब्रह्मचर्यं** forced or compulsory celibacy, leading a life of celibacy simply in consequence of the absence of the female society. **तुरगिन्** *m.* A horseman. **तुरगः** A horse; भाद्रःसकृद्युक्ततुरंग एव S. 5. 5; R. 3. 38, 13. 3. -**न** The mind, thought. -**गी** A mare -**COMP.** -**अरिः** A buffalo. -**द्विषणी** a she-buffalo. -**वियः** -**यं** barley -**मेघः** a horse-sacrifice; R. 13. 61. -**यायिन्**, -**सादिन्** *m.* a horseman -**वक्त्रः**, -**वदनः** a Kinnara. -**शाला**, -**स्थान** a horse-stable -**स्कंधः** a troops of horses. **तुरंगमः** A horse; R. 3. 63, 9. 72 **तुरायणं** 1 Non-attachment to any object or pursuit (असंग). 2 A kind of sacrifice. **तुरासाह** *m.* (Nom. sing. तुरपाह इ) N. of Indra; Ku. 2. 1; R. 15. 40 **तुरी** 1 The fibrous stick used by weavers to clear and separate the

threads of the woof. 2 A shuttle : तट्टाचतुरीहरी N. 1. 12. 3 A painter's brush.

तुरीय *a.* The fourth. —च 1 A quarter, a fourth part, fourth. (In Vedānta phil.) 2 The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman or the Supreme spirit. —COMP. —वर्णः a man of the fourth caste, a Sūdra.

तुरुष्कः (pl.) N. of the Turks. तुर्य *a.* Fourth; N. 4. 123. —च 1 A quarter, a fourth part. 2 (In Vedānta phil.) The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman.

तुल्य 1 P., 10 U. (तैलति; तैलयति-ते, also तुलयति-ते which some suppose to be a denominative from तुल). 1 To weigh, measure. 2 To weigh in the mind, ponder, consider. 3 To raise, lift up; केलाने तुलिते Mv 5. 37; पोलस्त्याल्लस्यदिवादान इव दिव्ये R. 4. 80, 12. 89; Si. 15. 30. 4 To bear up, hold up, support; वृथिवीतले तुलितद्वन्द्वयुच्ये Si. 15. 30. 61. 5 To compare, liken (with instr.); द्रुवं श्लेष्मागारं तदपि च शशाकेन तुलितं Bh. 8. 20; Si. 8. 12. 6 To match, be equal to (with acc.); प्रासादास्त्रा तुल्यतुल्यं यत्र तैस्तेर्विश्वे Me. 64. 7 To make light of, condemn, despise; अंतःसारं च तुल्यं नानिलः श्रुयति स्वां Me. 20 (where तु also means 'to bear up or carry away'); Si. 15. 30. 8 To suspect, examine with distrust; कः श्रद्धास्यति सुतार्थं सर्वो मां तुल्ययिष्यति Mk. 3. 24, 5. 43 (where some editions read तुल्ययिष्यति for तुल्ययिष्यति). 9 To try, put to the test, reduce to a wretched state; हा अवस्थे तुल्यसि Mk. 1 (तुल्यसि). —With उद् to bear up, support, poise.

तुलनं 1 Weight. 2 Lifting. 3 Comparing, likening, &c. —ना 1 Comparison. 2 Weighing. 3 Lifting, raising. 4 Rating, assessing, estimating. 5 Examining.

तुलसी The holy basil held in veneration by the Hindus, especially by the worshippers of Vishnu. —COMP. —पत्रं (lit.) a Tulasi leaf; (fig.) a very small gift. —विवाहः the marriage of an image of Bālākrishṇa with the holy basil performed on the 12th day of the bright half of Kārtika.

तुला 1 A balance or the beam of a balance; तुल्यं यत् to hold in a balance, to weigh. 2 A measure, weight. 3 Weighing. 4 Resemblance, likeness, equality, similarity (with gen., instr. or in comp.); किं घूर्जदेरिव तुलाभुययति सख्ये Ve. 3. 8; तुला यदोहति ईतवाससा Ku. 5. 34; R. 8. 15 सयः परस्पर-तुलामपिरिच्छां द्वे R 5 68 19 3 50 3

Libra, the seventh sign of the zodiac; जयति तुलामपिरिच्छां भास्वानपि जलदपटलानि Pt. 1. 330. 6 A sloping beam or timber in the roof of a house. 7 A measure of gold or silver equal to 100 *palas*. —COMP. —कृतः a false weight. —कोटिः, —डी an ornament (an anklet or बुर) worn on the feet by women; लीलाचलत्राचरणारुणायकसखलतुला-कोटिनिनादकोमलः Si. 12. 44. —कोशाः, —पः ordeal by weighing. —दानं the gift to a Brāhmana of as much gold or silver as equals the weight of one's body. —घटः the scale of a balance. —घरः 1 a trader, merchant. 2 the sign Libra of the zodiac. —घारः a dealer, trader or merchant. —परिक्षा ordeal by the balance. —पुरुषः gold, jewels or other valuable things equal to a man's weight (given to a Brāhmana as a gift); cf. तुलादान. —मयहः, —प्रसादः the string or beam of a balance. —यानः, —यष्टिः the beam of a balance. बीजं the berry of the Gunja plant. —सुवं the string of a balance.

तुलित *p. p.* 1 Weighed, counterpoised. 2 Compared, likened, equalled; Bh. 3. 36; see तुल.

तुल्य *a.* 1 Of the same kind or class, well-matched, similar, like, resembling (with gen. or instr. or in comp.); Ms. 4. 86; Y. 2. 77; R. 2. 35, 12. 80, 18, 38. 2 Fit for. 3 Identical, same. 4 Indifferent. —COMP. —दर्शन *a.* regarding with the same or indifferent eyes. —पानं drinking together, computation. —योगिता (in Rhet.) a figure of speech, a combination of several objects having the same attribute, the objects being either all relevant or all irrelevant; नियतानां सकृद्धर्मः सा पुनस्तुल्ययोगिता K. P. 10 cf. Chāndr. 5. 41. —रूप *a.* like, similar, analogous.

तुवर *a.* 1 Astringent. 2 Beardless; also तुव.

तुव 4 P. (तुयति, तुव) To be pleased or satisfied, be contented or delighted with anything (usually with instr.) रत्नैर्महर्हिस्तुवन् देवाः Bh. 2. 80, Ms. 3. 207; Bg. 2. 55; Bk. 2. 13, 15. 8; R. 3. 62. —Caus. (तुवयति-ते) To please, gratify, satisfy. —With परि to be satisfied, be delighted or contented; वयमिह परित्या बलकैस्त्वं च लक्ष्म्या Bh. 3. 50; अस्मकृते च परित्यजति काविदया 2. 2. —सं to be pleased, satisfied or contented; संतुष्टो भार्यया भर्ता भर्ता भार्या तथैव च Ms. 3. 60; Bh. 3. 5; Bg. 3. 17.

तुषः The husk or chaff of grain; अजाततार्थं तस्यैव (अथयन्) तुषाणां कंडनं यथा; Ms. 4. 78. —COMP. —अग्निः, —अनलः fire of the chaff or husk of corn. —अंडु *a.*, —उदकं sour rice-gruel or bailey gel यह —सार fire

तुषार *a.* Cold, frigid, frosty or dewy; Si. 9. 7; अपां हि तुषाय न वाधिषात स्वादुः कुर्वन् स्वदन्तं तुषात N. 3. 93. —रः 1 Frost, cold. 2 Ice, snow; Ku. 1. 6; Rs. 4. 1. 3 Dew; R. 14. 84, S. 5. 19. 4 Mist, thin rain, spray, especially of cold water; वृक्षस्तुषारे मिरिचिभ्रंशानां R. 2. 13; 9. 68. 5 A kind of camphor. —COMP. —अद्रिः, —गिरिः, —पर्वतः the Himalaya mountain, तुषारद्विवाताः Me. 107. —कणः a dew drop, an icicle, hoar-frost. —कालः winter. —किरणः, —रश्मिः the moon, Amaru. 49; Si. 9. 27. —गौरः *a.* 1 white as snow. 2 white with snow. (—रः) camphor.

तुषिताः (pl.) A class of subordinate deities, said to be 12 or 36 in number.

तुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pleased, satisfied, delighted, gratified, contented. 2 Contented with what one possesses and indifferent to everything else.

तुष्टिः *f.* 1 Satisfaction, gratification, pleasure, contentment. 2 (In Sān phil.) Acquiescence, indifference to everything except that which is possessed.

तुष्टुः A jewel worn in the ear.

तुस—तुष q. v.

तुहिन *a.* Cold, frigid. —नं 1 Snow, ice. 2 Dew or frost; तुहाल्लस्येस्तुहिन पनद्विः Rs. 4. 7, 3. 15. 3 Moonlight 4 Camphor. —COMP. —अंधुः, —करः, —किरणः, —रश्मिः, —रश्मिः 1 the moon, Si. 9. 30. 2 Camphor. —अचलः, —अद्रिः, —शैलः the Himalaya mountain; R. 8. 54. —कणः a dew-drop, Amaru. 54. —झर्झरा ice.

तुण 1. 10 U. (तुणयति-ते) To contract. —II. 10 A. (तुणयते) To fill, fill up.

तुणः A quiver; मिलितशिलां तुलपाटलि-पटलकुतस्मस्तुणविलासि Gita 1; R. 7. 57. —COMP. —घारः an archer.

तुणरि, तुणरि, A quiver; R. 9. 56.

तुवरः 1 A beardless man. 2 A bull without horns. 3 Astringent flavour. 4 A eunuch.

तुर 4 A (तुर्यते, तुर्य) 1 To go quickly make haste. 2 To hurt, kill.

तुर A kind of musical instrument.

तुर्य *a.* Quick, rapid, expeditious 2 Fleet. —नः Rapidity, quickness —ई *ind.* Quickly, speedily; तुर्यमानी यतां तुर्यं पूर्णचंद्रनिभानन्दे Subhāsh.

तुर्यः —चै A kind of musical instrument; Ms. 7. 225; Ku. 7. 10. —COMP. —ओवः a band of instrument

तुलः —लं Cotton. —लं 1 The atmosphere, sky, air. 2 A tuft of grass. 3 The mulberry. —ला 1 The cotton tree. 2 The wick of a lamp ली 1 Cotton 2 The wick of

lamp. 3 A weaver's fibrous stick or brush. 4 A painter's brush. 5 The indigo plant. -COMP. -कार्मुकं, -धनुस् n. a cotton-bow; i.e., a bow used for cleaning cotton. -पिचुः cotton. -शर्करा a seed of the cotton plant.

तुलकं Cotton.

तुलिका f. A painter's brush.

तुलिका 1 A painter's brush, a pencil; उन्मीलितं तुलिकये चित्रं Ku. 1. 32. 2 A wick of cotton either for a lamp or for applying unguents. 3 A mattress filled with cotton, a down or cotton bed. 4 A boaring instrument, probing-rod.

तुष्णीक a. Silent, taciturn.

तुष्णीं ind. In silence, silently, quietly, without speaking or noise; किं भवति तुष्णीमास्ते V. 2; न बोध्य इति गोविन्द-हस्ता तुष्णीं बद्धव ह Bg. 2. 9. -COMP. -भावः silence, taciturnity. -शीलः a. silent, taciturn.

तुस्तं 1 Matted hair. 2 Dust. 3 Sin. 4 An atom, any minute particle.

तुह 6 P. (तुहति) To kill, hurt; see तुह.

तृण 1 Grass in general; किं जीर्णं तृणमसि मानमहतमयेसरः केसरी Bh. 2. 29. 2 A blade of grass, reed, straw. 3 Anything made of straw (as a mat for sitting); often used as a symbol of worthlessness; तृणमिव लघुलक्ष्मीनैव तान्ते-रुण्डि Bh. 2. 17; see तृणीकृ also.

-COMP. -अग्निः 1 a fire of chaff or straw; Ms. 3. 168. 2 fire quickly extinguished. -अंजनः a chameleon.

-अवनी a forest abounding in grass. -आवर्तः a whirlwind. -असृज् n., -कुकुर्मं, -गौरं a variety of perfume.

-हस्तः the palmyra tree. -उल्का a torch of hay, a fire brand made of straw. -ओकस् n. a hut of straw.

-काढः, -हं a heap of grass, -कुटीर, -कुटीरकं a hut of straw. -केतुः the palmyra tree. -गोधा a kind of chameleon. -ग्रहिन् m. sapphire.

-चरः a kind of gem (गोमेव). -जलायुका, -जलूका a caterpillar.

-जुमः 1 the palm tree. 2 Coconut tree. 3 the bebelnut tree. 4 the Ketaku tree. 5 the date-tree. -धान्यं grain growing wild or without cultivation. -ध्वजः 1 the palmyra tree. 2 a bamboo. -पीडं hand-to-hand fighting. -पूली a mat, seat made of reeds. -प्राय a. worth a straw, worthless, insignificant. -विदुः N. of a sage; R. 8. 79.

-मणिः a sort of gem (amber). -मत्कुणः a bail or surety (perhaps wrong reading for मृगमत्कुण). -राजः 1 the cocoa-nut tree. 2 the bamboo. 3 the sugarcane 4 the palmyra

tree. -वृक्षः 1 the palm tree. 2 the date-tree. 3 the cocoa-nut tree. 4 the areca-nut tree. -शीतं a kind of fragrant grass. -सारा the plantain tree. -सिंहः an axe. -हर्म्यः a house of straw.

तृष्या A heap of grass or straw.

तृतीय a. The third. -यं A third part. -COMP. -प्रकृतिः m. or f. a eunuch.

तृतीयक a. Recurring every third day, tertian (as a fever).

तृतीया 1 The third day of a lunar fortnight. 2 (In grain.) The instrumental case or its terminations. -COMP. -कृत a. thrice ploughed (as a field). -तत्पुरुषः the instrumental Tatpuruṣa. -प्रकृतिः m. f. a eunuch.

तृतीयच a. Entitled to a third portion (of inheritance, &c.).

तृ 1 P., 7 U. (तृति, तृणचि, तृते, तृण) 1 To cleave, split, pierce. 2 To kill, destroy, annihilate; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 33, 108; 15. 36, 44. 3 To set free. 4 To disregard.

तृ 1. 4. 5. 6. P. तृयति, तृपोति, तृपति, तृत्त 1 To become satisfied, be pleased or contented; अद्य तृप्यति मांसादाः Bk. 16. 29; प्राज्ञीकृ चातृपत् क्रूरः 15. 29; (usually with instr.; but sometimes with gen. or loc. also); को न तृयति विनेन H. 2. 174; तृप्तस्तपिशितेन Bh. 2. 34; नास्मिस्तृयति काष्ठानां नापगानां महोदधिः । नातकः सर्वभूतानां न पुंसां वामलोचनाः ॥ Pt. 1. 137; तस्मिन्नि तनुर्द्वैवास्तते यजे Mb. 2 To please, gratify. -Caus. To gratify, please. -Desid. तितृयति, तितृयति. -II. 1 P., 10 U., (तृपति, तृयति) 1 To light up, kindle. 2 (Atm.) To be satisfied.

तृप्त a. Satiated, satisfied, contented.

तृप्ति f. Satisfaction, contentment; R. 2. 39, 73; 3. 3; Ms. 3. 271; Bg. 10. 18. 2 Satiety, disgust. 3 Pleasure, gratification.

तृ 4. P. (तृयति, तृपति) 1 To be thirsty; Bk. 7. 106, 14. 30; 15. 51. 2 To wish, wish excessively, be eager or greedy.

तृ f. (nom. sing. तृ-इ) 1 thirst; तृषा क्षुध्यत्यास्ये पिबति सलिलं स्वादु हरामि Bh. 8. 92; Rs. 1. 11. 2 strong desire, eagerness.

तृषा See तृ -COMP. -आर्त a. suffering from thirst, thirsty. -हं water.

तृपित p. p. 1 Thirsty; Ghaṭ. 9; Rs. 1. 18. 2 Greedy, thirsting for, desirous of gain.

तृणज् a. Covetous, greedy, thirsting.

तृणा 1 Thirst (lit. and fig.); तृष्णां क्षिन्त्यात्मनः H. 1. 171; Rs. 1. 15. 2 Desire at long desire, greed av

dity, desire of gain; तृष्णां क्षिन्धि Bh. 2. 77, 3. 5; R. 8. 2. -COMP. -अस्य cessation of desire, tranquillity of mind, contentment.

तृष्णाट्ट a. Very thirsty.

तृ 7. P., 10 U. (तृणेति, तृयति-ने, तृद desid. तितृयति, तितृयति) To injure, hurt, kill, strike; न तृण्येति लोकोऽयं हितं मां निष्प्राकम् Bk. 6. 39; (तानि) तृण्युद सप्तः सह लक्षणेन 1. 19.

तृ 1 P. (तृति, तृण) 1 To cross over, cross; केनोदयेन परलोकां नदीं तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23; स तीर्त्वा कविशं R. 4. 38; Ms. 4. 77. 2 To cross over, traverse (as a way), Ku. 7. 48; Me. 18. 3 To float, swim, शिला तरिष्यत्युदके न पर्ण Bk. 12. 77. 4 To get over, surmount, overcome, over power; धीरा हि तरेत्वापदं K. 175; कृच्छ्रं महतीर्णः R. 14. 6; Bg. 18. 58; Ms. 11. 34. 5 To go to the end of, master completely; R. 3. 30. 6 To fulfil, accomplish, perform (as a promise), देवातीर्णप्रतिज्ञः Mu. 4. 12. 7 To be saved or rescued, escape from; गावो वर्षमया तीर्णा वयो तीर्णा महामयात् Hariv. -Pass (तीर्यते) To be crossed &c. -Caus (तृयति-ने) 1 To carry or lead over 2 To cause to arrive at. 3 To save, rescue, liberate. -Desid. (तितृयति) तितृयति, तितृयति) To wish to cross &c.; दोष्यो तितृयति तंयवतीक्षुजं K. P. 10. -With अति 1 to cross over. 2 to surmount, overcome; Bg. 18. 25, H. 4. -अव 1 to descend, alight; रथाद्वत-तार च R. 1. 54, 13. 68; Me. 50. 2 to flow or run into; सागरं पश्यित्वा कुब वा महानद्यवतरति S. 3. 3 to enter, enter into, come to; M. 1. 22; Si. 9. 32. 4 to get over, subdue, overcome. 5 to descend (as a deity) into the world of mortals in the form of a mortal; cf. अवतार (-Caus) . to bring or fetch down, set down, R. 1. 34. -उद् 1 to pass out of (water), disembark, to rise from; R. 2. 17; Si. 8. 63. 2 to pass or cross over; उद्वतारिषु भेदि Bk. 15. 33; 10; R. 12. 71. 16. 33; Me. 47. 3 to subdue, overcome, get over; द्यसनमहार्णवात्तुतीर्णं Mk. 10. 49, so रोगोतीर्ण. -निवृ 1 to cross over, Bh. 3. 4. 2 to fulfil, accomplish, attain. 3 to pass or get over, surmount, overcome; R. 3. 7. 4 to complete, go to the end; R. 14. 21. -न to cross over. (-Cause) . to cheat, deceive; मां तथा प्रतापे S. 5; किञ्चैव कविमि प्रनारितमनास्तच्च विज्ञानमपि Bh. 1. 78. -वि 1 to cross or pass over, go beyond, R. 6. 77. 2 to give, grant, impart, confer or bestow on, vouchsafe, favour with; भगवान् मारीचस्ते दक्षिणं वितरति S. 7; वितरति धरुः प्राज्ञे विद्यां यथैव तथा जडे U. 2. 4; विनासहेतोः कृतञ्च वितरे R. 14. 81; Māl. 1. 3. 3 to cause, produce, ज्यो मेद वितरति दृग्धेयं K. 5. 31

Git 1. 4 to carry over. -व्यति to cross, get over, overcome. -सं 1 to cross over. 2 to swim, float. 3 to get over, overcome, go to the end of. तेजन् 1 A bamboo. 2 Sharpening, whetting. 3 Kindling. 4 Rendering bright. 5 Polishing. 6 A reed. 7 The point of an arrow, the edge of a weapon.

तेजलः The francoline partridge. तेजस् *n.* 1 sharpness. 2 The sharp edge (of a knife &c.) 3 The point or top of a flame. 4 Heat, glow, glare. 5 Lustre, light, brilliance, splendour; R. 4. 1; Bg. 7. 9, 10. 30. 6 Heat or light considered as the third of the five elements of creation (the other four being; बुध्नी, अग्नि, वायु and आकाश). 7 The bright appearance of the human body, beauty; R. 3. 15. 8 Fire of energy; S. 2. 14, U. 6. 14. 9 Might, prowess, strength, courage, valour, martial or heroic lustre; तेजस्तेजसि ज्ञानं U. 5. 10 One possessed of heroic lustre; तेजसा हि न वयः समीक्षते R. 11. 1. 11 Spirit, energy. 12 Strength of character, not bearing insult or ill-treatment with impunity. 13 Majestic lustre, majesty, dignity, authority, consequence; तेजोविशेषाद्भितो (राजलक्ष्मीं) इवानः R. 2. 7. 14 Semen, seed, semen virile; स्वाद्रक्षणीयं यदि मे न तेजः R. 14. 65, R. 2. 75; दुष्कृतेनाहिते तेजो दधानां श्रुत्ये ह्य S. 4. 1. 15 The essential nature of anything. 16 Essence, quintessence. 17 Spiritual, moral, or magical power. 18 Fire. 19 Marrow. 20 Bile. 21 The speed of a horse. 22 Fresh butter. 23 Gold. -Comp. -कर *a.* 1 illuminating. 2 granting vital power or strength. -भंगः 1 disgrace, destruction of dignity. 2 depression, discouragement. -मंडलं a halo of light. -सूतिः the sun. -रूपः the Supreme Spirit, Brahman.

तेजस्वत्, तेजोवत् *a.* 1 Bright, brilliant, splendid. 2 Sharp, pungent. 3 Brave, heroic. 4 Energetic.

तेजस्विन् *a.* (नी. f.) 1 Brilliant, bright. 2 Powerful, heroic, strong; Kt. 16. 16. 3 Dignified, noble. 4 Famous, illustrious. 5 Violent. 6 Haughty. 7 Lawful.

तेजित् *a.* 1 Sharpened, whetted. 2 Excited, stimulated, prompted. तेजोमय *a.* 1 Glorious. 2 Bright, brilliant, luminous; Bg. 11. 47.

तेमः Becoming wet or moist, moisture.

तेमनं 1 Wetting, moistening, 2 Moisture. 3 Sauce, condiment.

तेवन् 1 Play, pastime. 2 A pleasure garden, play-ground.

तेजस *a.* (सी. f.) 1 Bright, splendid, luminous 2 Made up or consisting

of light; तेजमस्य वयसः प्रवृत्तये R. 11. 43.

3 Metallic. 4 Passionate 5 Vigorous, energetic. 6 Powerful, intense.

-सं Ghee. Comp. -आवर्तनी a crucible.

तेतिक *a.* (सी. f.) Patient, enduring.

तेतिरः A partridge.

तेतिलः 1 A rhinoceros. 2 A god.

तेतिरः 1 A partridge. 2 A rhinoceros. -रं A flock of partridge. 5.

तेत्तिरीय *m.* pl. The followers of the Taittiriya school of the Yajurveda. -यः the Taittiriya branch of the Yajurveda (दृण्डमुज्ज्वलं).

तेजिरः A disease of the eyes (dimness).

तेधिक *a.* Sacred, holy. -कः 1 An ascetic. 2 One who propounds a new religious or philosophical doctrine.

-कं Holy water (such as that brought from a sacred bathing place).

तेलं 1 Oil; ह्येन सिकतायु तैलमपि दत्तः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5; Y. 1. 283; R. 8. 38.

2 Benzoin. -Comp. -अक्षी a wasp.

-अभ्यंगः anointing the body with oil.

-करकजः oil-cake. -पर्णिका, -पर्णी 1 sandal. 2 insense. 3 turpentine.

-पिञ्जः the white sesamum. -पिपीलिका the small red ant.

-कलः the Ingudi tree. -भाविनी Jasmine. -माली the wick of a lamp. -चक्रं an oil-mill.

-रुद्रिकः a kind of gem.

तेलंगः *N.* of a country, the modern Carnatic. -मः (*pl.*) The people of this country.

तेलिकः, तैलिन् *m.* An oilman, an oil-grinder or manufacturer.

तेलिनी The wick of a lamp.

तेलीनं A field of sesamum.

तेवः *N.* of the lunar month Pausa.

तेकं An offspring, a child.

तेककः The Châtaka bird.

तेडनं 1 Splitting, dividing. 2 Teasing. 3 Hurting, injuring.

तेडनं A goad for driving cattle or elephants.

तेडः Pain, anguish, torture.

तेडनं 1 Pain, anguish. 2 A goad.

3 Face, mouth (तृड).

तेनरः, -रं 1 An iron club. 2 A javelin. -Comp. -धरः fire (considered as a deity).

तेयं Water; S. 7. 12. -Comp.

-अधवासिनी trumpet-flower. -आशयः

-आशयः a lake, well, any reservoir of water; तेयवारपयाश्च वल्कलशिखाविषंदे-

सांकितः S. 1. 14. -आलयः the ocean, sea. -ईशः an epithet of Varuṇa.

(-ईशं) the constellation called वृषाबाहा.

-उत्सर्गः discharge of water, raining; Me. 37. -कर्मन् *n.* 1 ablutions of various parts of the body performed with water. 2 libations of water to the deceased. -कुच्छः, -चक्रं a kind of penance, drinking nothing but water for a fixed period. -क्रीडा

sporting in water Me 33 -धरः the

cocca-nut. -धरः an aquatic animal

-द्विचः, -भः hail. -दः a cloud; R. 6

65; V. 1. 14. -अत्ययः the autumn

-धरः a cloud. -धिः, -निधिः the ocean

-नीची the earth. -प्रसादनं the clear-

ing-nut tree, or its nut; see अनुव्र-

सादन, कनक. -मलं seafoam. -मुचु *m.*

a cloud. -यंत्रं 1 a water-clock, 2 an

artificial jet or fountain of water

-राज्, -राशिः the ocean. -वेला the

edge of water. shore. -व्यतिकरः

confluence (as of rivers); R. 8. 95.

-शुक्तिका an oyster. -सर्पिका, -शूचकः

a frog.

तेरणः, -र्णं 1 An arched doorway

a portal. 2 An outer door or gate-

way; गणो दुराणामथ तेरणद् बहिः Si. 12. 1.

दुरादृश्यं चुरपतिष्वनुशासना तेरणेन Me. 75. 3

Any temporary and ornamental arch,

Ku. 7. 3; R. 1. 41, 7. 4, 11. 5. 4 An

elevated place near a bathing-place

-नं The neck, throat.

तेलः, -लं 1 Weight or quantity

measured by the balance. 2 A weight

of gold or silver equal to 12 *Māshas*

or a *tolā*.

तेवः Satisfaction, contentment,

pleasure, delight.

तेवजं Satisfaction, contentment

2 Anything that gives satisfaction,

gratification.

तेवलं A club (गुह्र).

तेविकः The sign Sagittarius of the

zodiac (a word borrowed from

Greek).

तेतिकः The pearl-oyster. -क

A pearl.

तेयं The sound of musical instru-

ments. -Comp. -त्रिकं the union of

song, dance, or instrumental music,

triple symphony; तेयत्रिकं दुराशया च

कामजो दशकौ गगः Ms. 7. 47; U. 4.

तेलं A balance.

तेलिकः, तैलिकिकः A painter.

त्यक् *p. p.* 1 Abandoned, forsaken,

left, quitted. 2 Resigned, sur-

renderd. 3 Shunned, avoided; see

त्यक्. -Comp. -अग्निः a Brāhmaṇa

who has given up household fire.

-जतिवित, -माण *a.* ready to abandon

life, willing to run any risk; मर्त्ये

त्यक्जीविताः Bg. 1. 9. -लज्ज *a.* shame-

less.

त्यज् 1. P. (त्यजति, त्यक्त) 1 To leave

(in all senses); abandon, quit, go

away from; वर्यं भानोस्त्वज्जु Me. 39

Ms. 6. 77, 9. 177; S. 5. 26. 2 To

let go, dismiss, discharge; Bk. 6

122. 3 To give up, renounce,

resign, surrender; Bh. 3. 16; Ms. 2

95, 6. 33; Bg. 6. 24, 16. 21. 4 To

shun, avoid. 5 To get rid of, free

oneself from; Bg. 2. 3. 6 To set

aside, disregard; त इमेज्जस्थिता उद्धे

याणोस्त्वक्त्वा वनादि च Bg. 1. 33. 7 To

except 8 To distribute gvo

away; कृतं (संयं) आशुयुजे खजन् Y. 3. 47, Ms. 6. 15. -*Caus.* To cause to give up, &c. -*Desid.* (तिल्यङ्) To wish to leave, &c. -*With परि* 1 to leave, quit, abandon. 2 to resign, give up, discard, renounce; श्राव्यसुत्तमध्या न परित्यजति Mu. 2. 17. 3 to except; तुयमप्यपरित्यज्य सवृणं. -*सं* 1 to abandon; आयामदोषासुत संत्यजामि R. 14. 34. 2 to avoid, shun; Bh. 1. 81. 3 to give up, renounce; Ms. 4. 181. 4 to except; e. g.; संत्यज्य विक्रमादित्यं धैर्यमप्यत्र दुर्लभं Rāj. T. 3. 343.

स्वागः 1 Leaving, forsaking, abandoning, deserting, separation; न मया न पिता न स्त्री न पुत्रस्यागमहेति Ms. 8. 319, 9. 78. 2 Giving up, resigning, renouncing; Ms. 1. 112; Bg. 12. 41. 3 Gift, donation, giving away as charity; करे श्लाघ्यस्वागः Bh. 2. 65; H. 1. 154; स्वागाय संभृतार्थानां R. 1. 17. 4 Liberality, generosity; R. 1. 22. 5 Secretion, excretion. -*Comp.* -*युत*, -*शील* *a.* liberal, generous, munificent.

स्वामिन् *a.* 1 Leaving, abandoning, giving up, &c. 2 Giving away, donor. 3 Heroic, brave. 4 One who does not look to any reward or result from the performance of ceremonial rites; यस्तु कर्मफलयागी सत्याग्निः परिधीयते Bg. 18. 11.

अप 1 *A* (अपते, अपति) To be ashamed or abashed, be embarrassed; अपते तीर्थानि स्मृतिनिह वयोद्धतिविधी G. L. 28. -*With अप* to turn away or retire through shame; तस्माद्ब्रह्मरूपे Bk. 14. 84; येनापनते साधुरसाधुस्तेन तुष्यति Mb.

अप 1 Bashfulness, modesty; नन्द-पामर Git. 12. 2 Shame (in a good or bad sense). 3 A libidinous or unchaste woman. 4 Fame, celebrity. -*Comp.* निरस्त, हीन *a.* shameless, impudent. -*रुदा* a harlot.

अप्रिष्ट *a.* (Superl. of तृष) Highly satisfied.

अपीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) (Compar. of तृष) More satisfied.

जडु *n.* Tin; यदि मणिखड्गणि प्रतिवध्यते Pt. 1. 75.

जडुलं, -*ज*, -*जडुस्* *n.*, -*सं* Tin.

जट्यस् Diluted curds.

त्रय *a.* (यी *f.*) Triple, three-fold, divided into three parts of three kinds; त्री वै विद्या त्रये यजुषि सामानि Sat. B.; Ms. 1. 23. -*सं* A triad, a group or collection of three; अदेय-मासीत्ययमेव भूयते शशिप्रभं हज्रमेव च चानरे R. 3. 16; लोकत्रयं Bg. 1. 20, 43; Ms. 2. 76.

त्रयस् (Nom. pl. *m.* of त्रि, entering into comp. with some numerals) Three. -*Comp.* -*चत्वारिंश* *a.* forty-third. -*चत्वारिंशत्* *a.* or *f.* forty-three. -*विंश* *a.* thirty-third. -*विंशत्* *a.* or *f.* thirty three -*वश* *a.* 1 thirteenth 2

having thirteen added; त्रयोदशं शतं 'one hundred and thirteen'. -*दशन्* *a.* pl. thirteen. -*दशम* *a.* thirteenth. -*दशति* the thirteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -*नवति* *f.* ninety-three. -*पंचाशत्* *f.* fifty-three. -*विंश* *a.* 1 twenty-third. 2 consisting of twenty-three. -*विंशति* *f.* twenty-three. -*षष्टि* *f.* sixty-three. -*सप्तति* *f.* seventy-three.

त्रयी 1 The three Vedas taken collectively (ऋग्यजुः सामानि); त्रयीतयाय विद्यानात्मने नमः K. 1. तौ त्रयीवर्जमितरा विद्याः परिपाठितौ U. 2; Ms. 4. 125. 2 A triad, triplet; व्यचोतिष्ठ सभावेद्यानसौ नरशिखित्री Si. 2. 3. 3 A matron or married woman whose husband and children are living. 4 Intellect, understanding. -*Comp.* -*तनुः* 1 an epithet of the sun; so त्रयमित्यः. 2 an epithet of Siva. -*धर्मः* the duty enjoined by the three Vedas; Bg. 9. 21. -*ब्रह्म* a Brāhmaṇa.

त्रस I. 1. 4. P. (त्रसति, त्रस्यति, त्रस्त) 1 To quake, tremble, shake, start with fear. 2 To fear, dread, be afraid of (with abl., sometimes with gen. or instr.); प्रमद्वनात्त्रस्यति K. 255; कपेश्चासिष्ठुर्नादात् Bk. 9. 11. 5. 75, 14. 48, 16. 53; Si. 8. 24; Ki. 8. 7. -*Caus.* To frighten, terrify. -*With* त्रि to be frightened or terrified; त्रिस्तनुवहर्णिषोऽष्टौ कटाक्षैः Bh. 1. 9. -*सं* to fear, be afraid or terrified; Bk. 14. 39. II. 10 U. (त्रासयति ते) 1 To go, move. 2 To hold. 3 To take, seize. 4 To oppose, prevent.

त्रस *a.* Moveable, locomotive. -*सः* The heart. -*सं* 1 A wood, forest. 2 Animals. -*Comp.* -*रेणुः* an atom, the mote or atom of dust which is seen moving in a sunbeam; cf. जालोत्तरगते भातौ सूक्ष्मं यदृश्यते रजः प्रथमं तत्त्वमागानां त्रसरेणुं प्रचक्षते ॥ Ms. 8. 132; also Y. 1. 361.

त्रसरः A shuttle.

त्रसुर, **त्रस्तु** *a.* Fearful, trembling, timid; अत्रस्तुभिर्दुःखं तुरगैः R. 14. 47; सीतां सौमित्रिणा त्यक्तौ सधीर्षी वस्तुमेकिका Bk. 6. 7.

त्रस्त *p. p.* 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed; तस्मैकहायनकुण्डिलोलङ्घ्येः Māl. 4. 8. 2 Timid, fearful. 3 Quick, rolling.

त्राण *p. p.* Protected, guarded, preserved, saved. -*जं* 1 Protection, defence, preservation; आर्तत्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनामसि S. 1. 11. R. 15. 3. 2 Shelter, help, refuge; Bk. 3. 70.

त्रात *p. p.* 1 Preserved, saved, protected (*p. p.* of त्रै *q. v.*).

त्रायुष *a.* (यी *f.*) Made of tin.

त्रास *a.* 1 Moveable, moving. 2 Frightening. -*सः* 1 Fear, terror, alarm; अंतः कंबुकिंकडुकस्य विंशति त्रासार्थं वासनः Ratn. 2. 3; R. 2. 38, 9. 58. 2 Alarming, frightening. 3 A flaw or defect in a jewel

त्रासन *a.* Terrifying, frightening, alarming. -*ने* The act of frightening or causing alarm.

त्रासित *a.* Frightened, alarmed, terrified.

त्रि *num. a.* (declined in pl. only, nom. त्रयः *m.*, त्रिषः *f.*, त्रीणि *n.*) Three त एव हि त्रयो लोकास्त एव त्रय आश्रमाः &c. Ms. 2. 299; त्रियतमभित्ती त्रिभुविर्बौ R. 9. 18, त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षितं दुर्मार्युतमती सती Ms. 9. 90. -*Comp.* -*अंशः* 1 a three-fold share 2 a third part. -*अक्षः* -*अक्षकः* an epithet of Siva. -*अक्षरः* 1 the mystic syllable ओम् consisting of three letters; see under अ. 2 a match-maker or वट्ट (that word consisting of three syllables). -*अंकदं*, -*अंगदं* 1 three strings suspended to either end of a pole for carrying burdens. 2 a sort of collyrium. -*अंजलं*, -*लि* three handfuls taken collectively. *अधिष्ठानः* the soul. -*अश्वगा*, -*तार्गगा*, -*वर्त्मगा* epithets of the river Ganges (flowing through the three worlds). -*अंबकः* (also त्रिबंक् used in the same sense, though rarely used in classical literature) 'having three eyes', N. of Siva; त्रिबंक् संयमिनं वृक्षो Ku. 3. 44, जडीकृतसर्ववक्त्रोष्णन R. 2. 42, 3. 49. -*सखः* an epithet of Kubera. -*अंबका* an epithet of Pārvatī. -*अब्द* *a.* three years old. (-*वत्*) three years taken collectively. -*अशीति* *a.* eighty-third. -*अशीति* *f.* eighty-three. -*अष्ट* *a.* twenty-four. -*अष्ट*, -*अष्ट* triangular. (-*सं*) a triangle. -*अह* a period of three days. -*आहित* *a.* 1 performed or produced in three days. 2 recurring after the third day, tertian (as fever). -*अक्षं* (तृच also) three *Riks* taken collectively, Ms. 8. 106. -*ककुद्* *m.* 1 N. of the mountain Trikūṭa. 2 N. of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa. -*कर्मन्* *m.* the chief three duties of a Brāhmaṇa, i.e., -sacrifice, study of the Vedas, and making gifts or charity. (-*m.*) one who engages in these three duties (as a Brāhmaṇa). -*कावः* N. of Buddha. -*कालं* 1 the three times, i.e., the past, present, and future, or morning, noon and evening. 2 the three tenses (the past, present and future) of a verb. -*ज्ञः*, *दक्षिन्* *a.* omniscient. -*कूटः* N. of a mountain in Ceylon on the top of which was situated Lankā, the capital of Rāvaṇa; Si. 2. 5. कूर्चसं a knife with three edges. -*कोण* *a.* triangular, forming a triangle. (-*ज*) 1 a triangle. 2 the vulva. -*खड्ग* -*खड्ग* three bedsteads taken collectively. -*गणः* an aggregate of the three objects of worldly existence. -*यो* धर्मं अर्थं and कर्म न

बाभेत्स्य विष्णुः परस्परं Ki. 1. 11; see निर्वर्ण below. —गत *a.* 1 tripled. 2 done in three days. —गताः (pl.) 1 N of a country, also called जलवर in the north-west of India. 2 the people or rulers of that country. —गताः a lascivious woman, a wanton. —गुण *a.* 1 consisting of threads; प्रताय मैत्रीं विष्णुं बभार यां Ku. 5. 10. 2 three-times repeated, thrice, treble, three-fold, triple; सप्त व्यतीशुक्रिष्णानि तस्य (दिनानि) R. 2. 25. 3 containing the three Gṛhas sava, रजस् and तमस्. (—ग) the Pradhāna (in Sān. phil.). (—गा) 1 Māyā or illusion (in Vedānta phil.). 2 an epithet of Durgā. —चक्र *m.* an epithet of Siva. —चतुर *a.* (pl.) three or four; गन्ता जवलिचतुराणि पदानि सीता B. R. 6. 34. —चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-third. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-three. —जगत् *n.* —जगती the three worlds, (1) the heaven, atmosphere, and the earth; or (2) the heaven, the earth, and the lower world. —जटा an epithet of Siva. —जटा N. of a female demon, one of the Rākṣasas attendants kept by Rāvaṇa to watch over Sītā, when she was retained as a captive in the Asokā-vanikā. She acted very kindly towards Sītā and induced her companions to do the same. —जीरा, —ज्या the sine of three signs or 90°, *a.* radius. —जुता *a.* bow. —ज्वत् *a.* pl. three times nine, *i. e.* 27. —तर्क, —तर्की three carpenters taken collectively. —दंष्ट्र 1 the three staves of a Sannyāsin (who has resigned the world) tied together so as to form one. 2 the triple subjection of thought, word, and deed. (—तः) the state of a religious ascetic. —दंष्ट्रि *m.* a religious mendicant or Sannyāsin who has renounced all worldly attachments and who carries three long staves tied together so as to form one in his right hand. 2 one who has obtained command over his mind, speech, and body (or thought, word, and deed); cf. वाग्दंडोऽथ मनोदंडः कायदंडस्तथैव च । पश्येते निहिता बुद्धौ विद्वंसि स उच्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 10. —दशाः (pl.) 1 thirty 2 the thirty-three gods. (—शः) *a.* god, an immortal; Ku. 3. 1. —अंशुशः, —आशुशः Indra's thunderbolt, R. 9. 54. —अधिपः, —ईश्वरः, —पतिः epithets of Indra. —अवयवः an epithet of Vishnu. —अरिः a demon. —आचार्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. —आलयः, —आवासः 1 heaven. 2 the Mountain Meru. —आहारः 'the food of Gods'. —शुरुः an epithet of Brihaspati. —शेषः a kind of insect; (cf. ईश्वरोप); अदवे विद्वगोप-गायके कृष्णवर्णि R 11 42

—मंजरी the holy basil. —वधू, —वनिता An Apsaras or heavenly damsel; कैलासस्य विद्वश्वनितादर्पणस्याविधिः स्याः Me. 58. —वर्त्मन् the sky. —दिनं three days collectively. —दिवं 1 the heaven; विनागेष्वेव विद्विष्य मार्गः Ku. 1. 23; S. 7. 3. 2 sky, atmosphere. 3 happiness. —अधीशः, —ईशः 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 a god. —उद्गवा the Ganges. —ओकस् *m.* a god. —हृश् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —दोषं vitiation or derangement of the three humours of the body; *i. e.* वात, पित्त and कफ. —धारा the Ganges. —गयनः (नयनः), —नेयः, —लोचनः epithets of Siva; R. 3. 66; Ku. 3. 66, 5. 72. —नवत *a.* ninety-third. —नवतिः *f.* ninety-three. —पंच *a.* three-fold five, *i. e.* fifteen. —पंचाश *a.* fifty-third. —पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-three. —पद्मः glass (काच). —पताकः 1 the hand with three fingers stretched out or erect. 2 the forehead marked naturally with three horizontal lines. —पत्रकं the Palāsa tree. —पथे 1 the three paths taken collectively; *i. e.* the sky, atmosphere, and the earth, or the sky, earth and the lower world. 2 a place where three roads meet. —भा an epithet of the Ganges; धृतसत्पथत्रिपथगामभितः स तनारुही पुरुहूतवृत्तः Ki. 6. 1; Amaru. 99. —पदे, —पदिका a tripod. —पदी 1 the girth of an elephant; नासक्तकरिणां धैवं विपदीच्छेदिनामवि R. 4. 48. 2 the Gāyatri metre. 3 a tripod. 4 the plant मोघापथी. —पर्णः the Kimsuka tree. —पाद् *a.* 1 having three feet. 2 consisting of three parts, having three-fourths; R. 15. 96. 3 trinomial. (—म.) an epithet of Vishnu in his dwarf incarnation. —पट *a.* triangular (—तः) 1 an arrow. 2 the palm of the hand. 3 a cubit. 4 a bank or shore. —मुद्रकः a triangle. —पुटा an epithet of Durgā. —पुंङ्ग, —पुंङ्कः a mark on the forehead consisting of three lines made with cowdung, ashes, sandal &c. —पुरं 1 a collection of three cities. 2 the three cities of gold, silver, and iron in the sky, air and earth built for demons by Maya; (these cities were burnt down, along with the demons inhabiting them, by Siva at the request of the gods); Ku. 7. 48; Amaru. 2; Me. 56; Bh. 2. 123; (—रः) N. of a demon or demons presiding over these cities. —अंतकः, —अरिः, —ब्रह्मन्, —हिर *m.* हरः &c. epithets of Siva; Bh. 2. 123; R. 17. 14. —दाहः burning of the three cities; Ki. 5. 14 (—री) 1 N. of a place near Jabbalpura formerly capital of the kings of Chedi. 2 N. of a country. —पौरव *a.* belonging to, or extending over, three generations of men. —पशुतः an elephant *n.* rat —फला the three

myrobalsans taken collectively (Mar. हिरडा, बहडा and आंढळकी). —चलिः, —चली, —चलिः, —चली *f.* the three folds of skin above the navel of a woman (regarded as a mark of beauty), क्षामोदोपरिल्लतात्रिचलितानां Bh. 1. 93, 81; cf. Ku. 1. 39. —भट्टं copulation, sexual union, cohabitation. —भुजं a triangle. —भुवनं the three worlds; पुण्यं वायात्रिभुवन-उपायाम् चंडाकरस्य Me. 33; Bh. 1. 99. —भूमः a palace with three floors. —भार्गा the Ganges; Ku. 1. 28. —भुजुव the Triakṣa mountain. —भुवः an epithet of Buddha. —भृतिः the united form of Brahma, Vishnu, and Mahesa, the Hindu triad; Ku. 2. 4. —यष्टिः a necklace of three strings. —याना night (consisting of 3 watches or *praharas*, the first and last half *prahara* being excluded); संक्षिप्तं क्षण इव कथं दीर्घायाम् नियामा Me. 108. Ku. 7. 21, 26; R. 9. 70 V. 3. 22. —योजि a law-suit (in which a person engages from anger, covetousness, or infatuation). —रात्रं a period of three nights. —रेखः a conch-shell. —रिं *a.* having three genders, *i. e.* an adjective. (—रः) the country called Telanga. (—रि) the three genders taken collectively. —लोकं the three worlds. —ईशः the sun. —नाथः 'lord of the three worlds', an epithet of 1 Indra; R. 3. 45. 2 of Siva; Ku. 5. 77. (—रि) the three worlds taken collectively, the universe; सत्यानेव त्रिलोकी-समिति हरिश्चरश्चुविनीचिच्छायां Bh. 8. 95; Sānti. 4. 22. —वर्गः 1 the three objects of worldly existence; *i. e.* धनं, अय, and काम; Ku. 5. 38. 2 the three states of loss, stability, and increase; क्षय-स्थानं च बुद्धिश्च विष्णो नृतिविदिनां Ak. —वर्णकं the first three of the four castes of Hindus taken collectively. —वारं *ind.* three times, thrice. —विक्रमः Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation. —विद्यः a Brāhmana versed in the three Vedas. —विद्य *a.* of three kinds, three-fold. —विष्टप, —विष्टप the world of India, heaven; विविष्टपस्यैव पतिं जयंतः R. 6. 78. —सद् *m.* a god. —वेणिः —णी *f.* the place near Prayāga where the Ganges joins the Yamunā and receives under ground the Saraavati. —वेदः a Brāhmana versed in the three Vedas. —शंकुः 1 N. of a celebrated king of the Solar race, king of Ayodhyā and father of Harischandra. [He was a wise, pious and just king, but his chief fault was that he loved his person to an inordinate degree. Desiring to celebrate a sacrifice by virtue of which he could go up to heaven in his mortal body, he requested his family-priest Vasishtha to officiate for him; but being refused he next requested his hundred sons who also ejected his abard 100

posal He, he efo e. a ed hem owardly and impotent, and was in return for these insults cursed and degraded by them to be a *Chandala*. While he was in this wretched condition, *Visvāmītra*, whose family *Trisanku* had in times of famine laid under deep obligations, undertook to celebrate the sacrifice, and invited all the gods to be present. They, however, declined; whereupon the enraged *Visvāmītra* by his own power lifted up *Trisanku* to the skies with his cherished mortal body. He began to soar higher till his head struck against the vault of the heaven, when he was hurled down headforemost by *Indra* and the other gods. The mighty *Visvāmītra*, however arrested him in his downward course, saying 'Stay *Trisanku*,' and the unfortunate monarch remained suspended with his head towards the earth as a constellation in the southern hemisphere. Hence the well known proverb; विश्वकुरि-वातर तिष्ठ S. 2.] 2 the *Chātaka* bird. 3 a cat. 4 a grass-hopper. 5 a fire-fly ० an epithet of *Harischandra*. ० राजिन् *m.* an epithet of *Visvāmītra*. -शत *a.* three hundred. (-त) one hundred and three. 2 three hundred -शिखं 1 a trident. 2 a crown or crest (with three points). -शिरस् *m.* N. of a demon killed by *Rāma*. -शूलं a trident. ० अंकः, ० धारिन् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. -शुलिन् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. -शृंगः the *Trikutā* mountain. -षष्टिः *f.* sixty-three. -संध्यं, -संध्या the three periods of the day; *i. e.* dawn, noon, and sunset. -संध्यं *ind.* at the time of the three *Sandhyās*. -सप्तत *a.* seventy third. -सप्ततिः seventy-three. सप्तन्, -सप्त *a. pl.* three times 7, *i. e.* 27. -साम्यं equilibrium of the three (qualities). -स्थली the three sacred places, *काशी*, *प्रयाग* and *गया*. -त्रोतस् *f.* an epithet of the *Ganges*; त्रिवोतसे वहति यो गगनपतिश्च S. 7. 6; R. 10. 63; Ku. 7. 15. -त्रीत्य, -हल्य *a.* ploughed thrice (as a field). -त्रायण *a.* three years old.

त्रिंश *a.* (श्री) Thirtieth. 2 Joined with thirty; *e. g.* त्रिंश शतं one hundred and thirty. 3 Consisting of thirty.

त्रिंशक *a.* 1 Consisting of thirty. 2 Bought for or worth thirty.

त्रिंशत् *f.* Thirty. -COMP. -पत्रं a lotus opening at moonrise.

त्रिंशत्क An aggregate of thirty.

त्रिंशतिः *f.* Thirty.

त्रिक *a.* 1 Triple, three-fold. 2 Forming a triad. 3 Three per cent. -क 1 A triad. 2 A place where three roads meet. 3 The lower part of the spine, the part about the hips; त्रिके स्थूलता Pt. 1. 190. कञ्चिद्विषुसत्रिकमिवहोरः R. 6. 16. 4 The part between the shoulderblades. 5 The three spices -क A contrivance for raising water

(like a wheel) over which passes the rope of the bucket.

त्रितय *a.* (त्री *f.*) Consisting of three parts, three-fold. -य A triad, a group of three; अद्वाविं विविधेति त्रितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29; R. 8. 78; Y. 3. 266.

त्रिधा *ind.* In three ways or in three parts; Ku. 7. 44; Bg. 18. 19.

त्रिम् *ind.* Thrice, three times.

तुट् 4. 6. P. (तुटचति, तुटति, तुटित) To tear, break, fall asunder, snap, be split (fig. also); गद्गदगलत्तुट्याद्विर्लानासुरं Bh. 3. 8, 1. 96; अयं ते बाष्पोवस्तुदित इव मुक्तमणिसुरः U. 1. 29.

तुटिः, -त्री *f.* 1 Cutting, breaking, tearing. 2 A small part, an atom. 3 A very minute space of time equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a *Kshana* or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a *Lava*. 4 Doubt, uncertainty. 5 Loss, destruction. 6 Small cardamoms (the plant).

त्रेता 1 A triad, triplet. 2 The three sacred fires taken collectively; Ms. 2. 281; R. 13. 37. 3 A particular throw at dice, a cast of three or trey; त्रेताहृतसर्वस्वः Mk. 2. 8. 4 The second of the four *Yugas* of the Hindus; see युग.

त्रेधा *ind.* Trebly, in three ways or parts; तदेकं सत्त्वोपाख्यायते Sat. Br.; (नमः) तुभ्यं त्रेधा स्थितात्मने R. 10. 16.

त्रै 1 A. (जायते, जात or जाण) To protect, preserve, rescue or save from, defend from. (usually with abl.); सुताक्लिं नायत इत्युद्यः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो भुवनेषु रुद्रः R. 2. 53; Bg. 2. 40; Ms. 9. 138; Bk. 5. 54; 15. 120. -With परि to save &c.; परिचायस्व, परिचायस्व (in dramas).

त्रैकालिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the three times; *i. e.* past, present, and future.

त्रैकाल्यं The three times-past, present and future.

त्रैगुणिक *a.* Triple, three-fold.

त्रैगुण्यं 1 The state of consisting of three threads, qualities &c. 2 Triplcity. 3 The three *Guṇas* or properties (सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्) taken collectively; त्रैगुण्योद्भवमथ लोकचरितं मानासं इत्येति M. 1. 4.

त्रैपुरः 1 The *Tripura* country. 2 A ruler or inhabitant of that country.

त्रैमासुरः An epithet of *Lakshmana*.

त्रैमासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Three months old. 2 Lasting for or occurring every three months. 3 Quarterly.

त्रैराशिकं The rule of three (in math.).

त्रैलोक्यं The three worlds taken collectively; R. 10. 53.

त्रैवर्णिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the first three castes.

त्रैविक्रम *a.* Belonging to *Trivikrama* or *Vishnu*; R. 7. 35.

त्रैविद्यं 1 The three *Vedas* 2 The study of the three *Vedas* 3 The

three sciences अथ A *Brāhmaṇa* versed in the three *Vedas*; Rg. 9. 20, त्रैविद्यपः, त्रैविद्यपेयः A god.

त्रैशंकवः An epithet of *Harischandra*, son of *Trisanku*.

त्रोटकं A species of drama:—सताष्टनव-पंचांकं दिव्यमाहुपसंश्रयः 1 त्रोटकं नाम तत्साहु प्रत्येकं सविदुषकं S. D. 540; *e. g.* *Kālī-dāsa's* *Vikramorvasiyam*.

त्रोटिः *f.* A bill, beak. -COMP. -हस्तः a bird.

त्रोत्रं A goad.

त्वक्ष् 1. P. (त्वक्षति, त्वष्ट) To pare, hew, peel.

त्वंकारः Addressing disrespectfully with a 'thou', thesing and thousing.

त्वंग् 1. P. (त्वंगति) 1 To go, move. 2 To jump, gallop. 3 To tremble

त्वक् *f.* 1 Skin (of men, serpents &c.) 2 Hide (as of a cow, deer &c.) R. 3. 31. 3 Bark, rind; Ku. 1. 7, B. 2. 37, 17. 12. 4 Any cover or coating. 5 The sense of touch. -COMP.

-अंकुरः horripilation. -हृदियं the organ of touch. -कंदुरः a sore. -कंष the orange. -केदः a skin-wound, scratch, bruise. -जं 1 blood. 2 hair (on the body). -तरंगकः a wrinkle

-त्रं an armour; त्वक्त्रं चाचकचे वरं Bk. 14. 94. -क्षोषः disease of the skin, leprosy. -पारुष्यं roughness of the skin

-पुण्यः horripilation. -सारः (त्वचि-सारः) a bamboo; इत्यसारं त्वचिपरिपुण्यलक्षणीति Si. 4. 61. -सुरंग्यः an orange.

त्वचा see त्वक्.

त्वदीय *a.* Thy, thine, your, yours, R. 3. 50.

त्वद् A form of the second personal pronoun occurring as the first member of some compounds; *e. g.* त्वदधीन, त्वत्साहचर्यं &c.

त्वद्विध *a.* Like thee or you.

त्वर 1 A. (स्वते, त्वरित) To hurry, make haste, move with speed, do anything quickly; भवान्त्वदर्थं त्वस्ता M. 2; नातुनेतुमबलाः स त्वरे R. 19. 38. -Caus. (स्वरयति) To cause to hasten, expediate, urge forward.

त्वर, त्वरिः *f.* Haste, hurry, speed, औत्सुक्येन कृतत्वर सहस्रधा व्यावर्तमाना द्विष Ratn. 1. 2.

त्वरित *a.* quick, swift, speedy. -तं Despatch, haste. -ind. Quickly, fast, speedily, hastily.

त्वष्टृ *m.* 1 A carpenter, builder, workman. 2 *Viśvakarman*, the architect of the gods. [*Tvashtri* is the Vulcan of the Hindu mythology. He had a son named *Trisiras* and a daughter called *संज्ञा*, who was given in marriage to the sun. But she was unable to bear the severe light of her husband, and therefore *Tvashtri* mounted the sun upon his lathe and carefully trimmed off a part of his bright disc (cf. R. 6. 33 आरुष्य

विभाति). The part trimmed off is said to have been used by him in forming the discus of Vishnu, the Trisula of Siya, and some other weapons of the gods].

त्वाद्दृश, त्वाद्दृश (की f.) a. Similar to thee or you, of thy kind; Me. 69. त्विद् 1 U. (त्वेषति-ते) To shine,

glitter, sparkle, blaze.

त्विद् f. 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brilliance; चयत्विषामित्यवधारितं पुरा Si. 1. 3, 9. 13; R. 4. 75; Ratn. 1. 18 2 Beauty. 3 Authority, weight. 4 Wish, desire. 5 Custom, practice. 6 Violence. 7 Speech. COMP. -दृशः,

also त्विषांपतिः the sun.

त्विषिः A ray of light.

त्सरः 1 Any creeping animal. 2 The hilt or handle of a sword or any other weapon; हनुमत्त्रिमलकलघोतस्तरुणा सद्येन Ve. 3; स्तरुदेशाद्गवर्जितम्: Ki. 17. 58; R. 18. 48.

थ.

थः A mountain. -थं 1 Protection, preservation. 2 Terror, fear. 3 Auspiciousness.

थुद् 6. P. (थुडति) 1 To cover, screen. 2 To hide or conceal.

थुद्धनं Covering, wrapping up.

थुत्कारः The sound थु made in spitting.

थुर् 1 P. (थुडति) To hurt, injure.

थुत्कारः, थुत्कृतं The sound थु made in spitting.

थै थै ind. The imitative sound of a musical instrument.

ड.

ड a. (At the end of comp.), Giving, granting, producing, causing, cutting off, destroying, removing; as धनद, अन्नद, गरद, तौयद, अनलद &c. —दः 1 A gift, donation. 2 A mountain. —दं 1 A wife. —दा 1 Heat. 2 Repentance.

दंक्ष 1 P. (दक्षति, दक्ष; Desid. दिदक्षति) To bite, sting; Bk. 15. 4, 16. 19; मृगालिका अदक्षत् K. 32 ate, browsed. —WITH उप to eat anything as a condiment; मूलकेनोपदृश्यं दंक्षे Sk. —सं 1 to bite, sting; संदक्षययहृवा Amaru. 32. 2 to stick or adhere closely, cling; उरसा सदृष्टसर्पत्वा S. 7. 11, 3. 18; संदृष्टवज्रेण बलानिर्दंक्षे R. 16. 65, 48.

दंक्षः 1 Biting, stinging; मृग्ये विदंक्षि माये निर्दयदंक्षं Gft. 10. 2 The sting of a snake. 3 A bite, the spot bitten; डेरी दंक्षस्य दाशे वा M. 4. 4. 4 Cutting, tearing. 5 A gad-fly; R. 2. 5; Ms. 1. 40, Y. 3. 215. 6 A flaw, fault, defect (in a jewel). 7 A tooth. 8 Pungency. 9 An armour. 10 A joint, limb —COMP. —भीरुः a buffalo.

दंक्षकः 1 A dog. 2 A gadfly. 3 A fly.

दंक्षनं 1 The act of biting or stinging; e g. दृष्टाश्च दंक्षनैः कर्तं दासीकुर्वन्ति वेणितः S. D. 2 An armour, mail; Sr. 17. 21.

दंक्षित a. 1 Bitten. 2 Mailed, furnished with an armour.

दंक्षिच् m. See दंक्षक.

दंक्षी A small gadfly.

दंक्ष्वा A large tooth, tusk, fang; प्रसङ्गं मणिमुद्धरेन्मकरयन्त्रदंक्ष्वाङ्कुरात् Bk. 2. 4; R. 2. 46; दंक्ष्वाभंगं मृगानामधिपतय इव व्यक्तमाश्लेषा । नाज्ञाभंगं सहेति दृवर नृपतयस्त्वादृशाः सार्वभौमाः ॥ Mu. 3. 22. —COMP. —अन्नद, —अयुध a wild boar —कराल a

having terrible tusks. —विषः a kind of snake.

दंक्ष्वाल a. Having large tusks.

दंक्षिका—दंक्ष q. v.

दंक्षिच् m. 1 A wild boar. 2 A snake. 3 A hyena.

दक्ष a. 1 Able, competent, expert, clever, skilful; नाट्ये च दक्षा वयं Ratn. 1. 6; मेरी स्थिते दोगरि दोषदक्षे Ku. 1. 2; R. 12. 11. 2 Fit, suitable. 3 Ready, careful, attentive, prompt; Y. 1. 76. 4 Upright, honest. —क्षः 1 N. of a celebrated Prajapati. [He was one of the ten sons of Brahma, being born from his right thumb, and was the chief of the patriarchs of mankind. He is said to have had many daughters, 27 of whom became the wives of the moon, thus forming the 27 lunar mansions, and 13 the wives of Kasyapa. At one time Daksha celebrated a great sacrifice, but did not invite his daughter Sati nor husband Siva—the chief of the gods. Sati, however, went to the sacrifice, but being greatly insulted threw herself into fire and perished; cf. Ku. I. 21. When Siva heard this he was very much provoked, and, according to one account, himself went to the sacrifice, completely destroyed it and pursued Daksha, who assumed the form of a deer, and at last decapitated him. But Siva is said to have afterwards restored him to life, and he thenceforward acknowledged the god's supremacy. According to another account, Siva, when provoked, tore off a hair from his matted hair and dashed it with great force against the ground, when lo! a powerful demon started up and awaited his orders. He was told to go and destroy Daksha's sacrifice; whereupon the mighty demon attended by several demigods

went to the sacrifice, routed the gods and priests, and, according to one account, beheaded Daksha himself.] 2 A cock. 3 Fire. 4 The bull of Siva. 5 A lover attached to many mistresses. 6 An epithet of Siva. 7 Mental power, ability, capacity. —COMP. —अध्वर्यवसंक्ष्वा, —कलुषसिन्धु m. epithets of Siva. —कन्या, —जा, —तनया 1 an epithet of Durgā. 2 a lunar mansion. —सुतः a god.

दक्षाय्यः 1 A vulture. 2 An epithet of Garuda.

दक्षिण a. 1 Able, skilful, dexterous, competent, clever. 2 Right (opp. बाय). 3 Situated on the right side. 4 South, southern; as in दक्षिणबाहु, दक्षिणदिक्. 5 Situated to the south. 6 Sincere, straight-forward, honest, impartial. 7 Pleasing, amiable. 8 Courteous, civil. 9 Compliant, submissive. 10 Dependent. —जः 1 The right hand or arm. 2 A civil or courteous person, applied in poetic composition to a lover who professes attachment to one mistress, while his heart has been entirely taken up by another. 2 An epithet of Siva or Vishnu. —COMP. —अग्निः the southern fire, the sacred fire placed southwards; also called अग्नाहार्यवचन q. v. —अग्र a. pointing to the south. —अचलः the southern mountain; i. e. Malaya. —अभिमुख a facing the south, directed towards the south. —अयनं the sun's progress south of the equator, the half year in which the sun moves from the north to the south, the winter solstice. —अयः 1 the right hand. 2 the right or southern side. —आचार a. 1 honest, well-behaved 2 a worshipper of Sakti according to

the right hand (or purer) ritual. -आशा the south. पतिः an epithet of Yama. -हृत्तर a. 1 left (as hand or foot); Ku. 4. 19. 2 northern. (-र) the north. -उत्तर a. turned or lying to the south and the north. -दृक्ते the meridian line. -पश्चात् ind. to the south-west. -पश्चिम a. south-western. (-ना) the south-west. -पूर्व-प्राञ्च a. south-east. -पूर्वा; -प्राची the south-eastern quarter. -समुद्रः the southern ocean. -स्यः a charioteer.

दक्षिणतः ind. 1 From the right or south. 2 To the right hand. 3 To the south or southward (with gen.). दक्षिणा ind. 1 On the right or south of 2 In the southern direction (with abl.). -णा 1 A present or gift to the Brāhmanas (at the completion of a religious rite, such as a sacrifice). 2 Dakṣiṇā regarded as a daughter of Prajāpati and as the wife of Sacrifice personified; पत्नी हृदक्षिणयासी-दक्षरस्यैव दक्षिणा R. 1. 31. 3 A gift, offering or donation in general, fee, remuneration; प्राणदक्षिणा; धनदक्षिणा &c. 4 A good milchcow, prolific cow. 5 The south. 6 The southern country, the Deccan. -COMP. -अर्ह a. deserving or worthy of a gift. -आवर्त a. 1 curved to the right. 2 turned towards the south. -कालः the time of receiving Dakṣiṇā. -पयः the southern part of India, the south or Deccan; अस्ति दक्षिणापथे विदर्भेषु पञ्चपुरे नाम नगरं Mā. 1. -प्रवण a. inclining to the south.

दक्षिणाहि ind. 1 Far on the right. 2 Far in the south, to the south of (with abl.); दक्षिणाहि ग्रामात् Sk.

दक्षिणीय, दक्षिण्य a. Worthy of or deserving a sacrificial gift, such as a Brāhmana.

दक्षिणेन ind. On the right side of (with acc. or gen.); दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिका-मालाय इव श्रुते S. 1 दक्षिणेन ग्रामस्य &c.

दग्ध p. 1 Burnt, consumed by fire. 2 (Fig.) Consumed by grief, tormented, distressed. 3 Famished. 4 Inauspicious. 5 Dry, tasteless, insipid. 6 Wretched, accursed, vile (used as a term of abuse before a word); नाद्यानि मे दग्धदेहः पतति U. 4; अस्य दग्धोदात्तार्थे कः कुर्वीतपतकं महत् H. 1. 68; so दग्धजलरसार्थे Bh. 3. 8.

दग्धिका Scorched rice.

दग्ध a. (झी f.) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as'; ऊरुदन्तेन पयसोर्वीर्यं K. 310; कीडालव्यनिकरधूमदग्धपकः (मार्गः) Mā. 3. 17, 5. 14, Y. 2. 108.

दंड 10 U. (दंडयति-ते, दंडित) To punish, fine, chastise; (this is one of the 16 roots that govern two accusatives) दम् चरते न दंडयेत् Ms

9. 234, 8. 123; Y. 2. 269; स्थित्ये दंड-यतो दंड्यात् R. 1. 25.

दंडः-डं 1 A stick, staff, rod, mace, club, cudgel; पततु शिरस्यकांडं यमदंडं इवैष भुजः Mā. 5. 31; काष्ठदंडः 2 The sceptre of a king, the rod as a symbol of authority and punishment; आंचदंड S. 5. 8. 3 The staff given to a twice-born man at the time of investiture with the sacred thread; cf. Ms. 2. 45-47. 4 The staff of a संन्यासिन् or ascetic. 5 The trunk of an elephant. 6 The stem or stalk; as of a lotus; tree &c.; the handle as of an umbrella; ब्रह्मांडछवदंडः &c. Dk. 1 (opening verse); राज्यं स्वहस्तधृतदंडमिवात्पत्नं S. 5. 6; Ku. 7. 89; so कमलदंड &c. 7 The oar of a boat. 8 A churning stick. 9 Fine; Ms. 8. 341, 9. 229; Y. 2. 237. 10 Chastisement, corporal punishment, punishment in general; यथापराधदंडानां R. 1. 6; एवं राजापथ्यकारिषु तीक्ष्णदंडो राजा Mu. 1; दंडं दंड्येषु पादयेत् Ms. 8. 126; कृतदंडः स्वयं राजा लेभे सूद्रः सतां गतिं R. 15. 53. 11 Imprisonment. 12 Attack, assault, violence, punishment, the last of the four expedients; see उपाय; Ms. 7. 109; Si. 2. 54. 13 An army; तस्य दंडवतो दंडः स्वदेहाज व्याधिष्यत् R. 17. 62; Ms. 7. 65, 9. 294; Ki. 2. 12. 14 A form of military array. 15 Subjection, control, restraint; बाणदंडोऽथ मनोदंडः कायदंडस्तथैव च । रस्यैते निहिता बुद्धौ चिद्वेडीति सं उच्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 10. 16 A measure of length equal to 4 Hastas. 17 The penis. 18 Pride. 19 The body. 20 An epithet of Yama. 21 N. of Viśṇu. 22 N. of Śiva. 23 An attendant on the sun. 24 A horse; (said to be m. only in the last five senses). -COMP. -अजिनं 1 staff and hide (as outer badges of devotion). 2 (fig.) hypocrisy, deceit. -अधिपः a chief magistrate. -अनीकं a detachment or division of an army; तव हतवतो दंडानीकेष्विदमर्पिते श्रियं M. 5. 2. -अपुण्यार्य see under न्याय. -अर्ह a. fit to be chastised, deserving punishment. -अलसिका cholera. -आज्ञा judicial sentence. -आहारे butter-milk. -कर्मन् n. infliction of punishment, chastisement. -काकः a raven. -काष्ठं a wooden club or staff. -ग्रहणं assumption of the staff of an ascetic or pilgrim, becoming a mendicant. -छदनं a room in which utensils of various kinds are kept. -दङ्गा a kind of drum. -दासः one who has become a slave from non-payment of a debt. -देवकुले a court of justice. -धर a. 1 carrying a staff, staff-bearer. 2 punishing, chastising; U. 2. 10. (-रः) 1 a king; श्रममुदं मनुदं धरान्वयं R. 9. 3. 2 N. of Yama. 3 the judge, supreme magistrate a judge

a head police officer; a magistrate 2 the leader of an army, a general. -नीतिः f. 1 administration of justice, judicature. 2 the system of civil and military administration, the science of politics, polity; R. 18. 46. -नेतु m. a king. -पातः 1 falling of a stick. 2 infliction of punishment -यः a king. -पांशुलः a porter, door-keeper. -पाणिः an epithet of Yama. -पातनं infliction of punishment, chastisement. -पारुष्यं 1 assault, violence. 2 hard or cruel infliction of punishment. -पालः, -पालकः 1 a head magistrate. 2 a door-keeper, porter. -पीणः a strainer furnished with a handle. -प्रमातः 1 bowing without bending the body, (keeping it erect like a stick). 2 falling flat or prostrate on the ground. -बालधिः an elephant. -भयः non-execution of a sentence. -भुत् m. 1 a potter. 2 an epithet of Yama. -भाज (न) वः 1 a staff-bearer. 2 an ascetic bearing a staff. -नाथः a principal road, highway. -पञ्चा 1 a solemn procession (particularly bridal). 2 warlike expedition, conquest (of a region). -यामः 1 an epithet of Yama. 2 of Agastya. 3 a day. -वादिन्, -वासिन् a door-keeper, warder. -वादिन् m. a police officer. -विधिः 1 rule of punishment. 2 criminal law. -विष्कम्भ the post to which the string of a churning stick is fastened. -व्यूहः a particular form of arranging troops, arranging them in columns. -शास्त्रं the science of inflicting punishment, criminal law. -हस्तः 1 a door-keeper, warder, porter. 2 an epithet of Yama.

दंडकः 1 A stick, staff &c. 2 A line, row. 3 N. of a metre; see App. -कः, -का, -कं N. of a celebrated district in the Deccan situated between the rivers Narmadā and Godāvarī, (it was a vast region, said to be tenantless in the time of Rāma); प्रातानि दुःस्वान्पदि दंडकेषु R. 14. 25, किं नाम दंडकेयं U. 2; कथोन्मयाः पुनरुपगमो दंडकायां वने वः U. 2. 13, 14, 15.

दंडनं Punishing, chastising, flogging. दंडादंडि ind. 'Stick against stick', fighting with sticks and staves, cudgelling.

दंडारः 1 A carriage. 2 A potter's wheel. 3 A raft, boat. 4 An elephant in rut.

दंडिकः A staff-bearer, a mace-bearer.

दंडिका 1 A stick. 2 A row, line, series. 3 A string of pearls, a necklace. 4 A rope.

दंडिन् m. 1 A Brāhmana of the fourth order a Sannyāsin 2 A

doorkeeper, porter. 3 An oarsman. 4 A Jaina ascetic. 5 An epithet of Yama. 6 A king. 7 N. of a poet, author of Kāvya-darsa, and Dasakumāracharita; जति जगति बालकि कवि-रित्यभिधासम्भत् । कवी इति ततो व्यासे कवयस्त्वयि दक्षिणि ॥ Udb.

दन्त *m.* A tooth (A word optionally substituted for दंत in all the case-forms after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections). -**COMP.** -**उदः** (दन्तुदः) a lip.

दत्त *p. p.* 1 Given, given away, presented. 2 Made over, delivered, assigned. 3 Placed, stretched forth; see द्वा. -**तः** 1 One of the twelve kinds of sons in Hindu law; (also called दक्षिण); माता पिता वा द्यातां यमादिः पुत्रमापदि । सद्यः प्रीतिर्दत्तं स ज्ञेयः दक्षिणः पुत्रः ॥ Ms. 9. 168. 2 A title added to the names of Vaisyas; cf. the quotation under दत्त. 3 N. of a son of Atri and Anasūyā; see दत्तवेच below. -**त्ते** Gift, donation. -**COMP.** -**अनपकर्मन्**, **अपदानिकं** non-delivery or resumption of gifts, one of the 18 titles of Hindu law. -**अवधान** *a.* attentive. -**आश्वेयः** N. of a sage, son of Atri and Anasūyā, considered as an incarnation of Brahmā, Vishnu and Mahesa. -**आदर** *a.* 1 showing respect, respectful. 2 treated with respect. -**हस्ता** a bride for whom a dowry has been paid. -**हस्त** *a.* having a hand given for support, supported by the hand of; शंखना दक्षहस्ता Ms. 60. leaning on Sambhus arm; स कामरूपेश्वरदक्षहस्तः R. 7. 17; (fig.) being given a helping hand, supported, aided, assisted; देवेनेत्यं दक्षहस्ता-पल्लवे Ratn. 1. 8.; बाल्या सेदं कुशल्याः सचि-रमवयवेदक्षहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21.

दत्तकः An adopted son; Y. 2. 130; see दत्त above.

दत् 1 A (दत्ते) To give, offer.

दद *a.* Giving, offering.

ददन् Gift, donation.

दध् 1 A (दधते) 1 To hold. 2 To retain, possess. 3 To give, present.

दधि *n.* 1 Coagulated milk, thick sour milk; क्षीरं दधिभावेन परिणमते S. B.; दध्नादनः &c. 2 Turpentine. 3 A garment. -**COMP.** -**अन्नं**, -**ओदनं** boiled rice mixed with दधि. -**उत्तरं**, -**उत्तरकं** -**री** the skim of curdled milk, whey. -**उदः**, -**उदकः** the ocean of coagulated milk. -**कुञ्चिका** mixture of boiled and coagulated milk. -**चारः** a churning stick. -**जं** fresh butter. -**फलः** the wood-apple (कपित्थ). -**मंडः**, -**वारि** *n.* whey. -**मंथनं** churning coagulated milk. -**शोणः** a monkey. -**सक्तु** *m. pl.* barley-meal mixed with coagulated milk. -**सारः**, -**स्नेहः** fresh butter. -**स्वेदः** butter-milk. -**दधित्व** The wood-apple (कपित्थ)

दधीचः N. of a celebrated sage, who became ready to die and offered his bones to the gods; with these bones the architect of the gods made a thunderbolt with which Indra defeated Vritra and other demons. -**COMP.** **अस्थि** *n.* 1 the thunderbolt of Indra. 2 a diamond.

दक्षः *f.* N. of one of the daughters of Daksha given in marriage to Kasyapa and mother of the *Dānava*s. -**COMP.** -**जः**, -**पुत्रः**, -**संभवः**, -**पुत्रः** a demon. -**अरिः**, -**द्वि** *m.* a god.

दंत 1 A tooth, tusk, fang (as of serpents, beasts &c.); दन्ति यदि किंचि-दपि दंतचिकीर्षुगि इति दन्तमित्यतिवोरं Git. 10; सर्वदंतं बराहं &c. 2 An elephant's tusk, ivory; पंचालिका Māl. 10. 5. 3 The point of an arrow. 4 The peak of a mountain. 5 A bower, an harbour (कुंज). -**COMP.** -**अग्रं** the point of a tooth. -**अंतरं** the space between the teeth. -**उद्वेदः** dentition. -**उल्लसलिकः**, -**खलिन** *m.* one who uses his teeth for a mortar, (grinding grain to be eaten between his teeth), an anchorite; cf. Ms. 6. 17. -**कर्षणः** a lime or citron tree. -**कारः** an artist who works in ivory. -**काष्ठं** a piece of stick or twig used as a toothbrush. -**कूरः** fight. -**ग्राहिन्** *a.* injuring the teeth, causing them to decay. -**चर्दः** chattering or grinding the teeth. -**चालः** looseness of the teeth. -**छदः** a lip; बर्वासासुखाशी-ल्लुतकृती दंतच्छादय पीडयत् Bh. 1. 43; Ra. 4. 12. -**जात** *a.* (a child) that is teething. -**जहं** the root of a tooth. -**धावनं** 1 cleaning or washing the teeth. 2 a tooth-brush. -**(जः)** 1 the Bakula tree. 2 the Khadira tree. -**पत्रं** a sort of ear-ornament; R. 6. 17; Ku. 7. 23 (often used in Kādambari). -**पत्रकं** 1 an ear-ornament. 2 a Kunda flower. -**पत्रिका** 1 an ear-ornament; Si. 1. 60. 2 Kunda. -**पवन** 1 a tooth-brush. 2 cleaning or washing the teeth. -**पातः** falling out of the teeth. -**पाली** 1 the point of tooth. 2 gum. -**पुष्पं** 1 the Kunda flower. 2 fruit of the clearingnut plant (कतकफल). -**प्रक्षालनं** washing the teeth. -**भागः** the fore part of an elephant's head (where the tusks appear). -**मलं** the tartar of the teeth. -**मांसं**, -**मूलं**, -**वल्कं** gums. -**मूलीयाः** pl the dental letters viz: ल, त, थ, द, ध, न, ल and स्. -**रोयः** tooth-ache. -**वर्जं**, -**वासस** *n.* the lip; तुलां यदरोहति दंतवाससा Ku. 5. 34; Si. 10. 86. -**बीजः**, -**बीजः**, -**बीजकः**, -**बीजकः** the pomegranate tree. -**वीणा** 1 a kind of musical instrument or harp. 2 chattering of the teeth; दंतवीणां वादयन् Pt. 1. -**वेदधः** loosening of the teeth through external injury. -**व्यसनं** fracture of the teeth. -**खद** *a* sour,

acid. (-**दः**) the citron tree. -**शर्करा** tartar of the teeth. -**श्राणः** a kind of tooth-powder, dentifrice. -**शूलः**. -**लं** tooth-ache. -**शोषनिः** *f.* a tooth-pick. -**शोकः** swelling of the gums. -**संघर्ष** gnashing or rubbing together the teeth. -**हर्षः** morbid sensitiveness of the teeth (as when they are set on edge). -**हर्षकः** the citron tree.

दंतकः 1 A peak, summit. 2 A pin or shelf projecting from a wall, bracket.

दंतादति *ind.* 'Tooth against tooth', biting one another.

दंतावलः, **दंतिव** *m.* An elephant; Bv. 1. 60; दृष्टेयत्वनमापयेत्येते सचदंतिनः H. 1. 35; R. 1. 71; Ku. 16. 2.

दंटर *a.* 1 Having long or projecting teeth; शूकरे निहते चैव दंतो जायते नर Tv.; Si. 6. 54. 2 Jagged, dented, notched, serrated, uneven (fig. also); अलङ्कारवस्मिन्तदुदये Vikr. 1. 50. 3 Undulatory. 4 Rising, bristling (as hair) -**COMP.** -**छदः** the lime-tree.

दंतुरि *a.* 1 Having long or projecting teeth. 2 Notched, serrated, bristling; केतकिदंतुरिताशे Git. 1; पुलकभरं 11; K. 286.

दन्त्य *a.* Dental. -**व्यः** (*i. e.* वर्णः) A letter of the dental class; see दंतवर्णीय above.

दंश A tooth.

दंशक *a.* 1 Biting, venomous. 2 Mischievous. -**कः** 1 A serpent, snake. 2 A reptile in general. 3 A demon, Rākshasa; इत्यमरि रक्षसि दंशकाजिघात्सो Bk. 1. 26.

दश्, **द्वश्**, I. 1. 5. P. (दमति or दम्नोति: दन्व: desid. विष्मति, धीमति, दिदंभिति) 1 To injure, hurt. 2 To deceive, cheat. 3 To go. -**II.** 10 U. (दंयति-ते) To impel, propel, drive on-ward.

दश *a.* Little, small; अदशदर्शनमिन्द्राय स स्थली Ki. 1. 38; see अदश. -**ञः** The ocean. -**अं** *ind.* A little, slightly, to some extent.

दश्व 4 P. (दास्यति, दमित, दात; *Caus.* दमयति) 1 To be tamed. 2 To be calm or tranquil; Ms. 4. 35, 6. 8, 7. 141. 3 To tame, subdue, conquer, restrain, यमो दाम्यति राक्षसां Bk. 18. 20; दमिष्याप्यरि-संवातां 9. 42, 19; 15. 37. 4 To pacify.

दमः 1 Taming subduing. 2 Self-command, subduing or curbing the passions, self-restraint; Bg. 10. 4, (विग्रहो बाह्यद्वीपां दम इत्यभिधीयते). 3 Drawing the mind away from evil deeds or curbing its evil propensities, (कुतिसत्ताकर्मणो विप्र यच्च चित्तनिवारणं स कीर्तितो दमः) 4 Firmness of mind. 5 Punishment, fine; Ms. 9. 284, 290; Y. 2. 4. 6 Mire, mud.

दमयः, -**धुः** 1 Subduing or curbing the passions, self-restraint. 2 Punishment.

दमन *a* (नी *f*) Taming subduing overpowering, conquering, defeating; जामदग्न्यस्य दमने नैव निर्वक्तुमर्हति U. 5. 32; Bh. 3. 89; so सर्वदमन, अरिदमन &c. 2 Tranquil, passionless. -**नं** 1 Taming, subjugation, curbing, restraint. 2 Punishing, chastising; दुर्दातायां दमनविनयः क्षत्रियेभ्यायते Mv. 3. 34. 3 Self-restraint.

दमयंती N. of the daughter of Bhīma, king of the Vidarbhas. [She was so called because by her matchless beauty she subdued the pride of all lovely women; cf. N. 2. 18:—सुवनवत्सुसुवामसौ दमयंती कमनीयतानन्दे । उदियाय यस्तस्तुभिरिया दमयंतीति ततोऽभिर्षो द्यौः ।] A golden swan first described to her the beauty and virtues of king Nala, and through him she communicated her love to Nala. Afterwards at a Svayamvara she chose Nala for her husband from out of a host of competitors among whom were the four gods Indra, Agni, Yama and Varuna themselves, and the lovely pair spent some years very happily. But their happiness was not destined to last long. Kali, envious of the good fortune of Nala entered his body and induced him to play at dice with his brother Pushkara. In the heat of the play the infatuated monarch staked and lost everything except himself and his wife. Nala and Damayanti were therefore driven out of the kingdom, 'clad in a single garment.' While wandering through the wilderness, Damayanti had to pass through several trying adventures, but her devotion to her husband remained entirely unshaken. One day while she was asleep, Nala in the frenzy of despair abandoned her, and she was obliged to go to her father's house. After some time she was united with her husband, and they passed the rest of their lives in the undisturbed enjoyment of happiness. See Nala and Rituparna also].

दमयितु *a*. 1 Taming, subduing. 2 A punisher, chastiser. 3 An epithet of Vishnu.

दमित *a*. 1 Tamed, calmed, tranquillised. 2 Conquered, curbed, subdued, defeated.

दध (धू) नस् *m*. Fire.

द्वैपती *m*. du. (comp. of जाय संति) Husband and wife; R. 1. 35, 2. 70; Ms. 3. 116.

दुष: 1 Deceit, fraud, trickery. 2 Religious hypocrisy; Bg. 16. 4. 3 Arrogance, pride, ostentation. 4 Sin, wickedness. 5 The thunderbolt of Indra.

दुषन् Cheating, deceiving, deceit.

दुषिन् *m*. A hypocrite, an impostor; Y. 1. 130; Bg. 13. 7.

दुषोलि: Indra's thunderbolt.

दुष्य *a*. 1 To be tamed or traider. 2 Punishable -**म्**: 1 A young bullock

(requiring training and experience) नहींति तातः दुग्धधारितायां दुर्गे दृश्यमानो जायतु V. 5; धूर्त्वं दुर्गे यो भुवनस्य पिना धुर्येण दृश्यः सदाश विभर्ति R. 6. 78; Mu. 3. 3. 2 A steer that has to be tamed.

दय 1 A. (दयते, दयिते) 1 To feel pity or compassion for, pity, sympathise with (with gen.); रामस्य दयमानोऽसावधेति तव लक्ष्मणः Bk. 8. 119; तेषां दयसे न कस्मात् 1. 33, 15. 63. 2 To love, like, be fond of; दयमानाः ब्रह्मः S. 1. 3; Bk. 10. 9. 3 To protect; नगजा न गजा दयिता दयिताः Bk. 10. 9. 4 To go, move. 5 To grant, give, divide or allot. 6 To hurt.

दया Pity, tenderness, compassion, mercy, sympathy; निर्दुणेऽपि सत्त्वेषु दयां कुर्वति साधवः H. 1. 60, R. 2. 11; so सूतदया. -**COMP.** -**कृदा**, **कृत्**: epithets of Buddha. -**वीर**: (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroic compassion; the sentiment of heroism arising out of compassion. *e. g.* Jīmātavāhana's remark to Garuḍa in Māg.:—शिपुसुखेः स्पन्दत एव रक्तनयापि देहे मम मोक्षमस्ति । तृप्तिं न पश्यामि तवापि तावत् किं मङ्गलान्त्वं विरेतो गरुत्मन् । cf. also R. G. under दयावीर.

दयालु *a*. Kind, tender, merciful, compassionate; यज्ञाः शरीरे भव मे दयालुः R. 2. 52, 3.

दयित *p. p.* Beloved, desired, liked; Bk. 10. 9. -**तः** A husband, lover, a beloved person; V. 3-5; Bv. 2. 182. -**ता** A wife, one's beloved woman; दयिताजीवितालवनाथी Me. 4; R. 2. 3; Bv. 2. 182; Ki. 6. 13; दयिताजितः a henpecked husband.

दर *a*. Tearing, rending &c. (at the end of comp.). -**रः**, -**रं** 1 A cave, cavity, hole. 2 A conchshell -**रः** 1 Fear, terror, dread; सा दरं पृथ्वा निम्ये हीयमाना रसादं Si. 19. 23; न जातहार्देन न विद्विषादरः Ki. 1. 33. -**रं** *ind.* A little, slightly (in comp.); दरमीलजयना निरीक्षणे Bv. 2. 182, 7; दधिगलितमहीवलिचंचलराम &c. Gīt. 1; so दरदरित-विकलित U. 4; Māl. 3. -**COMP.** -**तिमिर** the darkness of fear; हरति दर-तिमिरमनिघोरं Gīt. 10.

दरण Breaking, splitting.

दरणि: *m f*. **दरणी** 1 An eddy. 2 A current. 3 Surf.

दरद् *f*. 1 The heart. 2 Terror, fear. 3 A mountain. 4 A precipice. 5 A bank or mound.

दरदा: *m pl* A country bordering on Kashmir. -**दः** Fear, terror. -**दं** Red lead.

दरि -**री** *f*. A cave, cavern, valley; दरीगुह Ku. 1. 10; एका मार्गो दुर्दृष्टी वा दरी वा Bh. 3. 120.

दरिद्रा 2 P. (दरिद्राति, दरिद्रित; Caus. दरिद्रयति; Desid. दिदरिद्रासति, दिदरिद्रिषति) 1 To be poor or needy; अयोध्वः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपजायते । उपर्युपरि पश्यतः सर्व एव दरिद्रि । H 2 2- Bk. 18. 31 2 To

be in distress युक्त मममेव क वक्तुं दरिद्रात यथा हारः Bk. 5. 86. 3 To become thin or sparse; दरिद्रति विद्यद्दुमे कुचमकांत-स्तारकाः Vikr. 11. 74.

दरिद्र *a*. Poor, needy, indigent, in distressed circumstances; स तु मरुत् दरिद्रो यस्य नृष्णा विशाला । मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को दरिद्रः Bh. 2. 50. ० ता Poverty; शोकनीया हि लोकेऽस्मिन्निष्पत्ता दरिद्रता Mk. 3. 24.

दुरोदर: 1 A gamester. 2 A stake at play. -**रं** 1 Gambling. 2 A die, dice; see दुरोदर.

दुर्दर: 1 A mountain. 2 A jar slightly broken.

दुर्दुरीक: 1 A frog. 2 A cloud. 3 A kind of musical instrument. -**कं** A musical instrument in general.

दुर्दुर: 1 A frog; पंकल्लिखदुखाः विषति सलिले बाराहता दुर्दुराः Mk. 5. 14. 2 A cloud. 3 A kind of musical instrument such as a flute. 4 A mountain. 5 N. of a mountain in the south (associated with Malaya), स्तनाविव दिशस्तस्याः शैलौ मलयदुर्दुरौ R. 4. 51

दुर्दु: (दु) A kind of leprosy.

दुर्प: 1 Pride, arrogance, insolence, haughtiness; Ms. 8. 213; Bg. 16. 4. 2 Rashness, 3 Vanity, conceit. 4 Sullenness, sulkiness. 5 Heat. 6 Musk. -**COMP.** **आकुल** *a*. inflated or puffed up with pride. -**छिद्**, -**हर** *a*. humbling, humiliating.

दुर्पक: N. of Kāmadeva, the god of love.

दुर्पण: A looking-glass, mirror; लेख-नायां विहीनस्य दुर्पणः किं करिष्यति Chān. 109; Ku. 7. 26; R. 10. 10; 16. 37. -**जं** 1 The eye. 2 Kindling, inflaming.

दरित, **दरिद्र** *a*. (णी *f*.) Proud, arrogant, haughty.

दुर्ध: A kind of sacred grass (Kusa grass, used at sacrificial ceremonies &c.); S. 1. 7; R. 11. 31; Ms. 2. 4, 3. 208, 4. 36. -**COMP.** -**अंकुर**: a pointed blade of darbha grass: S. 2. 12. -**अनूर**: a watery place full of darbha grass. -**आह्वय**: the Munja grass.

दुर्धदं A private apartment, a retired room.

दुर्व: 1 A mischievous or harmful person (हिं). 2 A demon, goblin. 3 A ladle.

दुर्वट: 1 A village-constable, a police-officer. 2 A door-keeper.

दुर्वरिक: 1 An epithet of Indra. 2 A kind of musical instrument. 3 Air, wind.

दुर्विका A ladle, spoon.

दुर्वी (र्वि) *f*. A ladle, spoon 2 The expanded hood of a snake, Si. 20. 42. -**COMP.** -**कर**: a snake, serpent

दर्शः 1 Sight, view, appearance (usually in comp); दुर्दर्शः, विर्यदर्शः. 2 The day of the new moon (अमावास्या). 3 The half monthly sacrifice, a sacrificial rite performed on the day of the new moon. -COMP. -राः a god. -यानिनी the night of the new moon. विपद् *m.* the moon.

दर्शक *a.* 1 Seeing, observing; &c. 2 Showing, pointing out; Ku. 6 52. -कः 1 One who shows or exhibits. 2 A doorkeeper, warder. 3 A skillful man, one proficient in any art or science.

दर्शनं Looking at, seeing, observing; R. 3. 4. 2 Knowing, understanding, perceiving, foreseeing; R. 8. 72. 3 Sight, vision, चिंताजडं दर्शन S. 4. 5. 4 The eye. 5 Inspection, examination. 6 Showing, displaying, exhibition. 7 Becoming visible. 8 Visiting, paying a visit, a visit; देवदर्शनं. 9 (hence) Going into the presence of, audience; नारी-चक्षुः दर्शनं वितरति S. 7; राजदर्शनं मे कराय &c. 10 Colour, aspect, appearance; Bg. 11. 10; R. 3. 57. 11 Appearance, producing; (in court); Ms. 8. 158, 160. 12 A vision, dream. 13 Discernment, understanding, intellect. 14 Judgment, apprehension. 15 Religious knowledge. 16 A doctrine or theory prescribed in a system. 17 A system of philosophy; as in सर्वदर्शनसंग्रह. 18 A mirror. 19 Virtue, moral merit. 20 A sacrifice. -COMP. ईप्सु *a.* anxious to see. -पथ the range of sight or vision, horizon. -मतिः a bail or surety for appearance.

दर्शनीय *a.* 1 Visible, observable, perceptible. 2 Fit to be seen, good-looking, handsome, beautiful. 3 To be produced in a court of justice.

दर्शयितुं *m.* 1 Warder, an usher, door-keeper. 2 A guide (in general).

दर्शित *a.* 1 Shown, displayed, manifested, exhibited. 2 Seen, understood. 3 Explained, proved. 4 Apparent.

दर्शित्व *a.* (नी *f.*) (At the end of comp.) Seeing, perceiving, observing, knowing, understanding, showing, exhibiting &c.

दल 1 P. (दलति, दलित) 1 To burst open, split, cleave, crack; दलति हृदयं गण्डेद्विगं द्विधा तु न मियते U. 3. 31; अपि आवा रोदित्यपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं 1. 28; Māl. 9. 12. 20; दलति न सा हृदि विह्वलेण Git. 7. Amaru. 38. 2 To expand, bloom, open (as a flower). दलनवनीलोलल U. 1. स्वच्छं दलदरविदं ते मर्दं विदंते विद्वत्तु संजितं मिलितः Bv. 1. 15; Si. 6. 23; Ki. 10. 39. -Caus. (द-वा-लयति) 1 To cause to burst, tear asunder. 2 To cut, divide split WITH उत् *caus* to tear

up. -ति 1 to break, split, crack; स्वदिशुभिर्दलित्यदसावपि N. 4. 88. 2 to dig up.

दलः-लं 1 A piece, portion, part, fragment; Si. 4. 44. 2 A degree. 3 A half, the half. 4 A sheath, scabbard. 5 A small shoot or blade, a petal, leaf; R. 4. 42; S. 3. 21, 22. 6 The blade of any weapon. 7 A clump, heap, quantity. 8 A detachment, a body of troops -COMP. आदकः 1 foam. 2 a cuttle-fish bone. 3 a ditch, moat. 4 a hurricane, high wind. 5 red chalk. -कोषः the Kunda creeper. -निमोकः the Bhūrja tree. -पुष्पा the Ketaka plant. -द्विः, -चरि *f.* a thorn. -रससा the fibre or vein of a leaf.

दलनं Bursting, breaking, cutting, dividing, crushing, grinding, splitting मचैर्मुग्धदलने धुवि संति श्रुताः Bh. 1. 59.

दलनी, दलितः *m. f.* A clod of earth.

दलपः 1 A weapon. 2 Gold. 3 Śāstra. दलशः *ind.* By pieces, in fragments.

दलित *p. p.* 1 Broken, torn, rent, burst, split. 2 Opened, expanded.

दलभः 1 A wheel. 2 Fraud, dishonesty. 3 Sin.

दवः 1 A wood, forest. 2 Wild fire, forest-conflagration; वितर वारिद् वारि इवाहुरे Subhāsh. 3 Fire, heat. 5 Fever, pain. -COMP. -आग्निः -दहनः a forest-conflagration; यस्य न सविधे द्विता दवदहनस्तु द्विद्विधितस्तस्य ॥ यस्य च सविधे द्विता दवदहनस्तु द्विद्विधितस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 9; Bv. 1. 36; Me. 53; शाश्वत दवयपि विना दवाग्निः R. 2. 14.

दवथुः 1 Fire, heat. 2 Pain, anxiety, distress. 3 Inflammation of the eye.

दविष्ट *a.* (Superl. of दूर) 1 Most distant &c.

दवीयत् *a.* (Compar. of दूर) 1 More distant or remote. 2 Far beyond or removed from; विद्यावत् सकलमेव विरां दवीयः Bv. 1. 69.

दशक *a.* Consisting of ten, tenfold; कामजो दशनो गणः Ms. 7. 47. -कः A group of ten.

दशज् *f.*, दशतिः *f.* A group of ten, decad.

दशन् *num. a.* (pl.) Ten; स धूमि विश्वतो ब्रुवास्यातिदशायल Rv. 10. 90. 1. -COMP.

-अंशुल *a.* ten fingers long. -अर्ध *a.* five. (-र्धः) an epithet of Buddha.

-अवताराः *m. pl.* the ten incarnations of Vishnu; see under अवतार.

-अश्वः the moon. -आननः, -आस्यः epithets of Rāvana; R. 10. 75. -आमयः an epithet of Rudra. -ईशः a superintendent of 10 villages. -एकादशिक *a.* who lends 10 and receives 11 in return; i. e. who lends money at ten per cent. -कटः, -कंवरः epithets of Rāvana; सतलोकैकवीरस्य दशकंदकुलद्विषः U. 4. 27. -जरिः, -जित् *m.* रघुः epithets of Rāma; R. 8. 29. -गुण *a.* ten-fold, ten times larger -वासिन् *m.* -य *a*

superintendent of ten villages -त्रीशः=दशकंड q. v. -पारमिताश्वरः 'possessing the ten perfections,' an epithet of Buddha. -पुरः N. of an ancient city, capital of king Rantideva; Me. 47. -वलः, -धूमिगः epithets of Buddha. -मालिकाः pl. 1 N. of a country. 2 the people or rulers of this country. -मास्य *a.* 1 ten months old. 2 ten months in the womb (as a child before birth). -सुखः an epithet of Rāvana. -रिपु an epithet of Rāma; R. 14. 87. -रथः N. of a celebrated king of Ayodhyā, son of Aja, and father of Rāma and his three brothers. [He had three wives Kausalya, Sumitra, and Kaikeyī, but was for several years without issue. He was therefore recommended by Vasishta to perform a sacrifice which he successfully did with the assistance of Rishyasringa. On the completion of this sacrifice, Kausalya bore to him Rāma, Sumitra Lakṣmana and Satrugna, and Kaikeyī Bharata. Dasaratha was extremely fond of his sons, but Rāma was his greatest favourite—'his life,—his very soul'. Thus when Kaikeyī at the instigation of Manthara demanded the fulfilment of the two boons he had previously promised to her, the king tried to dissuade her mind from her wicked resolve by threats, and, failing these, by the most servile supplications. But Kaikeyī remained inexorable, and the poor monarch was obliged to send his beloved son into exile. He soon afterwards died of a broken heart.]. -रश्मिगतः the sun, R. 8. 29. -रात्रि a period of ten nights (-त्रः) a particular sacrifice lasting for ten days. -रूपभूत *m.* an epithet of Viṣṇu. -चक्रः, -वदनः see दशमुख. -वाजित्व *m.* the moon. -वार्षिक *a.* happening after or lasting for ten years. -विध *a.* of ten kinds. -शतं 1 a thousand. 2 one hundred and ten. -रश्मिः the sun. -शती a thousand -साहस्रं ten thousands. -हरा 1 an epithet of the Ganges. 2 a festival in honour of the Ganges held on the 10th day of Jyeshtha. 3 a festival in honour of Durgā held on the tenth of Āsvina.

दशतय *a.* (ची *f.*) Consisting of ten parts, ten-fold.

दशवा *ind.* 1 In ten ways. 2 In ten parts.

दशनः -नं 1 A tooth; सुहृदुदशनविलंब-क्षितोदय Si. 17. 2; शिखरिदशना Me. 90, Bg. 10. 27. 2 Biting. -नः The peak of a mountain. -नं An armour. -COMP. -अंशुः brightness of the teeth; Ku. 6. 25. -अंकः a tooth-mark, bite. -उच्छिष्टः 1 a lip. 2 a kiss. 3 a sigh. -सद *n.* 1 a lip 2 a kiss -यं

a bite, tooth-mark; दूशनपदं भवदथरातं मम
जनयति चेतसि खेदं Gīt. 8. —बीजः the
pomegranate tree.

दशम ७. (मी f.) Tenth.

दशमिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Very old.

दशमी 1 The tenth day of a lunar
fort-night, 2 The tenth decade of
the human life. 3 The last ten years
of a century. —Comp. —रथ, दशमीगत
above ninety years old.

दृष्ट a. Bitten, stung; see दंष्ट.

दृशा 1 The threads at the end of a piece of woven cloth, the fringe of a garment, the skirt, edge or hem of a garment; रक्षाशुक्रं पश्मल्लोदृशां वहंती Mk. 1. 20; छिन्ना इवावरपटस्य दृशाः पतन्ति 5. 4. 2 The tick of a lamp; Bb. 3. 129; Ku. 4. 30. 3 Age or condition of life; see दृशात below. 4 A period or stage of life; as बाल्य, जीवन &c.; R. 5. 40. 5 A period in general. 6 State, condition, circumstances; नीचैर्गच्छत्युपरि च दृशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109; विश्वां हि दृशां प्राप्य देवं गृह्यते नरा H. 4. 3. 7 State or condition of mind. 8 The result of actions, fate. 9 The aspect or position of planets (at birth). 10 The mind, understanding. COMP. -अंतः 1 the end of a wick. 2 the end of life; निर्विघ्नविषयलोहः स दृशात-मुपेयिवान् R. 12. 1 (where the word is used in both senses). -इधनः a lamp. -कूर्चः 1 the end of a garment. 2 a lamp. -पाकः, -विपाकः 1 the fulfilment of fate. 2 a changed condition of life.

दशार्णः pl. 1 N. of a country;
संप्रत्यये कतिपयदिनस्थायिहेता दशार्णः Me. 23.
2 The people of this country.

दशिद a. (नी f.) Having ten. -m.
A superintendent of ten villages.

दशेर a. Biting, mischievous, injurious, hurtful. -रः A mischievous or venomous animal.

दशे (सै) रकः A young camel.

दुष्टः 1 N. of a class of evil-beings or demons, enemies of gods and men and slain by Indra, (mostly Vedic in this sense). 2 An outcast, a Hindu who has become an outcast by neglect of the essential rites; cf. Ms. 5. 131, 10. 45. 3 A thief, robber, bandit; पात्रीकृतो दुष्टस्त्विति वेद S. 5. 20; R. 9. 53; Ms. 7. 143. 4 A villain, miscreant; Māl. 5. 28. 5 A desperado, violator, oppressor.

द्वस v. Savage, fierce, destructive.
—द्वौ (m. du.) The two Asvins, the
physicians of the gods.—द्वः 1 An
ass. 2 The lunar mansion Asvini.—
द्वय f. wife of the sun and mother of
the Asvins, सद्वा q. v.

1 To burn, scorch (fig. also): दग्धं विभं

दादशाका Ve 3 6, 8 20

३५६१ मदनगलो दहति मम मानसं देहि सुखकमल-
 मनुष्येन Git. 10; S. 3. 17. २ To con-
 sume, destroy completely. ३ To
 pain, torment, afflict, distress; इत्य-
 नामकृतमप्रतिहतं चापलं दहति S. 5. तत्सविशमिव
 शल्यं दहति मां 6. 8; एतत्तु मां दहति यद् गृहम-
 स्मदीयं क्षीणार्थमित्यतिथयः परिवर्जयति Mk. 1.
 12; R. 8. 86. 4 To counterite (in
 medicine). -WITH निस् १ to burn,
 consume. २ to torment, distress, pain.
 -परि to burn, scorch; विशि दिशि पदिग्भा
 मयः पावकेन Rs. 1. 24; Bg. 1. 30. -प्र
 १ to burn. २ to burn completely. ३
 to pain, torment. ४ to trouble, tease.
 -सं to burn; अभिजनः संदहनां दह्तिना
 Bh. 2. 39.

बह्म *व.* (नी. *१.*) 1 Burning, consuming by fire; *Bh.* 1. 71. 2 Destructive, injurious. -*न:* 1 Fire. 2 A pigeon. 3 The number 'three'. 4 A bad man. 5 The महुतक plant. -*नं* 1 Burning, consuming by fire (*fig.* also); *R.* 8. 20. 2 Caulterizing. -*Comp.* -*अराति:* water. -*उपल:* the sun-stone. -*उल्का* a fire-brand. -*केतन:* smoke. -*दिया* Svāhā, wife of Agni. -*सारथि:* wind.

द्वार *a.* 1 Small, subtle, fine, thin.
2 Young in age. -*r.* 1 A child, an infant. 2 Any young animal. 3 A younger brother. 4 The cavity of the heart or the heart itself. 5 A mouse or rat.

वृह: 1 Fire. 2 A forest-conflagration.

दा I. 1 P. (दच्छति, दत्) To give, grant.—WITH प्रति to exchange; तिलेभ्यः प्रतिवच्छति माषान् Sk. —II. 2 P. (दाति) To cut; ददाति द्रविणं धूरि हाति दाद्विभर्षिना K. R. —III. 3 U. (ददाति, दत्, दध्) but with an the *p. p.* is आत्; with उप, उपात्; with नि, निदत् or नीत् and with प्र, प्रदत् or पत्) 1 To give, grant, bestow, offer, yield, impart, present (usually with acc. of the thing and dat., sometimes gen. or loc. also, of the person); अवकाशे किलोदम्बान् रामायामर्षितो ददौ R. 4. 58; सेचनवृत्तेः बालपादेष्वभ्यः पयो दातुमित दवाभि- नर्तते S. 1; Ms. 3. 31, 9. 271; कथमस्य स्तनं दास्ये Hariv. 2 To pay (as debt, fine &c) 3 To hand over or deliver over, 4 To restore, return. 5 To give up, sacrifice, surrender; प्राणान् दा to sacri- fice one's life; so आत्मानं दा to sacrifice oneself. 6 To put, place, apply, plant, कर्षं करं ददाति &c. 7 To give in marriage, यस्मै दद्यात् पिता त्वेनां Ms. 5. 151; Y 2. 146, 3. 24. 8 To allow, permit (usually with inf.); वाष्पस्तु न ददात्येनं द्रव्यं चित्रगतामपि S. 6. 21. (The meanings of this root may be variously modified or extended according to the noun with which it is connected; e. g. अवकाशं दा to give place to, make room for कर्षं दा to give ear to or

listen; दर्शनं दा to show oneself to, grant audience to; शब्दं दा to make a noise; तालं दा to clap the hands; आत्मानं खेदाय दा to expose oneself to trouble, आत्मे दा to expose to the sun's heat, आज्ञां, निदेशं दा to issue orders, command, आशिषं दा to pronounce a blessing; चक्षुः, -दृष्टिं दा to cast a glance. see; मनो दा to direct the mind to a thing; वाचं दा to address a speech to; प्रतिबन्ध-वचनं or प्रत्युत्तरं दा to give a reply; शोकं दा to cause grief; श्राद्धं दा to perform a Srāddha; मार्गं दा to make way for, allow to pass, stand out of the way, वरं दा to grant a boon; संग्रामं दा to fight, अगलं दा to bolt, fasten or secure with a latch; निगहं दा to put in chains, fetter, संकेतं दा to make an appointment; क्षाप दा to censure; हुतिं दा to enclose, fence in; अग्नि-पावकं दा to set on fire &c. &c. —Caus. (दापयति-ने); To cause to give grant &c. —desid (दित्ति-ने) To wish to give &c. With आ (Atm.) 1 to receive, take, accept, resort to; व्यवहारासनमादये युष्मा B. 8. 18; 10. 40; 3. 46, प्रदक्षिणाभिर्हं विप्रमिरावदे B. 14. 1. 45. 2 to utter as words; Ki. 1. 3; Si. 2. 13. 3 to seize, take hold of; Ku. 7. 94. 4 to exact, take in (as taxes); अदृष्टुरावदे सोऽर्थ R. 1. 21; Ms. 8. 341. 5 to carry, take, bear; तोयमादाय गच्छे Ms. 20. 46; कुशानादाय S. 3. 6 to perceive, comprehend; ध्रुपेन रूपमादास्य रसानादास्य चक्षुषा &c. Mb. 7 to imprison, make captive —उपा (Atm) 1 to receive, accept 2 to acquire, obtain; उपासविद्यो युवदक्षिणार्थी R. 5. 1; स्वर्गं पितानहोपाप्ता Y. 2. 121. 3 to take, assume, carry 4 to feel, perceive 5 to seize, attack. —परि to hand over, deliver over, consign; कुरुता परिद्वामि मृषये U. 1. 45; Ms. 9. 327. —प्र 1 to grant, give, offer; स्वं प्रागहं प्रादिषि नानराय किं नाम तस्मै मनसा नराय N. 6. 96; Ms. 3. 99, 108, 273; Y. 2. 90. 2 to impart, teach (as learning); Bh. 1. 15. —प्रति 1 to exchange, barter. 2 to give back, return, Ch. P. 35. 3 to recompense. —व्या (P. and A.) to open, break open; न व्याद-दात्मानमत्र मृत्तुः Ki. 16. 16; नदी कूलं व्याद-दाति or व्याददते विपिलिका! पतयस्य युञ्जं Mb. —संप्र 1 to give, grant, bestow or confer upon; तं तेऽहं संप्रदास्यामि. 2 to hand down by tradition; see संप्रदाय 3 to bequeath.

दक्षायणी 1 Any one of the 27 lunar mansions (they being mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Dakṣha). 2 N. of Diti, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the gods. 3 N. of Pârvatî. 4 The lunar constellation called Revatî. 5 N. of Kadru or Vinatâ. 6 The Danti plant. -Comp. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 the moon. -पुत्रः a god.

A vulture

दक्षिण *a.* (जी. *f.*) 1 Relating to a sacrificial gift or to a gift in general. 2 Relating to the south. -*ण* A collection of sacrificial gifts.

दक्षिणात् *a.* Belonging to or living in the south, southern; *आस्ति* दक्षिणात् जनपदं महिलारण्यं नाम नगरं Pt. 1. -*त्वः* A southerner, a native of the Deccan; आरम्भुराः खलु दक्षिणात्वाः 2 The cocoa-nut.

दक्षिणिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Connected with a sacrificial gift.

दक्षिण्यं 1 (*a.*) Politeness, civility, courtesy; तस्य दक्षिण्यरूढेन नाम्ना मगधवंशजा R. 1. 3. (b) Kindness; V. 1. 2; Bh. 2. 23; Māl. 1. 8. 2 Insincere or overcourteous conduct of a lover (towards his beloved); S. 6. 5. 3 The state of relating to or coming from the south; सिंहदक्षिण्ययोर्योगात् कामीय प्रतिभाति ने V. 2. 4. (where the word has sense 1 or 2 also). 4 Concord, harmony, agreement. 5 Talent, cleverness.

दाक्षी 1 A daughter of दक्ष. 2 N. of the mother of Pāṇini. -*Comp.* -*पुत्रः* N. of Pāṇini.

दाक्ष्यः A metronymic of Pāṇini. दाक्ष्ये 1 Cleverness, skill, fitness, dexterity, ability; Bg. 18. 43. 2 Probity, integrity, honesty.

दाहः Burning. दाहकः A tooth, tusk.

दाडि (लि) मः, -मा 1 The pomegranate tree; एकरुणसकुटितदाडिमकांति वचनं Māl. 9. 31, Amaru. 13. 3 Small cardamoms. -*मे* The fruit of the pomegranate tree. -*Comp.* -*निषः*, -*भक्षणः* a parrot.

दाडिभः The pomegranate tree.

दाहा 1 A large tooth or tusk. 2 A multitude. 3 Wish, desire.

दाहिका The beard; Ms. 8. 283 (Kuī. इमं).

दांडाजिनिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Carrying a staff and hide (as mere outward signs of religious devotion). -*कः* A cheat, hypocrite, impostor.

दांडिकः A chastiser, punisher.

दात *a.* Divided, cut. 2 Washed, purified. 3 Reaped.

दातिः *f.* 1 Giving. 2 Cutting, destroying. 3 Distribution.

दातु *a.* (वी. *f.*) 1 Giving, granting. 2 Liberal. -*m.* (ता) 1 A giver (in general); Ku. 6. 1. 2 A donor; Bv. 1. 66. 3 A lender, creditor. 4 A teacher.

दात्यूहः 1 The gallinule; दात्यूहेस्तिनिशस्य कोटरवति संक्षेपे विलीय स्थितं Māl. 9. 7. 2 The Chātaka bird. 3 A cloud. 4 A watercrow (written also दात्यूह).

दात्रं An instrument of cutting, a sort of sickle or knife.

दावः A gift, donation. -*Comp.* दा *a* donor

दाव *a.* 1 U. (दावति-ने) To cut, divide. -*Desid.* (दावामति-ने) To make straight (*desid.* inform, but not in sense).

दानं 1 Giving, granting, teaching &c. (in general). 2 Delivering, handing over. 3 A gift, donation, present; Ms. 2. 158; Bg. 17. 20; Y. 3. 274. 4 Liberality, charity, giving away as charity, munificence; R. 1. 69; Bh. 9. 43. 5 Ichor or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut; रुद्रानतोयेन विवाणे नामः Si. 4. 63; Ki. 5. 9; v. 4. 25; Pt. 2. 70 (where the word has sense 4 also); R. 2. 7, 4. 45. 5. 43. 6 Bribery, as one of the four Upāyas or expedients of overcoming one's enemy; see उपाय. 7 Cutting, dividing. 8 Purification, cleaning. 9 Protection. 10 Posture. -*Comp.* -*कुल्ल* the flow of rut from an elephant's temples. -*वर्नः* alms-giving, charity. -*पतिः* 1 an exceedingly liberal man. 2 Akṛura, a friend of Krishna. -*पत्रं* a deed of gifts. -*पात्रं* 'a worthy recipient,' a Brāhmana fit to receive gifts. -*प्रातिभात्यं* security for payment of a debt. भिक्ष *a.* made hostile by bribes. -*वीरः* 1 a very liberal man. 2 (In Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of liberality, the sentiment of chivalrous liberality; e. g. Parasurāma who gave away the earth with its seven continents: cf. the instance given in R. G. under दानवीरः—किञ्चिद्मर्थिकं मे यद्भिजायाययिषे कवचममप्ययं कुण्डले चाप्ययमिह। अकरुणमनकृत्य द्राक्षमाणेन निर्यद्वहल-रुधिरवारं मौलिमावेक्षयामि ॥ -*शीलः*, -*शूरः* -*शीलः* *a.* exceedingly liberal or munificent.

दानकं A mean gift.

दानरः A demon, Rākshasa; त्रिदिव-सुदृढदानवकण्ठं S. 7. 3. -*Comp.* -*शरिः* 1 a god. 2 an epithet of Viṣṇu. -*सुखः* an epithet of Sukra.

दानवेयः=दानव *q. v.*

दात *p. p.* 1 Tamed, subdued, curbed, restrained, bridled; see दम्.

2 Tame, mild. 3 Resigned. 4 Liberal. -*तः* 1 A tamed ox. 2 A donor.

3 N. of a tree (दमनक).

दांतिः *f.* Self-restraint, subjection, control.

दांतिक *a.* Made of ivory.

दापित *a.* 1 Caused to be given. 2 Condemned to pay fine, fined. 3 Adjudged. 4 Assigned, awarded.

दामन *n.* 1 A string, thread, fillet, rope. 2 A chaplet, a garland in general; आये बद्धा विष्णुदेवसे या शिला दाम हिला Me. 92; कनकचंपकदामनीति Ch. P. 1; Si. 4. 50. 2 A line, streak (as of lightning) विष्णुस्तथा हेमराजीव विजं M

3. 20; Me. 27. 4 A large bandage. -*Comp.* -*बन्धलः*, -*अंजनं* a foot-rope for horses, &c; Si. 5. 61. -*उद्गरः* an epithet of Krishna.

दामनी A foot-rope.

दामिनी Lightning.

दांपत्यं Matrimony, the matrimonial relation.

दांभिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Deceitful, hypocritical. 2 Proud, imperious. 3 Ostentatious, sanctimonious.

दायः 1 A gift, present, donation; रहसि रमते श्रीया दायं ददायदुपवर्ते Māl. 3. 2, शंतिदायः Māl. 4; M. 8. 199. 2 A nuptial present (given to the bride or the bride-groom). 3 Share, portion, inheritance, patrimony; अनपत्यस्य पुत्रस्य नाता दायतवाऽनुवात् Ms. 9. 217, 77, 164, 203. 4 A part or share in general. 5 Delivering, handing over. 6 Dividing, distributing. 7 Loss, destruction. 8 Irony. 9 Site, place.

-*Comp.* -*अपवर्तनं* forfeiture of inheritance; Ms. 9. 79. -*अर्ह* *a.* claiming inheritance. -*आदः* 1 one entitled to a share of patrimony, an heir; गुमादा-पादोद्वापादा श्री Nir.; Y. 2. 118; Ms. 3. 160. 2 a son. 3 a relative, kinsman, near or remote, a distant descendant

4 a claimant or pretender in general, गतां गेयु वा दयादः Sk. -*आदा*, -*दी* 1 an heir. 2 a daughter. -*आर्ह* 1 inheritance. 2 the state of being an inheritor. -*कालः* the time of the partition of an inheritance. -*बंधु* 1 a partner in the inheritance. 2 a brother. -*भागः* division of property among heirs, partition (of inheritance).

दायक *a.* (यिका. *f.*) Giving, granting, bestowing &c. (at the end of comp.); उत्तरं, विद्मं &c.

दारः 1 A rent, gap, cleft, hole. 2 A ploughed field. -*रः* (pl.) A wife, स्ते वचममी दाराः कन्येयं कुलजीवितं Ku. 6. 63; दूरायथद्वारावधाय बलिष्ठः प्रातः U. 4; Pt. 1. 100; Ma. 1. 112, 2. 217; S. 4. 16, 5. 29. -*Comp.* -*अधीन* *a.* dependent on a wife. -*उपसंग्रहः*, -*ग्रहः*, -*परिग्रहः*, -*ग्रहणं* marriage; नवे दारपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19. -*कर्मन्* *n.*, -*क्रिया* marriage; R. 5. 40.

दारक *a.* (रिका. *f.*) Breaking, tearing, splitting; दारिका हृदयदारिका विदुः -*कः* 1 A boy, a son. 2 A child, infant. 3 Any young animal. 4 A village.

दारणं Splitting, tearing, rending, opening, cleaving.

दारदः 1 Quicksilver. 2 The ocean. -*दा*, -*दं* Vermilion.

दारिका 1 A daughter. 2 A harlot.

दारित *a.* Torn, divided, split, rent.

दारिद्र्यं Poverty, indigence; दारिद्र्यदोषो गुणतश्चिनाशी Subhāsh.

दारी 1 A cleft. 2 A kind of disease

दार *a.* Tearing, rending. -रः 1 A liberal or munificent man. 2 An artist. -रः *n.* (said to be *m.* also) 1 Wood, piece of wood, timber. 2 A block. 3 A lever. 4 A bolt. 5 The pine or Devadāru tree. 6 Ore. 7 Brass. -Comp. -अहः the peacock. -आघातः the woodpecker. -गर्भः a wooden puppet. -जः a kind of drum. -पात्रं a wooden vessel, such as a trough. -पुत्रिका, -पुत्री a wooden doll. -शुखाह्वय, -शुखाह्वय a lizard. -यंत्रं 1 a wooden puppet moved by strings. 2 any machinery of wood. -वधूः a wooden doll. -सारः sandal. -हस्तकः a wooden spoon.

दारुकः 1 The Devadāru tree. 2 N. of Krishna's charioteer; उत्कर्षं दारुक इत्युवाच Si. 4. 18. -का 1 A puppet. 2 A wooden figure.

दारुण *a.* Hard, rough; U. 3. 34. 2 Harsh, cruel, ruthless, pitiless; मध्येव विस्मरणदारुणचित्तवृत्तौ S. 5. 23; पञ्च-मार्गकर्मदारुणः 6. 1; Ms. 8. 270. 3 Fierce, terrible, frightful; S. 6. 29. 4 Heavy, violent, intense, poignant, agonizing (grief, pain &c.); हृदय-कुडमशोषी दारुणा दीर्घशोकः U. 5. 5 Sharp, severe (as words). 6 Atrocious, shocking.—जः The sentiment of horror (भयानक). -जः Severity, cruelty, horror &c.

दार्ढ्य 1 Hardness, tightness, firmness. 2 Confirmation, corroboration.

दारुण-रं 1 A conch-shell, the valve of which opens to the right. 2 Water.

दार्भ *a.* (र्षी *f.*) Made of *darbha* grass; दार्भं सुचलुदुनपदलं वीतनिद्रो मधुः S. 4. v. 1.

दार्भ *a.* (र्षी *f.*) Wooden.

दार्भः A council-house, court (a word derived from the Persian).

दार्शनिकः One familiar with the Darśanas or systems of philosophy.

दार्भ *a.* (दी *f.*) 1 Stony, mineral. 2 Ground on a flat stone (as सक्तु &c.).

दार्भ *a.* (ती *f.*) Explained or illustrated by a दृष्टान्त *q. v.*, that which is the subject of an illustration (उपमेय); स्वापस्य दार्भतिकं विवक्षितं Sankara.

दार्भिनः N. of Indra.

दार्भ-द्वार *q. v.* -Comp. -अग्निः, -अनलः, दहन् a forest-conflagration; आनन्दद्वार-दावाग्निः शीलशक्तिरद्विषः । ज्ञानदीपमहावायुरयं खलसनायकः Bv. 1. 190, 34.

दार्भः A fisherman; Ms. 8. 408, 409, 10. 34. -Comp. -ग्रामः a village mostly inhabited by fishermen. -नं-दिनी an epithet of Satyavatī, mother of Vyāsa.

दार्भरथः, दार्भरथि 1 A son of Dasāratha in general; R. 10. 44. 2 N. of Rāma and his three brothers but especially of Rāma R. 12 45

दार्भार्हाः (pl.) The descendants of Dasārtha, the Yādava; Si. 2. 64.

दार्भरः 1 The son of a fisherman. 2 A fisherman. 3 A camel.

दार्भरकः The Mālava country.

-काः (pl.). The rulers or inhabitants of that country; see दार्भर also.

दासः 1 A slave, servant in general; गृहकर्मदासः Bh. 1. 1; गृहं कर्म &c. 2 A fisherman. 3. A Sūdra, a man of the fourth caste. 4 A word added to the name of a Sūdra; cf. सु. -Comp. -अ-उदासाः 'a slave of a slave,' (the humblest of the servants); (sometimes used by the speaker as a mark of humility). -जनः a servant or slave; कर्मपराधलं मयि पश्यसि त्यजसि मानिनि दासजनं यतः V. 4. 29; (दासस्य कुलं is used as a compound in the sense of 'the mob or the common people').

दासी 1 A female servant or slave. 2 The wife of a fisherman. 3 The wife of a Sūdra. 4 A harlot. -Comp.

-पुत्रः, -सुतः the son of a female slave. -समं a collection of female slaves.

(The gen. sing. दास्याः enters into some compounds, but loses its literal sense; e. g. दास्याः पुत्रः-सुतः 'a whore-son', used as a term of abuse; दास्याः पुत्रेः शकुन्तिपुत्रकैः S. 2; but दास्याः सदृशी like a female slave).

दासेरः, -रकः 1 The son of a female slave. 2 A Sūdra. 3 A fisherman. 4 A camel; Si. 12. 32, 5. 66; (also दासेय in this sense).

दास्यः Servitude, slavery, service, bondage; पतिकुलं तव दास्यमपि क्षमं S. 5. 27; Ms. 8. 410.

दाहः 1 Burning, conflagration; दाहशक्तिमि कृष्णवर्त्मनि R. 11. 42; छेदो दहस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; Ki. 5. 12. 2 Glowing redness (as of the sky). 3 The sensation of burning. 4 Feverish or morbid heat. -Comp. -अशुभः, -काष्ठं a kind of agallochum. -आत्मक *a* combustible. -उवरः inflammatory fever. -सरः, -सरक्ष *n.*, -स्थलं a place where dead bodies are burnt, cemetery. -हर *a.* allaying heat. (-रं) the Usira plant.

दाहक *a.* (हिका *f.*) 1 Burning, kindling. 2 Incendiary, inflammatory. 3 Cauterizing. -कः Fire.

दहन् 1 Burning, reducing to ashes. 2 Cauterizing.

दाह 1 To be burnt. 2 Combustible.

द्विकः A young elephant (करभ) twenty years old.

द्विध *a.* 1 Smeared, anointed, daubed; हस्तासद्विधौ Ms. 3. 132; R. 16 15; द्विधोऽश्वेन च विधेयं च पद्मदाह्या गृहं निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्षः Māl. 1. 29. 2 Soiled, defiled 3 Poisoned. Ku 4 26

-गघ 1 O. l., ointment 2 Any

oil substance or unguent. 3 Fire 4 A poisoned arrow. 5 A story (true or fictitious).

दिंडिः, दिंडिरः A kind of musical instrument.

दित *a.* Cut, torn, rent, divided.

दितिः *f.* 1 Cutting, splitting, dividing. 2 Liberality. 3 N. of a daughter of Dakṣa, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the demons or *daityas*.

-Comp. -जः, -तनयः a demon, a Rākṣhaṣa.

दित्यः A demon.

दित्सा Desire of giving; Bv. 1. 125.

दितृक्षा Desire of seeing पश्यसि दर्शय. दिदृक्षेव Kn. 1. 49.

दिदृक्षु *a.* Desirous of seeing, curious.

दिधिपुः The second husband of a woman, married again or twice. -*f.* A virgin widow remarried.

दिधि (धी) *f.* 1 A woman twice married. 2 An unmarried elder sister whose younger sister is married, ज्येष्ठया ययदुहाया कन्यायासुतेतुजः । सा चाग्नि-विधिपूर्वजा पूर्वा च दिधिः स्वता ॥ Comp.

-पतिः a man who has a sexual intercourse with the widow of his brother (not as a sacred duty but for carnal gratification); आनुयुतस्य भार्यायां योऽनुरज्येत कामतः । धर्मोऽपि निदुःखायां स ज्ञेयो दिधिपुपति Ms. 3. 173.

दिधीर्षा Desire to sustain or support, दिक्कुंजराः कुत तन्निर्धे दिधीर्षा B. R. 1. 48

दिनं 1 Day (opp. रात्रि); दिनानि निहित तेजः सन्निवेव हुताशनः R. 4. 1; यामिनयति दिनानि च ह्यखुःखवशीकृते नमसि K. P. 10, दिनानि निलयाय गतं 2. 15. 2 A day (including the night, a period of 24 hours); दिने दिने सा परिवर्धमाना Ku 1. 26, सव व्यतीकुलिगुणानि तस्य दिनानि R. 2. 25

-Comp. -अहं darkness. -अश्वयः, -अंत, -अवसानं evening, sunset; R. 2. 15, 45 अधोऽशः the sun. -अर्धः midday, noon.

-आगमः, -आदिः, -आरंभः daybreak morning. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः the sun

आहनजः 1 an epithet of Saturn. 2 of Karna. 3 of Sugriva. -करः, -कर्तुः, -कुत *m.* the sun; तुल्ययोगस्तव दिनकृतप्राधिकारो मतो नः V. 2. 1; दिनकरकुलचंद्रचंद्रकेतो U. 6 8. B. 9. 23. -केशरः, -चः darkness

-क्षयः evening. -चर्या daily occupation daily routine of business. -ज्योतिस् *n* sunshine. -दुःखितः the Chakravāka bird. -पः, -पतिः, -पंथुः, -मणिः, -मयूखः, -रत्नं the sun. -सुखं morning; B. 9 25

-मूर्ध्व *m.* the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise

-चौवनं mid-day, noon (the youth of day).

दिनिका A day's wages.

दिरिपकः A ball for playing with.

दिलीपः A king of the Solar race, son of अंशुमत् and father of मगीरथ, but according to Kālidāsa, of Raghu.

[He is described by Kālidāsa as a grand

ideal of what a king should be. His wife was Sudakshina, a woman in every respect worthy of her husband, but they had no issue. For this he went to his family priest Vasistha who told him and his wife to serve the celestial cow Nandinī. They accordingly served her for 21 days and were on the 32nd day favoured by the cow. A glorious boy was then born who conquered the whole world and became the founder of the line of the Raghus].

दिव् I. 4 P. (दीव्यति, द्युत, or द्युत; desid. द्युपति, दिदिविषति) 1 To shine, be bright. 2 To throw, cast (as a missile); Bk. 17. 87, 5. 81. 3 To gamble, play with dice (with acc. or instr. of the 'dice'); अक्षिरक्षाया दीव्यति Sk.; Ve. 1. 13. 4 To play, sport. 5 To joke, trifle with, make sport of, rally; (with acc.). 6 To stake, make a bet. 7 To sell, deal in (with gen.); अद्वैतद्विभोगानां Bk. 8. 122 (but with acc. or gen. when the root is preceded by a preposition; शतं शतस्य वा परि- दीव्यति Sk.). 8 To squander, make light of. 9 To praise. 10 To be glad, rejoice. 11 To be mad or drunk. 12 To be sleepy. 13 To wish for. -II. 1 P., 10. U. (देवति, देवयति-ते) To cause to lament, pain, vex, torment. -III. 10 A. (देवयते) To suffer pain, lament, moan. -WITH परि to lament, moan, suffer pain; Bk. 4. 34.

दिव् f. (Nom. sin. दीः) 1 The heaven; R. 3. 4, 12; Ms. 30. 2 The sky. 3 A day. 4 Light, brilliance. IV. B. The compounds with दिव् as first member are mostly irregular; e.g. दिवस्पतिः an epithet of Indra; अनतिक्रमणीया दिवस्पतेराज्ञा S. 6. दिवस्पृथिव्यौ heaven and earth. दिविजाः, दिविष्टः, दिविस्थः, दिविस (य) इ m., दिवोक्त m., दिवोक्त-सः 'inhabitant of the heaven', a god; S. 7; R. 3. 19, 47; दिविषद्वंद्वे Git. 7.

दिवं 1 Heaven. 2 The sky. 3 A day. 4 A forest, wood, thicket.

दिवसः, -सं A day; दिवस इवाभ्रस्यामस्तपाख्ये जीवलोकस्य S. 3. 12. -COMP. -ईश्वरः, करः the sun; Rs 3. 22. -सुखं morning, day-break. -विगतः evening, sunset; Me. 99.

दिव् ind. By day, in the day time; दिवा सू 'to become day'. -COMP. -अटनः a crow. -अंधः an owl. -अंधकी, अंधिका a musk-rat-करः 1 the sun; Ku. 1. 12, 4. 43. 2 a crow. 3 the sun-flower. -कीर्तिः 1 a Chāṇḍāla, a man of low caste. 2 a barber 3 an owl. -निद्रा ind. day and night. -प्रदीपः a lamp by day, an obscure man. -भीतः-भीतिः 1 an owl; दिवाकराद्रक्षति यो हृष्टाक्ष लीनं दिवामी-तमिवापकरि Ku. 1. 12. 2 a thief, house-breaker. -मध्यं midday. -रात्रं ind. day and night. -वह्नुः the son. -वय a

sleeping by day; R. 19. 34. -स्वप्नः, -स्वायः sleep during day-time.

दिवात a. (नी f.) Of or belonging to the day; Ku. 4. 46; Bk. 5. 65.

दिविः The Chāṇḍā bird (also दिवः).

दिव्य a. 1 Divine, heavenly, celestial. 2 Supernatural, wonderful; परदे-पेक्षणादिव्यचक्षुषः Si. 16. 29; Bg. 11. 8. 3 Brilliant, splendid. 4 Charming, beautiful. -व्यः 1 A superhuman or celestial being; दिव्यानामपि कृतविसयां प्रस्तात् Si. 8. 64. 2 Barley. 3 An epithet of Yama. 4 A philosopher.

-व्यं 1 Celestial nature, divinity. 2 The sky. 3 An ordeal (of which 10 kinds are enumerated); cf. Y. 2. 22, 95. 4 An oath, a solemn declaration. 5 Cloves. 6 A kind of sandal. -COMP. -अंशुः the sun.

-अंगना, -नारी, -खी a heavenly nymph, celestial damsel, an apsaras.

-अदिव्य a. partly human and partly divine (as a hero, such as Arjuna). -उदकं rain-water. -कारिन् a. 1 taking an oath. 2 undergoing an ordeal. -गानधः a Gandharva.

-चक्षुष a. 1 having divine vision, heavenly-eyed; R. 3. 45. 2 blind. (-m.) a monkey. (-m.) divine or prophetic eye, supernatural vision, the power of seeing what is invisible by the human eye. -ज्ञानं super-natural knowledge. दृष्ट m. an astrologer. -प्रश्नः inquiry into celestial phenomena or future course of events, augury. -मातृवः a demi-god.

-रत्नं a fabulous gem said to grant all desires of its possessor, the philosopher's stone; cf. चिंतामणि. -रथः a celestial car moving through the air. -रसः quicksilver. -वस्त्रः a divinely dressed. (-जः) 1 sunshine. 2 a kind of sun-flower. -सरिन् f. the celestial Ganges. -सारः the Sāla tree.

दिव् 6. U. (दिशति-ते, दिह; Caus. देवा-यति-ते; desid. दिदिविषति-ते) 1 To point out, show, exhibit, produce (as a witness); साक्षिणः संति नेरुक्त्वा दिशेयुक्तो दिशेयः Ms. 8. 57, 53. 2 To assign, allot इष्टं गतिं तस्य ह्यदिशति Mb. 3 To give, grant, bestow upon, deliver or make over to; बाणमन्त्रमवते निजं दिशन् Ki. 13. 68; R. 5. 30, 11. 2, 16. 72. 4 To pay (as tribute). 5 To consent to; R. 11. 49. 6 To direct, order, command. 7 To allow, permit; स्वर्गं दिशति न दिवः सुखेदृष्यः Ki. 5. 28.

-WITH अति 1 to assign, make over. 2 to extend the application of, extend by analogy; इति ये प्रत्यया उक्तास्तेषां तिदिश्यते Sk. or प्रवानमनुनिर्बहणन्यायेनातिदिशति S. B. -अप 1 to point out, indicate, show. 2 to declare, put forward, say, announce, tell, inform against Ms 3. 54. 3 to foign pre-

tend; मित्रकृत्यमपदिश्य R. 19. 31, 32, 54;

शिरःशूलस्य शूनमपदिशन् Dk. 50. pleading head-ache as an excuse. 4 to refer to, have reference to; रहसि भर्ता नन्दो-नापदिश Dk. 102. -आ 1 to point out, show (as way). 2 to order, com-

mand, direct; पुनरप्यादिश तावदुत्थितः Ku. 4. 16; आदिशद्वात्मिनां वनाय Bk. 3. 9, 7. 28; R. 1. 54, 2. 65; Ms. 11. 193. 3 to aim at, single out, assign; Bk. 3. 3. 4 to teach, advise, in-

struct, lay down, prescribe; R. 12. 68. 5 to specify. 6 to foretell. -उद्घ 1 to point out, denote, signify, men-

tion; प्रथमोदिष्टनाशनं Ku. 6. 35; यथोदिष्ट-व्यापारा S. 3; अनेष्टव्यक उदिष्टः शटे Med. 2 to refer or allude to, have reference

to स्मरमुदिश्य Ku. 4. 38. 3 to mean, aim at, direct towards, assign or de-

dedicate to; फलमुदिश्य Bg. 17. 21; उदिष्टा-मुपदिष्टां यजस्व पूजां Mā. 5. 25; वयसिष्ठा-मुदिश्य प्रस्थितः Pt. 1. 4 to teach, advise, सतां केनोदिष्टं विषयमसिवाचारतमिदं Bk. 2. 28

-उप 1 to teach, advise, instruct; ह्य-मुपदिश्यते परस्य K. 156; M. 1. 5, R. 16 48; Bg. 4. 34. 2 to point out, indi-

cate, refer to; गुणशेषमुपदिश्य R. 8. 73. 3 to mention, tell, announce; किं कुले-नोपदिष्टेन शीलमेवात्र कारणं Mk. 9. 7. 4 to

prescribe, lay down, sanction, settle, न द्वितीयश्च साध्वीनां कचिज्जर्तनोपदिश्यते Ms. 5. 162, 2. 190. 5 to name, call

-निश्च 1 to point out, indicate, show, एकैकं निर्दिशन् S. 7; अंगुल्या निर्दिशति &c. 2 to assign to, give; निर्दिष्टां कुलपतिना स

पणशालास्थायस्य R. 1. 95. 3 to allude to, mention, make a reference to. 4 to predict. 5 to advice. 6 to tell, communicate. -प्र 1 to point out,

indicate, show, assign; तस्याधिकारस्यैव प्रणतः प्रदिश R. 5. 63, 2. 89. 2 to tell, mention; Bg. 8. 28; Bk. 4. 5. 3 to

give, grant, offer, bestow or confer upon; विद्ययोः पथि ह्यनिरदिष्टयोः R. 11. 9, 7. 35; निःशब्दोऽपि प्रदिशति अलं याचितव्यत-केयः Me. 114; Ms. 8. 265. -पत्या 1

(a) to reject, discard, shun; प्रत्यादिष्ट-विशेषमंडनविधिः S. 6. 5; (b) to repulse; R. 6. 25. 2 to cast off, repudiate

(as a person); कामं प्रत्यादिष्टां स्मरानि न परित्यजं मुनेस्तनया S. 5. 31. 3 to obscure, eclipse, defeat, throw into the shade or back-ground; R. 1. 61, 10. 68.

4 to order back, countermand. -व्यप 1 to name, call; व्यपदिश्यते जगति विक्रमी-त्यतः Si. 15. 28. 2 to name or call

falsely; मित्रं च मां व्यपदिशस्वरं च यासि Mk. 4. 9. 3 to speak of, profess; जनेर्नदोर्वि-मले कुले व्यपदिशति Ve. 6. 7. 4 to pre-

tend, feign; Mv. 2. 11. -सं 1 to give, grant, assign, make over; Bk. 6. 141; Y. 2. 232. 2 to order, direct, instruct, advise, send as a message; किं तु खलु दुष्यंतस्य युक्तरूपमस्माभिः संदिश्यं S. 4; Si. 9. 56, 61. 3 to send as a message, entrust with a message; अथ विष्वाग्ने नौरी संदिष्टेन मिषा सखी Ku. 6. 1

दिश *f.* (Nom. sing. दिश-य) 1 A direction, cardinal point, point of compass, quarter of the sky; दिशः प्रेक्ष्यमती वयः सञ्जाः R. 3. 14; दिशि दिशि विर्यते सजलकणजालं Git. 4. 2 (a) The mere direction of a thing, hint, indication (of the general lines); इति दिक् (often used by commentators &c.) (b) (Hence) Mode, manner, method; धुनेः रात्रौ दिशः S. D.; दिवियं दृष्टं दृष्टा प्रदिशता; दार्ढ्यसमं रूपसमं रक्षःसममिमा दिशः Ak. 3 Region, space, place in general. 4 A foreign or distant region. 5 A point of view, manner of considering a subject. 6 A precept, order. 7 The number 'ten'. 8 A side or party. 9 The mark of a bite. (N. B. In comp. दिश becomes दिग् before words beginning with vowels and soft consonants, and दिक् before words beginning with hard consonants; e. g. दिग्बर, दिग्गज, दिक्वथ, दिक्तरि &c.) -Comp. -अंतः end of the directions or horizon, remote distance, remote place; Bv. 1. 2; R. 3. 4, 5. 67, 16, 87; नानादिगता राजानः &c. -अंतरे 1 another direction. 2 the intermediate space, atmosphere, space. 3 a distant quarter, another or foreign country. -अंबर *a.* having only the directions for his clothing, stark naked, unclothed; दिग्बरत्वेन निवेदिं वहु Ku. 5. 72. (-रः) 1 a naked mendicant (of the Jain or Buddha sect). 2 a mendicant, an ascetic. 3 an epithet of Siva. 4 darkness. -ईशः, ईश्वर; the regent of a quarter; Ku. 5. 53; see अष्टदिक्पाल. -करः 1 a youth, youthful man. 2 an epithet of Siva. -कारिका, -करी a young girl or woman. -करिन्, -गजः, ईसिन्, -वारणः *m.* one of the eight elephants said to guard and preside over the eight cardinal points; (see अष्टदिग्गज); दिव्यतिशोः कङ्कमश्रकार Vikr. 7. 1. -ग्रहणं observation of the quarters of the compass. -चक्रं 1 the horizon. 2 the whole world. -जयः, -विजयः 'conquest of the direction', the conquest of various countries in all directions, conquest of the world; स दिविजयमध्याजवीरः स्मरः इवाकरोत् Vikr. 4. 1. -दर्शनं showing merely the direction, pointing out only the general mode or manner. -जागः 1 an elephant of the quarter of the compass; see दिग्गज. 2 N. of a poet said to be a contemporary of Kālidāsa. (This interpretation is based on Mallinātha's gloss on Me. 14 which is however very doubtful). -मंडलं=दिक्पट. q. v. -मात्रं the mere direction or indication. -मुखं any quarter or part of the sky; हरति मे हरिषाहन्दिमुखं V. 3. 6; Amaru. 5 -मोहं mistaking the way or

direction. -वस्त्र *a.* stark naked, unclothed. (-ज्ञः) 1 a Jaina or Buddha mendicant of the दिग्बर class. 2 an epithet of Siva. -विभावित *a.* renowned or celebrated in all quarters.

दिशा Direction, quarter of the compass, region &c. -Comp. -गजः, -पालः see दिग्गज, दिक्पाल.

दिश्य *a.* Belonging to or situated towards any quarter of the compass.

दिष्ट *a.* 1 Shown, indicated, assigned, pointed out. 2 Described, referred to. 3 Fixed, settled. 4 Directed, ordered &c. -ष्टं 1 Assignment, allotment. 2 Fate, destiny, good or ill luck; नो दिष्टं S. 2. 3 Order, direction, command. 4 Aim, object. -Comp. -अंतः 'the end of one's appointed time', death; दिष्टांतमाप्यति भवान्नि पुत्रशोकात् R. 9. 79.

दिष्टिः *f.* 1 Assignment, allotment. 2 Direction, command, instruction, rule, precept. 3 Fate, fortune, destiny. 4 Good fortune, happiness, any auspicious event (such as the birth of a son); दिष्टिद्विदिमि ह्यथाव K. 55; दिष्टिद्विदिसेन्नो महानमूत K. 73.

दिष्ट्या *ind.* (Strictly the instr. sing. of दिष्टि) Fortunately, luckily, thank God, how glad I am, how fortunate, bravo; (an exclamation of joy or gratulation); दिष्ट्या प्रतिहृतं कुर्वांत Māl. 4; दिष्ट्या सोयं महाबाहुरेजानंदवर्धनः U. 1. 37; Ve. 2. 12. दिष्ट्या वृष्ट means 'to congratulate one upon'; दिष्ट्या वर्धनीसमामयेन पुत्रमुज्ज्वलनेन चायुष्मात्पुते S. 7.

दिह 2 U. (दिधि, दिव्ये, दिव्य; desid. विधिस्ति) 1 To anoint, smear, plaster, spread over; Bk. 3. 21, 7. 54. 2 To soil, defile, pollute; R. 16. 15. -With सं 1 to doubt, be uncertain about; Y. 2. 16; संदिशो विजयो युधि Pt. 3. 12. 2 to mistake for, confound with (in pass); पातु स्वामकंदारकेतकशिखा-संदिशसुधैवः (जटा) Māl. 1. 2; or ध्रुवेर्जाल-विनिःश्रुतेर्वलमयः संदिशधारावताः V. 3. 2. Ku. 6. 40. 3 to start an objection.

दी 4 A. (दीयते, दीन) To perish, die.

दीक्ष 1 A. (दीक्षते, दीक्षित) 1 To consecrate or prepare oneself for the performance of a sacred rite; see दीक्षित below. 2 To dedicate oneself to. 3 To initiate or introduce a pupil. 4 To invest with the sacred thread. 5 To sacrifice. 6 To practice self-restraint.

दीक्षकः A spiritual guide.

दीक्षणं Initiation, consecration.

दीक्षा 1 Consecration for a religious ceremony, initiation in general; R. 3. 44, 65. 2 A ceremony preliminary to a sacrifice. 3 A ceremony or religious rite in general; विवाहदीक्षा R. 3. 33; Ku. 7. 1, 8, 24. 4 Investiture with the sacred thread 5 De-

dicating oneself to a particular object. -Comp. -अंतः a supplementary sacrifice made to atone for the defects in a preceding one.

दीक्षित *p. p.* 1 Consecrated, initiated (as for a religious ceremony, पते विवाहदीक्षिता यूयं U. 1; आपन्नामयस्वेषु दीक्षिताः खलु पौरवाः S. 2. 16; R. 8. 75, 11. 24; Ve. 12. 5. 2 Prepared for a sacrifice. 3 Prepared for, having taken a vow of; R. 11. 67. 4 Crowned; R. 4. 5. -तः 1 A priest engaged in a Dikshā. 2 A pupil. 3 A person who or whose ancestors may have performed a grand sacrificial ceremony, such as ज्योतिष्मन्.

दीदिविः 1 Boiled rice. 2 Heaven **दीधितिः** *f.* 1 A ray of light; R. 3. 22, 17. 48; N. 2. 69. 2 Splendour, brightness. 3 Bodily lustre, energy, Bh. 2. 29.

दीधितिम् *a.* Brilliant. -*m.* The sun; Ku. 2. 2, 7. 70.

दीप्ति 2 A. (दीयते) 1 To shine. 2 To seem, appear.

दीन *a.* 1 Poor, indigent. 2 Distressed, ruined, afflicted, miserable, wretched. 3 Sorry, dejected, melancholy, sad; य विद्वे तव दीना Git. 4. 4 Timid, frightened. 5 Mean, piteous; Bh. 2. 51. -नः A poor person, one in distress or misery; दीनानां कल्पवृक्षः Mk. 1. 48; दिनानि दीनोद्धरणे-चित्तस्य R. 2. 25. -Comp. -दयालु, -वत्सल *a.* kind to the poor. -चक्षुः a friend of the poor.

दीनारः 1 A particular gold coin, जितशाली मया पोटशसहस्राणि दीनाराणां Dk. 2 A coin in general. 3 A gold ornament.

दीप् 4 A. (दीयते, दीव, freg. देवीयते) 1 To shine, blaze (fig. also); संवेकने समवेकस्मिन्नुपगणे दीप्यते सप्तसिः M. 2. 13, तर्ह्यीस्तन एव दीप्यते मणिहराबलि रामजीयकं N. 2. 44; Bk. 2. 2, R. 14. 64; H. Pr. 46. 2 To burn, be lighted; यथा यथा वेद्य चपला दीप्यते K. 105. 3 To glow, be inflamed or excited, increase (fig. also); R. 5. 47; Bk. 14. 88; Si. 20. 71. 4 To be fired with anger; Ki. 3. 55. 5 To be illustrious. -Caus. (दीपयति-ते) To kindle, inflame, illuminate, light; वृंदावनांतरमदीपयदंजलिः (इंद्र) Git. -7. With जड् *Caus.* 1 to kindle. 2 to rouse, excite, light up. -य, -स to shine, blaze &c.

दीपः 1 A lamp, light; नृपदीपो धनसंज्ञ प्रजाप्यः संहरत्पि। अंतरस्थेयुधिः सुप्रेतैरुदयते नैव केनचित् || Pt. 1. 221; न हि दीपौ परस्परस्यो पक्वतः S. B.; so ज्ञानदीप &c. -Comp. -अतिवता 1 the day of new moon (अमा). 2=दीपाली q. v. -आराधनं worshipping an idol by waving a light before it. -आलिः, -ली, -आवली, -जलसव 1 a row of lights, nocturnal illumination. 2 particularly, the festival called *Dīpāvalī* held on the night of

new moon in आश्विन. -कलिका the flame of a lamp. -किह lampblack, soot. -कूपी, -खरी the wick of a lamp. -ध्वज: lampblack. -पादपः, -दृक्षः a lampstick, lamp-stand. -पुत्रः the Champaka tree. -आजनं a lamp; R. 19. 51. -माला lighting, illumination. -हनुः a moth. -शिखा the flame of a lamp. -शृङ्खला a row of lights, illumination.

दीपक *a.* (पिका *f.*) 1 Kindling, inflaming. 2 Illuminating, making bright. 3 Illustrating, beautifying, making illustrious. 4 Exciting, making intense; Si. 2. 55. 5 Tonic, stimulating digestion, digestive. -कः 1 A light, lamp; तबदेव कृतिनामि सुखयेव निर्मलविवेकदीपकः Bb. 1. 56. 2 A falcon. 3 An epithet of Kāmādeva (also दीपक). -कं 1 Saffron. 2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which two or more objects (some प्रकृत relevant and some अप्रकृत irrelevant) having the same attribute are associated together or in which several attributes (some relevant and some irrelevant) are predicated of the same object (सकृद्-

चित्सु धर्मस्य वृत्ताप्रकृतारम्भा । सेव क्रियायु बहोड कारकयेति दीपकं ॥ K. P. 10; cf. Chandr.:—वदति वयस्यवर्षादीनां यैरेकं दीपकं दूयाः । सवेन भाति कलमः प्रतापेन सहीपतिः ॥ 5. 45. दीपकं 1 Kindling, illuminating. 2 A tonic, stimulating digestion. 3 Exciting, stimulating. 4 Saffron. दीपिका 1 A light, torch; R. 4. 45. 9. 70. 2. (At the end of comp.) Illustrator, elucidator; तर्कदीपिका.

दीपित *a.* 1 Set on fire. 2 Inflamed. 3 Illuminated. 4 Manifested.

दीप्त *p. p.* 1 Lighted; inflamed, kindled. 2 Glowing, hot, flashing, radiant. 3 Illuminated. 4 Excited, stimulated. -तः 1 A lion. 2 The citron tree. -तं Gold. -COMP. -अंशुः the sun. -अशः a cat. -अग्नि *a.* kindled (as fire). (-ग्निः) 1 blazing fire, 2 N. of अगस्त्य. -अंगः a peacock. -आत्मन् *a.* having a fiery nature. -उपलः the sunstone. -किरणः the sun. -कीर्तिः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -जिह्वा a fox or vixen; (used figuratively for an ill-tempered quarrelsome woman). -तपस् *a.* of glowing piety, fervent in devotion. -विंगलः a lion. -रसः an earth-worm. -लोचनः a cat. -लोहं brass; bell-metal.

दीप्तिः *f.* 1 Brightness, splendour, brilliance, lustre. 2 Brilliancy of beauty, extreme loveliness; (for the difference between दीपि and कान्ति see under कान्ति). 3 Lac. 4 Brass.

दीप *a.* Shining, brilliant, radiant. -प्रः Fire.

दीर्घ *a.* (compar. द्राघीयस्, superl. द्राघिन्) 1 Long (in time or space)

reaching far; दीर्घोष्ठं शरदिदुर्काति वदन् M. 2. 3; दीर्घान् कटाक्षान् Me. 35; दीर्घायाम् &c. 2 Of long duration, lasting long, tedious; दीर्घायाम् विषयाम् Me. 108; V. 3. 4; S. 4. 15. 3 Deep (as a sigh); Amaru. 11; दीर्घमुष्णं च निश्वासः. 4 Long (as a vowel), as the आ in कान. 5 Lofty, high, tall. -ई *ind.* 1 Long, for a long time. 2 Deeply. 3 Far. -ईः 1 A camel. 2 A long vowel. -COMP. -अध्वजः a messenger, an express. -अहन् *m.* summer, (शिशु). -आकार *a.* oblong. -आयुः, -आयुस् *a.* long-lived. -आयुधः 1 a spear. 2 any long weapon. 3 a hog. -आस्यः an elephant. -कंठः, -कंठकः, -कंधरः the (Indian) crane. -काय *a.* tall (in stature). -केशः a bear. -गतिः-ग्रीवः, -पादिकः-जंघ *a.* camel. -जिह्वः a snake, serpent. -नपत्स् *m.* an epithet of Gautama, husband of Abhaya; R. 11. 34. -तपः, -दंष्ट्रः, -दुः the palm tree. -तुण्डी musk-rat. -वर्णिन् *a.* 1 provident, prudent, far-seeing, long-sighted; Pt. 3. 167. 2 sagacious, wise. (-म्.) 1 a bear. 2 an owl. -वाक् *a.* making a long continued noise. (-वः) 1 a dog. 2 a cock. 3 a conch-shell. -निद्रा 1 long sleep. 2 the long sleep, sleep of death; R. 12. 11. -पत्रः the palm tree. -पादः a heron. -पादपः 1 the cocoa-nut tree. 2 the areca-nut tree. 3 the palm tree. -पुष्टः a snake. -बाला a kind of deer (चन्द्री) of whose tails chowries are made. -मारुतः an elephant. -रतः a dog. -रदः a hog. -रसनः a snake. -रोमन् *m.* a bear. -वक्त्रः an elephant. -सक्त्र *a.* having long thighs. -सत्वं a long-continued Soma sacrifice. (-त्रः) one who performs such a sacrifice; R. 1. 80. -स्रजः, -स्रविन् *a.* working slowly, slow, dilatory, procrastinating; दीर्घस्रवि विनश्यति Pt. 4.

दीर्घिका 1 A long or oblong lake; M. 2. 13, R. 16. 13. 2 A well or lake in general.

दीर्ण *a.* 1 Torn, rent, split &c. 2 Frightened, afraid.

दुः *P.* (दुनोति, दूत or दून) 1 To burn, consume with fire; Bk. 14. 85. 2 To torment, afflict, distress; उद्रासीति जलेजानी दुन्त्यदयिते जन् Bk. 6. 74, 5. 98. 17. 99; (मुखे) तव विषांतकं दुनोति मां R. 8. 55. 3 To pain, produce sorrow; वर्षाकर्षे सति कर्णिकारं दुनोति निर्वहत्या स वेतः Ku. 3. 28. 4 (Intrans.) To be afflicted or pained; देहि खेदं दर्शनं मम मन्ययेन दुनोमि Gīt. 3. -Pass. (or 4 A. according to some) To be afflicted or pained &c.; नायातः सखि निर्वेद्ये यदि शरस्त्वं दूति किं दूयते Gīt. 7; Ku. 5. 12, 48; R. 1. 70, 10. 21.

दुःख *a.* 1 Painful, disagreeable, unple

मतो वनं Rām. 2 Difficult, uneasy. -खं 1 Sorrow, grief, unhappiness, distress, pain, agony; मुखं हि दुःखान्यदुःखं शोभते Mk. 1. 10; यदेवोपपन्नं दुःखान्मुखं तदुःखवत् V. 3. 21; so दुःखसुखं, समदुःखसुखं &c. 2 Trouble, difficulty, S. Til. 12. (दुःखं and दुःखेन are used as adverbs in the sense of 'hardly', 'with great difficulty or trouble'; S. 7. 13; Bg. 12. 5, R. 19. 49, H. 1. 158). -COMP. -अतीत *a.* freed from pain. -अंतः final emancipation. -कर *a.* painful, troublesome. -द्वाम 'the scene of suffering', worldly existence. -दुःख *a.* 1 tough, hard. 2 pained, distressed. -प्रायः, बहुल *a.* full of trouble or grief. -भाज *a.* unhappy. -लोकः worldly life, the world as a scene of constant suffering. -शील *a.* hard to please or manage, bad-tempered, irritable, R. 3. 6.

दुःखित, दुःखिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Distressed, afflicted, pained. 2 Poor, unhappy, miserable.

दुःकूल Woven silk, a silk-garment, a very fine garment in general, स्वामलसुदुलकलेवरमंडनमयिगतगौरदुःकूलं Gīt. 11; Ku. 5. 67, 78; Bk. 3. 34, 10. 1; R. 17. 25.

दुग्ध *a.* 1 Milked. 2 Milked out, extracted, drawn out &c. see दुह्. -रक्ष 1 Milk. 2 Milky juice of plants. -COMP. -अमं, -मालीयं the skim of milk, cream. -पाचनं a vessel for boiling milk. -पोष्य *a.* living on its mother's milk (as a child), a suckling. -समुद्रः the ocean of milk, one of the seven oceans.

दुव *a.* (Mostly at the end of comp.) 1 Milking. 2 Yielding, granting; as in कामद्वय q. v.

दुवा A milch cow.

दुहुक *a.* Dishonest, bad-hearted, fraudulent.

दुहुमः=दुहुम q. v.

दुहुमः A green onion.

दुहुमः A kind of drum; see दुहुमि.

दुहुः 1 A kind of drum. 2 N. of Vasudeva, Krishna's father.

दुहुमः 1 A sort of large kettledrum. 2 A kind of water-snake.

दुहुमिः *m. f.* 1 A sort of large kettle-drum, drum; विजयदुहुमितां शयुराणां R. 9. 11. -म. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 Of Krishna. 3 A kind of poison. 4 N. of a demon slain by Vali. When Sugriva showed to Rāma the skeleton of this demon to show him how powerful Vāli was, Rāma kicked it with but a gentle force and threw it many miles away.

दुर् *ind.* (A prefix substituted for दुर् before words beginning with vowels or soft

ants in the

sense of 'bad,' 'hard or difficult to do a certain thing'; for compounds with दुर् as first member see दुर् a. v.). -Comp. -अक्ष a. 1 weak-eyed, 2 evil-eyed. (-क्षः) a loaded or false die. -अतिक्रम a. 1 difficult to be overcome or conquered, unconquerable; स्वजाति-दुर्तिक्रम Pt. 1. 2. insurmountable. 3 inevitable. -अत्यय a. 1 difficult to be overcome; R. 11. 88. 2 hard to be attained or fathomed. -अदृष्ट ill luck, misfortune. -अधिग, -अधिगम a. 1 hard to reach or attain, unattainable; Pt. 1. 330. 2 insurmountable. 3 hard to be studied or understood; Ki. 5. 18. -अधिष्ठित a. badly performed, managed, or executed. -अध्यय a. 1 difficult of attainment. 2 hard to be studied. -अध्यवसायः a foolish undertaking. -अश्वः a bad road. -अंत a. 1 whose end is difficult to be reached, endless, infinite; संकर्षणाय श्वसाय दुरतायांतकाय च Bhāg. 2 ending ill or in misery, unhappy; अहो दुरता बलवद्विरुपिता Ki. 1. 23; द्रव्यति दुर्वातिजनेन सम सखि विरहिजनस्य दुरते (वसन्ते) Git. 1. -अन्वय a. 1 difficult to be passed along. 2 hard to be carried out or followed. 3 difficult to be attained or understood. (-यः) 1 a wrong conclusion, one wrongly inferred from given premises. -अभिमानीच a. vain-glorious, disagreeably proud. -अचम्य a. incomprehensible. -अवग्रह a. difficult to be restrained or subjugated. -अवस्थ a. ill off, badly or poorly circumstanced. -अवस्था a. wretched or miserable state. -आकृति a. ugly, misshaped. -आक्रम a. 1 inviolable, unconquerable. 2 difficult to be passed. -आक्रमण 1 unfair attack. 2 difficult approach. -आगमः improper or illegal acquisition. -आग्रहः foolish obstinacy, head-strongness, pertinacity. -आचर a. hard to be performed. -आचार a. 1 ill-conducted, badly behaved. 2 following bad practices, wicked, depraved; Bg. 9. 30. (-रः) bad practice, ill-conduct, wickedness. -आत्मन् m. a rascal, villain, scoundrel. -आधर्ष a. 1 hard to be approached or assailed, unassailable. 2 not to be attacked with impunity. 3 haughty. -आनम a. difficult to bend or draw; R. 11. 38. -आप a. difficult to be obtained; श्रिया दुरापः कथमपिच्छितो भवेत् S. 3. 14; R. 1. 72; 6. 62. -आराध्य a. difficult to be propitiated, hard to be won over or conciliated. -आरोह a. difficult of ascent. (-हः) 1 the cocoa-nut tree. 2 the palm tree. 3 the date tree. -आलापः 1 curse, imprecation. 2 foul or abusive language. -आलोक a. 1 difficult to be seen or perceived 2

pain-fully bright, dazzling; दुरालोकः स समरे निदाबोरलवत् K. P. 10. (-कः) (-कः) dazzling splendour. -आवार a. 1 difficult to be covered. 2 difficult to be restrained, shut in, kept back or stopped. -आशय a. evil-minded, wicked, malicious. -आशा 1 a bad or wicked desire. 2 hoping against hope. -आसद् a. 1 difficult to be approached or overtaken, unassailable, unconquerable; R. 3. 66, 8. 4; Mv. 2. 5, 4. 15. 2 difficult to be found or met with. 3 unequalled, unparalleled. -इत a. 1 difficult. 2 sinful. (-तः) 1 a bad course, evil, sin; दुरिज्ञानां देव्यं दुरितमथ दुर्वासिनह्वां दुर्यं दुरीकुर्वन् G. L. 2; R. 8. 2; Amaru. 2; Mv. 3. 43. 2 difficulty, danger. 3 a calamity. -कुष्ट 1 a curse, imprecation. 2 a spell or sacrificial rite performed to injure another person. -ईशः a bad lord or master. -ईषणा, -एषणा a. curse, an imprecation. -उक्त, -उक्तिः offensive speech, reproach, abuse, censure. -उत्तर a. unanswerable. -उदाहर a. difficult to be pronounced, or composed; अनुज्ञितार्थसंबन्धः प्रबोधो दुरुदाहरः Si. 2. 73. -उद्ग्रह a. burdensome, unbearable. -ऊह a. abstruse. -ग a. 1 difficult of access, inaccessible, impassable. 2 unattainable. 3 incomprehensible. (-गः, -गः) 1 difficult or narrow passage through a wood or over a stream, mountain &c., a defile, narrow pass. 2 a citadel, fortress, castle. 3 rough ground. 4 difficulty, adversity, calamity, distress, danger; निस्तारयति दुर्गाच्च Ms. 3. 98, 11. 43; Bg. 18. 58. -अध्यक्षः, -पतिः, -पालः the commandant or governor of a castle. -कर्म्मन् n. fortification. -मार्गः a defile, gorge. -लचनं surmounting difficulties. (-नः) a camel. -संचरः 1 a difficult passage as to a fort &c., a bridge &c. over a defile, (-र्गः) an epithet of Pārvatī, wife of Śiva. -यत a. 1 unfortunate, in bad circumstances; Bk. 18. 10, 2 indigent, poor. 3 distressed, in trouble. -गतिः f. 1 misfortune, poverty, want, trouble, indigence; Bg. 6. 40. 2 a difficult situation or path. 3 hell. -गन्ध a. ill-smelling. (-घः) bad odour, stink. 2 any ill-smelling substance. 3 an onion. 4 the mango tree. -गन्धि, -गन्धिन् a. ill-smelling. -गम a. 1 impassable, inaccessible, impervious; कमिनीकायकान्तारे कुच-पर्वतदुर्गम् Bh. 1. 86; Si. 12. 49. 2 unattainable, difficult of attainment. 3 hard to be understood. -गाढ, -गाघ, -गाह्य a. difficult to be fathomed or investigated, unfathomable. -ग्रह a. 1 difficult to be gained or accomplished 2 difficult to be conquered or subjugated R. 17. 52 3 hard to

be understood. (-हः) a cramp, spasm. -घट a. 1 difficult. 2 impossible. -घोरः 1 a harsh cry. 2 a bear. -जन a. 1 wicked, bad, vile. 2 slanderous, malicious, mischievous. (-नः) a bad or wicked person, a malicious or mischievous man, villain; दुर्जनः त्रिपदादी च नैतद्विधासकारणं Ohāṇ. 24, 25; द्वायैत्यपका-रेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40. -जय a. invincible. -जर a. 1 ever youthful 2 hard (as food), indigestible. 3 difficult to be enjoyed. -जात a. 1 unhappy, wretched, 2 bad-tempered, bad, wicked. 3 false, not genuine. (-तः) misfortune, calamity, difficulty, B. 13. 72; -जाति a. 1 bad-natured, vile, wicked; Amaru. 96. 2 outcast (-तिः f.) misfortune, ill-condition. -ज्ञान, -ज्ञेय a. difficult to be known, incomprehensible. -णयः, -नयः 1 bad conduct. 2 impropriety. 3 injustice. -णामन्, -नामन् a. having a bad name. -दम, -दमन, -दम्य a. difficult to be subdued, untamable, indomitable. -दर्श a. 1 difficult to be seen. 2 dazzling; Bg. 11. 52. -द्वत a. 1 hard to be tamed or subdued; untamable, Si. 12. 22. 2 intractable, proud, insolent; दुर्वातानां दमनविधयः क्षत्रियेभ्यावर्तते Mv. 3. 34. (-तः) 1 a calf. 2 a strife, quarrel. -दिनं 1 a bad day in general 2 a rainy or cloudy day, stormy or rainy weather; उद्यमस्यकालदुर्दिनं Mk. 5, Ku. 6. 43; Mv. 4. 57. 3 a shower (of anything), R. 4. 41, 82; 5. 47; U. 5. 4 thick darkness. -दृष्ट a. ill-judged or seen, wrongly decided. -द्वैद ill-luck, misfortune. -द्यूत an unfair game. -द्रुमः onion. -धर a. 1 irresistible, difficult to be stopped. 2 difficult to be borne or suffered; दुर्धरेण नन्देन राज्ञे Ghaṭ. 11; Ms. 7. 28. (-रः) quicksilver. -धर्ष a. 1 inviolable, unassailable. 2 inaccessible; H. Pr. 5. 3 fearful, dreadful. 4 haughty. -धी a. stupid, silly. -नामकः piles. -निग्रह a. irrepresentable, ungovernable, irresistible, unruly; मगो दुर्निग्रहं बलं Bg. 6. 35. -निमित्त a. carelessly put to or placed on the ground; पदे दुर्निमित्ते गलती R. 7. 10. -निमित्तं a bad omen; R. 14. 50. 2 a bad pretext. -निवार, निवार्य a. difficult to be checked or warded off, irresistible, inviolable. -नीतिं misconduct, bad policy, misbehaviour. -नीति f. maladministration; Bv. 4. 36. -बल a. 1 weak, feeble. 2 enfeebled, spiritless; U. 1. 24. 3 small, scanty, little; R. 5. 12. -बाल a. bald-headed. -बुद्धि a. 1 silly, foolish, stupid 2 perverse, evil-minded, wicked; Bg. 1. 23. -बोध a. unintelligible, unfathomable, inscrutable; निसर्गदुर्बोधमनो-यविकृताः क भूतानां चरिते क जंतवः Ki. 1. 6 मय a. unfortunate, unlucky मय

1 a wife disliked by her husband. 2 an ill-tempered woman, a shrew. -भर *a.* insupportable, burdensome. -भाग्य *a.* unfortunate, unlucky. (-रु) ill luck. -भिक्षा 1 scarcity of provisions, dearth, famine; Y. 2. 147; Ms. 8. 22; H. 1. 73. 2 want in general. -भूष्यः a bad servant. -भ्रातृ *m.* a 'bad brother. -मति *a.* 1 silly, stupid, foolish, ignorant. 2 wicked, evil-minded; Ms. 11. 30. -मद *a.* drunken, ferocious, maddened, infatuated. -मनसु *a.* troubled in mind, discouraged, dispirited, sad, melancholy. -मनुष्यः a bad or wicked man. -मन्त्रः, -मन्त्रित evil advice, bad counsel. -मरण violent or unnatural death. -मर्यादा *a.* immodest, wicked. -मल्लिका, -मल्लीः a minor drama, comedy, farce; S. D. 553. -मित्रः 1 a bad friend, 2 an enemy. -मुख *a.* 1 having a bad face, hideous, ugly; Bh. 1. 90. 2 foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous; Bh. 2. 69. -मूल्य *a.* highly priced, dear. -मेघक्षु *a.* silly, foolish, dull-headed, dull. (-म.) a dunce, dull-headed man, block-head; अथानधीत्य व्याकर्तुमिति कुम्भसोऽप्यलं Si. 2. 26. -योध, -योधन *a.* invincible, unconquerable. (-न.) the eldest of the hundred sons of Dhritarāshtra and Gāndhārī. [From his early years he conceived a deep hatred for his cousins the Pandavas, but particularly Bhīma, and made every effort he could to compass their destruction. When his father proposed to make Yudhishtira heir-apparent, Duryodhana did not like the idea, as his father was the reigning sovereign, and prevailed upon his blind father to send the Pandavas away into exile. Varanavata was fixed upon as their abode, and under pretext of constructing a palatial building for their residence, Duryodhana caused a palace to be built mostly of lac, resin and other combustible materials, thereby hoping to see them all destroyed when they should enter it. But the Pandavas were forewarned and they safely escaped. They then lived at Indraprastha, and Yudhishtira performed the Rājāsuya sacrifice with great pomp and splendour. This event further excited the anger and jealousy of Duryodhana who was already vexed to find that his plot for burning them up had signally failed, and he induced his father to invite the Pandavas to Hastinapura to play with dice (of which Yudhishtira was particularly fond). In that gambling match Duryodhana, who was ably assisted by his maternal uncle Sakuni, won from Yudhishtira everything that he staked, till the infatuated gambler staked himself, his brothers, and Drupadi herself, all of whom shared the same fate. Yudhishtira, as a condition of the wager

was forced to go to the forest with his wife and brothers, and to remain there for twelve years and to pass one additional year *incognito*. But even this period, long as it was, expired, and after their return from exile, both the Pandavas and Kauravas made great preparations for the inevitable struggle and the great Bharatī war commenced. It lasted for eighteen days during which all the Kauravas, with most of their allies, were slain. It was on the last day of the war that Bhīma fought a duel with Duryodhana and smashed his thigh with his club]. -योनि *a.* of a low birth. -लक्ष्य *a.* difficult to be seen or perceived, hardly visible. -लभ *a.* 1 difficult to be attained, or accomplished; R. 1. 67, 17. 70; Ku. 4. 40, 5. 46, 61. 2 difficult to be found or met with, scarce, rare; सुखानुलक्ष्ये S. 1. 16. 3 best, excellent, eminent. 4 dear, beloved. 5 costly. -ललित *a.* spoilt by fondling, fondled too much, hard to please; हा मदेकदुर्ललित Ve. 4; V. 2. 8; Māl. 9. 2 (hence) wayward, naughty, ill-bred, unruly; स्पृष्टवामि खलु दुर्ललितताये S. 7. (-तं) waywardness, rudeness. -लेख्यं a forged document. -लघ *a.* 1 difficult to be described, indescribable. 2 not to be talked about. 3 speaking improperly, abusing. (-चं) abuse, censure, foul language. -लचक्षु *n.* abuse, censure. वर्ण *a.* bad-coloured. (-र्ण) silver. -लसति *f.* painful residence; R. 8. 94. -लह *a.* heavy, difficult to be born; U. 2. 10; Ku. 1. 10. -लच्य *a.* 1 difficult to be spoken or uttered. 2 abusive, scurrilous. 3 harsh, cruel (as words). (-च्य) 1 censure, abuse. 2 scandal, illrepute. -लदः slander, defamation, calumny. -लरः, -लरण *a.* irresistible, unbearable; R. 14. 87; Ku. 2. 21. -लसना 1 evil propensity, wicked desire; Bv. 1. 86. 2 a chimera. -लससु *a.* 1 ill-dressed. 2 naked. (-म) N. of a very irascible saint or Rishi, son of Atri and Anasūyā. He was very hard to please, and he cursed many a male and female to suffer misery and degradation. His anger, like that of Jamadagni, has become almost proverbial. -लपाह, -लपाहा *a.* difficult to be penetrated or fathomed, unfathomable. -लचित्य inconceivable, inscrutable. -लदृश्य 1 unskilled, raw, foolish, stupid, silly. 2 wholly ignorant. 3 foolishly puffed-up, elated, vainly proud; दृष्टाश्च यद्वदुर्विदय Ve. 3; ज्ञानलवदुर्विदयं ब्रह्मापि न रंजयति Bh. 2. 3. -लघ *a.* 1 mean, base, low. 2 wicked, vile. 3 poor, indigent; विदयति रुक्मिणं दुर्विदं N. 2. 23. 4 stupid foolish, silly विनय mis

conduct, imprudence. -लनीत *a.* 1 (a) badly educated, ill-mannered, ill-behaved, wicked; शास्त्रितरि दुर्विनीतानां S. 1. 25. (b) rude, naughty, mischievous. 2 stubborn, obstinate. -लपाकः 1 bad result or consequence U. 1. 40, Mv. 6. 7. 2 evil consequence of acts done either in this or in a former birth. -ललितं a wayward act, rudeness, naughtiness. -लल *a.* 1 vile, wicked, ill-behaved. 2 roguish. (-तं) misconduct, ill-behaviour. -लदितः *f.* insufficient rain, drought. -लपहारः a wrong judgment (in law). -लत *a.* not conforming to rules, disobedient. -लतं a badly offered sacrifice. -लद *a.* wicked-hearted, ill-disposed, inimical. (-म.) any enemy. -लदय *a.* evil-minded, evil-intentioned, wicked. -लदोदः 1 A gamester. 2 A dice-box. 3 A stake. -रं Gambling, playing at dice; दुरोदरकृष्णितो रनीते नयेन जेतुं जगतीं सुवचनः Ki. 1. 7; R. 9. 7. -ल 10 U. (दोलयति-ते, दौलित) 1 To swing, shake to and fro, cause to oscillate or move about; कटिं चैदोले-राष्ट्र Ratimanjari; दोलयन्नाविवाहो Bh. 3. 39. 2 To move or shake upwards, throw up; दोलयति द्रुलिं वायुः Sabdak. -लुलि *f.* A small or female tortoise. -लु 4 P. (दुषयति, दुष्ट) 1 To be bad or corrupted, be spoiled or suffer damage. 2 To be defiled or violated (as a woman &c.), be stained, be or become impure, or contaminated; Pt. 1. 66; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 318, 10. 102. 3 To sin, commit a mistake, be wrong. 4 To be unchaste or faithless. -लुस. (दुषयति, but दुषयति or दोषयति in the sense of 'making depraved, or 'corrupting') 1 To corrupt, spoil, cause to perish, hurt, destroy, defile, taint, contaminate, vitiate, pollute (lit. and fig.), न शीतो मरणादस्मिन् केवलं दुषितं यज्ञः Mk. 10. 27; दुरा दुषयति स्थलीं R. 12. 30, 8. 68, 10. 47, 12. 4; Ms. 5. 1, 104; 7. 195, Y. 1. 189; Amaru. 70; न स्वेवं दुषयिष्यामि ज्ञानब्रह्महात्रं Mv. 3. 8 shall not sully, violate or break &c. 2 To corrupt the morals, demoralize. 3 To violate or dishonour (as a girl or another's wife); Ms. 8. 364, 368. 4 To abrogate, rescind, annul. 5 To blame, censure, find fault with, speak ill of, accuse; दूषितः सर्वलोकैश्च निषादं गमिष्यति Rām; Y. 1. 66. 6 To adulterate. 7 To falsify. 8 To refute, disprove. -लुथ 1 to be corrupted or spoiled, be vitiated; Y. 3. 19. 2 to sin, err, be faithless or unchaste; Bg. 1. 40; Ms. 9. 74. (-लुस.) 1 to spoil, corrupt, soil, taint. 2 to blame, censure find fault with -लु to be

defiled or stained &c. (-*Caus.*) 1 to defile, corrupt, soil, taint. 2 to violate. 3 to accuse, censure, find fault with.

दुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Spoiled, damaged, injured, ruined. 2 Defiled, tainted, violated, sullied. 3 Depraved, corrupted. 4 Vicious, wicked; as **दुष्टवृत्तिः** 5 Guilty, culpable. 6 Low, vile. 7 Faulty or defective, as a हेतु in logic. 8 Painful. 9 Worthless. -**COMP.** -**आत्मन्**, -**आशय** *a.* evil-minded, wicked. -**गजः** a vicious elephant. **चेतस्**, -**धी**, -**बुद्धि** *a.* evil-minded, malevolent, wicked. -**वृषः** a strong but stubborn ox which refuses to draw, a vicious ox.

दुष्टिः *f.* Corruption, depravity.

दुष्टु *ind.* 1 Ill, bad. 2 Improperly, incorrectly, wrongly.

दुश्शन्तः *N.* of a king of the lunar race, descendant of Purn, husband of Sakuntalā and father of Bharata. [Once upon a time Dushyanta, while hunting in the forest, went to the hermitage of the sage Kanva, while pursuing a deer. There he was hospitably received by Sakuntalā, the adopted daughter of the Sage, and her transcendent beauty made so great an impression on his mind that he prevailed on her to become his Queen, and married her according to the *Gandharvas* from of marriage. Having passed some time in her company the king returned to his capital. After some months Sakuntalā was delivered of a son, and her father thought it advisable to send her with the boy to her husband. But when they went and stood before Dushyanta, he (for fear of public scandal) denied all knowledge of having ever before seen or married her. But a heavenly voice told him that she was his lawful wife, and he thereupon admitted her, along with the boy, into his harem and made her first Queen. The happy pair lived to a good old age, and committing the realm to the care of Bharata, retired to the woods. Such is the account of Dushyanta and Sakuntalā given in the *Mahābhārata*; the story told by Kalidasa differs in several important respects; see "Sakuntalā."].

दुस् *A* prefix to nouns and sometimes to verbs meaning 'bad, evil, wicked, inferior, hard or difficult &c.' (*N. B.* The *स्* of *दुस्* is changed to *त्* before vowels and consonants, see *दुः*; to a Visarga before sibilants, to *क्ष* before *च्* and *क्ष* and to *ब* before *क्* and *प*). -**COMP.** -**कर** *a.* 1 wicked, acting badly. 2 hard to be done or accomplished, arduous, difficult; **दुष्करं कर्तुं** 'sooner said than done'; *Amaru.* 41; *Mk.* 3. 1; *Ms.* 7. 55. (-**रं**) 1 a difficult or painful task or act a

difficulty. 2 atmosphere, ether. **कर्मन्** *m.* any bad act, sin, crime. -**कालः** 1 bad times; *Mu.* 7. 5. 2 the time of universal destruction. 3 an epithet of Siva. -**कुलं** a bad or low family; (आदित) **क्षीरत्वं** दुष्कुलादपि *Ms.* 2. 238. -**कुलीन** *a.* low-born. **कृत** *m.* a wicked person. -**कृतं**, -**कृतिः** *f.* a sin, misdeed; **उभे** श्रुतदुष्कृते *Bg.* 2. 50. -**क्रम** *a.* ill-arranged, unmethodical, unsystematic. -**चर** *a.* 1 hard to be performed or accomplished, arduous, difficult; *R.* 8. 79, *Ku.* 7. 65. 2 inaccessible, unapproachable. 3 acting ill; behaving wickedly. (-**रः**) 1 a bear. 2 a bi-valve shell. -**चारिन्** *a.* practising very austere penance. -**चरित** *a.* wicked, ill-behaved, abandoned. (-**तं**) misbehaviour, ill conduct. -**चिकित्स्य** *a.* difficult to be cured, incurable. -**च्यवनः** an epithet of Indra. -**च्यवः** an epithet of Siva. -**तर** *a.* (दुष्टर or दुस्तर) 1 difficult to be crossed; *R.* 1. 2; *Ms.* 4. 242; *Pt.* 1. 111. 2 difficult to be subdued, insuperable, invincible. -**तर्कः** false reasoning. -**पच** (दुष्पच) *a.* difficult to be digested. -**पतनं** 1 falling badly. 2 a word of abuse, abusive epithet (अपशब्द). -**परिग्रह** *a.* difficult to be seized, taken or kept. (-**हः**) bad wife. -**पूर** *a.* difficult to be filled or satisfied. -**प्रकाश** *a.* obscure, dark, dim. -**प्रकृति** *a.* ill-tempered, evil-natured. -**प्रजस्** *a.* having bad progeny. -**प्रज्ञ** *a.* (दुष्प्रज्ञ) week-minded, stupid. -**प्रथमः** -**मधुय** unassailable; see *दुर्बलः*; *R.* 2. 27. -**प्रवादः** slander, calumnious report, scandal. -**प्रवृत्तिः** *f.* bad news, evil report; *R.* 12. 51. -**प्रसह** (-**दुष्प्रसह**) *a.* 1 irresistible, terrible. 2 hard to bear or endure; *M.* 5. 10. -**प्रापण** *a.* unattainable, hard to get; *K.* 1. 48; *Bg.* 6. 36. -**शकुन्** a bad omen. -**शला** *N.* of the only daughter of वृतराष्ट्र given in marriage to Jayadratha. -**शासन** *a.* difficult to be managed or governed, intractable. (-**न्**) *N.* of one of the 100 sons of वृतराष्ट्र. [He was brave and warlike, but wicked and intractable. When Yudhishtira staked and lost even Draupadi, Duhshasana dragged her into the assembly by her hair and began to strip her of every clothing; but Krishna, ever ready to help the distressed, covered her from shame and ignominy. Bhīma was so much exasperated at this dastardly act of Duhshasana that he vowed in the assembly that he would not rest till he had drunk the villain's blood. On the 16th day of the great war Bhīma encountered Duhshasana in a single combat, killed him with ease, and drunk, according to his resolution his blood to his heart's content.]. -**शील** (दुश्शील) *a.* ill-mannered or be

haved, reprobate. -**सम** (दुस्सम or दुस्सम) *a.* 1 uneven, unlike, unequal. 2 adverse, unfortunate. 3 evil, improper, bad. -**संसं** *ind.* ill, wickedly. -**सत्त्वं** an evil being-संघान-संघेय *a.* difficult to be united or reconciled. -**सह** (दुस्सह) *a.* unbearable, irresistible, insupportable. -**साक्षिन्** *m.* a false witness. -**साध्य** *a.* 1 difficult to be accomplished or managed. 2 difficult to be cured. 3 difficult to be conquered. -**स्थ**, -**स्थित** *a.* (written also दुस्थ and दुस्थित) 1 ill-conditioned, poor, miserable. 2 suffering pain, unhappy, distressed. 3 unwell, ill. 4 unsteady, disquieted. 5 foolish, unwise, ignorant. (-**स्थे** *ind.*) badly, ill, unwell. -**स्थितिः** *f.* 1 bad condition or situation, unhappiness, misery. 2 instability. **सृष्टं** (दुष्सृष्टं) 1 slight touch or contact. 2 slight touch or action of the tongue which produces the sounds *र*, *ल* and *व*. -**स्मर** *a.* hard or painful to remember; *U.* 6. 84. -**स्वप्न** a bad dream.

दुह 2 *U.* (दोषि, दुष्ये, दुष्य) 1 To milk or squeeze out, extract (with two acc.); यास्वति रत्नानि महौषधीश्च पृथुपदिष्टा दुहुदुर्धरीणि *Ku.* 1. 2; यः पयो दोषिणं पाषाणं स रामाद्भुतिनामयत् *Bk.* 8. 82; पयो षटोर्ध्वदिपि गां दुहति 12 73; *R.* 5. 33. 2 To draw anything out of another (with two acc.); प्राणान्दुहन्निवासानं जोष विचमवारुयत् *Bk.* 8. 9. 3 To drain a thing of its contents, to make profit out of; दुहोह गां स यज्ञाय शस्याय मय्या दिव *R.* 1. 26. 4 To yield or grant (any desired object); कामान्दुधे विनिकर्ष्यलक्ष्मीं *U.* 5. 31. 5 To enjoy. -**Caus** (दोहयति) To cause to milk. -**Desid** (दुह्यस्यति) To wish to milk; राजन् दुह्यस्यति यदि क्षितिषेदुमेनां *Bh.* 2. 56.

दुहितृ *f.* A daughter. -**COMP.** -**पति**, also दुहितृ; पतिः a son-in-law.

दू 4 *A.* (दूयंत, दून) 1 To be afflicted, suffer pain, be sorry; न दूये सायसी सुदुर्गन्धममपरायति *Si.* 2. 11; कथमयं बन्धने जनमनुगतमममशरज्ज्वरदून *Git.* 8. afflicted or distressed; see *दु* pass. 2 To give or cause pain.

दूतः, **दूतकः** A messenger, an envoy, an ambassador; *Chân* 106. -**COMP.** -**मुख** *a.* speaking by an ambassador.

दूतिका, -**दूती** 1 A female messenger, a confidante. 2 A go-between, or mischief-making woman. (*N. B.* The *ती* of *दूती* is sometimes shortened, see *R.* 18. 53, 19. 18; *Ku.* 4. 16 and *Malli.* thereon.)

दूत्यं 1 Employment of a messenger. 2 An embassy. 3 A message.

दून *a.* Pained, afflicted &c.; see under *दु* and *दू*

दूर *a.* (Compar. दूरीय, *superl.* दूरीष्ठ) Distant, remote, far off, a long way off, long; किं दूर व्यवसायिनि Chān. 73, न योजनशतं दूरं वायमानस्य वृष्ण्या H. 1. 146, 49. -**र** Distance, remoteness. [N. B. Some of the oblique cases of दूर are used adverbially as follows:—(a) दूर 1 to a distance, far away, far or distant from (with abl. or gen.); ग्रामात् or ग्रामस्य दूर Sk. 2 high above, 3 deeply, far below. 4 highly, in a high degree, very much; नैवे दूरमन्जने S. D. 5 entirely, completely; निमग्नं दूरमभसि Ks. 10. 29; दूरमुद्भूतायाः Me. 55. (b) दूरेण 1 far, from a distant place, from afar; खलुः आपत्यदोषेण दूरेणैव विमुच्यते Bv. 1. 78. 2 by far, in a high degree; दूरेण सचरं कर्म बुद्धियोगाद्वनजय Bg. 2. 49; R. 10. 80 vl. (c) दूरात् 1 from distance, from afar; प्रक्षालनादि पंकस्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरं; दूरादान्तं come from afar (regarded as comp.); नदीयमभिर्ता.....दूरात्परिव्यज्यतां Bh. 1. 81; R. 1. 61. 2 in a remote degree. 3 from a remote period. (d) दूरे far, far away, in a distant place; न मे दूरे किंचिद्विषयमपि न गच्छेत्थजवान् S. 1. 9; भोः ओहिन् शिरसि ययमतिदूरे तपतीकारः Mu. 1; Bh. 3. 88. दूरीकृ means 1 to remove to a distance, remove, take away; आश्रमे दूरीकृतश्रमे Dk. 5; Bv. 1. 122. 2 to deprive (one) of, separate; Mk. 9. 4. 3 to prevent, ward off, 4 to surpass, excel, distance; S. 1. 17; so दूरीकृ to be away or removed, be separated from, be at a distance; दूरीकृते मयि सद्यश्चैव चक्रवाकीनिर्वैका]. -Comp. -असरित *a.* separated by a long distance. -आयतः shooting from afar. -आप्लाव *a.* jumping or leaping far. -आरूढ *a.* 1 mounted high. 2 far-advanced, intense, vehement; दूरारूढः खलु प्रययौसहनः V. 4. -ईरितेक्षण *a.* squint-eyed. -गत *a.* 1 far removed, distant, gone far, far advanced; grown intense; दूरगतममयाश्रमेन काल-हृत्पस्य S. 3. -ग्रहण the supernatural faculty of seeing objects though situated at a distance. -दर्शनः 1 a vulture. 2 a learned man, a Pandit. -दर्शिन *a.* far-seeing, foresighted, prudent. (-m.) 1 a vulture. 2 learned man. 3 a seer, prophet, sage. -दृष्टिः 1 long-sightedness, 2 prudence, foresight. -पातः 1 a long fall. 2 a long flight. 3 falling from a great height. -पात्र *a.* having a wide channel, or bed (as a river). -पार *a.* 1 very broad (as a river). 2 difficult to be crossed. -बंधु *a.* banished from wife and kinsmen; Me. 6. -मात्र *a.* distant, remote. -वर्तिन् *a.* being in the distance, far removed remote distant. -वस्त्रक *a.*

naked. -विलंबित् *a.* hanging far down. -वेद्यिन् *a.* piercing from afar. -संस्थ *a.* being at a distance, remote, far away; कंठाश्लेषप्रणयिनि जने किं पुनर्दूर-मस्थे Me. 3.

दूरतः *ind.* 1 From afar, from a distance; तद्वाजं दूरतस्त्वजेत् Pt. 5. 69; वहति च परीतापं दोषं विमुच्यति दूरतः Git. 2. 2 Far away, to a distance; Pt. 1. 9.

दूरैव *a.* Being far, come from afar.

दूरे Faeces, ordure.

दूर्वा Bent grass, panic grass (considered as a sacred article of worship and offered to deities &c.). -Comp. -अंकुरः a soft blade of Durrā grass; Vi. 3. 12.

दुलिका, दूली The Indigo plant.

दुष् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Deffiling, polluting; *c. g.* पंकदुष्.

दुष्क *a.* (विका *f.*) 1 Corrupting, polluting, vitiating, deffiling, spoiling. 2 Violating, dishonouring, seducing. 3 Offending, trespassing, guilty. 4 Disfiguring. 5 Sinful, wicked (as an action). -कः 1 A seducer, a corrupter. 2 Any infamous or wicked person.

दुषण 1 Spoiling, corrupting, vitiating, ruining, polluting &c. 2 Violating, breaking (as an agreement). 3 Seducing, violating, dishonouring (as a woman) 4 Abuse, censure, blame; R. 12. 46. 5 Detraction, disparagement. 6 Adverse agreement or criticism, objection. 7 Refutation. 8 A fault, offence, defect, sin crime; नोऽक्रोश्वत्रलोके यदि दिवा स्वस्य किं दुषणं Bh. 2. 93; हाहा विष् परमुहवासदुषणं U. 1. 40; Ms. 2. 213; H. 1. 98, 115; 2. 180. -गः N. of a demon, one of the generals of Rāvana, slain by Rāma. -Comp. -अरिः an epithet of Rāma. -आवह *a.* involving (one) in blame.

दुषिः -वी *f.* The rheum of the eyes.

दुषिका 1 A pencil, paint-brush. 2 A kind of rice. 3 Rheum of the eyes.

दुषित *a.* 1 Corrupted, deffiled, spoiled. 2 Hunt, injured. 3 Damaged, demoralized. 4 Blamed, censured. 5 Falsely accused, traduced, vilified.

दुष्य *a.* 1 Corruptible. 2 Condemnable, culpable, blamable. -व्यं 1 Matter, pus. 2 Poison. 3 Cotton. 4 A garment, clothes. 5 A tent; Si. 12. 65. -व्या Leathern girth of an elephant.

दृ 6 A. (द्रियते, दत; *desid.* दिद्रियते) (rarely used by itself usually found in combination with आ) 1 To respect, honor, worship, reverence; द्वितीयाद्रियते सदा H. Pr. 7; Mu. 7. 3, Bk. 6. 55. 2 To care for, mind; usually with त 3 To apply or devote one-

self closely to, have regard for; अत्र श्रुतं साधनमाद्रियते Māl. 1. 5. 4 To desire

दृढ I, 1 P. (दृढति, दृढति) To make firm, strengthen. II. 1 A. 1 To be firm. 2 To grow or increase.

दृढित *p. p.* 1 Made firm, strengthened. 2 Grown, increased.

दृक् A hole, an opening.

दृढ *a.* 1 Fixed, firm, strong, reswerving, untiring; Bg. 15. 5, H. 3. 65; R. 13. 78. 2 Solid, massive. 3 Confirmed, established. 4 Steady, persevering; Bg. 7. 28. 5 Firmly fastened, shut fast. 6 Compact 7 Tight, close, dense. 8 Strong, intense, great, excessive, mighty, severe, powerful; तस्याः करिष्यामि द्वादशतारं Ks. 5. 8; R. 11. 46. 9 Tough. 10 Difficult to be drawn or bent (as a bow)

11 Durable. 12 Reliable. 13 Certain, sure. -**ढ** 1 Iron. 2 A stronghold, fortress. 3 Excess, abundance, high degree. -**ढ** *ind.* 1 Firmly, fast. 2 Very much, excessively, vehemently. 3 Thoroughly. -Comp.

-अंग *a.* strong-limbed, stout. (-ग) diamond. -द्वयुधि *a.* having a strong quiver. -कोडाः, -ग्रैधिः a baraboo.

-याहिन् *a.* seizing firmly; इ. 1. 1 pursuing an object with untiring energy. -दंशकः a shark. -द्वार *a.* having the gates well-secured. -धन an epithet of Buddha. -धनवन् -धनिन्

m. a good archer. -निश्रय *a.* 1 of firm resolve, resolute, firm 2 confirmed. -नीरः, -फलः the cocoanut tree. -प्रतिज्ञ *n.* firm to a promise, true to one's word, faithful to an agreement. -प्ररोहिः the holy fig-tree.

-महारिन् *a.* 1 striking hard. 2 hitting firmly, shooting surely. -भक्ति *a.* faithful, devoted. -भति *a.* resolute, strongwilled, firm. -दुष्टि *a.* close-fisted, miserly, niggardly. (-हि) a sword. -मूलः the cocoa nut tree.

-लोमन् *m.* a wild hog. -दैरिन् *m.* a relentless foe, an inveterate enemy. -व्रत *a.* 1 firm in religious austerity. 2 firm, faithful. 3 Persevering, persistent. -संधि *a.* 1 firmly united, closely joined. 2 close, compact 3 thick-set. -सौहृद् *a.* firm in friendship.

दृतिः *m. f.* 1 A leathern bag for holding water &c.; Ms. 2. 99; Y. 3. 268. 2 A fish. 3 A skin, hide. 4 A pair of bellows. -Comp. -हृतिः a dog

दुह *f.* 1 A snake. 2 Thunderbolt.

दुह्युः 1 The thunderbolt (of Indra). 2 The sun. 3 A king. 4 Yama, god of death (अंतक).

द्वृ I. 1 P., 10 U. (द्वर्ति, द्वर्त्यति-ने) To light, inflame, kindle. -II. 4 P. (द्वर्त्यति अ) 1 To be proved to be true

gant or insolent; स किल नात्मना इष्यति U. 7 इष्यमानवद्वयानादिविषयदुर्कारुः खापदां Gīt. 9. 2 To be greatly delighted. 3 To be wild or extravagant.

दृष्ट *a.* Proud, arrogant. 2 Mad, wild, frantic.

दृष्ट *a.* 1 Proud, arrogant, Strong, powerful.

दृष्ट 1 P. (इष्यति, दृष्ट) 1 To see, look at, observe, view, behold, perceive; इष्यति आद्यजायां Me. 10, 19; R. 3. 42. 2 To look upon, regard, consider; आत्मवत्सर्वभूतेषु च इष्यति स इति: Chāṇ. 5. 3 To visit, wait or call upon; प्रत्ययौ सुनि द्रष्टुं ब्रह्मणमिह वासवा Rām. 4 To perceive with the mind, learn, know, understand; Ms. 1. 110, 12. 23. 5 To inspect, discover. 6 To search, investigate, examine, decide; Y. 1. 327, 2. 305. 7 To see by divine intuition; अविद्वेष्टानास्तस्मान् दृष्टं Nir. 8 To look helplessly on (without power to prevent what is taking place). —*Pass.* (इष्यते) 1 To be seen or perceived, become visible or manifested, दृष्टं नृणां वपुर्न दृश्यते Ku. 4. 11, 3, R. 3. 40; Bk. 3. 19; Me. 112. 2 To appear or look like, seem, look; R. 3. 34. To be found or seen, occur (as in a book &c.); द्वितीयत्रैदितितेषु ततोऽन्यत्रापि दृश्यते Sk.; इति प्रयोगो भाष्ये दृश्यते. 4 To be considered or regarded; सामान्यमतिपिपूर्वकमर्थं दृष्टुं दृष्ट्या त्वया S. 4. 16 —*Caus.* (दृश्यति) 1 To cause any one (acc., dat. or gen.) to see anything (acc.), to show, point out; दृश्यते तं चौरं सिंहं Pt. 1; दृश्यति भक्तान् हरिः Sk.; प्रत्यभिज्ञानसत्त्वे च रामायणदर्शयिष्यती R. 12. 64; 1. 47, 13. 24; Ms. 4. 57. 2 To prove, demonstrate; Bk. 15. 12. 3 To exhibit, display, make visible; नदेव मे दृश्यं देव रूपं Bg. 11. 45. 4 To produce (as in a court of justice) Ms. 8. 158. 5 To adduce (as evidence); अत्र श्रुतिं दृश्यति. 6 (Atm.) To show oneself, appear, show oneself or anything belonging to oneself; मया भक्तान् दृश्यते Sk. (i. e. स्वमेव); स्वां युवेऽपि वनितां कथमास्यं न्हीनिमीलिं खलु दृश्यति हि N. 5. 71; स संततं दृश्यते गतसमयः कृताविपत्त्यामिह साधु वैभुतां Ki. 1. 10. —*desid.* (विष्टुते) To wish or desire to see. —*With* अनु to see in prospect. —*Caus.* 1 to show, exhibit, 2 to make clear or explain. —*आ Caus.* to show or point out; उत्कलादिशितपथः कर्लिगामिसुखो यवौ B. 4. 38. —*उद्* to expect, look up to, foresee, see in prospect; उत्सृजतः सिंहनिगतसुखं R. 2. 60; उत्सृजामि द्रुतमपि सखे सद्विचार्य विद्यासोः कालक्षेपं ककुभ-सुरभो पथेते पथेते मे Me. 22. —*उप* to see, behold. —*Caus.* to place before, communicate, make one acquainted with; राज्ञः पुरो माधुवदर्थं H. 3; नवविद्विन्वि सखि सदस्योपदर्शितं R. 4. 10. —*नि Caus.*

1 to show, point out; R. 6. 31. 2 to prove, demonstrate. 3 to consider, treat of, discuss (as in a book &c.) 4 to teach, 5 to illustrate by an example; see निदर्शना. —*प्र Caus* 1 to show, point out, discover, exhibit. 2 to prove, demonstrate. —*सं* 1 to see, behold; Bk. 16. 9. 2 to see well. —*(Caus)* to show, exhibit, discover; आत्मानं वृत्तवत्तदर्थं H. 1; Bk. 4. 33; M. 4. 9.

दृष्ट *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, superintending, surveying, viewing. 2 Discerning, knowing. 3 Looking like, appearing. —*f.* 1 Seeing, viewing, perceiving 2 The eye, sight; संवये दृष्टादयतारकां R. 11. 69. 3 Knowledge. 4 The number 'two'. 5 The aspect of a planet. —*COMP.* —*अदृष्टः* the sun. —*कर्णः* a snake. —*अयः* decay or loss of sight, becoming dim-sighted. —*गोचरः* the range of sight. —*जलं* tears. —*क्षेपः*, —*उप* the sine of the zenith-distance. —*पथः* the range of sight. —*पातः* a look, glance. —*मिया* beauty, splendour. —*भक्तिः f.* a look of love, an amorous glance. —*लंबनं* vertical parallax. —*विषः* a snake. —*वृत्तं* a vertical circle. —*श्रुतिः* a snake, serpent.

दृष्टा *f.* A stone; see दृष्ट.

दृष्टा The eye. —*COMP.* —*आकाक्ष्यं* a lotus. —*उपानं* a white lotus.

दृष्टानः 1 A spiritual teacher. 2 A Brāhmaṇa. 3 A guardian of the world (लोकपाल). —*नं* Light, brightness.

दृष्टिः, —*क्षी f.* 1 The eye. 2 A Sāstra.

दृष्ट *pot. p.* 1 To be seen, visible. 2 To be looked at. 3 Beautiful, pleasing to the sight, lovely; R. 6. 31; Ku. 7. 64. —*इयं* A visible object; M. 1. 9.

दृष्टव्य *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, perceiving. 2 (Fig.) Familiar or conversant with; as in श्रुतिपरदृष्टा R. 5. 24; विद्यार्ता परदृष्टव्यः 1. 23.

दृष्ट *f.* 1 A rock, large stone or stone in general; Me. 55; R. 4. 74; Bh. 1. 38. 2 A mill-stone, a flat stone for grinding condiments upon —*COMP.* —*उपलः* a grind-stone for grinding condiments upon. (दृष्टदि-माषकः a tax raised from mill-stones).

दृष्टवत् *a.* Stony, rocky. —*क्षी N.* of a river flowing into the Sarasvati and forming the eastern boundary of the Aryāvarta; cf. Ms. 2. 17.

दृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Seen, looked, perceived, observed, beheld. 2 Visible, observable. 3 Regarded, considered. 4 Occurring, found. 5 Appearing, manifested. 6 Known, learned, un-

derstood. 7 Determined, decided, fixed. 8 Valid. 9 Allotted; see दृष्ट. —*दृष्ट* Danger from dacoits &c. —*COMP.* —*अंतः* —*सं* 1 an example, illustration, parable; दृष्टं ब्रह्मोद्याकांक्षी दृष्टांतोऽत्र महर्षेः St. 2. 31. 2 (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which an assertion or statement is illustrated by an example, (distinguished from उपमा and प्रतिवस्तुपमा; See K. P. 10. and R. G. ad loc.) 3 a Sāstra or science 4 death (cf. दिशत). —*अर्थ a.* 1 having the object or meaning obvious or quite apparent. 2 practical. —*कष्टः*, —*दुःख* &c. one who has experienced or suffered misery, inured to hardships. —*कुटं* a riddle, an enigma. —*दोष a.* 1 found fault with, considered to be faulty. 2 vicious. 3 exposed, detected. —*प्रत्यय a.* 1 having confidence manifested. 2 Convinced. —*रजस् f.* a girl arrived at puberty. —*व्यतिकर a.* one who has experienced a misfortune. 2 one who foresees evil.

दृष्टिः *f.* 1 Seeing, viewing. 2 Seeing with the mental eye. 3 Knowing, knowledge. 4 The eye, the faculty of seeing, sight; केनेदानीं दृष्टिं विलोभयामि V. 2; चलापगां दृष्टिं रुद्रासि S. 1. 24; दृष्टिस्तृणीकृतजगत्त्रयसत्त्वसारा U. 6. 19, R. 2. 8; S. 4. 2; देव दृष्टिपरां दृष्टं कु R. 1. 5 A look, glance. 6 View, notion, दृष्टदृष्टिरेव K. 173; वतः दृष्टिमयश्च Bg. 16. 9. 7 Consideration, regard. 8 Intellect, wisdom, knowledge. —*COMP.* —*कृतः*, —*कृतं* a kind of lily (स्थलपद्म). —*क्षेपः* a glance, look. —*गुणः* a mark for archers, abut, target. —*गोचर a.* within the range of sight, in sight, visible. —*पातः* 1 a look, glance; नारीं सुप्रेक्षिणि दृष्टिपातं कुरुष्व R. 13. 18; Bh. 1. 11, 94; 3. 66. 2 act of seeing, function of the eye; रजःकर्णविक्षितदृष्टिपाता Kn. 3. 31 (Mallī, interprets—unnecessarily in our opinion—पात by प्रमा). —*पथः* the range of sight. —*पूत a.* 'kept pure by the sight', watched that no impurity is contracted; दृष्टि-पूतं न्यसेत्पादं Ms. 6. 46. —*चक्षुः* a fire-fly. —*विक्षेपः* a side-glance, leer, oblique look. —*विद्या optics.* —*विक्षेपः* an amorous glance, a coquettish look. —*विष* a serpent.

दृष्ट, दृष्ट. 1. P. (दृष्टि, दृष्टि) 1 To be fixed or firm. 3 To grow, increase. 3 To prosper. 4 To fasten.

दृष्ट 4. 9. P. (दीक्षति, दृष्टि, दीर्ण) 1 To burst or break asunder, split open. 2 To cause to burst, tear, divide, rend, sunder, pull to pieces. —*Pass.* (दीक्षते) 1 To burst, break open, be sundered; कथमेवं प्रलयतां चः सहस्रान् न दीर्ण-मनया जिह्वा Ve. 3. 2 To separate. —*Caus* (दृष्ट-व्यति-ते) 1 To split, tear

asunder, divide by digging. 2 To disperse, scatter. —With वि 1 to split, tear asunder, divide, cut to pieces, रंदि: किल नक्षेत्रस्या विदार स्तनौ द्विज: R. 12. 22; न विदीर्य कठिना: खलु श्रिय: Ku. 4. 5, R. 14. 33. 2 to rend (fig.) विद विदारयति कस्य न कोविदार: R. 3. 6; Bg. 1. 19. (With prepositions like अव, आ, प्र, &c. the root does not change its meaning).

दे 1 A. (दयते, दातु: Desid. दिवते) To protect, cherish.

देदीप्यमान α. Shining intensely, blazing, resplendent.

देय α. 1 To be given, offered or presented; R. 3. 16. 2 Fit to be given, proper for a gift. 3 To be returned or restored; विनाशितैकदेशेन देयं मद्यमुप्यते Vikr. 4. 17; Ms. 8. 139, 185.

द्वे 1 A. (द्वेते) 1 To sport, play, gamble. 2 To lament. 3 To shine. —With परि to lament, mourn.

देव α. (दी. f.) Divine, celestial; Bg. 9. 11; Ms. 12. 117. —न: 1 A god, deity; एको देव: केदावो वा शिवो वा Bh. 3. 120. 2 The god of rain, an epithet of Indra; as in द्वादशवर्षाणि देवो न वर्षत. 3 A divine man, a Brāhmana. 4 A king, ruler, as in मनुष्यदेव. 5 A title affixed to the names of Brāhmanas; as in गोविन्ददेव, पुरुषोत्तमदेव &c. 6 (In dramas) A title of honour used in addressing a king ('My lord', 'Your Majesty'); तनश्च देव Ye. 4; यथाज्ञापयति देव: &c. 7 (At the end of comp.) Having as one's deity; as in 'नातु, पितु' &c. —Comp. —अंश: a partial incarnation of god. —अगार: 'रं a temple. —अंगन: a celestial damsel, an *apsaras*—अतिदेव:—अधिदेव: 1 the highest god. 2 an epithet of Siva. —अधिप: an epithet of Indra. —अंथम् n.,—अंथे 1 the food of gods, divine food, ambrosia. 2 food that has been first offered to an idol: see Ms. 5. 7 and Kull. thereon. —अभीष्ट α. 1 liked by or dear to gods. 2 sacred or dedicated to a deity. (—ष्ट) piper betel. —अरन्ध्र: the garden; R. 10. 80. —अरि: a demon, अर्चनं, नमो the worship of gods. —अवसथ: a temple. —अश्व: an epithet of उच्चैःश्रवस्, the horse of Indra. —आक्रीड: 'the garden of the gods', Nandana garden. —आजीव: आजीविन् m. 1 an attendant upon an idol. 2 a low Brāhmana subsisting by attendance upon an idol and upon the offerings made to it. आत्मन् m. the holy fig-tree. —आयतनं a temple; Ms. 4. 46. —आयुधं 1 a divine weapon. 2 rain-bow. —आलय: 1 heaven. 2 a temple. —आवास: 1 heaven. 2 the holy fig-tree (अश्वत्थ). 3 a temple. 4 the Sumeru mountain. —आहार: nectar, ambrosia. —इज् α. (nom. sing. देवेद् इ) worshipping the gods. —इज्य: an

epithet of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. —इन्द्र:—इन्द्रा: 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 of Siva. —उद्यानं 1 divine garden. 2 the Nandana garden. 3 a garden near a temple. —कषि: (देवर्षि:) 1 a deified saint, divine sage, such as अत्रि, सृष्ट, पुलस्त्य, अंगिरस &c.; एवं वादिनि देवर्षी Ku. 6. 84 (i. e. अंगिरस्). 2 an epithet of Nārada; Bg. 10. 13, 26. —ओकस् n. the mountain Sumeru. —कन्या a celestial damsel, a nymph. —कर्मन् n., —कार्यं 1 a religious act or rite. 2 the worship of gods. —काष्ठं the Devadāru tree. —कुचं a natural spring. —कुलं 1 a temple. 2 a race of gods. 3 a group of gods. —कुल्या the celestial Ganges. —कुसुमे clover. —खातकं 1 a natural hollow among mountains. 2 a natural pond or reservoir; Ms. 4. 203. 3 a pond near a temple. —विलं a cavern, chasm. —गण: a class of gods —गणिका an *apsaras*; q. v. —गर्जनं thunder. —गायन: a celestial chorister, a Gandharva. —गिरि: N. of a mountain; Me. 42. —गुरु: an epithet of 1 Kasyapa (the father of gods); 2 Brihaspati (the preceptor of gods). —गृहो an epithet of Sarasvatī or of a place situated on it. —गृहं 1 a temple. 2 the palace of a king. —चर्या the worship or service of gods. —चिकित्सको (du.) Asvins, the twin physicians of gods. —हृदं a pearl-necklace of hundred strings. —तर्क: 1 the holy fig-tree. 2 one of the trees of paradise (i. e. मेदार, पारिजात, संतान, कल्प and हरिचन्दन). —ताड: 1 fire. 2 an epithet of Rāhu. —वृत्त: 1 N. of the conch-shell of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 15. 2 a certain person (used in speaking of men indefinitely); देवदत्त: पचति, पीनो देवदत्तो दिवा न हुंके &c. —दारु m. n. a species of pine; Ku. 1. 54; R. 2. 36. —दास: a servant or attendant upon a temple. (—सी) 1 a female in the service of gods or temple. 2 a courtesan (employed as a dancer in a temple). —दीप: the eye. —दूत: a divine envoy, an angel. —दुर्दुभि: 1 a divine drum. 2 the holy basil with red flowers. —देव: an epithet of Brahmā. 2 Siva; Ku. 1. 52. 3 Vishnu. —द्वोणी a procession with idols. —धर्म: a religious duty or office. —मदी 1 the Ganges. 2 any holy river; Ms. 2. 17. —चंदिन् m- N. of the door-keeper of Indra. —नागरी N. of the character in which Sanskrit is usually written. —निकाय: 'residence of gods', paradise, heaven. —निन्दक: a blasphemer, an unbeliever, heretic, an atheist. —निमित्त α. 'god-created', natural. —पति: an epithet of Indra. —पथ: 1 'heavenly passage', heaven, firmament. 2 the milky way. —पशु: any animal consecrated to a deity. —पुर, —पुरी f. an epithet of

Anarāvati, the city of Indra. —पूज्य: an epithet of Brihaspati. —प्रतिकृति f., —प्रतिमा an idol, the image of a deity. —प्रश्न: 'consulting deities', astrology, fortune-telling. —प्रिय: 'dear to the gods', an epithet of Siva; (देवानामपि) an irreg. comp. meaning 1 a goat 2 a fool, idiot like a brute beast, as in नेत्यत्तावन्मजा देवानामपि: K. P.). —वलि: an oblation to the gods. —ब्रह्मन् m. an epithet of Nārada. —ब्राह्मण: 1 a Brāhmana who lives on the proceeds of a temple. 2 a venerable Brāhmana. —भवनं 1 the heaven. 2 a temple 3 the holy fig-tree. —भूमि: f. heaven. —भृति: f. an epithet of the Ganges. —भृगु divinity, godhead. —भूत m. an epithet 1 of Vishnu. 2 of Indra. —मणि: 1 the jewel of Vishnu called कौस्तुभ. 2 the sun. —मातृक α. 'having the god of rain or clouds as foster-mother, watered only by the clouds, depending on rain-water and not on irrigation, deprived of every other kind of water (as a country); देशो नद्युदुह्यंशुसंपन्नदीर्वालिप्त: । स्वाकदीमातृको ह्य-मातृकश्च यथाकन: Ak.; of. also वित-वति क्षेमदेवमातृका: (i. e. नदीमातृका:) चिरार तस्मिन् कुरवश्चक्रासते Ki. 1. 17. —मानक: the jewel of Vishnu called कौस्तुभ. —मुनि: a divine sage. —यजनं a sacrificial place, a place where a sacrifice is performed; देवयजनसंभवे सति U. 4. —यज्ञि α. making oblations to gods. —यज्ञ a sacrifice to the superior gods made by oblations to fire or through fire to the gods (one of the five daily sacrifices of a Brāhmana; see Ms. 3. 81, 85; and अचयज्ञ also). —यात्रा 'an idol procession', any sacred festival when the idols are carried in procession. —यानं, —रथ: a celestial car. युग the first of the four ages of the world also called कृतयुग. —योनि: 1 a superhuman being, a demigod. 2 a being of divine origin. —योषा an *apsaras*. —रहस्यं a divine mystery. राक्ष, —राज an epithet of Indra. —रुता the Navamallikā or double jasmine plant. —रुति the image or statue of a deity. —लोक: heaven, paradise; Ms. 4. 182. —वक्त्रं an epithet of fire. —वर्त्मन् n. the sky. —वर्धकि:, —विष्णिपन् m. Visvakarman, the architect of gods. —वाणी 'a divine voice', a voice from heaven. —वाहन: an epithet of Agni. —व्रतं a religious observance, any religious observance, any religious vow. (—तः) an epithet of 1 Bhishma 2 Kārtikeya. —शत्रु: a demon. —शुनी an epithet of Saramā, the bitch of the gods. —शेषं the remnants of a sacrifice offered to gods. —श्रुत an epithet of 1 Vishnu. 2 Nārada 3 a sacred treatise. 4 a god in general.

-सभा 1 an assembly of the gods (नन्दन). 2 a gambling house. -सम्बः 1 a gambler. 2 a frequenter of gaming houses. 3 an attendant on a deity. सायुज्यं identification or unification with a deity, conjunction with the gods, deification. -सेना 1 the army of gods. 2 N. of the wife of Skanda; स्कन्देन साक्षादिव देवसेना R. 7. 1 (Mall.:—देवसेना=स्कन्दपत्नी; perhaps it merely means 'the army of the gods' personified as Skanda's wife) 'पतिः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -स्व 'property of gods,' property applicable to religious purposes or endowments; यद्धनं यज्ञशैलानां देवस्व तद्वि-हृदयः Ms. 11. 20, 26. -हविस् n. an animal offered to gods at a sacrifice.

देवकी N. of a daughter of Devaka and wife of Vasudeva and mother of Kṛṣṇa. -Comp. -नन्दनः, -पुत्रः, -मातु m. -सूतः epithets of Kṛṣṇa.

देवदः An artisan, a mechanic.

देवता 1 Divine dignity or power, divinity. 2 A deity, god; Ku. 1. 1. 3 The image of a deity. 4 An idol. 5 An organ of sense. -Comp. -अगारः, -रं, -आगारः, -रं, -गृहं a temple. -अधिपः an epithet of Indra. -अभ्यर्चनं worshipping a deity. -आयतनं, -आलयः, -देहमन् n. a temple or chapel. -प्रतिमा the image of a god, an idol. -स्नानं the ablution of an idol.

देवशब्द a. Adoring a deity.

देवन् m. The younger brother of a husband.

देवनः A die. -सं 1 Beauty, splendour, lustre. 2 Gaming, gambling, a game at dice. 3 Play, sport, pastime. 4 A pleasure ground, a garden. 5 A lotus. 6 Emulation, desire to excel. 7 Affair, business. 8 Praise. -नर Gambling, a game at dice.

देवयानी N. of the daughter of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras. [She fell in love with Kacha, her father's pupil, but he rejected her advances. On this she cursed the youth, who in return cursed her that she should become the wife of a Kshatriya; (see कच) Once upon a time Devayani and her companion Sarmishtha—the daughter of Vṛishapāvan, the king of the Daityas, went to bathe, keeping their clothes on the shore. But the god Wind changed their clothes, and when they were dressed they began to quarrel about the change until Sarmishtha so far lost her temper that she slapped Devayani's face and threw her into a well. There she remained until she was seen and rescued by Yayati, who with the consent of her father, married her, and Sarmishtha became her servant as a recompense for

her insulting conduct towards her. Devayani lived happily with Yayati for some years and bore him two sons, Yadu and Turvasu. Subsequently her husband became enamoured of Sarmishtha, and Devayani, feeling herself aggrieved, abruptly left her husband and went home to her father, who at her request condemned Yayati with the infirmity of old age; see Yayati also].

देवरः, देव m. A husband's brother (elder or younger); Ms. 3. 55; 9. 59; Y. 1. 68.

देवलः An attendant upon an idol, a low Brāhmaṇa who subsists upon the offerings made to an idol.

देवसात् ind. To the nature of a god or gods; सू to be changed into a god.

देविक a. (की f.), देविल a. 1 Divine, godly. 2 Derived from a god.

देवी 1 A female deity, a goddess. 2 N. of Durgā. 3 N. of Sarasvatī. 5 A queen, especially a crowned queen (अयमहिषी who has undergone the consecration along with her husband); प्रेष्यभविन नयिषं देवीशब्दस्य सती । स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पत्नीर्णो बोपयुज्यते ॥ M. 5. 12; देवीमात्रं गमिता परिवारपदं कथं भजयेथा K. P. 10. 6 A respectful title applied to a lady of the first rank.

देशः 1 A place or spot in general; देशः को नु जलाचसेकाशयिलः Mk. 3. 12; so स्कन्धदेशे S. 1. 19, द्वादश, कन्देश &c. 2 A region, country, province; यं देशं अयमेव कुर्वते बाह्वृतापमर्जितं H. 1. 171. 3 A department, part, side, portion (as of a whole); as in एकदेश, एकदेशीय q. v. 4 An institute, an ordinance. -Comp. -अतिथिः a foreigner. -अंतरं another country, foreign parts; Ms. 5. 78. -अंतरिन् m. a foreigner. -आचारः, -धर्मः a local law or custom, the usage or custom of any country; Ms. 1. 188. -कालज्ञ a. knowing the proper place and time. -ज, -जात a. 1 native, indigenous. 2 produced in the right country. 3 genuine, of genuine descent. -भाषा the dialect of a country. -स्वरूप propriety, fitness. -व्यवहारः a local usage, custom of the country.

देशकः 1 A ruler, governor. 2 An instructor, preceptor. 3 A guide in general.

देशान Direction, instruction.

देशिक a. Local, pertaining to a particular place, native. -कः 1 A spiritual teacher (गुरु). 2 A traveller. 3 A guide. 4 One familiar with places.

देशिनी The fore-finger.

देशी The dialect of a country, one of the varieties of the Prākṛita dialect; see Kāv. 1. 33.

देशीय a. 1 Belonging to a province. provincial 2 Native, local 3 In

habiting any country (at the end of comp.); as in मगधदेशीय, तद्वेशीय, वेगदेशीय &c. 4 Not far or distant from, almost, bordering on (used as an affix at the end of words); अष्टादश-वर्षदेशीयां कन्यां ददर्श K. 131 a girl about 18 years old (whose age bordered on 18); R. 18. 39; so पटुदेशीय &c.

देश्य a. 1 To be pointed out or proved. 2 Local, provincial. 3 Born in a country, native. 4 Genuine, of genuine descent. 5 Not far from, almost; see देशीय above. -इयः 1 An eyewitness of anything; अभियोक्ता विशेदेश्यं Ms. 8. 52-53. 2 The inhabitant of a country. -इय The statement of a question or argument, the thing to be proved or substantiated (पूर्वपक्ष).

देहः, -हे The body; देहं दहेति दहन इव गंधवाहः Bv. 1. 104; see compounds below. -Comp. -अंतरं another body 'मांसिः f. transmigration. -आत्मवादः materialism, the doctrines of Chār vāka. आत्मवादिन् m. a materialist, a Chār vāka. -आवरणं armour, dress.

-ईश्वरः the soul. उद्भव, -उद्भूत a. born in the body, inborn, innate. -कर्तु m. 1 the sun. 2 the Supreme soul 3 father. -कोषः 1 the covering of the body. 2 a feather, wing &c. 3 skin. -क्षयः 1 decay of the body. 2 sickness, disease. -गत a. incarnate, embodied. -जः a son. -जा a daughter. -न्यायः 1 death (in general). 2 voluntary death; resigning the body; तीर्थं तोयव्यतिकरन्ने जह्नुकन्यासरथोर्दे-

हत्यागात् R. 8. 95. -दः quicksilver. -दीप the eye. -धर्मः the function of the body. -धारकं a bone. -धारणं living, life. -धिः a wing. -धृत् m. air, wind. -वद् a. embodied, incarnate; R. 11. 35. -भाज् m. any being possessed of a body or life; especially a man. -भुज् m. 1 the soul. 2 the sun. -भृत् m. 1 a living being especially a man; विमिषां देहभृतामसारता R. 8. 51; Bg. 8. 4; 14. 14. 2 an epithet of Śiva 3 life, vitality. -यात्रा 1 dying, death. 2 nourishment, food. -लक्षण a mole, a black or dark spot upon the skin. -वायुः one of five vital airs or life-winds; see वायु. -सारः marrow -स्वभावः bodily temperament.

देहंभर a. Gluttonous.

देहवत् a. Embodied. -m. 1 A man 2 The soul.

देहला Spirituous liquor.

देहलिः-ली f. The threshold of a door, the sill or lower part of the wooden frame of a door; विम्यसती श्रुति गणनया देहलिद्वन्द्वेः Me. 87; Mk. 1. 9. -Comp. -दीपः a lamp suspended over the threshold; न्याय see under न्याय

वहिन *a.* (नी *f.*) Incarnate, embodied. —*m.* 1 A living being, especially a man; त्वदीयं खलु देहिनां सुखे Ku. 4. 10; Si. 2. 46; Bg. 2. 13, 17. 2; Ms. 1. 30, 5. 49. 2 The soul, spirit (enshrined in the body); तथा शरीरानि विहाय जीर्णान्यानि संयाति नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22, 13; 5. 14. —*नी* The earth.

दै (दायति, दात) 1 To purify, cleanse. 2 To be purified. 3 To protect. —**WITH** अव 1 to whiten, brighten. 3 to purify.

दैतेयः 'A son of Diti,' a Rākshasa, demon. —**COMP.** —हज्यः, —सुरः, —पुरोधस *m.* —पूज्यः epithets of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras. —निबूदनः an epithet of Vishnu. —मातृ *f.* Diti, mother of the demons. —मेवजा the earth.

दैत्यः See दैतेय. —**COMP.** —अरिः 1 a god. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. —देवः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 wind. —अतिः an epithet of Hiranyakasipu; q. v.

दैत्या 1 A drug. 2 Spirituous liquor. **देन** (नी *f.*), **दैर्घदिन** (नी *f.*), **दैनिक** (की *f.*), *a.* Diurnal, daily; Bv. 1 103.

दैनिकी Daily wages, day's hire.

दैर्घ्य (घं) Length, longness.

दैर्घ्य —*न्य* 1 Poverty, poor and pitiable condition, miserable state; वृत्तिणां दैर्घ्यं G. L. 2; इदं दैर्घ्यं त्वद्वसुधक्लिष्टात्तर्हिर्भति Me. 74. 2 Affliction, sorrow, dejection, grief, low-spiritedness. 3 Feebleness. 4 Meanness.

दैव *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to gods, divine, celestial; संस्कृतं नाम देवी वागन्वाख्याता महर्षिभिः Kāv. 1. 33; R. 1. 60; Y. 2. 235; Bg. 4. 25, 9. 13, 16. 3; Ms. 8. 75. 2 Royal. —*v.* (i. e. विवाहः) One of the eight forms of marriage, that in which the daughter is given away at a sacrifice to the officiating priest; यज्ञस्य ऋत्विजे दैवः Y. 1. 59; (for the eight forms of marriage see उद्वाह or Ms. 3. 21). —*घं* 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune; दैवमविद्वांसः प्रमाणयन्ति Mu. 8; विना पुरुषकरणं दैवमत्र न सिध्यति 'God helps those who help themselves'; दैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361; दैवात् by chance, luckily, accidentally. 2 A god, deity. 3 A religious rite or offering, an oblation to gods. —**COMP.** —अत्यवः evil resulting from unusual natural phenomena. —अधीन, —आपन्न *a.* dependent on fate; दैवायत्तं कुले जन्म मदायत्तं तु पौरुषं Ve. 3. 33. —अहोरात्रः a day of the gods; i. e. the human year. —उपहत *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate; Mu. 6. 8. —कर्मदं *n.* offering oblations to gods. —कोविद, —चित्तकः, —ज्ञः an astrologer, a fortune-teller; Y. 1. 313; Kām. 9. 25. —यतिः *f.* turn or course of fate; मृगजालं चिरपचितं व्यजितो दैव-

मया Me. 96. —संघ *a.* dependent on fate. —दीपः the eye. —दुर्विपाकः hardness of fortune, adverseness or unpropitiousness of fate; U. 1. 40. —दोषः badness of fate. —पर *a.* 1 trusting to fate, a fatalist. 2 fated, predestined. —यज्ञः fortune-telling, astrology. —युगे 'a Yuga of the gods', said to consist of 12000 divine years but see Kull. on Ma. 1. 71. —योगः a lucky coincidence, fortuitous combination, 'fortune, chance; देवयोगेन, देवयोगात् fortunately, accidentally. —लेखकः a fortune-teller, an astrologer. —वशः, —सं the power of destiny, subjection to fate. —वाणी 1 a voice from heaven. 2 the Sanskrit language; cf. Kāv. 1. 33 quoted above. —हीन *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate, unlucky.

दैवकः A god, deity. **दैवत** *a.* (ती *f.*) Divine. —*तं* 1 A god, deity, divinity; इदं वा देवतं विप्रं वृतं मनु चतुष्टयं प्रदक्षिणानि कुर्वीत Ms. 4. 39; 1. 58; Amaru. 3. 2. A number of gods, the whole class of gods. 3 An idol. (The word is said to be *m.* also, but is rarely used in that gender. Mamamata notices it as a fault of a word called अप्रयुक्तव्य; see अप्रयुक्त.

दैवतम् *ind.* By chance, fortunately, luckily.

दैवत्व *a.* Addressed or sacred to a deity; Y. 1. 99; Ms. 2. 189; 4. 124. **दैवलः**, —*लकः* The servant of an evil spirit.

दैवारिषः A conch-shell (शंख).

दैवानुरं The natural enmity subsisting between the gods and the demons.

दैविक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the gods, divine; Ms. 1. 65, 8. 409. —*कं* An inevitable accident.

दैवित्र *m.* An astrologer.

दैव्य *a.* (व्य *or* की *f.*) Divine. —*व्यं* Fortune, fate. 2 Divine power.

दैशिकः *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Local, provincial. 2 National, belonging to the whole country. 3 Belonging or having reference to space. 4 Acquainted with any place. 5 Teaching, pointing, directing, showing. —*कः* 1 A teacher, preceptor. 2 A guide.

दैष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Fated, predestined. —*कः* A fatalist.

दैष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bodily, corporal. **दैह** *a.* Bodily. —*ह्यः* The soul (enshrined in the body).

दो 4 P (यति, दित; *Caus.* दापयति; *Desid.* (दित्सति) 1 To cut, divide. 2 To mow, reap. —**WITH** अव to cut or lop off; यदन्मसिभ्यश्च दूज्यवयति Sat Br.

दोग्धु *m.* 1 A cowherd, milkman; मरौ स्थिते दोग्धरि दोहद्वे Ku. 1. 2. 2. A calf. 3 A panegyrist, one who writes verses for hire or reward. 4

One who performs anything out of interested motives (with a view to profit himself).

दोग्ध्री 1 A cow which yields milk.

2 A wet nurse (having much milk).

दोषः A calf.

दोरः A rope (रज्जु).

दोलः 1 Swinging, rocking, oscillating. 2 A swing, litter. 3 A festival held on the fourteenth or full-moon day of the month of Phālguna when figures of 'young Kṛishṇa' (बालकृष्ण) are swung in a swing.

दोला, **दोलिका** 1 A litter, palanquin. 2 A swing, hammock *fig.* also), आभीष्ट दोलाचलचित्तवृत्तिः R. 14. 34; 9. 46; 19. 44; संदेहदोलामारोच्यते K. 207, 246. 3 Swinging, fluctuation. 4 Doubt, uncertainty. —**COMP.** —अधिरुद्ध, —आरुद्ध *a.* (lit.) mounted on a swing; (*fig.*) uncertain, irresolute, disquieted —*दुर्द्ध* uncertainty of success, a fight with varying success; Si. 18. 80.

दोलायते Den. A. 1 To swing, rock to and fro, oscillate, fluctuate, vacillate (*fig.* also). 2 To be restless or uneasy.

दोषः 1 (*a.*) A fault, blame, censure, defect, blemish, weak point; एव मेव यदा करीरविष्टे दोषो वसेत्तस्य किं Bh. 2. 98 नापकुलपतिर्दोषं ग्रहीष्यति S. 3 will not find fault or take exception; so पुनश्च दोषः R. 14. 9. (*b.*) An error, mistake. 2 A crime, sin, guilt, offence; जायानदोषास्तु संत्यजाति R. 14. 34; Ms. 8. 245; Y. 3. 79. 3 Noxious quality, badness, injurious nature or quality; as in आहारदोषः. 4 Harm, evil, danger, injury; बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1. 58; को दोषः what harm is there. 5 Bad or injurious consequence, detrimental effect; तत्किमयमात्रदोषः स्यात् S. 3. अदाता वंशदोषेण कर्मदोषाद् वरिष्ठता Chāṇ. 48; Ms. 10. 14. 6 Morbid affection, disease. 7 Disorder of the three humours of the body, or the three humours when in a disordered state. 8 (In Nyāya &c.) A fault of a definition, (अव्याप्ति, अतिव्याप्ति and असंभव). 9 (In Rhet.) A fault or defect of composition (such as पददोष, पदार्थदोष, वाक्यदोष, रसदोष and अर्थदोष which are defined and illustrated in the 7th Ullāsa of K. P.). 10 A calf. 11 Refutation. —**COMP.** —आरोपः charge, accusation. —एकदृष्ट *a.* fault-finding, censorious, picking holes. —कर, —कृत *a.* causing evil, hurtful. —ग्रस्त *a.* 1 convicted, guilty. 2 full of faults or defects. **ग्राहित्र** *a.* 1 malicious, malignant. 2 censorious. —*ज्ञ* *a.* knowing faults &c. (—*ज्ञः*) 1 a wise or learned man, R. 1. 93. 2 a physician. —व्रणं disorder or vitiation of the three humours of the body: (i. e. वात, पित्त and कफ)

-दृष्टि *a.* censorious. -प्रसंगः attaching blame, condemnation, censure. -भाज्य *a.* faulty, guilty, wrong.

दोषण Accusation, charge.

दोषण *m., n.* (This word has no forms for the first five inflection, *e* before acc. pl.) An arm.

दोषल *a.* Faulty, defective, corrupt.

दोषस् *f.* Night. -*n.* Darkness.

दोषा *ind.* At night; दोषाणि दूनम-हिमाश्रयी किलेति Si. 4. 46 62. -*f.* 1 The arm. 2 The darkness of night, night; धर्मकालदिवस इव क्षणितदोषः K. 37 (where the word means a 'fault or sin' also). -Comp. -आस्वः, -तिलकः a lamp. -करः the moon.

दोषातन *a.* (नी *f.*) Nightly, nocturnal: R. 13. 76.

दोषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Faulty, bad, defective. -कः Sickness, disease.

दोषिव *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Impure, defiled, contaminated. 2 Faulty, defective. Criminal, wicked, bad.

दोस् *m. n.* (दोषन् is optionally substituted for this word after acc dual)

1 The forearm, the arm तस्योऽर्धद्वयस्य दक्षिणं दोर्निशाचरः R. 10. 23; हेमपात्रगतं दोर्ध्वमाध्वानं पयश्च 10. 61; Ku. 3. 76. 2 The part of an arc defining its sine. -Comp. -गह्व (दोर्गह्व) *a.* crooked armed, -ग्रह (दोर्ग्रह) *a.* strong, powerful. (-हः) pain in the arm.

-ज्या (दोर्ज्या) the sine of the base.

-द्वङ्गः (दोर्द्वङ्गः) a stick-like arm, strong arm; Mv. 7. 8; Bv. 1. 128.

-सूलं (दोर्सूलं) the arm-pit. -उद्धं (दोर्उद्धं) a duel; Mv. 5. 37. -शालिन् *a.* (दोर्शालिन्) possessed of strong arms, warlike, brave; Ve. 3. 32.

-शिखरं (दोर्शिखरं) the shoulder.

-सहस्रभुत् (दोर्सहस्रभुत्) *m.* 1 an epithet of the demon Bāga. 2 an epithet of Saṁsārjuna. -स्थः (दोर्स्थः) 1. a servant. 2 service. 3 a player. 4 play, sport.

दोहः 1 Milking; आश्वयो गवां दोहोऽप्येन Sk; Ku. 1. 2; R. 2. 22; 17. 19. 2 Milk. 3 A milkpail. Comp. -अप-नयः -जं milk.

दोहद्वः -द्वं The longing of a pregnant woman; प्रजावती दोहद्वसंति ते R. 14. 45; उपेत्य सा दोहद्वदुःखशीलतां येन वने तदपयसाह्वयं 3. 6; 7. 2 Pregnancy. 3 The desire of plants at budding time (as for instance of the Aśoka to be kicked by young ladies, of the Bakula to be sprinkled by mouthfuls of liquor &c.); महीरुहा दोहद्वसेककाले-राकालिं कोरकमुदिरिति N. 3. 21; R. 8. 62; Me. 78; see प्रियं. 4 Vehement desire; प्रवर्तितमहासमदोहदा नरपतयः Ve. 4. 3 Wish or desire in general. -Comp. -लक्षणं 1 the fetus, the embryo (=दोहद्वलक्षण q. v.). 2 the period of passing one stage of life to another.

दोहद्वती A pregnant woman longing for anything.

दोहन *a.* 1 Milking. 2 Yielding or granting (desirable objects). -नं 1 Milking. 2 A milkpail -नी A milk-pail.

दोहलः see दोहद्वः बुधा बहसि दोहलं (v. 1.) ललितकामिसाधारण M. 3. 16.

दोहली The Aśoka tree.

दोहा *a.* To be milked, milkable. -हो Milk

दोशील्यं Bad temper, wickedness, wicked disposition.

दोःसाधिकः 1 A door-keeper, porter. 2 The superintendent of a village.

दोहू (गू) लः A car covered with silk cloth. -लं Fine silk cloth.

दोह्यं Message, mission.

दोहात्यं 1 Wickedness, evil or wicked temper, depravity; R. 15. 72. 2 Mischievousness; गुणानमेव दोहात्याद्

धुरि धुरीं नियुज्यते K. P. 10.

दोर्गस्य 1 Poverty, want, destitution; Pt. 2. 92. 2 Wretchedness, distress.

दोर्गस्यं Bad or disagreeable smell.

दोर्जन्यं Wickedness, depravity.

दोर्जीवित्यं A wretched or miserable life.

दोर्बल्यं Impotency, debility, weakness, feebleness; Ms. 8. 171; Bg. 2. 3.

दोर्भोगिनेयः The son of a woman disliked by her husband.

दोर्भाग्यं Ill-luck, misfortune; Y. 1. 283.

दोर्भ्रात्रं A quarrel or disagreement between brothers.

दोर्भनस्यं 1 Evil disposition. 2 Mental pain, affliction, dejection, sorrow. 3 Despair.

दोर्भस्यं Evil advice, bad counsel; दोर्भसानुप्रतिविम्बस्मिति Bh. 2. 42.

दोर्बचस्यं Evil speech, bad language.

दोर्हद्वं, दोहद्वं 1 Evil disposition of the mind, enmity; (also दोर्हद्वं in this sense). 2 Pregnancy; दक्षिणा दोर्हद्वलक्षणं वक्षी R. 3. 1. 3 The longing of a pregnant woman. 4 Desire in general.

दोर्हद्वयं Evil disposition of mind, enmity.

दोर्लभः An epithet of Indra.

दोर्वारिकः (की *f.*) A door-keeper, warder; R. 6. 59.

दोर्ध्वयं 1 Evil conduct, wickedness. A bad deed.

दोर्कुल *a.* (ली *f.*), दोर्कुलेय *a.* (यी *f.*) Sprung from a low family born in a contemptible family.

दोर्ध्वं Badness, wickedness.

दोर्ध्वं (द्वं) तिः A son of Dushyanta; दोर्ध्वमित्यतिरयं तनयं निवेद्य S. 4. 20.

दोर्हिः A daughter's son; Ms. 3. 148. 9. 131. -जं Sesamum seed

दोर्हिचायणः The son of a daughter's son.

दोर्हित्री A daughter's daughter

दोर्हिदिनी A pregnant woman.

द्यु 2 P. (द्यौति) To advance towards, encounter, attack, assail; Bk. 6. 118, 14. 104.

द्यु *n.* 1 A day. 2 The sky, 3 Brightness 4 Heaven. -*m.* Fire

(द्यु is a substitute for दिव *f.* before terminations beginning with consonants and in compounds). -Comp.

-गः a bird. -चरः 1 a planet. 2 a bird. -जयः attainment or gaining of heaven. -धुनिः *f.*, -नदी the heavenly Ganges -निवासः a deity, god; शोकादि

नाजाद् धुनिवासस्य Bk. 3. 21. -पति 1 the sun 2 an epithet of Indra.

-नणिः the sun. -लोकः heaven. -वद्, -सद् *m.* 1 a god, deity; Si. 1. 43. 2 a planet. -सरित् *f.* the Ganges.

द्युकः An owl. -Comp. -अरि a crow.

द्युत् 1 A. (द्योते, द्युति or द्योति; *desid.* (द्युतिष्यते, द्योतिष्यते) To shine, be bright or brilliant; द्युत्युते च यथा रविः Bk. 14. 104. 6. 26, 7. 107; 8. 89.

-Caus (द्योतयति) 1 To illuminate, irradiate; Bk. 8. 46; Ku. 6. 4 2 To make clear, explain, elucidate. 3 To express, mean. -With अभि (caus) to illuminate; R. 6. 34. -उद्- to illuminate, light up, adorn, grace; R. 10. 80. -वि- to shine, be bright; चक्षो-

तिष्ठ सभावेयामसौ नराशिखिनी Si. 2. 3; 1. 20

द्युतिः *f.* 1 Splendour, brightness, lustre, beauty; काचः काचनसंसर्गाद्भूते मार-

कती द्युति H. Pr. 41, Mā. 2. 10; R. 3. 64. 2 Light; a ray of light; Bh. 1. 61. 3 Majesty, dignity; Ms. 1. 87

द्युतिता *a.* Illuminated, shining, bright.

द्युम्नं 1 Splendour, glory, lustre 2 Energy, strength, power. 3 Wealth, property. 4 Inspiration.

द्युम्न *m.* The sun.

द्युत्, -तं 1 Play, gambling, playing with dice; द्युत्ं हि नान पुरुषस्या-

सिंहासनं राज्यं Mk. 2; इदं लब्धं द्युते-

नैव दाराभिर्न द्युतेनैव दत्तं शुक्रं द्युतेनैव 2. 7; अत्राणिभिर्विक्रियते तद्योके द्युतमुच्यते Ms. 9. 223. 2 The prize won. -Comp

-अधिकारिन् *m.* the keeper of a gambling house. -करः, -कुत् *m.* a gamester, a gambler; अयं द्युतिकरः समिकेन खलीकियते Mk. 2. -कारः, -कारकः 1 the keeper of a gambling house. 2 a gambler. -क्रीडा playing at dice, gambling. -पुणिमा, -पौर्णिमा the day of full-moon in the month of Āsvina (also called कोजाग्र) when people spend their time in games of chance in honour of Lakshmi the goddess

of wealth. -**वीजं** a *conrie*, a shell used in playing. -**वृत्तिः** 1 a professional gambler. 2 the keeper of a gambling house. -**सभा**, -**समाजः** 1 a gambling house. 2 an assembly of gamblers.

द्यौः 1. P. (द्ययति) 1 To despise, treat with contempt 2 To disfigure.

द्यौः f. (Nom. sing. द्यौः) Heaven, paradise, the sky; द्यौर्धूमिरापो हृदयं यमश्च Pt. 1 182; S. 2. 14. (In Dvandva compound द्यौः is changed to द्याव; e. g. द्यावापृथिव्यौ, द्यावाभूमौ heaven and earth). -**COMP.** -**भूमिः** a bird. -**सह** (द्यौवह्) a god.

द्यौतः 1 Light, lustre, brilliance; as in सद्यौत. 2 Sunshine. 3 Heat.

द्यौतक a. 1 Shining. 2 Illumination. 3 Explaining, making manifest, showing

द्यौतिस् n. 1 Light, brightness, lustre. 2 A star. -**COMP.** -**हृगणः** (द्यौतिरिगणः) a fire-fly.

द्रव्य A measure of weight, a *tola*.

द्रवयति Den. P. 1 To make firm, fasten, tighten (lit.); as in जटावृद्धमर्थं द्रवयति. 2 To strengthen, confirm, corroborate; निवेष्टाः शैलानां तद्विमिति बुद्धिं द्रवयति U. 2. 27; विशुद्धैरुत्कर्षस्ववि तु मम भक्तिं द्रवयति 4. 11.

द्रविसम् m. 1 Tightness, firmness; द्रविसं द्रोगेव द्रविसमर्थं परिकरं G. L. 47. 2 Confirmation, corroboration; उक्त-स्यार्थस्य द्रवित्वे Sankara. 3 Assertion, affirmation. 4 Heaviness

द्रवतं Diluted sour milk, diluted curds (also द्रव्यं).

द्रव् 1. P. (द्रवति) To go about, run, run about; Bk. 14. 70.

द्रव्यं A drachma; (a word derived from the Greek drachma).

द्रव a. 1 Running (as a horse). 2 Dropping, oozing, wet, dripping, आक्षिप्य काचिद् द्रवरागमेव (पादं R. 7. 7. 3 Flowing, fluid. 4 Liquid (opp. कठिन); Ku. 2. 11. 5 Melted, liquefied. -**वः** 1 Going, walking about, motion. 2 Dropping, trickling, oozing, exudation. 3 Flight, retreat. 4 Play, amusement, sport. 5 Fluidity, liquefaction. 6 A liquid substance, fluid. 7 Juice, essence. 8 Decoction. 9 Speed, velocity. (द्रवीकृत means 'to melt, liquefy'; द्रवीभू to be melted, as with pity &c.; द्रवीभवति मे मनः Mv. 7. 34; द्रवीभूतं देष्णा तव हृदयमस्मिन्मण्डप इव U. 3. 13; द्रवीभूतं मन्वे पतति जलस्त्रेण गगने Mk. 5. 25.) -**COMP.** -**आधारः** 1 a small vessel or receiver. 2 the hands joined together and hollowed (=बुल्लक q. v.). -**जः** treacle. -**द्रव्यं** a fluid substance. -**रसा** 1 lac. 2 gum.

द्रवती A river

द्रविडः 1 N. of a country on the east coast of the Deccan; अस्ति द्रविडश्च कांची नाम नगरी Dk. 130. 2 An inhabitant or native of that country; जरद्विद्रविडवर्षिकस्येच्छया निरुद्धः K. 229. 3 N. of a degraded tribe; cf. Ms. 10. 22.

द्रविण 1 Wealth, money, property, substance; Ve. 3. 20; Bv. 4. 29 2 Gold; R. 4. 70. 3 Strength, power. 4 Valour, prowess. 5 A thing, matter, material. -**COMP.** -**अधिपतिः** -**ईश्वरः** an epithet of Kubera.

द्रव्य 1 A thing, substance, object, matter. 2 The ingredient or material of anything. 3 A material to work upon. 4 A fit or suitable object (to receive instruction &c.) Mu. 7. 14; see अद्रव्य also. 5 An elementary substance, the substratum of properties, one of the seven categories of the Vaisesikas; (the *dravyas* are nine—पृथिव्येजोवायवाकाशकालदिगत्मनास्ति). 6 Any possession, wealth, goods, property, money; तस्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य त्रियो जनाः U. 2. 19. 1 A medicinal substance or drug. 8 Modesty. 9 Bell-metal. 10 Spirituous liquor 11 A wager, stake. -**COMP.** -**अर्जनं**, -**वृद्धिः**, -**सिद्धिः** f. acquisition of wealth. -**ओषः** affluence, abundance of wealth. -**परिग्रहः** the possession of property or wealth. -**प्रकृतिः** f. the nature of matter. -**संस्कारः** the consecration of articles for sacrifice &c. -**वाचकं** a substantive.

द्रव्यवत् a. 1 Rich, wealthy. 2 Inherent in the substance.

द्रव्यम् a. *pot. p.* 1 To be seen, visible. 2 Perceptible. 3 Fit to be seen, investigated or examined. 4 Lovely, pleasing to the sight, beautiful; त्वया द्रव्यगतं परं न दृष्टं S. 2; Bh. 1. 8.

द्रष्टुम् 1 A seer, one who sees mentally; as in ऋषयो मेवद्रष्टारः 2 A Judge.

द्रवः A deep lake.

द्रा 2. 4. P. (द्राति, द्रायति) 1 To sleep. 2 To run, make haste. 3 To fly, run away. -**WITH** नि to sleep, go to sleep, be asleep; अथावलेभ्य क्षणमेकपादिकां तदा निद्राद्राडपल्लवले सगः N. 1 21; नायं ते समग्रो हस्यसमुद्रा निद्राति नाथः Bh. 3. 97; Bv. 1. 41; Bk. 10. 74; Sānti. 4. 19. -**वि** to retreat, run away, fly.

द्राक् ind. Quickly, instantly, forth with, immediately. -**COMP.** -**भूतकं** water just drawn from a well.

द्राक्षा Vine, grape, (the creeper or the fruit); द्राक्षे द्रव्यंति के स्वां Git. 12; R. 4. 65, Bv. 1. 14, 4. 39. -**COMP.** -**रसा** grape juice, wine.

द्रावयति Den. P. 1 To lengthen, stretch, extend. 2 To increase, intensify; द्रावयंति हि मे शोकं स्मर्यमाणं गुणास्तव Bk. 18 33 3 To tarry delay

द्राविमन् m. 1 Length. 2 A degree of longitude.

द्राविष्ट 1. Longest, very long; (Superl. of दीर्घ).

द्राविष्य a. (सी. f.) Longer, very long (compar. of दीर्घ q. v.); Bv. 1. 35.

द्राण a. 1 Flown, run away. 2 Sleeping, sleepy. -**वृ** 1 Running away, flight, retreat. 2 Sleep.

द्रापः 1 Mud, mire. 2 Heaven, sky. 3 A fool, an idiot. 4 An epithet of Siva. 5 A small shell.

द्रामिलः N. of Chānakya.

द्रावः 1 Flight, retreat. 2 Speed. 3 Running, flowing. 4 Heat. 5 Liquefaction, melting.

द्रावकः 1 A flux used to assist the fusion of metals. 2 The loadstone. 3 Moon-stone. 4 A thief. 5 A sharp or clever man, wit, wag. 6 A libertine, lecher. -**क** Wax.

द्रावण 1 Putting to flight. 2 Melting, fusing. 3 Distilling. 4 The clearing-nut.

द्राविडः 1 A Dravidian, Dravida. 2 A general name for a Brāhmana of any of the five southern tribes (the पंचद्रविड), द्राविड, कर्णाट, उर्जर, महाप्रभू and तैलंग. -**द्राः** *pl.* The Dravida country and its people. -**जी** Cardamoms.

द्राविडकः Zedoary. -**क** Black salt. **द्रु** 1. 1. P. (द्रवति; द्रुतः desid. द्रुवति)

1 To run; flow, run away, retreat, (often with acc.); यथा नदीनां द्रवत्वाद्भवमाः सद्यमेवामिच्छते द्रवति Pg. 11. 28; रक्षाति मीतानि दिशो द्रवति 36; द्रुतं द्रवत कीरमाः Mb. 2 To rush, attack, assault quickly Bk. 9. 59. 3 To become fluid, dissolve, melt, ooze (fig. also); द्रवति च हिमरश्माद्रुते चंद्रकान्तः Māl. 1. 28; द्रवति हृदयेनत् Ve. 5. 21; Si. 9. 9; Bk. 2. 12. 4 To go, move. -**Caus.** (द्रावयति-ने)

1 To cause to run away, put to flight. 2 To melt, fuse -**WITH** अद् 1 to run after, follow, accompany; R. 3. 38, 12. 67, 16. 25; Si. 1. 52. 2 to chase, pursue. -**अभि** 1 to attack, assail, march against; गजा द्वाःस्वोन्ममभिद्रवत Mk. 5. 21. 2 to befall. 3 to pass or run over. -**उप** 1 to attack, assault, B. 15. 23. 2 to run towards. -**य** to run away, retreat or fly to (with acc. or abl.); एतादृशं द्रवति पलानि Ve. 4, Bk. 15. 79. -**यति** to run to, fly or go to; Bk. 6. 17. -**वि** to run, run away, retreat. -**(Caus.)** to put to flight, scare away, scatter; Bv. 1. 52; Māl. 3. -**II.** 5 P. (द्रुवति) 1 To hurt, injure, तं द्रुवादिना कपिः Bk. 14. 81, 85. 2 To go. 3 To repent.

द्रु m. n. 1 Wood. 2 Any instrument made of wood. -**m.** 1 A tree, Ms. 7 131 2 A branch -**COMP**

-किलिम the Devadāru tree. वणः 1 a mallet, wooden mace. 2 an iron weapon made like a carpenter's hammer. 3 an axe, hatchet. 4 an epithet of Brabmā. -क्षी a hatchet. -नखः a thorn. -नस a. (नस) large-nosed. -न (ण) हः a scabbard; see दण-ह also. -सल्लकः a kind of tree (पियाल).

दुणः 1 A scorpion. 2 A bee. 3 A rogue. -ण 1 A bow. 2 A sword. -Comp. -हः a sheath, scabbard.

दुणा A bow-string.

दुणिः -णी f. 1 A small or female tortoise. 2 A bucket. 3 A centipede.

दुत p. p. 1 Quick, swift, speedy.

2 Flown, run away, escaped. 3 Melted, liquid, dissolved; see दु. -त 1 A scorpion. 2 A tree. 3 Acc. तं ind.

Quickly, swiftly, speedily, immediately. -Comp. -पद a. going quickly.

-विलिवितं N. of a metre; See App.

दुतिः f. 1 Melting, dissolving. 2

Going, running away.

दुपदः N. of a king of the Pāṇchālas.

[He was a son of Prishata. He and Drona were school-fellows, as they learnt the science of archery from Drona's father Bharadvaja. After Drupada had succeeded to the throne, Drona, when in pecuniary difficulties, went to him on the strength of his former friendship, but the proud monarch disrespected and slighted him. For this Drona afterwards got him captured by his pupils the Pandavas, but was kind enough to spare his life, and allowed him to retain half his kingdom. But the defeat sustained by him at Drona's hands rankled in his soul, and with the desire of getting a son who would avenge the wrong done to him, he performed a sacrifice when a son named Dhrishadyumna (and a daughter called Draupadi) sprang up from the fire. This son afterwards treacherously cut off the head of Drona; see Drona also].

दुमः 1 A tree; वनं दुमा अवि दृगा अवि

वयो मे U. 3. 8. 2 A tree of Paradise

-Comp. -अरिः an elephant -आमयः

lac, gum. -आमयः a lizard. -ईश्वरः

1 the palm tree. 2 the moon. 3 the

परिजात tree. -उत्पलः the Kurnikāra

tree. -नखः -मरः a thorn. -न्यायिः lac,

gum. -अष्टः the palm tree. -पंडा a

grove of trees.

दुमिणी An assemblage of trees.

दुमयः A measure (मनं).

दुह 4 P. (दुहति, दुय) 1 To bear malice

or hatred. 2 To seek to hurt or injure,

plot maliciously or revengefully,

meditate mischief; (generally with

the dat. of the object of hatred);

यन्मेति मां दुहति नक्षत्रेण सार्वभौमोऽसि तथालिखः

N. 3. 7; Bk. 4. 89. -With असि to do

injury, to seek to assail, plot against

(with acc.); मच्छतिरमिद्रोऽयं यतते Mu. 1.

दुह a. (At the end of comp).

(Nom. Sing. दुह-य, दुह-ह) Injuring,

hurting, plotting or acting as an

enemy against; Si. 2. 35; Ms. 5. 90.

-f. Injury, damage.

दुहः 1 A son. 2 A lake.

दुहणः, दुहिणः N. of Brabmā or

Siva.

दुः Gold.

दूषणः A hammer, an iron club;

see दुषण.

दूषणः A scorpion.

द्रोणः 1 A lake 400 poles long. 2 A

cloud (or a particular kind of cloud)

abounding in water (from which

rain streams forth as from a bucket);

कीयमेवविचे काले कालपात्रस्थिते मदि 1 अनादृष्टि-

हने काले द्रोणमेव इवोदितः ॥ Mk. 10. 26. 3

raven or a carrion crow. 4 A

scorpion. 5 A tree (in general) 6 A

tree bearing (white) flowers. 7 N.

of the preceptor of the Kauravas

and Pāṇadavas [Drona was the son

of the sage Bharadvaja, and was so

called because the seed, which fell at the

sight of a nymph called Ghritachi, was

preserved by the sage in a Drona.

Though a Brahmana by birth, he was

well versed in the science of arms which

he learnt from Parasurama. He after-

wards taught the Kauravas and Pandavas

the science of arms and archery. When,

however, the great war commenced, he

attached himself to the side of the

Kauravas, and after Bhishma had been

mortally wounded—lodged in the cage of

darts—he assumed the command of the

Kaurava forces and maintained the

struggle for four successive days, achiev-

ing wonderful exploits and killing

thousands of warriors on the Pandava

side. On the fifteenth day of the battle

the fight continued even during the night,

and it was on the morning of the 16th

that Bhima at the suggestion of Krishna

said within Drona's hearing that

Arsvatthaman was slain (the fact being

that an elephant named Arsvatthaman

had fallen on the field). Being at a

loss to understand how that could be, he

appealed to Yudhishthira, 'the truthful',

who also, at the advice of Krishna gave

an evasive reply—uttered loudly the

word Arsvatthaman and added 'Gaja or

elephant' in a very low tone; see Ve. 3.

9. Sorely grieved at the death of his

only son, the kind-hearted old father fell

in a swoon, and Dhrishadyumna, his

avowed enemy, took advantage of this

circumstance and cut off his head].

-ण, -ण A measure of capacity, either

the same as an Adhaka or equal to 4

Adhakas or 1 of a Khār or 64 or

32 shers. -ण 1 A wooden vessel or

cup, bucket. 2 A tub. -Comp.

-आचार्यः see द्रोण above. -काकः raven

-क्षीर, -घा, -दुग्धा, -दुग्धा a cow yielding

a drop of milk. -मुखं the capital of

400 villages.

द्रोणिः -णी f. 1 An oval vessel of

wood used for holding or pouring

out water, a bucket, basin, baling

vessel. 2 A water reservoir (जलाधार).

3 A trough for feeding cattle. 4

A measure of capacity, equal to two

Sūrpas or 128 shers. 5 The valley or

chasm between two mountains,

बृहद्द्रोणीशैलकांतरप्रदेशमवितिष्ठती माधव्यात्मिक

प्रधानि Māl. 9; द्विषद्द्रोणी &c. -Comp

-दलः the Ketaka tree.

द्रोहः 1 Plotting against, seeking

to hurt or assail, injury, mischief,

malice; अद्रोहस्यं कृत्वा Pt. 2. 35; Bg.

1. 37; Ms. 2. 161. 7. 48. 9. 17. 2

Treachery, perfidy. 3 Wrong, offence

4 Rebellion. -Comp. -अदः 1 a religi-

ous impostor, hypocrite, impostor

2 a hunter. 3 a false man. -चित्त

a malicious thought, malice prepenas,

a thought or attempt to injure. -दुष्टि

a. bent on mischief or evil design

(-द्रिः f.) a wicked or evil purpose

द्रोणायनः, -नि, द्रोणिः An epithet

of Arsvatthāman; द्रोणेण कृतं तदेव कृते

द्रोणायनिः कौपदः Ve. 3. 81.

द्रौपदी N. of the daughter of

Drupada, king of the Pāṇchālas.

[She was won by Arjuna, at her

Svayamvara ceremony, and when he

and his brothers returned home they

told their mother that they had that

day made a great acquisition. Where-

upon the mother said "Well, then my

dear children, divide it amongst your-

selves." As her words once uttered

could not be changed, she became the

common wife of the five brothers. When

Yudhishthira lost his kingdom and even

himself and Draupadi in gambling, she

was grossly insulted by Duhshasana q. v.

and by Duryodhana's wife. But these

and the like insults she bore with un-

common patience and endurance; and

on several occasions when she and her

husbands were put to the test, she saved

their credit (as on the occasion of

Durvasas begging food at night for

his 60,000 pupils). At last, however,

her patience was exhausted and she

taunted her husbands for the very time

way in which they put up with the

insults and injuries inflicted upon them

by their enemies (see Ki. 1. 29-46). It

was then that the Pandavas resolved to

enter upon the great Bharati war. She

is one of the five very chaste women

whose names one is recommended to

repeat; see अहल्या].

द्रौपदेयः A son of Draupadi; Bg.

1 5 18

द्वंद्वः A plate on which hours are struck. -**द्वे** A pair, couple of animals (including even men) of different sexes; i. e. male and female; द्वेद्वानि भावं क्रियया विवक्ष्य Ku. 3. 35; Me. 46; न चेदिदं द्वंद्वमन्योजयिष्यन् Ku. 7. 66; R. 1. 40; S. 2. 14, 7. 27. 3 A couple of any two things, a couple of opposite conditions or qualities (such as सुख and दुःख, शीत and उष्ण); द्वेद्वैरन्योजयन्माः सुखदुःखादिभिः प्रजाः Ma. 1. 26; 6. 81; सर्वानुनिवृत्तिकरे निवसन्परिते न द्वेद्वयुःखविह किंचिद्विषयानि Si. 4. 64. 4 A strife, contention, quarrel, dispute, fight. 5 A duel. 6 Doubt, uncertainty. 7 A fortress, stronghold. 8 A secret. -**द्वः** (In gram.) One of the four principal kinds of compounds, in which two or more words are joined together which, if not compounded, would stand in the same case and be connected by the copulative conjunction 'and'; चाद्ये द्वे P. II. 2. 29; द्वंद्वः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33. -Comp. -**चर**, -**चारिन्** a. living in couples. (-m.) the ruddy goose; दृविता द्वेचरे पतत्रिण R. 8. 56, 16. 63. -**भावः** antagonism, discord. -**निर्जन** separation of the sexes. -**युत** a. 1 forming a couple. 2 doubtful, uncertain. -**युद्धं** a duel, a single combat.

द्वेद्वयः ind. Two by two, in pairs or couples.

द्वय a. (सी. f.) Two-fold, double, of two kinds or sorts; अनुपेक्षणे द्वयी गतिः Mu. 3; Bh. 2. 104 v. 1; sometimes used in pl. also; see Si. 3. 57. -**च** 1 A pair, couple, brace; usually at the end of comp.; द्वितयेन द्वयेव संगते R. 8. 6; 1. 19, 3. 8, 4. 4. 2 Two-fold nature, duplicity. 3 Untruthfulness. -**ची** A pair, couple. -Comp. -**अतिग** a. one whose mind is freed from the influence of the two bad qualities रज्ज् and तमस्; a saint or a virtuous man. -**आत्मक** a. of a two-fold nature. -**बाविन्** a. double-tongued, insincere.

द्वयस a. (सी. f.) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as', 'as far as'; उत्कद्वयसेमद्वयसि K. 114; गरीवित्तद्वयसं वयूद (अमः) R. 16. 46; Si. 6. 55.

द्वापरः -**र** 1 N. of the third Yuga of the world; Ms. 9. 301. 2 The side of a die marked with two points. 3 Doubt, suspense, uncertainty.

द्वाष्टयायण -**द्वाष्टयायण** q. v.

द्वार f. 1 A door, gate; Y. 3. 12; Ms. 3. 38. 2 A means, an expedient; द्वारा 'by means of', 'through'. -Comp. -**स्थ**, -**स्थित** (द्वारस्थः, द्वारस्थः, द्वारस्थितः, द्वारस्थितः) a door-keeper, porter.

द्वारं 1 A door, gateway, gate. 2 A passage, entrance ingress opening

अथवा कृतवास्तुने वंशोऽस्मिन् R. 1. 4; 11. 18. 3 An aperture of the human body; (they are nine; see सं) and Ku. 3. 50 and Bg. 8. 12 and Ma. 6. 48 also. 4 Way, medium, means; द्वारेण 'through' 'by means of'. -Comp. -**अधिप**: a porter, door-keeper. -**कंदक**: the bolt of a door. -**कपाटः**, -**ई** the leaf or pannel of a door. -**गोप**, -**नायक**, -**प**, -**पाल**, -**पालक**: a door-keeper, porter, warder. -**दास**: teak-wood. -**पट**: 1 the pannel of a door. 2 the curtain of a door. -**पिंडी** the threshold of a door -**विधान**: the bolt of a door. -**बलिमुञ्ज** m. 1 a crow. 2 a sparrow. -**बाहु**: a door-post, jamb. -**येन** a lock, bolt, -**रथ**: a door-keeper.

द्वार (रि) का N. of the capital of Krishna on the western point of Gujarāth (for a description of Dvārakā, see Si. 3. 33-63). -Comp. -**ईश**: an epithet of Krishna.

द्वारवती, **द्वारावती** -**द्वारका** q. v.

द्वारिक, **द्वारिन्** m. A porter, door-keeper.

द्वि num. a. (Nom. du. द्वौ m., द्वे f. द्वे n.) Two, both; सद्यः परस्परमुल्लसद्विरोहता द्वे R. 5. 63. (N. B. In comp. द्वौ is substituted for द्वि necessarily before वृश्च, विशति and निश्च, and optionally before चत्वारिंशत्, पंचाशत्, षष्टि, सप्तति and नवति, द्वि remaining unchanged before अशीति). -Comp. -**अक्ष** a. two-eyed, binocular. -**अक्षर** a. dissyllabic. -**अंगुल** a. two fingers long. (-लं) two fingers length. -**अणुक** an aggregate or molecule of two atoms. -**अर्थ** a. 1 having two senses. 2 ambiguous, equivocal. 3 having two objects in view. -**अशीति** a. eighty-second. -**अशीति**: f. eighty-two. -**अष्ट** copper. -**अहः** a period of two days. -**आत्मक** a. 1 having a double nature. 2 being two. -**आमुष्यायण**: 'a son of two persons or fathers', an adopted son who remains heir to his natural father though adopted by another. -**कच** (द्वच, or द्वचच) a collection of verses or *riks*. -**क**: -**ककार**: 1 a crow (there being two *Kas* in the word कक). 2 the ruddy goose (there being two *Kas* in the word कक). -**ककुद्** m. a camel. -**सु** a. exchanged or bartered for two cows. (-सुः) a sub-division of the Tatpuruṣa compound in which the first member is a numeral; द्वे द्विगुणे चिद Udb. -**गुण** a. double, two-fold. (द्विगुणिकु to plough twice; to double, increase) -**गुणित** a. 1 doubled, multiplied by two; Ki. 5. 46. 2 folded double. 3 enveloped. 4 doubly increased, doubled. -**चरण** a. having two legs, two legged; द्विचरणपशूनां शितिकुजां Śānti. 4. 15. -**चत्वारिंश** a. (द्वि-द्वा-चत्वारिंश) forty-second

विंशत् fortytwo. -**ज**: twice-born' 1 a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus (a Brāhmaṇa, Kshatriya or Vaisya); see Y. 1. 39. 2 a Brāhmaṇa (over whom the Samskāras or purificatory rites are performed जन्मना जायते इदः संस्कारिर्द्विज उच्यते. 3 any oviparous animal, such as a bird, snake, fish &c.; स त्वमानंदनविद्वन् द्विजः N. 2. 1; S. 5. 21; R. 12. 22; Mu. 1. 11; Ms. 5. 17. 4 a tooth; कीर्ण द्विजानां गणैः Bh. 1. 13 where द्विज means 'a Brāhmaṇa also). -**अव्य**: a Brāhmaṇa. -**अयनी** the sacred thread worn by the first three castes of the Hindus. -**आलय** 1 the house of a *devī*. -**इंद्र**, -**ईश**: 1 the moon; Si. 12. 8. 2 an epithet of Garuda. 3 camphor. -**दास**: Śūdra. 3 **पति**, -**राज**: an epithet of 1 the moon; R. 5. 23. 2 Garuda. 3 camphor. -**वरा** 1 a trench or basin round the root of a tree for holding water. 2 a trough near a well for watering birds, cattle &c. -**वधु**, -**वृव**: 1 a man who pretends to be a Brāhmaṇa. 2 one who is twice-born, or a Brāhmaṇa by name and birth only and not by acts; cr. ब्रह्मवधु. -**लिगिन्** m. 1 Kshatriya. 2 a pseudo-Brāhmaṇa, one disguised as a Brāhmaṇa. -**वाहन**: an epithet of Vjshṇu, (having Garuda for his vehicle). -**सेवक** a Śūdra. -**जन्मन्**, -**जाति** m. 1 a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus; Ms. 2. 24. 2 a Brāhmaṇa; Ki. 1. 39; Ku. 5. 40. 3 a bird. 4 a tooth. -**जातीय** a. belonging to the first three castes of the Hindus. -**जिह्व**: 1 a snake; Si. 1. 63, R. 11. 64, 14. 41; Bv. 1. 20. 2 an informer, a slanderer, tale-bearer 3. an insincere person. -**त्र** a. pl. two or three; R. 5. 25; Bh. 2. 121. -**त्रिंश** (द्वात्रिंश) 1 thirty-second. 2 consisting of thirty-two. -**त्रिंशत्** (द्वात्रिंशत्) thirty-two. -**लक्षण** a. having thirty-two auspicious marks upon the body. -**द्वि** ind. stick against stick. -**द्व** a. having two teeth. -**द्व** a. pl. twenty. -**द्व** a. (द्वादश) 1 twelfth, Ms. 2. 36. 2 consisting of twelve. -**द्व** (द्वादश) a. pl. twelve. -**अंशु**: an epithet of 1 the planet Jupiter. 2 Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. -**अक्ष**, -**कर**, -**लोचन**: epithets of Kārtikeya. -**अंगुल**: a measure of twelve fingers. -**अहः** 1 a period of twelve days; Ms. 3. 83, 11. 68. 2 a sacrifice lasting for or completed in twelve days; -**आत्मन्** m. the sun. -**आदित्या**: pl. the twelve suns; see आदित्य. -**आयु** m. a dog. -**सहस्र** a. consisting of 12000. -**द्व** (द्वादशी) the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. -**देव**: the constellation विशाखा. -**देह**: an epithet of Ganesa -**बाहु** an ep

78- 5 Doubt-uncertainty: Bg 5 2
Ve 6 44 6 Double dealing dupl

city; one of the six modes of foreign policy; see द्वैधीभाव below and गुण.

द्वैधीभावः 1 Duality, double state or nature. 2 Separation into two, difference, diversity. 3 Doubt, uncertainty, vacillation, suspense; धृतद्वैधीभावकातरं मे मनः S. 1. 4 A dilemma. 5 One of the six Gunas or modes of foreign policy. (According to some authorities it means 'double-dealing, or 'duplicity,' keeping apparently friendly relations with the enemy; बलिनीद्विपतेर्मध्ये वाचात्मन सनयन् द्वैधीभावेन तिष्ठेत् काकाशिवदलक्षितः ॥ According to others it means 'dividing one's army and encountering a superior enemy in detachments,')

'harassing the enemy by attacking them in small bands'; द्वैधीभावः स्वबलस्य द्विषाकरणे Mit. on Y. 1. 347; cf. also Ms. 7. 173 and 160.

द्वैधे 1 Duplicity. 2 Diversity, difference.

द्वैप α. (पी f.) 1 Relating to, living on, an island. 2 Belonging to a tiger, made of or covered with a tiger's skin. -पः A car covered with a tiger's skin.

द्वैपसं Two parties.

द्वैपापनः 'The island-born,' N. of Vyāsa.

द्वैप्य α. (प्या, जी f.) Living on or relating to an island; Si. 3. 76.

ध.

ध α. (At the end of comp.) Placing, holding &c. -धः 1 An epithet of Brahmā, 2 N. of Kubera. 3 Virtue, moral, merit. -धे Wealth, property.

धक् An exclamation of anger; U. 4. 24.

धक्क 10 U. (धक्कयति) To destroy or annihilate.

धदः 1 A balance, a pair of scales. 2 Ordeal by the balance. 3 The sign Libra of the zodiac.

धदकः A kind of weight equal to 42 Gunjas or Raktikas.

धदिका, धदी 1 Old cloth or raiment. 2 Strip of cloth fastened round the loins or over the privities.

धदिन् m. 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 The sign Libra of the zodiac.

नी-धदी.

धण् 1 P. (धणति) To sound.

धन्तरः, धन्तुरका-का The whitethorn-apple; (Mar. शेतत).

धन् 1 P. (धनति) To sound.

धनं 1 Property, wealth, riches, treasure, money (gold, chattels &c.); धन तावद्धलं H. 1; (fig. also); as in तपोधन, विद्याधन &c. 2 (a) Any valued possession, an object of affection or endearment, dearest treasure; कष्टं जन कुलधनैरुत्तमैः U. 1. 14; इत्येवमिदं धनमाहिताग्नेः R. 2. 44; मानधनः अभिमान &c. (b) A valuable article; Ms. 8. 201, 202. 3 Capital (opp. वृद्धि or interest). 4 A booty, prey, spoil. 5 The reward given to a victor in a combat, the prize won in a game. 6 A contest for prizes, a match. 7 The lunar mansion called धनिष्ठा. 8 Surplus, residue. 9 (In math.) The affirmative quantity or plus (opp. ऋण). -Comp. -अधिकारः right to property right of inhering

property. -अधिकारिन्, -अधिकृतः 1 a treasurer. 2 an heir. -अधिगोत्रः, अधिपः, अधिपतिः -अध्यक्षः 1 an epithet of Kubera; Ki. 5. 16. 2 a treasurer. अपहरः 1 fine. 2 plunder. -अचित् α. 1 honoured with gifts of wealth, kept contented by valuable presents; मानधना धनाचिताः Ki. 1. 19. 2 wealthy, opulent. अधिन् α. desiring or seeking for wealth, covetous, miserly. -आढ्य α. wealthy, rich, opulent. -आधारः a treasury. -ईशः, ईश्वरः 1 a treasurer. 1 an epithet of Kubera. -उद्यमन् m. warmth of wealth; cf. अयोधन्. -एषिन् m. a creditor who claims his money. -कालिः an epithet of Kubera. -क्षयः loss of wealth; धनक्षये धनं जातमग्निः Pt. 2. 178. -नर्द, -गदित α. purse-proud. -जातं all kinds of valuable possessions, aggregate property. -दः 1 a liberal or munificent man. 2 an epithet of Kubera; R. 9. 25; 17. 80. 3 N. of fire. -अनुजः an epithet of Rāvaṇa; R. 12. 52, 88. -दंडः punishment in the shape of a fine. -दायिन् m. fire. -पतिः an epithet of Kubera; तवागारं धनपतिगृहात्तुत्तरेणामदीयं Ms. 75. 7. -पालः 1 a treasurer. 2 an epithet of Kubera. -पिशाचिका, -पिशाची 'the demon of wealth, an avaricious desire of wealth, greed, avarice. -प्रयोगः usury. -मद् α. purse-proud. -मूलं principal, capital. -लोभः avarice, cupidity. -स्वयः 1 expenditure. 2 extravagance. -स्थानं a treasury. -हरः 1 an heir. 2 a thief. 3 a kind of perfume.

धनका, धनाया Avarice, greed, covetousness.

धनजयः 1 N. of Arjuna; (the name is thus derived in Mb.—सर्वोन्नतपदाञ्जित्वा विजितायाय केवले । मध्ये धनस्य विद्यामि तेनाहुर्मयि धनं त्वं) 2 An epithet of fire

द्वैमातुर α. Having two mothers; i. e. a natural mother and a step-mother. -रः 1 N. of Gapeśa. 2 N. of Jarāśandha; इति हिदिब्रियुष्मा राज्ञि द्वैमातुरे युवे Si. 2. 60.

द्वैमातुक α. (की f.) Nourished by rain and rivers (as a country); cf. द्वैमातुक.

द्वैरथं 1 A single combat in chariots. 2 A single combat in general. -यः An adversary.

द्वैराज्यं Dominion divided between two kings.

द्वैवर्षिक α. Biennial.

द्वैविध्यं 1 Duality, two-fold nature. 2 Variance, diversity, difference.

धनवत् α. Rich, wealthy.

धनिकाः 1 A rich or wealthy man. 2 A money-lender, creditor; दण्डेष्ट-निकस्याय Ms. 8. 51; Y. 2. 55. 3 A husband. 4 An honest trader 5 The विषय tree.

धनिन् α. (नी f.) Rich, opulent, wealthy. -म 1 A wealthy man 2 A creditor; Y. 2. 18, 41; Ms. 8. 61.

धनिष्ठ α. Very rich; (superl. of धनिन् or धनवत्). -ष्टा N. of the twenty-third lunar mansion (consisting of four stars).

धनी, धनीका A young girl or woman.

धनुः A bow (perhaps for धनुश्च. v) **धनुश्च** α. Armed with a bow. -न. 1 A bow; धनुश्चनोचं सनयत् वारणं Ka. 3. 66, so ह्यधनुः &c. (At the end of Bah comp. धनुः is changed to धनन्; R. 2. 3.). 2 A measure of length equal to four hastas; Y. 2. 167; Ms. 8. 237. 3 An arc of a circle. 4 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. 5 A desert; cf. धनन्. -Comp. -कर (धनुश्कर) α. armed with a bow. (-रः) a bow-maker. -कांड (धनुःकांड) a bow and arrow. -खंड (धनुःखंड) part of a bow; Ms. 15. -गुणः (धनुर्गुणः) a bow-string. -ग्रहः (धनुर्ग्रहः) an archer. -ज्या (धनुर्ज्या) a bow string, अनवरतधनुर्ज्यास्फालनकपूर्व S. 2. 4. -द्रुम (धनुर्द्रुमः) a bamboo. -धरः, -धत् m. (धनुर्धर &c.) an archer; R. 2. 11, 29; 3. 31, 38, 39; 9. 11; 12. 97; 16. 77. -पाणि α. (धनुर्पाणि) armed with a bow, with a bow in hand. -नार्जः (धनुर्नार्जः) a line curved like a bow, a curve. -विद्या (धनुर्विद्या) the science of archery. -वृक्षः (धनुर्वृक्षः) 1 a bamboo. 2 the अश्वत्थ tree. -वेद (धनुर्वेदः) the science of the four upavedas q v

धनु *f.* A bow.

धन्य *a.* 1 Bestowing or conferring wealth; Ms. 3. 106, 4. 19. 2 Wealthy, rich, opulent. 3 Blessed, fortunate, lucky, happy; धन्यं जीवनस्य मार्गसरसः Bv. 1. 16, 4. 37; धन्या कस्य स्थिता ते शिरसि Mu. 1. 1. 4 Excellent, good, virtuous. -*न्यः* 1 A lucky or blessed man, a fortunate being; धन्यास्तद्वगजसा मलिनीभवति S. 7. 17; Bh. 1. 41; धन्यः कोऽपि न विक्रियः कलयते प्राप्ते नये यौदने 1. 72. 2 An infidel, an atheist. 3 N. of a spell. -*न्या* 1 A murse. 2 Coriander. -*न्यं* Wealth, treasure. -*Comp.* -*वाद्*: 1 expression of thanks, thanksgiving. 2 praise, applause.

धन्यमन्य *a.* Considering oneself to be blessed or fortunate.

धन्याकं 1 A plant bearing a small pungent seed used as a condiment. 2 The seed of this plant (coriander).

धन्यं 1 A bow, (rarely used in classical literature). -*Comp.* -*धिः* a bow-case.

धन्यन् *m.* 1 A dry soil, desert, waste; एवं धन्यनि चैकस्य सकलं सहासितावपि Bv. 1. 31. Shore, firm land. -*Comp.* -*दुनी* a fort inaccessible on account of a surrounding desert; Ms. 7. 70.

धन्यन्तरं 1 A measure of distance or length equal to four *hastas*, cf. देह.

धन्यन्तरिः N. of the physician of the gods, said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean with a cup of nectar in his hand; cf. चतुर्विंशरण.

धन्विन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Armed with a bow. -*m.* 1 An archer; के सम धन्विनोऽन्ये Ku. 3. 10; उत्तरः स च धन्विनां यद्विषयः सिध्यति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 4. 2 An epithet of Arjuna. 3 Of Siva. 4 Of Vishnu. 5 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac.

धन्विनः A hog (शूकरः).

धन *a.* (मा or सी *f.*) (Usually at the end of a comp.) 1 Blowing; आग्निधन, नाद्धिधन. 2 Melting, fusing. -*मा*: 1 The moon. 2 An epithet of Krishna. 3 Of Yama, the god of death. 4 Of Brabmā.

धनकः A blacksmith.

धमधमा An onomatopoetic word expressive of the sound made by blowing with a bellows or a trumpet.

धमन *a.* 1 Blowing. 2 Cruel. -*n*: A kind of reed.

धमनिः, -नी *f.* 1 A reed, pipe. 2 A tube or canal of the human body, any tubular vessel, as a vein, nerve &c. 3 Throat, neck.

धमिः *f.* The act of blowing.

धम्मलः, धम्मिलः, धम्मिल्लः The braided and ornamented hair of a woman tied over the head and intermixed with flowers, pearls &c.; आकृलाकुल-

गलद्रुमिष्ठ Git. 2; उरसि निपतितानां लज्जशमि-
ल्लकानां (वपुनां) Bh. 1. 49; S. Til. 1.

धव *a.* (Usually at the end of a comp.) Drinking, sucking; as in स्तनधव.

धर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) (Usually at the end of a comp.) Holding, carrying, bearing, wearing, containing, possessing, endowed with, preserving, observing &c.; as in अक्षधर, अंशुधर, गदाधर, गंगाधर, महीधर, अमृतधर, दिव्यधर &c. -*रः* 1 A mountain; उत्कर्षं द्रष्टुं वेक्ष्य शौरिमुत्कर्षं दारुकं इत्युवाच Si. 4. 18. 2 A flock of cotton. 3 A frivolous or dissolute man (चिट). 4 The king of the tortoises; i. e. Vishnu in his Kurma incarnation. 5 N. of one of the Vasus.

धरण *a.* (णी *f.*) Bearing, preserving, holding &c. -*णः* 1 A ridge of land serving the purpose of a bridge, the side of a mountain. 2 The world. 3 The sun. 4 The female breast. 5 Rice, corn. 6 The Himalāya; (as king of mountains). -*णं* 1 Supporting, sustaining, upholding; सारं धरित्री-धरणमयं च Ku. 1. 17; धरणधरणकिणचक्रा-
रिष्ठे Git. 1. 2 Possessing, bringing, procuring &c. 3 Prop, stay, support, 4 Security. 5 A measure of weight equal to ten Palas.

धरणिः, -णी *f.* The earth; लुहति धरणि-
शयने बहु विलपति तव नाम Git. 5. 2 The ground, soil. 3 A beam for a roof. 4 A vein. -*Comp.* -*ईश्वरः* 1 a king. 2 an epithet of Vishnu; 3 of Siva. -*कीलकः* a mountain. -*जः* -*पुत्रः*, -*सुतः* 1 an epithet of Mars. 2 an epithet of the demon Naraka. जा, -*पुत्री*. -*सुता* an epithet of Sitā, daughter of Janaka (as born from the earth). -*धरः* 1 an epithet of Sesha. 2 of Vishnu. 3 a mountain. 4 a tortoise. 5 a king. 6 an elephant fabled to support the earth. -*धृत* *m.* 1 a mountain. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. 3 of Sesha.

धरा 1 The earth; वरा धरापतिर्निगम्य-
शरैर्मिद्यत इव Mk. 5. 22. 2 A vein. 3 Marrow. 4 The womb or uterus. -*Comp.* अधिपः a king. -*अमरः*, -*देवः*, -*सुरः* a Brāhmaṇa. -*आत्मजः*, -*पुत्रः*, -*सुतः* 1 epithets of the planet Mars. 2 epithets of the demon Naraka. -*आत्मजा* an epithet of Sitā. -*उद्धारः* deliverance of the earth. -*धरः* 1 a mountain. 2 an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna. 3 of Sesha. -*पतिः* 1 a king. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -*धृज्* *m.* a king. -*धृत्* *m.* a mountain.

धरित्री 1 The earth; S. 2. 14; R. 14 54; Ku. 1. 2, 17. 2 Ground, soil.

धरिन् *m.* A balance, pair of scales.
धर्त्तरः The Dhattura plant.

धर्त्रे 1 A house. 2 A prop, stay. 3 A sacrifice. 4 Virtue, moral merit.

धर्मः 1 Religion, the customary observances of a caste, sect, &c. 2 Law, usage, practice, custom, ordinance, statute. 3 Religious or moral merit, virtue, righteousness, good works (regarded as one of the four ends of human existence); Ku. 5. 38, and see निवर्गं also; एक एव सहस्रमै निषेदस्यदुपाति यः H. 1. 65. 4 Duty, prescribed course of conduct; पञ्चाश बृहत्पि धर्म एवः S. 5. 4; Ms. 1. 114. 5 Right, justice, equity, impartiality. 6 Piety, propriety, decorum. 7 Morality, ethics. 8 Nature, disposition, character; Māl. 1. 6; प्राप्ति°, जीव° 9 An essential quality, peculiarity, characteristic property, (peculiar) attribute; वदंति धर्म्यावर्णानां धर्मैक्यं शीघ्रं बुधाः Chandr. 5. 45. 10 Manner, resemblance, likeness. 11 A sacrifice. 12 Good company, associating with the virtuous. 13 Devotion, religious abstraction. 14 Manner, mode, 15 An Upanishad q. v. 16 N. of Yudhishtira, the eldest Pāṇḍava 17 N. of Yama, the god of death. -*Comp.* अन्धः, -*गा* the Indian crane. अधर्मो (*m. du.*) right and wrong, religion and irreligion. °विद् *m* a Mīmāṃsaka who knows the right and wrong course of action -*अधिकरणं* 1 administration of the laws. अधि-
करणिन् *m.* a judge, magistrate
अधिकारः 1 superintendence of religious affairs; S. 1. 2 administration of justice. 3 the office of a judge
-*अधिष्ठानं* a court of justice. -*अध्यक्ष* 1 a judge. 2 an epithet of Vishnu
-*अनुष्ठानं* acting according to religion, virtuous or moral conduct. -*अपेत* *a* deviating from virtue, wicked, immoral, irreligious. (-*त*) vice, immorality, injustice. -*अरण्यं* a sacred or penance grove, a wood inhabited by ascetics; धर्मरान्यं प्रविशति गजः S. 1 33. -*अलिक* *a.* having a false cha-
racter. -*आगमः* a religious statute, law-book. -*आचार्यः* 1 a religious teacher. 2 a teacher of law or customs. -*आत्मजः* an epithet of Yudhishtira; q. v. -*आत्मन्* *a.* just, righteous, pious, virtuous. -*आसन* the throne of justice, judgment-seat, tribunal; न संभावितमद्य धर्मासनमथासितुं S. 6; धर्मसिनाद्धिशति वासगृहे नैर्दः Ut. 1. 7. -*ईन्द्रः* an epithet of Yudhishtira
-*ईशः* an epithet of Yama -*उत्तर* *a* 'rich in virtue', chiefly characterized by justice, eminently just and impartial; धर्मोत्तरं नय्यभामाश्रयते R. 13 7. -*उपदेशः* 1 instruction in law or duty religious or moral instruction. 2 the collective body of laws. -*कर्मन्* *n*, -*कार्यं*, -*क्रिया* 1 any act of duty or religion, any moral or religious observance. a religious act or rite. 2

virtuous conduct. -कथद्विः the Kali age. -कायः an epithet of Buddha. -कलः a grant, royal edict or decree. -केतुः an epithet of Buddha. -कोशः -पः the collective body of laws or duties; धर्मकोशस्य ग्रन्थे Ms. 1. 99. -क्षेत्रं 1 Bhāratavarsha (the land of religion). 2 N. of a plain near Delhi, the scene of the great battle between the Kauravas and Pāndavas. धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. -चदः a jar of fragrant water offered daily (to a Brāhmana) in the month of Vaisākha. -चक्रवृत्त m. a Buddha or Jaina. -चरणं, -चर्या observance of the law, performance of religious duties; Ku. 7. 83. -चारिन् a. practising virtue, observing the law, virtuous, righteous; R. 3. 45. (-m.) an ascetic. चारिणी a wife. 2 a chaste or virtuous wife. -चिन्तने, -चिन्ता study of virtue, consideration of moral duties, moral reflection. -जः 1 'duly or lawfully born', a legitimate son: cf. Ms. 9. 107. 2 N. of बुधिरि. -जन्मन् m. N. of बुधिरि. -जिज्ञासा inquiry into religion or the proper course of conduct अथातो धर्मजिज्ञासा Jaimini Sutra. -जीवन a. one who acts according to the rules of his caste or fulfils prescribed duties. (-नः) a Brāhmana who maintains himself by assisting other men in the performance of their religious rites. -ज्ञ a. 1 knowing what is right, conversant with civil or religious law; Ms. 7. 141, 8. 179, 10. 127. 2 just, righteous, pious. -त्यागः abandoning one's religion, apostasy. -द्वाराः (m pl.) a lawful wife; स्त्रीणां मतां धर्मद्वाराश्च Mā. 6. 18. -द्वोहिन् m. a demon. -धातुः an epithet of Buddha. -ध्वजः, -ध्वजिन् m. a religious hypocrite, an impostor. -धनः an epithet of बुधिरि. -नाथः a legal protector, rightful master. -नामः an epithet of Vishnu. -निवेशः religious devotion. -निष्पत्तिः f. 1 discharge or fulfilment of duty. 2 moral or religious observance. -पत्नी a lawful wife; R. 2. 2. 20, 72; 8. 7; Y. 2. 128. -पथः the way of virtue, a virtuous course of conduct. -पर a. religiously-minded, pious, righteous. पाठकः a teacher of civil or religious law. -पालः 'protector of the law', said metaphorically of ढंड 'punishment or chastisement', or 'sword'. -पीड्य transgressing the law, an offence against law. -पुत्रः 1 lawful son, a son begotten from a sense of duty and not from mere lust or sensual pleasure. 2 an epithet of बुधिरि. -प्रवक्तु m. 1 an expounder of the law, a legal adviser. 2 a religious teacher, preacher. -प्रवचनं f. the science of duty; U. 5. 23. 2 expounding the

law. (-नः) an epithet of Buddha. वाणिजिकः, -वाणिजिकः 1 one who tries to make profit out of his virtue like a merchant. 2 one who performs religious rites with a view to reward, like a merchant dealing in transaction for profit. -भगिनी 1 a lawful sister. 2 a daughter of the spiritual preceptor. 3 a spiritual sister, any one regarded as a sister from discharging the same religious duties. -भाविनी a virtuous wife. -भाषकः a lecturer or public reader who reads and explains to audiences sacred books like the Bhārata, Bhāgavata &c. -भ्रातृ m. 1 a fellow-religious student, a spiritual brother. 2 any one regarded as a brother from discharging the same religious duties. -महामात्रः a minister of religion, a minister in charge of religious affairs. -मूलं the foundation of civil or religious law, Vedas. -युगं the Kṛita yuga. -युपः an epithet of Vishnu. -रति a. 'delighting in virtue or justice', righteous, pious, just; R. 1. 23. -राज् m. an epithet of Yama. -राजः an epithet of 1 Yama; 2 Jina; 3 बुधिरि. 4 a king. -रोचिन् a. 1 apposed to law, illegal, unlawful. 2 immoral. -लक्षणं 1 the essential mark of law. 2 the Vedas. (-णः) the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. -लोपः 1 error, immorality, violation of duty; R. 1. 76. -वत्सल a. loving piety or duty. -वर्तिन् a. just, virtuous. -वासरः the day of full moon. -वाहनः 1 an epithet of Śiva. 2 a buffalo (being the vehicle of Yama.) -विद् a. familiar with the law (civil or religious). -विधिः a legal precept or injunction. -विक्षेपः violation of duty, immorality. -वीरः (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of virtue or piety, the sentiment of chivalrous piety; the following instance is given in R. G.:-सपदि विलय-मेतु राज्यलङ्घनीरूपरि पतंत्यधवा कृपाणवाराः । अप-हरतुतरां दारः कृततो नम तु मतिर्न भगवपेतु धनोत् ॥ -वृद्ध a. advanced in virtue or piety; Ku. 5. 16. -वैतसिकः one who gives away money unlawfully acquired in the hope of appearing generous. -साला 1 a court of justice, tribunal. 2 any charitable institution. -शासनं, शास्त्रं a code of laws, jurisprudence; H. 1. 17; Y. 1. 5. -शील a. just, pious, virtuous. -संहिता a code of laws, (especially compiled by sages like Manu, Yājñavalkya &c.) -संगः 1 attachment to justice or virtue, 2 hypocrisy. -सभा a court of justice. -सहायः a partner or companion in the discharge of religious duties. धर्मः ind. 1 According to law or rule, rightly, religiously, justly. 2

Virtuously, righteously. 3 From a virtuous or religious motive.

धर्मयु a. Virtuous, just, pious, righteous.

धर्मेत् a. 1 Virtuous, just, pious. 2 Knowing one's duties. 3 Obeying the law. 4 Having the properties of having the nature, peculiar properties, or characteristics of anything (at the end of comp.); षट् शुभा द्विजधर्मिणः Ms. 10. 14; कल्पवृक्षफलधर्मि काश्चिन् R. 11. 50. -m. An epithet of Vishnu.

धर्मपुत्रः An actor, player.

धर्म्य a. 1 Consistent with law, duty or religion, lawful, legal; Ms. 3. 22, 25-26. 2 Religious (as an act); Ku. 6. 13. 3 Just, righteous, fair, धर्म्योद्दि बुद्धाश्चैवोऽन्यत्सर्विदस्य न विद्यते Bg. 2. 31; 9. 2; Y. 3. 44. 4 Legitimate. Usual. 6 Endowed with particular qualities; as तद्वर्त्य.

धर्षः 1 Boldness, insolence, haughtiness, impudence. 2 Pride, arrogance. 3 Impatience. 4 Restraint. 5 Violation, seduction (of a woman). 6 Injury, wrong, insult. 7 A eunuch. Comp. -कारिणी a violated woman.

धर्षक a. 1 Assailing, attacking, assaulting. 2 Violating, seducing. 3 Impatient. -कः 1 A seducer, an adulterer, violator. 2 An actor, dancer.

धर्षणं, -णा 1 Boldness, insolence. 2 Insult, affront. 3 An assault, outrage, seduction, violation; नारी. 4 Copulation. 5 Contempt, disrespect. 6 Abuse.

धर्षणिः -णी f. A disloyal or wanton woman, a harlot.

धर्षित a. 1 Seduced, outraged, violated. 2 Overpowered, overcome, defeated; N. 22. 155. 3 Ill-treated, abused, insulted. -तं 1 Contumely, pride. 2 Cohabitation, copulation. -ता A harlot, a disloyal or unchaste woman.

धर्षिन् a. 1 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. 2 Assaulting, seducing, outraging. 3 Insulting, ill-treating. 4 Audacious, impudent. 5 Cohabiting. -णी A harlot, an unchaste woman.

धवः 1 Shaking, trembling. 2 A man. 3 A husband, as in विधवा. 4 A master, lord. 5 A rogue, cheat. 6 A kind of tree.

धवल a. 1 White; धवलातपत्र, धवलपृष्ठ &c. 2 Handsome. 3 Clear, pure. -लः 1 The white colour. 2 An excellent bull. 3 China camphor (चीन-कमूर). 4 N. of a tree. (धव). -ल White-paper. -ला A woman with a white complexion. -ली A white cow (धवला also). Comp. -उत्पल the white water-lily (said to open at moon-rise)

-गिरि: N. of the highest peak of the Himalaya mountain. -गृहं a house whitened with chunam, a palace. -गुहः 1 a goose. 2 the bright half of a lunar month: -सुसिक्का chalk.

धवलित *a.* Whitened, made white. धवलितम् *n.* 1 Whiteness, white colour. 2 Paleness; इयं स्तुतिर्निगमि प्रियविरह-जन्मा धवलितम् Subhāsh.

धवित्रं A fan made of the deer's skin.

धा 3 U. (दधाति, धत्ते, हित; Pass. धीयते, Caus. धाययति-ते, Desid. विस्सति-ते) 1 To put, place, set, lay, put in, lay on or upon; विज्ञातदेवेषु दधाति इदं Mb. निःशोकं धीयते (v. 1. for धीयते) लोके: पश्य मस्म-त्तये पद् H. 2. 173. 2 To fix upon, direct (the mind or thoughts &c.) towards (with dat. or loc.); धत्ते चक्षुःकुण्डलिणं रणकोकिले बालचूटे Māl. 3. 12; दधुः कुमारानुगे मन्त्रसि Bk. 3. 11, 2. 7; Ms. 12. 23. 3 To bestow anything upon one, grant, give, confer, present (with dat., gen., or loc.); धूर्तं लक्ष्मीमथ मयि भद्रं वेदि देव प्रसीद Māl. 1. 3; ययस्य सौभद्रात्मर्गं तत्स्य स्वयमाविशत् Ms. 1. 29. 4 To hold, contain; तानपि दधाति नातः Bv. 1. 68; S. 4. 1. 5 To seize, take hold of (as in the hand); Bk. 1. 26, 4. 26; Ki. 13. 54. 6 To wear, put on, bear; छलणि वासांसि विहाय तूर्णं तद्वनि.....धत्ते जनः कामम-वाल्लभाः Rs. 6. 13, 16; धत्ते भरे कुसुमवच-कलावलीनां Bv. 1. 94; दधतो मंगलक्षौमे R. 12. 8, 9. 40; Bk. 18. 54. 7 To assume, take, have, show, exhibit, possess; (usually Atm.); काचः काचन-संज्ञां ह्येते मारकतीं धृति H. Pr. 41; शिरसि नसीपटलं दधाति वीमः R. 1. 74; R. 2. 7; Amaru. 23, 67; Mo. 36; Bh. 3. 46; R. 3. 1; Bk. 2. 1, 4. 16-18; Si. 9. 3, 10, 86; Ki. 5. 5. 8 To hold up, sustain, bear up; गामदास्यत्कथं नागो दृणा-लस्युभिः कृणुः Kn. 6. 68. 9 To support, maintain; संप्रतिनिमयेनोभौ दधतुर्ब्रह्मण्य R. 1. 28. 10 To cause, create, produce, generate, make; हयथा कुड्मलिताननेन दधती वायुं स्थिता तस्य सा Amaru. 70. 11 To suffer, undergo, incur; Si. 9. 2, 32, 66. 12 To perform, do. [The meanings of this root, like those of दृ, are variously modified according to the word with which it is connected; e. g. मनः, मति, धियं &c. धा to fix the mind or thoughts upon, resolve upon; पद् धा to set foot on, to enter; कर्णं कर्ध धा to place the hand on the ear &c.]. -WITH अविशं to cheat, deceive; भगवन् कुसुमायुधं त्वया चद्रमसा च विश्वसनीयाभ्यामतिस्पर्धयते कामिजन-सार्धः S. 3; V. 2. -अतर् 1 to receive within oneself, admit, take in; तथा विश्वभरे देवि मामन्तर्गतमहसि R. 15. 81. 2 to hide or conceal oneself from, avoid the sight of (with abl.); Bk. 5. 32, 8. 71. 3 to cover up, hide obscure

wrap up, eclipse; (fig. also); पितुर्-तर्दये कीर्तिं क्षीलवृत्तसमाधिमिः Mb. -अनुसं 1 to search, inquire into, investigate, examine. 2 to collect or calm one-self. 3 to refer or allude to, aim at. 4 to plan, arrange, set in order. -अपि (the अ being sometimes dropped) 1 (a) close, shut; धनति मधुपसमूहे अवनमपिदधाति Gīt. 5; so कर्णो-नयने-पिदधाति. (b) to cover, hide, conceal; प्रायो ब्रह्मः परिभवविधौ नामिमानं पिपत्ते S. Til. 17; प्रभाषपिहिता V. 4. 2; Si. 9. 76; Bk. 7. 69. 2 to hinder, obstruct, bar; छजंगपिहितद्वारं पातालमथितिहति R. 1. 80. -अभि 1 (a) to say, speak, tell; Ku. 3. 63; Ms. 1. 42; Bk. 7. 78; Bg. 18. 68. (b) to denote, express or convey directly or primarily, set forth; साक्षात्कृतितं योऽर्थमभिपद्यते स वाचकः K. P. 2; तथापि यनामिदधाति सत्त्वं. 2 to name, call. -अभ्या 2 to put under, throw under. -अभिसं 1 to throw or shoot at, aim at (as an arrow.) 2 to have in view, aim at (in the mind), think of; नक्षत्रकर्मभिसंघाय Mv. 5; अभिसंघाय तु फलं Bg. 17. 12, 25; V. 4. 28. 3 to deceive, cheat; जनं विद्वान्कः सकलमभिसंघाय Māl. 1. 14. 4 to win over, make friendship, ally oneself with; तान् सर्वानभिसंघायात् सामादिभिरुपकृतेः Ms. 7. 159 (वशीकुयाद). 5 to promise, declare solemnly. 6 to add. -अव 2 to be attentive, attend to, give ear; अतोऽवयत्तौ देवराजः Mv. 6. -आ (usually in the Atm.) 1 to place, put, lodge; जनपदे न गतः पदमादौ R. 9. 4; Bg. 5. 40; S. 4. 3. 2 to apply, fix upon, direct towards; प्रतिपादमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1; मयेव मन आधत्स्व Bg. 12. 8; आधीयतां वैश्वं यत्ने च धीः K. 63. 3 to take, possess, bear, have; गर्भमाधत्त राज्ञी R. 2. 75 bore conception; आधत्ते कनकमयातपवलक्ष्मीं Ki. 5. 39 takes or assumes; Ku. 7. 26. 4 to bear up, uphold, support; शेषः सदैवादित्यमभिमारः S. 5. 4. 5 to cause, produce, create, excite (fear, wonder &c.); कायाधत्तंति बहुधा भयमाध्वानाः S. 3. 27; Ki. 4. 12. 6 to give, impart; R. 1. 85. 7 to appoint, fix upon; तमेव नाराय विवाहसाक्षे R. 7. 20. 8 to consecrate; Ku. 1. 47. 9 to perform, practise (as a vow &c.). -आविस् 2 to disclose, manifest (not usually used in classical literature). -उप 1 to place or lay upon, place under or in; अधिजातु बाहुसुपधाय Si. 9. 54; इदि चैनामुपपातुमहसि R. 8. 77 lay to heart उपहितं शिशिरापममभिया मुकुलजाल-मशोभत किंशुके R. 9. 31; Ku. 1. 44. 2 to place near, to put to or yoke (as a horse &c.); Mv. 4. 56. 3 to cause, bring on, produce; Mk. 1. 53. 4 to impose upon, entrust or charge with, commit to the care of; मधुपदितकुडुंबः R. 7. 71. to use as a pillow; वामसुजसु-पथाय Dk 111 6 to employ apply

bestow upon; क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीति R. 3. 29. 7 to cover, conceal. 8 to give, impart, communicate. -उपा 1 to place near or upon. 2 to put on. 3 to cause, create, produce; Bh. 3. 85. -तिरस् 1 to hide, conceal. 2 (Atm.) to vanish, disappear; अभिबुध्यमरुत्सस्य कृष्णमवस्तिरोदधे R. 10. 48, 11. 91; see under तिरस् also. -नि 1 to place, put, put or set down; शिरसि निदधानां जलिपुटं Bh. 3. 121; R. 3. 50, 62; 12. 52; Si. 1. 13. 2 to confide or entrust, commit to the care of; निदधे विजयांशं चापं सीतां च लक्ष्मणे R. 12. 44, 14. 36. 6 to give, impart to, deposit with; दिनति निहितं तेजः सधिवच हुताशनः R. 4. 1. 4 to put down, allay, restrain; सलिलैर्विहितं रजः क्षितौ Ghat. 1. 5 to bury, conceal or hide (as under ground); Ms. 5. 68. -परि 1 to put or wear (as a garment); त्वं स मेध्यां परिधाय रोस्वी R. 3. 31. 2 to enclose, surround. 3 to direct towards. -पुरस् 1 to place or put at the head; तुपसाहं पुरोधाय धाम स्वायंभुवं ययुः Ku. 2. 1; R. 12. 43. 2 to make a family-priest of one. -प्रणि 1 to place, put or lay down, prostrate; प्रणिहितशिरसं वा कांतमा-र्द्रापायं M. 3. 12; तस्मात्प्रणय प्रणिधाय कायं Bg. 11. 44. 2 to set, put in, inlay or incase; यदि नणिज्जगुणि प्रणिधीयते Pt. 1. 75. v. 1. 3 to apply, fix upon, direct towards; मन्त्रप्रणिहितेक्षणं R. 15. 84; Bk. 6. 142. 4 to stretch out, extend; मामाकाशप्रणिहितभुजं निर्दयाम्बुधरोदतोः Me 106; नीचीं प्रति प्रणिहिते तु करे त्रियेण सख्यः श्रामानि यदि किंचिदपि स्तरामि K. P. 4. 5 to send out (as spies). -प्रतिवि 1 to counteract, correct, repair, retaliate, remedy, take steps against; अथवाद् एषः दीपं तु मे कंचिच्छब्दय येन स प्रतिविधीयते U. 1; क्षिप्रमेव कस्मान्न प्रतिविहितमार्येण Mu. 3. 2 to dispose, arrange, prepare. 3 to despatch, send. -प्रवि. 1 to divide. 2 to do or make. -वि 1 to do, make, bring about, effect, accomplish, perform, cause, produce, occasion; यदा-क्रमे पुनर्वनादिकाः क्रिया धृतेश्च धीरः सदसीर्वधकः स R. 3. 10; तन्नो देवा विधेयास्तु Bk. 19. 2; विधेयासुर्देवाः परमरमणीयां परिणाति Māl. 6. 7. प्रायः क्षुभं च विदधात्यक्षुभं च जेतोः सर्वकषा भगवती भवितव्यतेव 1. 23; ये द्वे कालं विधत्तः S. 1. 1. cause, produce or regulate time; तस्य तस्याचला अद्वां तमेव विदधान्यहं Bg. 7. 21; R. 2. 38, 3. 66; (these senses may be further modified according to the noun with which विधा is used; cf. कृ). 2 to lay down, ordain, prescribe, fix, settle, command, enjoin; प्राङ्ना-भिवर्धनायुतो जातकर्म विधीयते Ms. 2. 29, 3. 19; Y. 1. 72; रुद्रस्य तु सर्वर्षेण नाया मार्गा विधीयते 9. 157; 3. 118. 3 to make form, shape, create, manufacture; दं वेधा विदधे वृन् महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29; अंगानि चंपकदलेः स विधाय वृन् कति कथं चटितं-बाहुपलेन वेदा S Til 3. 4 to appoint,

depute (as a minister). 5 to put on, wear; Pt. 1. 29. 6 to fix upon, direct towards (as mind &c.); Bg. 2. 44; Bh. 3. 54. 7 to arrange, put in order. 8 to make ready, prepare. -व्यव to place between, interpose, intervene; प्रेष्य स्थिता सहचरी व्यवथाय देहं R. 9. 57. 2 to hide, conceal, screen, शायव्यवहितस्तुतिः S. 5. -अद् to confide, believe, put faith in (with acc. of thing); कः अद्वापति वृत्ताय Mk. 3. 24; अदये विदशयोगमात्रके दाहशक्तिनिव कृष्णकर्षणि R. 11. 42. -सं 1 to join, bring together, unite, combine; यानि उदकेन संधीयते तानि भक्षणयानि Kull. 2 to treat with, form friendship or alliance with, make peace with; शत्रुणा न हि संदध्वास्तुष्टिरुपेनापि संविना H. 1. 88; Chāp. 19; Kām. 9. 41. 3 to fix upon, direct towards; सर्वे दशसद्व्यताका R. 11. 69. 4 to fit to or place upon the bow (as a missile, arrow &c.); वस्तुमनोर्व समथय बाण Ku. 3. 66; R. 3. 53, 12. 97. 5 to produce, cause; पर्यति मयि रमणीयडामरत्नं सवचे गगनतलप्रमाणेन; Māl. 5. 3; संपचे भूधामरतिं हि संधियोगः Ki. 5. 51. 6 to hold out against, be a match for; शतमेकोऽपि संपचे प्राकरस्थो वज्रधरः Pt. 1. 229. 7 to mend, repair, heal, 8 to inflict upon. 9 to grasp, support, take hold of 10 to grant, yield. -संनि 1 to place, put or keep together; Ms. 2. 186. 2 to place near; S. 3. 19. 3 to fix upon, direct towards; R. 13. 144. 4 to draw near, approach. (-Caus.) to bring near, collect together. -समा 1 to place or put together, join, unite. 2 to place, put, put or place upon, apply to; पदं वृत्तिं समावृत्ते केसरी मन्दतिनः Pt. 1. 327. 3 to install, place on the throne; R. 17. 8. 4 to compose, collect (as the mind); मनः समाधाय निवृत्तशोकः Rām.; न शशाक समाधातुं मना मन्त्रवेपितं Bhāg. 5 to concentrate, fix or apply intently upon (as the eye, mind &c.); Bg. 12. 9; Bh. 3. 48. 6 to satisfy, clear or solve (a doubt), answer an objection; इति समायत्ते (in commentaries). 7 to repair, redress, set right, remove; न ते शयथाः समाधातुं H. 3. 37; उपसमायापदं वस्तु समावृत्ते स बुद्धिनाम् 4. 7. 8 to think over; Bk. 12. 6. 9 to entrust, commit to, deliver over. 10 to produce, effect, accomplish. (The following verse illustrates the use of धा with some prepositions:—अधित कापि सुखे सलिलं सखी पथित कापि सरोजदलेः स्तनी। अधित कापि हृदि व्यजनानिर्लभ्यधिर कापि हिमं सुतनोस्तनी N. 4. 111; or, better still, the following verse of Jagannātha:—निधानं धर्माणां किमपि च विधानं नवधुवां प्रधानं तीर्थानाममलपरिधानं विजगदः। समाधानं बुद्धेरथ खलु तिरोधानमधियां श्रियानाधानं नः परिहरतु तापं तप वयम् Q L 18)

धाकः 1 An ox. 2 A receptacle, reservoir. 3 Food, boiled rice. 4 A post, pillar, column.

धादी Assault, attacking.

धाणकः A gold coin (part of a Dināra).

धातुः 1 Constituent or essential part, an ingredient. 2 An element, primary or elementary substance; i. e. पृथिवी, आप, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. 3 A secretion, primary fluid or juice, essential ingredient of the body (which are considered to be 7:—रसास्त्रुष्ट्यां समेदोऽवस्थिमज्जाशुक्राणि धातवः or sometimes ten if केश, त्वक् and स्नायु be added). 4 A humour or affection of the body (i. e. वात, पित्त and कफ). 5 A mineral, metal, metallic ore; न्यस्ताक्षरा धातुसेन यत्र Ku. 1. 7; त्वामालिख्य प्रणयकुपितं धातुरगिः शिलायाम् Me. 105; R. 4. 71; Ku. 6. 51. 6 A verbal root; द्वा-द्वयो धातवः P. 1. 3. 1; पश्चाद्व्यवहारार्थं धातो-रपि विशामवन् R. 15. 9. 7 The soul. 8 The supreme spirit. 9 An organ of sense. 10 Any one of the properties of the five elements; i. e. रूप, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श and शब्द. 11 A bone. -Comp. -उपलः chalk. -काशीशः, -कासीन्तं red sulphate of iron. -कुशल a. skilful in working in metals. -क्रिया metallurgy, mineralogy. -क्षयः waste of the bodily humours, a wasting disease, a kind of consumption. -जं bitumen. -द्रावकः borax. -धः the alimentary juice, the chief of the seven essential ingredients of the body. -पाठः a list of roots arranged according to Pāṇini's grammatical system; (the most important of these lists called धातुपाठ being supposed to be the work of Pāṇini himself, as supplementary to his Sūtras). -भूत m. a mountain. -मलं 1 impure excretion of the essential fluids of the body. 2 lead. -माक्षिकं 1 sulphuret of iron. 2 a mineral substance. -मारिन् m. sulphur. -राजकः semen. -बल्लभं borax. -वादः mineralogy, metallurgy. -वादिन् m. a mineralogist. -वैरिन् m. sulphur. -शेखरं green sulphate of iron, green vitriol. -शोधनं, -संभवं lead. -साम्यं good health; (equilibrium of the three humours). धातुमत् a. Rich or abounding in metals. -ता richness in metals; Ku. 1. 4. धातृ m. 1 A maker, creator, originator, author. 2 A bearer, preserver, supporter. 3 An epithet of Brāhma, the creator of the world; मन्ये दुर्जनविच-वृत्तिद्वारे वातापि भग्नोयमः H. 2. 165; R. 13. 6; Si. 1. 13; Ku. 7. 44; Ki. 12. 33. 4 An epithet of Viṣṇu. 5 The soul. 6 N. for the seven sages (सप्तर्षि). being the first creation of Brāhmā

cf. Ku. 6. 9. 7 A married woman's paramour, adulterer.

धात्रे A vessel for holding any thing, a receptacle.

धात्री 1 A nurse, wet-nurse, foster mother; उवाच धात्रा प्रयतोदितं वचः R. 3. 25; Ku. 7. 25. 2 A mother; Y. 3. 82. 3 The earth. 4 The tree called धामलक. -Comp. -पुत्रः 1 a foster-brother. 2 an actor. -फलं An āmalaka fruit.

धात्रेयिका, धात्रेयी 1 A fostersister, धात्रेयिकायाश्चतुरं वचश्च Māl. 1. 33; कथितमव नो मातृतीर्थेयिषा लवंगिकया Māl. 1. 2 A nurse, wet-nurse.

धानं, -नी A receptacle, seat; as in मसीयानी, राजधानी, यमधानी.

धानाः f. pl. 1 Fried barley or rice. 2 Grain fried or powdered. 3 Corn, grain. 4 A bud, shoot.

धातुर्दंडिकः, धातुष्कः An archer (living by the bow), a Bowman, निमिदादपराद्धेयोधोऽनुकृत्स्नेव बलिगत् Si. 2. 27.

धातुष्पः Bamboo.

धांधा Cardamoms.

धान्यं 1 Grain, corn, rice. 2 Coriander; (for the distinction between सस्य, धान्य, तंदुल and अन्न see under तंदुल). -Comp. -अर्थः wealth in rice or grain. -अम्लं sour gruel made of the fermentation of rice-water. -अस्थि n. husk, chaff. -उत्तमः the best of grain, i. e. rice. -कल्क 1 bran. 2 chaff, straw. -कोष्ठाः, -कोष्ठकं a granary. -क्षेत्रं a corn field. -चतस्रः rice flattened by threshing after it has been steeped and fried in the husk. -त्वक् f. the husk of corn. -मायः a corndealer. -राजः barley. -वर्धनं lending grain at interest, usury with grain. -बीजं (बीजं) coriander. -बीरः a sort of pulse (माष). -शीर्षकं the ear of corn. -शूक the beard or awn of corn. -सारः threshed corn.

धान्या, धान्याकं Coriander.

धान्यव a. (नी f.) Situated in a desert (धन्वन्).

धामकः A sort of weight; (माष q. v.).

धामन् n. 1 A dwelling-place, abode, residence, house; दुरासाहं प्रोवाय वाम स्वार्थयुवं वयुः Ku. 2. 1; पुण्यं वायात्रिद्वयनहरो-यामि चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 3; Bg. 8. 21; Bh. 1. 33. 2 A place, site, resort; श्रियो वाम. 3 The inmates of a house, members of a family. 4 A ray of light; सहस्र-धामन् Mu. 3. 17; हिमधामन् Si. 9. 53. 5 Light, lustre, splendour; Mu. 3. 17; Ki. 2. 20, 55, 59; 10. 6; Amaru 86; R. 6. 6; 18. 22. 6 Majestic lustre, glory, dignity; R. 11. 85. 7 Power, strength, energy (वताप); Ki. 2. 47. 8 Birth. 9 The body. 10 A troop, host. 11 State, condition. -Comp. -केसिन्, -निधि the sun

धामनिका धामना see धमनी

धार *a.* 1 Holding, bearing, supporting. 2 Streaming, dripping, flowing. *रः* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 A sudden and violent shower of rain, sharp-driving shower. 3 Snow, hail. 4 A deep place. 5 Debt. 6 A boundary, limit.

धारकः 1 A vessel of any kind (box, trunk &c.), a water-pot. 2 A debtor.

धारण *a.* (जी *f.*) Holding, bearing, carrying, preserving, sustaining, protecting, having, assuming &c. —*न* 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving or keeping back. 2 Possessing, possession. 3 Observing, holding fast. 4 Keeping in the memory; ग्रहणधारणपटुर्बालकः. 5 Being indebted (to any one). —*नी* 1 A row or line. 2 A vein or tubular vessel.

धारणकः A debtor.

धारणा 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving &c. 2 The faculty of retaining in the mind, a good or retentive memory; जीवार्णवती मेधा Ak. 8 Memory in general. 4 Keeping the mind collected, holding the breath suspended, steady abstraction of mind; परिचेतुमुपाह्वय धारणा R. 8. 18; Ms. 6. 72; Y. 3. 201; (धारणे-सुच्यते चेयं धार्यते धम्मो तस्य) 5 Fortitude, firmness, steadiness. 6 A fixed precept or injunction, a settled rule, conclusion; इति धर्मस्य धारणा Ms. 8. 184, 4 38, 9. 124. 7 Understanding, intellect. 8 Continuance in rectitude, propriety, decorum. 9 Conviction. —*COMP.* —*योगः* deep devotion or abstraction. शक्तिः *f.* a retentive memory.

धारयित्री The earth.

धारा 1 A stream or current of water, a line of descending fluid, stream, current; Bh. 2. 93; Me. 55; R. 16. 66; आबद्धधारमधु श्रावयति Dk. 74. 2 A shower, a hard or sharp-driving shower. 3 A continuous line or series; Bv. 2. 20. 4 A leak or hole in a pitcher. 5 The pace of a horse; धाराः प्रसाधयितुमच्यति कीर्णरूपाः Si. 5. 60. 6 The margin, edge or border of anything; ध्रुव स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया जमीनतः छेत्तुशक्तिव्यवस्थिति Si. 1. 18. 7 The sharp edge of a sword, axe, or of any cutting instrument; तज्जितः परब्रह्मधारया सम R. 11. 78; 6. 42, 10. 86, 41; Bh. 2. 28. 8 The edge of a mountain or precipice. 9 A wheel or the periphery of a wheel; R. 13. 15. 10 A garden-wall, fence, hedge. 11 The van or front line of an army. 12 The highest point, excellence. 13 A multitude. 14 Fame. 15 Night 16 Turmeric. 17 L. kenasa.

18 The tip of the ear *COMP* अयं the broad-edged head of an arrow. —*अङ्कुरः* 1 a drop of rain. 2 hail. 3 advancing before the line of an army (to defy the enemy). —*अंगः* a sword. —*अटः* 1 the Chātaka bird. 2 a horse. 3 a cloud. 4 a furious elephant, one in rut. —*अधिरूढ* *a.* raised to the highest pitch. (—*अ*) वनिः *f.* wind. —*अश्रु* *n.* a flood of tears; Amaru. 10. —*आसारः* a heavy downfall of rain, a hard or sharp-driving shower; धारासारैर्नहती इष्टिर्वैश्व H. 3; V. 4. 1. —*उष्ण* *a.* warm from a cow (as milk). —*गृहं* a bath-room with water-jets, a shower-bath or a house furnished with artificial jets or fountains of water; R. 16. 49; Ratn. 1. 13. —*धरः* 1 a cloud. 2 a sword. —*निपातः* —*पातः* 1 a fall of rain, a hard or pelting shower; Me. 48. 2 a stream of water. —*चञ्च* a fountain, jet (of water); Amaru. 59; Ratn. 1. 12. —*वर्षः-र्षः*, —*संपातः* a hard, sharp-driving or incessant shower; R. 4. 82. —*चाह्निक* *a.* incessant, continuous; U. 4. 3. —*विष* a crooked sword.

धारिणी The earth.

धारिण *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Carrying, bearing, sustaining, preserving, having, holding, supporting; पादाभोरुहधारि Gīt. 12; कर् &c. 2 Keeping in one's memory, possessed of retentive memory; अज्ञेभ्यो यं धिनः श्रेष्ठा यं धिभ्यो धारिणी वराः Ms. 12. 103.

धार्तराष्ट्रः 1 A son of Dhritarāshṭra. 2 A sort of goose with black legs and bill; निष्पतति धार्तराष्ट्राः कालवद्वान्मोदिनीयुष्टे Ve. 1. 6. (where the word is used in both the senses).

धार्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Righteous, pious, just, virtuous. 2 Resting on right, conformable to justice, equitable. 3 Religious.

धार्मिणः An assemblage of virtuous men.

धाट्टी Arrogance, insolence, audacity, impudence, rudeness.

धाव् 1. P. (धावति, धावित) 1 To run, advance; अद्यापि धावति मनः U. P. 36; धावत्यमी मृगजावामयेव रथ्याः S. 1. 8; गच्छति दुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः 1. 34. 2 To run towards, advance against, assault, encounter; Bk. 16. 67. 3 To flow, stream or flow forth; धावत्यमसि तैलवत् Susr. 4 To run or flee away. —*II* 1 U. (धावति-ते, धौत or धायित) 1 To wash, clean, cleanse, purify, rub off; दधावाद्दिस्ततश्च सुगन्धस्य विमोक्षणः । विदोषकारं धौताक्षः स रिपुं खे नन्दे च ॥ Bk. 14. 50, S. 6. 25; Si. 17. 8. 2 To brighten, polish. 3 To rub into one's person (Atm.) —*WITH* निष् to wash off; निर्धौति सति हरिर्वन्दे जलोधिः Si. 8. 51: निधौ- R 5 43 70

धावक 1 A washerman 2 N of a poet; (said to have composed the Ratnāvalī for King Sriharsha), श्रीहर्षविद्याकादीनामिव यज्ञः K. P. 1. v 1, प्रथितमज्ञासां धावकवीनिलकविपुत्रादीनां प्रवराणां तिक्य M. 1. v, 1.

धावनं 1 Running, galloping 2 Flowing. 3 Attacking. 4 Cleansing, purifying, rubbing, washing off. 5 Rubbing with anything.

धावल्यं 1 Whiteness. 2 Paleness

धि 1. P. (धियति) To hold, have, possess. —*WITH* से to make peace with; of. संघा. —*II* or धिन् 5 P. (धिनोति) To please, delight; satisfy; पश्यती चात्मरूपं तदपि विद्वलितलग्नचये धिनोति Gīt. 12, धिनोति नास्माकलजेन पूजा स्वयान्वहं तन्वि धितन्व-माना N. 8. 97; U. 5. 27; Ki. 1. 22

धिः (At the end of comp. only) A receptacle, store, reservoir &c.; उदधि, इधुधि, वारिधि, जलधि &c.

धिक् *ind.* An interjection of censure, menace or displeasure ('fie', 'shame', 'out upon', 'what a pity' &c. usually with acc.); धिक् तां च तं च मदनं च इमां च मां च Bh. 2. 2; धिगिमां देहद्वतमसात्तां R. 8. 50; धिक् तान् धिक् तान् धिगेतान् कथयति सतत कीर्तनस्यो दुर्दणः; धिक् साधुजं कुम्पति विगजात-शङ्खं Ve. 3. 11, sometimes with nom., voc. and gen. also; धिक् दुर्लभं धिगर्थी कष्टश्रयाः Pt. 1; धिगस्तु हव्यस्यास्य &c (धिक्कृत to despise, disregard, condemn, reproach). —*COMP.* —*कार*, —*क्रिया* reproach, contempt, disregard —*दण्डः* reprimand, censure; Ms. 8. 129. —*पारुष्यं* abuse, reproach, reviling

धिच्छु *a.* Wishing to deceive, deceptive; Bk. 9. 33.

धिन् See धि II.

धिषणः N. of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. —*ज* A dwelling place, an abode; residence. —*जा* 1 Speech 2 Praise, hymn. 3 Intellect, understanding; Mv. 6. 8. 4 Earth. 5 A cup, bowl.

धिषण्यः 1 A place for the sacrificial fire; अग्नी वेदि परितः कृतधियण्या S. 4. 7 2 N. of Sukra, preceptor of the demons, 3 The planet Venus. 4 Power, strength. —*उष्यं* 1 A seat, an abode, site, place, house; न जौमान्येव धियण्यानि हित्वा ज्योतिषेयान्यपि R. 15. 59. 2 A meteor 3 Fire. 4 A star, an asterism.

धीः *f.* 1 (a) Intellect, understanding; धियाः समीधेः स दुष्यैरदार्थः R. 3. 30; of कुधी, दुधी &c. (b) Mind; दुष्धी wicked-minded; Bg. 2. 54; R. 3. 30. 2 Idea, imagination, fancy, conception, न धियां पथि वर्तते Ku. 6. 22. 3 A thought, intention, purpose, propensity Ki. 1. 37. 4 Devotion, prayer. 5 A sacrifice. —*COMP.* —*इन्द्रियं* an organ of perception (ज्ञानेन्द्रिय q. v.); मनः कर्णस्तथा नेत्रं रसानां च त्वचा सह । नासिका चेति पृथु-तानि धीन्द्रियमपि पञ्चमे । —*धुष्याः* (pl) 'n intellectual qualities: (they are

सुशुभा श्रवणं चैव ग्रहणं धारणं तथा । ऊहापिहार्थ-
विज्ञानं तत्त्वज्ञानं च धीमताः ॥ Kāmandaka)
-पतिः (धियापतिः) Brihaspati, the
preceptor of the gods. -मन्त्रिन् m.
-सचिवः 1 a minister for counsel (opp.
-संसचिवः a minister for action or
execution). 2 a wise or prudent
adviser. -शक्तिः f. intellectual quality
or faculty. -सखः a counsellor, adviser,
minister.

धीमत् a. Wise, intelligent, learned,
-m. An epithet of Brihaspati.

धीतः a. 1 Sucked, drunk; see वे.

धीतिः f. 1 Drinking, sucking. 2
Thirst.

धीर a. 1 Brave, bold, courageous;
विशिष्टा गतिः U. 6. 19. 2 Steady, stead-
fast, firm, durable, lasting, constant;
R. 2. 6. 3 Strong-minded, persever-
ing, self-possessed, resolute, of firm
resolve or purpose; धीरा हि तर्ह्यापदे
K. 175; विकारहेतोः सति विक्रियते येषां न चेतासि
त एव धीराः Ku. 1. 52 4 Composed,
calm, collected, 5 Sedate, sober,
grave, solemn; R. 18. 4. 6 Strong,
energetic, 7 Wise, prudent, intel-
ligent, sensible, learned, clever;

धृतेश्च धीरः सहशीर्ष्यच सः ll. 3. 10;
5 38; 16. 74; U. 5. 31. 8 Deep,
grave, loud, hollow (as sound);
स्वरेण धीरेण निवर्तयन्ति R. 3. 43, 52; U. 6.

17. 9 ed. 10 Gentle, soft, agreeable,
pleasing (as a breeze); धीरसमीरे यदुना-
तीरि वसति वने वनमाली Git. 5. 11 Lazy,
dull. 12 Daring. 13 Headstrong. -राः

1 The ocean. 2 An epithet of king
Bali. -रै Saffron. -रै inl. Boldly,
firmly, steadfastly, steadily,
Bh 2. 31; Amaru. 11. -Comp.

-उद्भासः the hero of a poetic composi-
tion (i.e. a play or poem) who is
brave and noble-minded; अविकल्पनः
समाधानतिगंभीरी महासखः । स्थेयान्निष्ठमानो धीरो-
दातो हृदयतः कथितः S. D. 66. -उद्भवः
the hero of a poetic composition
who is brave but haughty; मायापरः
प्रचंडश्चलोऽङ्गकारदर्पयुधिष्ठिरः । आश्रयकाथानिरतो
शिरिर्धौर्ध्वतः कथितः S. D. 67. -चेतस् a.
firm, resolute, strongminded, cour-
ageous. -प्रज्ञातः the hero of a poetic
composition who is brave and calm;
सामान्यगुणैर्धृयात् द्विजातिको धीरप्रज्ञातः स्यात् S.
D. 69. -ललितः the hero of a poetic
composition who is firm and brave,
but sportive and reckless, निश्चितो
यदुरनिशं कलापरो धीरललितः स्यात् S. D. 68.

-स्कंधः a buffalo.
धीरता 1 Fortitude, courage, strength
of mind; विपत्तौ च महाज्ञोके धीरतामनुभव्यति
H. 3. 44. 2 Suppression of jealousy
&c. 3 Gravity, solemnity (as shown
by silence &c.); प्रत्यादेशात् सल्लु भवती
धीरता कल्पयामि Me. 144. (For other
meanings see धैर्य).

धीरा The heroine of a poetic com-
position who, though jealous of her

husband or lover, suppresses all
outward manifestation or expression
of her resentment in his presence,
or as the Rasamanjari puts it व्यंग्यकोप-
प्रकाशिका धीरा; see S. D. 102-105 also.
-Comp. -अधीरा the heroine of a
poetic composition who, being
jealous of her husband or lover,
alternately expresses and conceals
her jealousy (व्यंग्य, व्यंग्यकोपप्रकाशिका-
धीराधीरा Rasamanjari).

धीरतिः -टी f. A daughter.

धीवरः A fisherman; धृगमीनसज्जनानां
तृणजलसंतीषादिहितवृत्तीनां । लुब्धकधीरविशुना
निष्कारणवैरिणो जगति ॥ Bh. 2. 61, 1. 85.
-रं Iron. -री 1 A fisherman's wife,
2 A fish basket.

धु 5 U. (धुनोति, धुनुते, धुत) See धू.

धुख 1 A. (धुवति, धुवति) 1 To be
kindled. 2 To live. 3 To be weary
-Caus (धुवयति) To kindle, inflame.
-WITH सं to be kindled or excited
(fig. also); संधुवते तयोः कोपः Bk. 14.
109. (-Caus.) to kindle, inflame,
excite; निर्वाणमुद्यिष्ठमथास्य विषं संधुवयतीव
वदुमुने Ku. 3. 52.

धुत a. 1 Shaken; R. 11. 16. 2
Left, abandoned.

धुनिः, -नी f. A river; धुराणां संहृदः
स्रवुनि कपर्दीऽपिरुहो G. L. 22. -Comp.
-नाथः the ocean.

धुर (Nom. sing. धूः) 1 A yoke
(lit.); न गर्दभा याजिधुरं वहति Mk. 4. 17;
अवस्तुभिर्धुक्धुरं दुग्धैः R. 14. 47. 2 That
part of a yoke which rests on the
shoulder. 3 The pin at both ends
of an axle for fastening the nave of
the wheel. 4 The shaft or pole of
a carriage. 5 A load, burden (fig.
also); responsibility, duty, task,
तेन धूर्जतयो धूर्वा सचिवेषु निविशिये R. 1. 34;
2. 74, 3. 35, 66; Ku. 6. 30; अतिरच्य-
नवातपीरुपकलेः कार्यस्य धुरजिता Mu. 6. 5.
4. 6; Ki. 3. 50; 14. 6. 6 The fore-
most or highest place, van, front,
top, head; अयाधुरानां धुरि कीर्तनीया R.
2. 2; धुरि स्थिता स्वं पतिदेवतानां 14. 74;

अविग्रमस्तु ते स्थेयाः पितेव धुरि धुनिषां 1. 91;
धुरि प्रतिष्ठापयितव्य एव M. 1. 16, 5, 16.
(धुरि कृ to place at the head or in
front of; S. 7. 4). -Comp. -यत्
(धूर्गत) a. 1 standing on the pole
of a chariot. 2 standing at the head,
chief, head, foremost. -जतिः (धूर्जतिः)
an epithet of Siva. -धर (धुधर, also
धुरंधर) a. 1 bearing the yoke. 2
fit to be harnessed. 3 laden with
good qualities or important duties

4 chief, head, foremost, prominent;
कुलधुरंधरो भव V. 5. (-रः) 1 a beast of
burden. 2 a man of business, 3 a
chief, head, leader. -वह (धुर्वह) a. 1
carrying or bearing a burden. 2
managing affairs. (-हः) a beast of
burden. so धूर्वो

धुरा A burden, lead; रणधुरा Ve. 3. 5.
धुरीण, धुरीय a. 1 Able to bear or
carry a burden. 2 Fit to be harnes-
sed. 3 Charged with important
duties. (-यः, -यः) 1 A beast of bur-
den. 2 A man of business, or one
charged with important duties. 4
A chief, head, leader.

धुर्य a. 1 Fit for a burden, able
to bear a burden &c. 2 Fit to be
entrusted with important duties. 3
Standing at the head, chief, forc-
most; see below. -र्यः 1 A beast of
burden. 2 A horse or bullock yoked
to the pole or carriage; नाविनीतैश्चैत्र-
धुर्यः Ms. 4. 67; वेनेदं प्रियते विश्वं धुर्यैर्मानमिवा-
ज्जनि Ku. 6. 76; धुर्यान् विश्रामयेति R. 1.
54. 6. 78; 17. 12. 3 One who carries
a burden (of responsibility); R. 5
66. 4 A chief, leader, head; न हि सनि
कुलधुर्यै र्व्यवस्था गृहाय R. 7. 71. 5 A mini-
ster, one charged with important
duties.

धुस्त (स्तूरः) N. of a plant (=धनुर
q. v.).

धू 6. P., 1. 5. 9. 10. U. (धुवति,
धुवति-ते धुवति, धुनुते, धुनति, धुवति, धुनयति-ते,
धुत, धुन) 1 To shake, agitate, cause
to move or tremble; धुनयति पक्षपक्षेने ननो
दलाकाः Rs. 3. 12; धुन्यन् कल्पद्रुमकिसलयानि
Me. 62; Ku. 7. 49; R. 4. 67; Bk. 5
101, 9. 7; 10, 22. 2 To shake off,
remove, throw off; सज्जनपि शिरस्संघ-
सिनां धुनोत्यहिंसांश्च S. 7. 24. 3 To blow
away, destroy. 4 To kindle, excite,
fan (as fire); वायुना धुयमानो हि वनं दहति
पावकः Mb. 1. पवनधुरः अग्निः R. 1. 26. 5 To
treat roughly, hurt, injure; न न भ्रा-
तृररे रणे Bk. 9. 50; 15. 61. 6 To shake
off from oneself, free oneself from,
(सेवकाः) आरोहेति शनैः पश्चाच्चतुर्धनपि पार्थिवं

Pt. 1. 36. (The following stanza
from Kavirabasya illustrates the
root in its different conjugations:—

धुनोति चैककवनानि धुनोत्यशोकं धुतं धुनाति धुवति
स्रुष्टितातिहृक् । वायुर्विधुनयति चंपकपुष्परेणुम् यत्का-
नने धवति चंदनमंजरीश्च ॥). -WITH अव 1
to shake, move, cause to tremble,
wave; रेणुः पवनावधुतः R. 7. 43; शीलावधुते-
ज्ञानैः Me. 35; Ki. 6. 3; Si. 13. 36. 2
to shake off, remove, overcome,
राजस्त्वमवधुष मातृकं R. 11. 90; स्रवधुतधुत
मयाः शिरः 9. 19; 3. 61; Ki. 1. 42. 3 to
disregard, reject, spurn, treat with
disrespect or contempt; चंडी नामधुष
पादपतितं V. 4. 38; पादानतः कोपनाज्जधुत-
Ku. 3. 8; V. 3. 5. -उह् 1 to shake
up, raise, move or throw up, wave,
कैर्नोद्धतानि चानराणि K. 117; R. 1. 85, 9.
50; उद्धुनीयात सल्लेदुर् Bk. 19. 8; Ki. 5.
39; मातृभरोद्धुनोपि धूलिब्रजः Dhan. V. 2
to shake or throw off, remove, dis-
pel, destroy (fig. also); उद्धुतपापाः
Me. 55; Si. 18. 8. 3 to disturb, ex-
cite, rouse up. -निष् 1 to shake or

throw off, remove, dispel, expel, destroy; विधुतः अस्त्रोन्मेषः Gt. 12; ज्ञानविधुतः क्लृप्तः Bg. 5. 16; R. 12. 57. 2 to spurn, treat with contempt, disregard. 3 to abandon, forsake, throw away. -वि 1 to shake, move, cause to tremble; द्रुपवनविधुतः Rs. 6. 29; 3. 10; दीर्घा वेणी विधुतः Mb. 2 to shake off, destroy, expel, drive away; कपेर्विचयितुं द्रुतिं Bk. 9. 28; R. 9. 72. v. l. 3 to spurn, despise, treat with contempt; R. 11. 40. 4 to leave, give up, abandon; N. 1. 35.

धूः f. Shaking, trembling, agitation.

धृत p. p. 1 Shaken. 2 Shaken off, removed. 3 Fanned. 4 Abandoned, deserted. 5 Reviled. 6 Judged. 7 Disregarded, treated with contempt. 8 Guessed. -COMP. -कलमय, -पाप a. who has shaken off his sins, free from sin.

धूतिः f. 1 Shaking, moving. 2 Fanning.

धून p. p. Shaken, agitated &c.

धूतिः f. Shaking, agitating.

धूर l. 1. P. (धूपयति, धूपयितुं) To heat or to be heated. II. 10. U. (धूपयति-ने) 1 To fumigate, perfume, incense, to make fragrant. 2 To shine 3 To speak.

धूपः 1 Incense, frankincense, perfume, any fragrant substance. 2 The vapour issuing from any fragrant substance (like gum, resin &c.) aromatic vapour or smoke; धूपोष्मणा त्वाजितमार्गमां Ku. 7. 14; Me. 33; V. 3. 2, R. 16. 50. 3 A fragrant powder. -COMP. -अगुरु n. a kind of agallochum used for incense. -अंगः 1 turpentine. 2 the Sarala tree. -अर्हः a black kind of agallochum. -पात्रः a vessel for incense, censer. -वासः fumigating, perfuming. -वृक्षः a kind of pine, the Sarala tree.

धूपनं 1 Fumigating, perfuming. 2 Incense; Ms. 7. 219.

धूपित a. Fumigated, heated, perfumed, incensed.

धूमः 1 Smoke, vapour; धूमज्योतिः सलिलमस्तं सविपातः कः मेघः Me. 5. 2 Mist, haze. 3 A meteor. 4 A cloud. 5 Smoke inhaled (as a sternutatory). 6 Belch, eructation. -COMP. -आभ a. of a smoky appearance, smoke-coloured. -आवलिः a wreath or cloud of smoke. -उत्थं ammoniac. -उद्गारः 1 issuing of smoke or vapour; Me. 69. 2 eructation, belch. -उर्णः N. of the wife of Yama. -पतिः an epithet of Yama. -केतनः, -केतुः 1 fire; कोपस्य नंदकुलकाननवृक्षकेतोः Mu. 1. 10; R. 11. 81. 2 a meteor, comet, falling star; धूमकेतुनिव किमपि करालं Gt. 1; धूमकेतुरिबोद्धतः Ku. 2. 52. 3 Ketu. -जः a cloud. -ध्वजः fire. -पानं inhaling

smoke or vapour. -महिषी fog, mist. -पोनिः a cloud; cf. Me. 5.

धूमल a. Smoke-coloured, brownish-red, purple.

धूमायति-ते To cover or fill with smoke, vapour &c., darken; धूमायिता-दश दिशो दलितारविदाः Bv. 1. 104; Mk. 5. 57.

धूमिका Vapour, fog, mist.

धूमित a. Obscured with smoke, darkened; Ku. 4. 30.

धूमा A volume or cloud of smoke, thick smoke.

धूम्र a. 1 Smoke-coloured, smoky, grey; Bh. 3. 55; R. 15. 16.

2 Dark red. 3 Dark, obscured. 4 Purple. -धूम्रः 1 A mixture of red and black. 2 Incense. -धूम्रः Sin, vice, wickedness. -COMP. -अधः the fork-tailed shrike. -रक्षू a. of a purple hue. -लोचनः a pigeon. -लोहित a dark-red, deep purple. (-तः) an epithet of Siva. -यूकः a camel.

धूमकः A camel.

धूर्त a. 1 Cunning, knavish, roguish, crafty, fraudulent. 2 Mischievous, injurious. -धूर्तः 1 A cheat, rogue, swindler. 2 A gamester. 3 A lover, gallant, gay deceiver; तत्ते धूर्तं हृदि स्थिता श्रिततमा काचिन्मैवापर Pt. 4. 6; धूर्तोऽपरां धुवति Amaru. 16; नो धूर्तानाममि-सारसत्वरहदां Gt. 11. 4 The thornapple (धनूर). -COMP. -कृत् a. crafty, dishonest. (-मः) the Dhattūra plant.

-जंतुः a man. -रचना a roguery.

धूर्तकः 1 A jackal. 2 A rogue.

धूर्वी The fore-part or pole of a carriage.

धूलकः Poison.

धूलि-ली m. f. 1 Dust; अनित्यार्पकतां धूलिमुदकं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. 2 Powder.

-COMP. -कुदिमं, कौदारः 1 a mound, rampart of earth. 2 a ploughed field.

-ध्वजः wind. -पटलः a cloud of dust.

-धुषिकः, धुषी the Ketaka plant.

धूलिका Fog, mist.

धूसर a. Of a dusty, greyish, or dusky-white colour, grey; शशी दिवसधूसर Bh. 2. 56; Ku. 4. 4, 46; R. 5. 42; 16. 17; Si. 17. 41. -रः 1 The grey colour. 2 A donkey. 3 A camel. 4 A pigeon. 5 An oilman.

धृ l. 6 A (Supposed by some to be a passive form of धृ (ध्रियते, धृत) 1 To be or exist, live, continue to live, survive; आर्यपुत्र ध्रिये यथा ध्रिये U. 3; ध्रियते यावदेकोपि पितृस्तावत्कृतः सुखं Si. 2. 35; 15. 89. 2 To be maintained or preserved, remain, continue; सुतश्रमसंयतो सुखे ध्रियते खेदलोहोद्गोऽपि ते R. 8. 51; Ku. 4. 18. 3 To resolve upon. -II. 1. 10. U. (धरति, usually धारयति-ते, धृत, धरित) 1 To hold, bear, carry; धृजंगमपि कीपितं शिरसि पुण्यवद्धारयत् Bh. 2. 4; वैजकीं धारयेद्यष्टिं सोदकं च कमंडले Ms. 4. 36; Bk. 17. 54;

V. 4. 36. 2 To hold or bear up, maintain, support, sustain; धृतमदर Gt. 1; यथा सर्वेणि धृतानि धरा धारयते सम Ms. 9. 311; Pt. 1. 126; धातु-कुदप्रसवशिशुं जतिवितं धारयेथाः Me 113, चिरमात्मना धृतां R. 3. 35. 3 To hold in one's possession, possess, have, keep; या संस्कृता धारयते Bh. 2. 19 4 To assume, take (as a form, disguise &c.); केदाव धृतशुकरस्य Gt. 1, धारयति कोकनदस्य 10. 5 To wear, put on, use (clothes, ornaments &c.); श्रितकमलाकुचमंडल धृतकुंडल र Gt. 1. 6 To hold in check, curb, restrain, stop, detain. 7 To fix upon, direct towards; (with dat. or loc.); ब्राह्मणे धृतमानसः, मनो हृद्रे राजसूयाय &c. 8 To suffer, undergo. 9 To assign anything to any person, allot, assign. 10 To owe anything to a person (with dat.; rarely gen. of person, 10 only in this sense); इक्षसेचने ह धारयसि ने S. 1; तस्यै-तस्य वा धने धारयति &c. 11 To hold, contain. 12 To observe, practise. 13 To cite, quote. (The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected, e. g. मनसा धृ to bear in mind, remember; शिरसा, धूर्ति धृ to bear on the head, respect highly; अंतरे धृ to pledge, deposit anything as surety; समरे धृ to bring to terms or agreement; दंडं धृ to punish, chastise, use force; जीवितं, प्राणायुः, धारय-गानं, देहं &c. धृ to continue to live, maintain the soul &c., preserve the vital spirits; व्रते धृ to observe a vow; तुल्या धृ to hold in a balance, weigh &c. मनः, -मतिं, -चित्तं, -बुद्धिं धृ to bend the mind to a thing, fix the mind upon, think of, resolve upon; गर्भे धृ to become pregnant, conceive; धारयां धृ to practise (concentration or self-control &c.). -WITH अव 1 to fix, determine, settle; Si. 1. 3. 2 to know, ascertain, understand, know accurately; न विमद्भूते-त्वायति वयः Ku. 5. 78; R. 13. 5. -उद् 1 to lift up, raise. 2 to save, deliver 3 to draw out, extract. 4 to extricate, root up; (the meaning, of धृ with उद् are the same as those of हृ with उद् q. v.). -निस् 1 to determine accurately, settle, fix; निर्धारितैः लेखेन सल्लुक्त्वा सल्लु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70, 9. 20 -वि 1 to seize, catch, catch or take hold of; अंशुकपल्लवेन विधृतः, Amaru 79, 85. 2 to put on, wear, use, R. 12. 40. 3 to maintain, bear, support, hold up; Pt. 1. 32; Bh. 3. 23. 4 to fix upon, direct towards. -सं 1 to hold, bear, carry. 2 to hold up, support, अस्तेः संधार्यते नामि Pt. 1. 81 3 to curb, restrain, check. 4 to keep in the mind, retain in memory -समुद् 1 to pull up by the roots,

extirpate; see हृ with उद्. 2 to save, deliver. -संज्ञ 1 to know, determine, ascertain; Si. 9. 60. 2 to reflect, think, consider, ponder over; Ms. 10. 73; एवं संज्ञाय Pt. 1.

धृत *p. p.* 1 Held, carried, borne, supported. 2 Possessed. 3 Kept, preserved, retained. 4 Seized, grasped, laid hold of. 5 Worn, used. 6 Placed, deposited. 7 Practised, observed. 8 Weighed. 9 (Actively used) Holding, bearing. 10 Intent upon; see धृ above. -COMP. -आत्मन् *a* firm-minded, steady, calm, collected. -वेद *a* 1 inflicting punishment. 2 one on whom punishment is inflicted. -पट *a* covered with a cloth. -राजन् *a* ruled by a good king (as a country). -राष्ट्रः *N.* of the eldest son of Vyāsa by a widow of विचित्रवीर्य. [As the eldest son he was entitled to the throne, but being blind from birth, he renounced the sovereignty in favour of Pandu, but on his retirement to the woods, he undertook it himself, making Duryodhana—his eldest son—the virtual ruler. When Duryodhana was killed by Bhīma, the old king thirsted for revenge, and expressed his desire to embrace Yudhishtira and Bhīma. Krishna readily discovered his object, and convinced that Bhīma was marked out by the King as his prey, he caused an iron image of Bhīma to be made. And when the blind king rushed forward to embrace Bhīma, Krishna substituted the iron image which the revengeful old man pressed with so much force that it was crushed to pieces and Bhīma escaped. Thus discomfited, he, with his wife, repaired to the Himalaya and there died after some years]. -वर्मेन् *a* clad in armour, mailed. धृतिः *f.* Taking, holding, seizing. 2 Having, possessing. 3 Maintaining, supporting. 4 Firmness; steadiness, constancy. 5 Fortitude, energy, resolution, courage, self-command; मज धृतिं त्यज जीतिषद्देवता *N.* 4. 105; Ki. 6. 11; R. 8. 66. 6 Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, happiness, delight, joy; धृतेःश्रद्धाः सद्यश्चिदर्थं सः *R.* 3. 10; 16. 82; चक्षुर्बलानां न धृतिः *V.* 2. 8; Si. 7. 10, 14. 7 Satisfaction considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings in Rhetoric; ज्ञानाभीष्टाभ्यासैस्तु संपूर्णसहता धृतिः । सौहृद्वचनोद्भासनासत्प्रतिमादिहृत् *S.* D. 198, 168. 8 A sacrifice.

धृतिवत् *a*. Firm, steady, steadfast, resolute. 2 Satisfied, happy, glad, content; R. 13. 77.

धृत्वन् *m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 Of Brahmā. 3 Virtue, morality. 4 The sky. 5 The sea. 6 A clever man.

धृत् *I.* 1. *P.* (धर्षति, धर्षित) 1 To come together, be compact. 2 To

hurt or injure. -II. 1 *P.*, 10 *U.* (धर्षति, धर्षयति) 1 To offend, hurt, injure. 2 To insult, treat with indignity. 3 To assail, overcome, overpower, conquer, destroy. 4 To dare to attack, challenge, defy. 5 To violate or outrage (as a woman). -III. 5. *P.* (धृष्णोति, धृष्ट) 1 To be bold or courageous. 2 To be confident. 3 To be proud or overbearing. 4 To be impudent or impatient. 5 To dare, venture (with inf.) 6 To brave, challenge; Bk. 14. 102 -IV. 10. *A.* (धर्षयते) To assail, attack, outrage.

धृष्ट *a*. 1 Bold, courageous, confident. 2 Impudent, rude, shameless, saucy, insolent; धृष्टः पार्थ वसति *H.* 2. 26. 3 Forward, presumptuous. 4 Profligate, abandoned. -हृः *A* faithless husband or lover; हृतागा अपि निःशंकस्तस्मिन्तोऽपि न लज्जितः । दृष्टदोषोऽपि निश्चयाद् कथितो धृष्टनायकः *S.* D. 72. -COMP.

धुम्नः *N.* of a son of Drupada and brother of Draupadi. [He with his father fought on the side of the Pandavas, and for some days he acted as commander-in-chief of their forces. When Drona had killed Drupada after a hard struggle, Dhrishadyumna vowed that he would be revenged for the death of his father. And he was able to fulfil his vow on the morning of the 16th day of the battle, when he unfairly cut off the head of Drona; (see Drona). He was afterwards surprised by Asvatthaman while lying asleep in the camp of the Pandavas and was stamped to death.]. -धी *a*. presumptuous. -मानिन् *a*. having too high an opinion of himself, presumptuous.

धृणञ् *a* 1 Bold, confident. 2 Impudent, shameless.

धृणिः *A* ray of light.

धृणु *a*. Bold, confident, courageous, valiant, powerful (in a good sense). 2 Shameless, impudent.

धे 1 *P.* (धयति, धीत; *Caus.* धापयति; *desid.* धिसति) 1 To suck, drink; drink in, absorb (fig. also); अवाद्भसान्धालीच रुधिरं वनवासिनां *Bk.* 15. 29, 6. 18; Ms. 4. 59; Y. 1. 140. 2 To kiss; वन्दो वयत्याननं *Gīt.* 12. 3 To suck out, draw or take away.

धेनः 1 The ocean. 2 A male river (नद्).

धेनुः *f* 1 A cow, milch-cow; धेनुं वीराः स्तुतां वाचमाहुः *U.* 5. 31. 2 The female of a species (affixed to the names of other animals in this sense); as सङ्गधेनुः, वडधेनुः &c. 3 The earth. (Sometimes at the end of comp. धेनु forms a diminutive; as अस्त्रिधेनुः, सद्-धेनुः).

धेनुकः *N.* of a demon killed by Balarāma. -COMP. -सूदनः an epithet of Balarāma.

धेनुका 1 A female elephant. 2 A milch-cow.

धेनुव्या *A* cow who or whose milk has been pledged.

धेनुकं 1 A herd of cows. 2 particular mode of sexual enjoyment (रतिबंध).

धैर्यं 1 Firmness, durability, strength, constancy, steadiness, stability, fortitude, courage; धैर्यमवश्यं *Pt.* 1; विरदि धैर्यं *Bh.* 2. 63; so धैर्यवृत्ति *Si.* 9. 59. 2 Calmness, composure. 3 Gravity, patience. 4 Inflexibility. 5 Boldness, forwardness; *Me.* 40 (धृष्टं Malli.).

धैवतः The sixth of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut.

धैवत्यं Cleverness.

धौढः = दृढम् *q. v.*

धोरं 1 *P.* (धोरति) To go quickly, have good paces, run, trot. 2 To be skilful (in general). धोरणं 1 A vehicle in general (as a horse, elephant &c.). 2 Going well or quickly. 3 A horse's trot.

धोरणिः. जी *f.* 1 An uninterrupted series or continuity; धैर्माकंदवने मनोज्ञपवने सद्यः स्खलन्माधुरीधाराधोरणिधौतधामनि अश्वधौतस्व-मालम्ब्यते । तेषां नित्यविनोदिनां सुकृतिनां माधवीक-पानां पुनः कालः किं न करोति केतकि वतस्त्वं चापि केलीस्थली ॥ *Udb.* 2 Tradition.

धोरिषं 1 Injuring, hurting, striking. 2 Going, motion. 3 A horse's trot.

धौत *p. p.* 1 Washed, washed off, cleaned, purified, laved; कुरुगोमिः पवनचपलेः शशिनी धौतदूलाः *S.* 1. 15; *Sik.* 58. *Ru.* 1. 6, 6. 57; *R.* 16. 49; 19. 10. 2 Polished, brightened. 3 Bright, white, shining, brightened, glistening; हृदयशिरश्चंद्रिकाधौतहर्म्यं *Me.* 7, 44; निकसद्गोमुखीतापरं *Utt.* 12. -तं Silver. -COMP. -कटः a bag of coarse cloth. -कोवजं, -कौवेयं bleached or purified silk. -शिलं rock-crystal.

धौत्रः 1 Greyness. 2 A place for building (prepared in a particular way).

धौरेतिकं A horse's trot; cf. धोरति.

धौरेय (वी *f.*) Fit for a burden. -यः 1 A beast of burden. 2 A horse.

धौरेकं, धौरेकिकं, धौरेयं Fraud, dishonesty, roguery.

ध्वा 1. *P.* (धमति, ध्वात, *caus.* ध्वापयति) 1 To blow, breathe out, exhale. 2 To blow, (as a wind instrument), produce sound by blowing; शंसं दधौ प्रतापवान् *Bg.* 1. 12, 18; *R.* 7. 63; *Bk.* 3. 34, 17. 7. 3 To blow a fire, excite fire by blowing, excite sparks; को धमेच्छांत च पावकं *Mb.* 4 To manufacture by blowing. 5 To cast, blow, or throw away. -WITH आ 1 to inflate, puff up. 2 to blow or fill with wind (as a conch &c.). -उय to excite by blowing, fan; नासि मुखेनोपधेयत् *Ms.* 4. 53. -निस्त् to blow

out of something. -प्र to blow (as a conch &c.); इक्षी प्रदधतुः Bg. 1. 14. -वि to scatter, disperse, destroy.

धमाकारः A black-smith, smith.

ध्माक्षः v. l. for ध्माक्ष q. v.

ध्मात् p. p. 1 Blown (as a wind instrument). 2 Blown up or into, inflated, blown, fanned, excited. 3 Inflated, puffed, puffed up.

ध्मापित a. Reduced to ashes, burnt to cinder.

ध्मात् a. Thought of, meditated upon; see ध्मे.

ध्माने 1 Meditation, reflection, thought, contemplation; ज्ञानं ध्मानं विज्ञियते Bg. 12. 12; Ms. 1. 12, 6 72. 2 Especially abstract contemplation, religious meditation; तदैव ध्मानादवगतोऽस्मि S. 7; R. 1. 73. 3 Divine intuition or discernment. 4 Mental representation of the personal attributes of a deity; इति ध्मानं. -COMP. -गम्य a. attainable by meditation, only. -तत्पर, -निष्ठ, -पर a. lost in thought, absorbed in meditation, contemplative. -मात्रं mere thought or reflection. -योगः profound meditation. -स्थ a. absorbed in meditation, lost in thought.

ध्मानिक a. Sought or obtained by pious contemplation or abstract meditation.

ध्मान a. Unclean, dirty, black, soiled; Bk. 8. 71. -न A kind of grass.

ध्मान् m. 1 Measure. 2 Light —n. Meditation (less correctly ध्मान्).

ध्मे 1 P. (ध्यायति, ध्यातुः desid विध्यासति; pass. ध्यायते) To think of, meditate upon, ponder over, contemplate, reflect upon, imagine, call to mind; ध्यायतो विषयात् दुःखं संगस्तेषु जायते Bg. 2. 63; न ध्यातं पदमीश्वरस्य Bb. 8. 11; विदुः ध्यायन् Ms. 3. 224; ध्यायति चान्यं धिया Pt. 1. 136; Me 8; Ms. 5. 47, 9. 21. -WITH अनु 1 to think of, muse. 2 to remember. 3 to wish well to, bless, favour; R. 14. 60; 17. 36. -अप्र to think ill of, curse mentally. -अभि 1 to wish, desire, covet; Y. 3. 134. 2 to think of -अप्र to disregard. -वि 1 to think of, meditate upon, remember; Bk. 14. 65. 2 to meditate deeply upon, look steadfastly or intently at; अयलीयकं विध्यायती M. 1; Si. 8. 69; 12 4, Ki. 10. 46. -निष्ठ to think of, meditate upon.

धादिः Gathering flowers.

ध्रुव a. 1 (a.) Fixed, firm, immoveable, stable, permanent, constant, unchangeable; इति ध्रुवेच्छामनुशासती सुता Ku. 5. 5. (b) Perpetual, everlasting, eternal; ध्रुवेण भवं Ku. 7. 85; Ms. 7. 208. 2 Fixed (in astrology). 3 Certain, sure, inevitable; जातस्य हि ध्रुवो मृत्युर्विजयं मृतस्य च Bg. 2. 27; यो ध्रुवाभि परिपन्थ्य अमृताभि भिज्वते Chan 63

4 Retentive, tenacious; as in ध्रुवा स्मृति 5 Strong, fixed, settled (as a day).

-वः 1 The polar star; R. 17. 35; 18. 34; Ku. 7. 85. 2 The pole of any great circle. 3 The distance of a planet from the beginning of the sidereal zodiac, polar longitude. 4 The Indian fig tree. 5 A post, stake. 6 The stem or trunk (of a tree lopped off). 7 The introductory stanza of a song (repeated as a kind of chorus; see Git.). 8 Time, epoch, era. 9 An epithet of Brāhmā. 10 Of Vishnu. 11 Of Siva. 12 N. of the son of Uttāpādā and grandson of Manu. [Dhruva is the polar star, but personified in mythology as the son of Uttāpādā. The account of the elevation of an ordinary mortal to the position of the Polar star runs thus. Uttāpādā had two wives, Suruchi and Suniti, but the latter was disliked by him. Suruchi had a son named Uttāma and Suniti gave birth to Dhruva. One day the boy tried, like his elder brother, to take a seat in his father's lap, but he was contemptuously treated both by the King and his favourite wife. The poor child went sobbing to its mother who told him in consolatory terms that fortune and favour were not attainable without hard exertions. At these words the youth left the paternal roof, retired to the woods, and, though quite a lad, performed such rigorous austerities that he was at last raised by Vishnu to the position of the Polar star]. —इ 1 The sky, atmosphere. 2 Heaven. —वा A sacrificial ladle (made of wood). 2 A virtuous woman —इ ind. Certainly, surely, verily; R. 8. 49; S. 1. 18. -COMP -अक्षरः an epithet of Vishnu. -आवर्तः the point on the crowd of the head from which the hair radiate. -तारा, -तारक the Polar star.

-ध्रुवकः 1 The introductory stanza of a song (repeated as a sort of chorus); see ध्रुव. 2 A trunk, stem. 3 A post.

ध्रुव्य 1 Fixedness, firmness, stability. 2 Duration. 3 Certainty.

ध्रुव् 1 A. (ध्रुवते, ध्रुवत) 1 To fall down, fall to pieces, be reduced to dust or powder; Bk. 15. 93; 14. 55. 2 To drop, sink, despond; Māl. 9. 44. 3 To perish, be ruined or decayed. 4 To be eclipsed; Mu. 3. 8. -Caus. To destroy. -WITH प्र to perish, be destroyed. -वि 1 to fall to pieces 2 to be dispersed or scattered. 3 to perish, be destroyed, be ruined.

ध्रुवस, ध्रुवसनं 1 Falling down, sinking fa ng to pieces 2 Loss

destruction, ruin. —सी A mote in the sun-beam.

ध्रुवसिः The hundredth part of a Muhūrta.

ध्वजः 1 A flag, banner, standard, ensign; R. 7. 40; 17. 32; P. 1. 26. 2 A distinguished or eminent person, the flag or ornament (at the end of comp.); as in कुलध्वजः the head, ornament, or distinguished person of a family. 3 A flag-staff. 4 A mark, emblem, sign, a symbol ध्वजं, मकरं &c. 5 The attribute of a deity. 6 The sign of a tavern 7 The sign of a trade, any trademark 8 The organ of generation, (of any animal, male or female). 9 One who prepares and sells liquors. 10 A house situated to the east of any object. 11 Pride. 12 Hypocrisy. (ध्वजिकु to hoist a flag; fig. to use as a plea or pretext). -COMP. -अंशुकं, -पदः, -इ a flag; R. 12. 85. -आहत a. seized on the battle-field. गृहं a room in which banners are kept. -ध्रुमः the palm tree. -प्रहरणः air, wind. -यंत्रं any contrivance to which a flagstaff is fastened. -चङ्घिः f. a flagstaff; Ms. 9. 285.

ध्वजवत् a. 1 Adorned with flags. 2 Having a mark. 3 Having the mark of a criminal, branded. —m 1 A standard-bearer. 2 A vendor of spirituous liquors, distiller.

ध्वजिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Bearing or carrying a flag. 2 Having as a mark. 3 Having the mark of a liquor-vessel (सुराभाजनचिह्न); Ms. 11. 93. —m. 1 A standard bearer. 2 A distiller or vendor of spirituous liquors; Y. 1. 141. 3 A car, carriage, chariot. 4 A mountain. 5 A snake. 6 A peacock 7 A horse. 8 A Brāhmaṇa. —नी An army; R. 7. 40, Si. 12 66; Ki. 13. 9.

ध्वजीकरणं 1 Raising a standard, hoisting a flag. 2 Setting up as a pretext or claim, making anything a plea.

ध्वज् 1 P. (ध्वनति, ध्वनित) To sound, produce or utter sound, buzz, hum, echo, reverberate, thunder, roar, विधियमाना इव ध्वजनुर्द्विः Ki. 14. 46, अयं धीरे धीरे ध्वनति नवनीलो जलधरः Bv 1. 60; कथिर्द्वान् मेधवत् Bk. 9. 5; 14 3, ध्वनति मधुपसङ्घे अवयवमिदं ध्वनति Git. 5. -Caus. (ध्वनयति) To cause to sound, ring (as a bell); but ध्वनयति 'to cause to articulate indistinctly.'

ध्वनः 1 Sound, tune. 2 Hum, buzz.

ध्वननं 1 Sounding. 2 Hinting at, suggesting or implying (as a meaning). 3 (In Rhet.) The same as व्यञ्जन q. v., or that power of a word or sentence by virtue of

which it conveys a sense different from its primary or secondary meaning, suggestive power; cf. अञ्जन also.

ध्वनिः 1 Sound, echo, noise in general; दृष्टेर्गपीरध्वनिमन्त्रवच्छत् R. 16. 13; 2 72; U. 6. 17. 2 Tune, note, tone; Si. 6. 48. The sound of a musical instrument; R. 9. 71. 4 The roar or thunder of a cloud. 5 A mere empty sound. 6 A word. 7 (In Rhet.) The first and best of the three main divisions of काव्य or poetry, in which the implied or suggested sense of a passage is more striking than the

expressed sense; or where the expressed sense is made subordinate to the suggested sense; इदमुक्तममतिशयिनि व्यंग्ये वाच्यार्थविरुद्धैः कथितः K. P. 1 (R. G. gives 5 kind of ध्वनि; see under ध्वनि) COMP. -ग्रहः 1 the ear. 2 hear-ign. 3 the sense of hearing. -नाला 1 a sort of trumpet. 2 a lute. 3 a fife, pipe. विकारः a change of voice caused by fear, grief &c.; see काङ्क.

ध्वनित *p. p.* 1 Sounded. 2 Implied, suggested, hinted at. -तं 1 A sound. 2 The roar or thunder of a cloud; Ki. 5. 12.

ध्वस्ति *f.* Destruction, ruin.

न.

न *a.* 1 Thin, spare. 2 Vacant, empty. 3 Same, identical. 4 Undivided.—**नः** 1 A pearl. 2 N. of Ganesa. 3 Wealth, prosperity. 4 A band. 5 War. —**ind.** (a) A particle of negation equivalent to 'not,' 'no,' 'nor,' 'neither' and used in wishing, requesting, or commanding, but not in prohibition before the imperative mood. (b) Used with the potential mood न may sometimes have the force of 'lest,' 'for fear lest,' 'that not;,' ध्वनियेषोभये शस्त्रं नार्तद्वादो भवेदिति Ram. (c) In argumentative writings न often comes after इति चेत् and means 'not so'. (d) When a negative has to be repeated in successive clauses of the same sentence or in different sentences, न may be simply repeated or may be used with particles like उत, च, अपि, चापि, वा &c. नापीयीतायामारुढो न वृक्ष न च हस्तिनः । न नावं न खरे नोद्रे नैरिगस्थो न यानगः ॥ Ms. 4. 120; प्रविज्ञातं न मां कश्चिद्व्य-द्वयकाव्यवाच्यत् Mb.; Ms. 2. 195; 3. 8, 9; 4. 15; S. G. 17. Sometimes न may not be expressed in the second and other clauses, but represented only by च, वा, अपिवा; संपदि यस्य न ह्यो विपदि विषादो रणे च भीरुत्वं H. 1. 33. (e) न is frequently joined with a second न or any other negative particle to intensify or emphasize an assertion; प्रत्युनाच तदुभयै तत्त्वतस्तथा न वेति पुरुषं पुरातनं R. 11. 85; न च न परिश्रितो न चाप्यगम्यः M. 1. 11; न पुनरलंकारभ्रियं न पुष्यति S. 1; नादड्यो नाम राज्ञोऽस्ति Ms. 8. 335; Me. 63. 106; नासौ न काम्यो न च वेदस्मर्य द्रष्टुं न सा R. 6. 30. Si. 1. 55; V. 2. 10. (f.) In a few cases न is retained at the beginning of a negative Tatpuruṣa compound; as नाक, नासत्य, नकुल; see P. VI. 3. 75. (g) न is often joined with other particles; नच, नवा, नैव, ननु, नचेद्, नस्तु &c. &c.—**COMP.** असत्यो (*m. du.*) Asvins the twin p'ysicians of the

gods. -एक *a.* 'not one,' more than one, several, various. आत्मन् *a.* of manifold or diverse nature. चर *a.* 'not living,' gregarious, living in society, भेद, रूप *a.* various, multi-form. शस्त्र *ind.* repeatedly, often. -किंचन *a.* very poor, beggarly.

नकुटे The nose.

नकुलः 1 The mungoose, an ichneu-moon; यदयं नकुलद्वेषी सकुलद्वेषी पुनः पिशुनः Vās. 2 N. of the fourth Pāṇḍava prince; अहं तस्य अतिशयितद्विष्यत्पिणो नकुलस्य दृशिनोस्तुका जातः Ve. 2 (where नकुल has really sense, 1 but is taken in sense 2 by Duryodhana).

नक्तं 1 Night. 2 Eating only at night, as a sort of religious vow or penance. —**COMP.** अंध *a.* blind at night. -चर्या wandering at night. -चारिन् *m.* 1 an owl. 2 a cat. 3 a thief. 4 a demon, goblin, evil spirit. -भोजनं supper. -मालः N. of a tree; R. 5. 42. -सुखा evening. -व्रतं 1 fasting by day and eating at night. 2 any penance or religious rite observed at night.

नक्तं ind. At night, by night; गच्छन्तीनां रमणवसतिं सोवितां तत्र नक्तं Me. 37; Ms. 6. 19. —**COMP.** -चरः 1 any animal that goes about at night. 2 a thief. -चारिन् *m.* = नक्तचारिन् *q. v.* -दिनं night and day. -दिने-दिवे *ind.* at night and day.

नक्तकः Dirty or ragged cloth (कपट). **नक्कः** A crocodile, an alligator; नक्कः स्वस्थानमादाय गजेंद्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46; R. 7. 30; 16. 55. —**क्रं** 1 The upper timber of a door. 2 The nose. —**क्रा** 1 The nose. 2 A swarm of bees or wasps.

नक्षत्रं 1 A star in general. 2 A constellation, an asterism in the moon's path, lunar mansion नक्षत्रतार-ग्रहसंकुलादपि R. 6. 22; (they are seventy-seven) 3 A pearl —**COMP.** -ईश ईश

घ्रांसः 1 A crow. (Sometimes) used at the end of comp. to show contempt; e. g. तीर्थजांसः *q. v.* 2 A beggar. 3 An impudent fellow. 4 A gull, crane. —**COMP.** -अरातिः an owl -पुष्टः the (Indian) cuckoo.

ध्वानः 1 Sound (in general) 2 Buzzing, humming, murmuring.

ध्वति Darkness; ध्वति नीलनिबोलवार वृद्धा प्रसंगमालिङ्गति Git. 11; N. 19. 42, Si. 4. 62. —**COMP.** उन्मेषः, -वित्त a fire-fly. -ज्ञात्रवः 1 the sun. 2 the moon. 3 fire. 4 the white colour

ध्रु 1 P. (धरति) 1 To bend 2 To kill.

रः, नाथः, -पः, -पतिः, -राजः the moon, R. 6. 66. —**चक्रं** 1 the sphere of the fixed stars. 2 the lunar asterisms taken collectively. —**दुर्गः** an astronomer or astrologer. —**नेमिः** 1 the moon. 2 the pole star. 3 an epithet of Vishnu. (-निः *f.*) Revati, the last asterism, -पथः the starry sky. —**पाठकः** an astrologer. —**माला** 1 a group of stars. 2 a necklace of twenty-seven pearls. 3 the table of the asterisms in the moon's path. 4 a kind of neck ornament of elephants; अनेगवार-क्षितो नक्षत्रमालाभ्रानेन मेखलादान्ना K. 11. -योगः the conjunction of the moon with the lunar mansion. -वर्त्मन् *m.* the sky. —**विद्या** astronomy or astrology. —**वृष्टिः** *f.* shooting or falling stars. —**सूचकः** a bad astrologer; सिध्युर्गतिं न जायति ग्रहाणां न च साधनं । पराकष्येन वर्तते ते वै नक्षत्रसूचकाः ॥ or अविदितैश्च यः शालं दैवज्ञाय प्रयत्ये । स पक्षिदूषकः पापो नैवो नक्षत्रसूचकः । Bri. 8. 2. 17, 18.

नक्षत्रिन् *m.* 1 The moon. 2 An epithet of Vishnu.

नखः -खं 1 A nail of a finger or of a toe, claw, talon; नखानां पादिस्यं प्रकटयतु कसिन्धुगपतिः Bv. 1. 2. 31; 12. 12. 2 The number 'twenty'. -खः A part, portion. —**COMP.** -अंकः a scratch, nail-mark; Bv. 2. 32. -आघातः a scratch, nail-wound; Māl. 5. 23. -आहुयः 1 a tiger. 2 a lion. 3 a cock. —**आशिन्** *m.* an owl. —**कुहः** a barber. —**जाहं** the root of a nail. —**द्वारणः** a falcon, hawk (-यं) a pair of a nail-scissors, -विहृतने, -रंजनी a pair of nail-scissors, nail-parer. -पदं, -व्रणः a nail-mark, or scratch; नखपदद्वयार् प्राप्य वर्षाश्रितुं Me. 35. —**ध्रुवः** a bow. —**लेखा** 1 a nail-mark. 2 nail-painting. —**विष्किर** a bird of prey (tearing with claws). —**शंखः** a small shell.

नखपञ्च *a.* Nail-scorching; Si. 9 85

नखरः -रं A finger-nail, claw, talon. Bv. 1. 52. -COMP. -आयुधः 1 a tiger. 2 a lion 3 a cock. -आहः fragrant oleander (कर्पूर).

नखानखि ind. Nail against nail.

नखिन् a. 1 Having or armed with nails, claws &c. 2 Thorny. -m. Any animal armed with claws, such as a tiger or lion.

नगः 1 A mountain; Ku. 1. 17. 72; Si. 6. 79. 2 A tree. 3 A plant in general. 4 The sun. 5 A serpent. 6 The number 'seven'. -COMP.

-अदनः a monkey. -अधिपः, -अधि-राजः, -हृद्गः 1 Himālaya (the lord of mountains) 2 the Sumeru mountain -अरिः an epithet of Indra. -उच्छ्वायः the height of a mountain. -ओकस् m. 1 a bird (in general). 2 a crow. 3 a lion. 4 the fabulous animal called गरुड. -ज a. produced in a mountain, mountain-born; Bk. 19. (-जः) an elephant. -जा, -नंदिनी epithet of Pārvatī. -पतिः 1 the Himālaya mountain. 2 the moon (as the lord of plants and herbs). -भिद् m 1 an axe. 2 an epithet of Indra. -भूर्धनः m. the crest or brow of a mountain. -रंभकरः an epithet of Kārtikeya; R. 9. 2.

नगरं A town, city (opp. ग्राम); नगर-पदनाय मन्त्रि न करोति S. 2. COMP. -अधि-कृतः, -अधिपः, -अध्यक्षः the chief magistrate of a town, head police-officer. 2 governor or superintendent of a town. -उपांतः a suburb, the skrit of a town. -ओकस् m. a townsman. -काकः 'a town-crow', an expression of contempt. -घातः an elephant. -जनः 1 a townsfolk. 2 a citizen. -प्रदक्षिणा carrying an idol round a city in procession. -प्रांतः a suburb. -मार्गः a principal road, high-way. -रक्षा superintendence or government of a town. -रथः a townsman, citizen.

नगरी-नगर. q. v. -COMP. -काकः the (India) crane. -वक्रः a crow.

नग्न a. 1 Naked, nude, bare; न नग्नः स्नानमाचरेत् Ms. 4. 45; नग्नलपणके देशे रजकः किं करिष्यति Chāṇ. 110. 2 Uncultivated, uninhabited, desolate. -ग्रः A naked mendicant. 2 A Buddhist mendicant (क्षपणक). 3 A hypocrite. 4 A bard accompanying an army, or a wandering bard. -ग्रा 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. 2 A girl before menstruation, or less than 12 or 10 ('and therefore may go about naked'). -COMP. -अदः -अदकः 1 one who goes about naked. 2 especially, a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the दिग्बर class).

नग्नक a. (शिका f.) Naked, nude. -क 1 A naked mendicant 2 A

Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the दिग्बर class). 3 A bard.

नग्नका, नग्निका 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. 2 A girl before menstruation.

नग्नकरणं Making naked.

नग्नभविष्णु, -भायुक a. Becoming naked.

नगः A lover, paramour.

नचिकेतस् m. An epithet of Agni.

नचिर a. see अचिर; Bg. 5. 6. 12. 7.

नञ् ind. The technical term for the negative particle न.

नट 1. 1 P. (नटति, the न not changed to ण after ण in the sense of 'hurting') 1 To dance; यदि मनसा नटनीयं Git. 4. 2 To act. 3 To injure (by a deceptive trick). -Caus. (नाटयति-ने) 1 To act, gesticulate, represent dramatically (in dramas); शरसंधानं नाटयति S. 1. &c. 2 To imitate, copy; स्फटिककटक-भूमिनाटयत्येष शैलः ...अभिगतयवल्लिनः शुलपाणि-रमिष्या S. 4. 65. (Note, नट forms नटयति in the sense of 'causing to dance'; Bh. 3. 126). -II- 10 U. (नाटयति-ने) 1 To drop or fall. 2 To shine. 3 To injure.

नटः 1 A dancer; न नटा न विटा न गायकाः Bh. 3. 27. 2 An actor; कुर्वन्नयं प्रहस-नस्य नटः कुतोऽसि Bh. 3. 126, 112. 3 The son of a degraded Kshātriya. 4 The Asoka tree. 5 A kind of reed. -COMP. -अंतिका shame, modesty. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Śiva. -चर्यो the performance of an actor. -भूषणः, मेहनः (yellow) orpiment. -रंगः a theatrical stage. -वरः 'the chief actor', the Sūtradhāra of a drama. -संज्ञकं yellow orpiment. (-कः) an actor, dancer.

नटनं 1 Dancing, dance. 2 Acting, gesticulation, dramatic representation.

नटी 1 An actress. 2 The chief actress (regarded as the wife of the Sūtradhāra). 3 A courtesan, harlot. -COMP. -सुतः the son of a dancing girl.

नट्या A company of actors.

नटः-हं A species of reed. -COMP. -अगारं, -आगारं a hut of reeds. -प्राय a. abounding in reeds. -वनं a thicket of reeds. -संहतिः f. a collection or quantity of reeds.

नटज्ञ a. (शी f.) Covered with reeds.

नटिनी 1 A quantity of reeds. 2 A reed-bed, a river abounding in reeds.

नटिल a. नटुव a. (ती f.) Abounding in or covered with reeds, reedy.

नट्या A quantity of reeds.

नटुल a. Abounding in reeds. -लं A quantity or a bed of reeds; यो नटुलानीय गजः परेषां बलान्यश्वान्नामिवक्त्रः R 18 5

नत p. p. 1 Bent, bowed, stooping, inclined. 2 Sunk, depressed. 3 Crooked, curved. -तं The distance of any planet from the meridian. -COMP. -अंशः zenith-distance. -अग्न a. 1 bending the body. 2 stooping bowed. (-गी) 1 a woman with stooping limbs. 2 a woman in general. -नासिक a. flat-nosed. -ग्रः a woman with curved eye-brows.

नतिः f. 1. Bending, stooping, bowing. 2 Curvature, crookedness 3 Bending the body in salutation, a bow, courtesy. 4 Parallax in latitude (in astronomy).

नट् 1 P. (नटति, नटित्) 1 To sound, resound, thunder (as a cloud); वाम-आयं नवति मधुरं चातकस्ते समयः Me 9, नटत्याकाशमंगयाः श्रोतस्त्वानदिगजे R. 1. 78, Si. 5. 63; Bk. 2. 4. 2 To speak, shout, cry, roar, (often with words like शब्द, स्वन, नाट् &c. as object); ननाट् बलवत्तादौ, शब्दं बोधतरं नटति Mb. 3 To vibrate. -Caus. (नाटयति-ने) 1 To fill with noise, make noisy or resonant 2 To cause to make a sound. -WITH उद् to roar, cry (loudly), bellow (as a bull); Ku. 1. 56. -नि to sound, shout; R. 5. 75; M. 5. 10; Bk. 6. 117. -प्र (प्रणटति) to sound, resound, echo कन्यादाः प्राणद् घोराः Mb.; शिवाः प्रणटति &c. -प्रति to resound, echo. (-Caus) to fill with noise, make resonant, Sānti. 2. 16; Rs. 3. 14. -वि to sound, resound; Bg. 1. 12. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to cry or utter notes; अंबुदैः शिशि गणो विनाद्यते Ghaṭ. 10.

नदः 1 A river, great river (such as the Indus); Si. 66 (where Malli. remarks:—प्राक्क्षोतसो नद्यः प्रत्यक्क्षोतसो नदा नर्मदा विनेत्याहुः). 2 A stream, flowing stream, rivulet; Ki. 5. 27. 3 The ocean. -COMP. -राजः the ocean.

नदधुः 1 Noise, roaring. 2 The roaring of a bull.

नदी A river, any flowing stream, स्थितीतजला तपस्थे पुनरोधेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44. -COMP. -ईनः, -ईशः, -कात the ocean. -कुलपियः a kind of reed -ज a. aquatic. (-जः) an epithet of Bhīṣma (-जं) a lotus. -तरस्थान a landing-place, ferry. -दोहः freight, river-toll, fare. -घरः an epithet of Śiva. -पतिः 1 the ocean. 2 an epithet of Varuṇa. -धुरः a river which has overflown its banks. -भवं river-salt -मातृक a. watered by rivers, irrigated, supplied with the water of rivers, canals &c. (as a country &c), N. 3. 38; cf. देवमातृक. -रथः the current of a river. -रंकः the bend or arm of a river. एणः (स्नः) 1 bathing in rivers. 2 knowing the dangerous spots in rivers, their depth course &c तत समज्ञापयदाह स नानावि

नल्लद्विचये नदीयान् R. 16. 75; (hence) 3 experienced, clever. -सर्जः the Arjuna tree.

नद्ध *p. p.* 1 Tied, bound, fastened, bound round, put on. 2 Covered, inlaid, interwoven. 3 Joined, connected; see नह. -छं A tie, band, bend, knot.

नद्धी A leather-strap.

ननंद्, ननान्द् A husband's sister; ननाद्: पत्या च देव्याः सन्दिग्धव्युत्पत्तिः U. 1. COMP. -ननाद्पतिः (also ननान्द्पतिः) the husband of a husband's sister.

ननु *ind.* (Originally a combination of न and नु, now used as a separate word) A particle implying:—1 Inquiry or interrogation; ननु समासकृत्यो गतमः M. 4. 2 Surely, certainly, indeed, is it not indeed (with an interrogative force); यदाश्चेदादिनी शिक्षा-पदेशं नलिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दौको ननु M. 1. 3 Of course, indeed, certainly (अवधारण); उपपन्नं ननु शिवं सत्सर्वगं R. 1. 60; त्रिलोक-नाथेन सदा नल्लद्विषयस्य नियम्या ननु दिव्यचक्षुषा 3. 45. 4 It is used as a vocative particle meaning 'O', 'Oh'; ननु मानव Dk.; ननु दुर्लभः पठितमेव दुष्प्रामाण्यस्तद्वि U. 4. 5 It is used in propitiatory expressions in the sense of 'pray', 'be pleased'; ननु मां प्रापय प्रत्युत्तिकं Ku. 4. 32. 6 It is sometimes used as a corrective word like the English 'why' or 'I say'; ननु पदे परिदृश्य मण Mk. 5; ननु भगवान्मयो मे पतते S. 2; ननु भिचिनेतु भवान् V. 2. 7 In argumentative discussions ननु is frequently used to head an objection or advance a contrary proposition (generally followed by उच्यते); ननु चेत्तन्मन्त्रेव वृद्धिका-दिशरीराणि अचेतनानां च गोमयादीनां कार्याणि उच्यते S. B.

नन्द् 1 P. (नन्दति, नन्दित) To be glad, be pleased, delighted or satisfied, rejoice at (anything); नन्ददुस्तत्सद्वर्जो नत्सौ R. 3. 28, 11; 2. 22; 4. 3; Bk. 15. 28. -Caus. (नन्दयति ते) To please, delight, gladden, make happy; अनादिते शशिनि सैव कुण्डली मे दष्टि न नन्दयति सस्पर्णीयशोभा S. 4. 2; Bk. 2. 16; R. 9. 52. -WITH अभि 1 to rejoice at, be glad or satisfied; आत्मविजयनाम-भिनन्दति K. 108; नाभिनन्दति न द्वेष्टि Bg. 2. 57. 2 to congratulate, hail with joy, welcome, greet; तापसीभिर्मन्यमाना तिष्ठति S. 4; तमभ्यनन्दत्ययं प्रबोधितः R. 3. 68; 2. 74; 7. 69; 11. 30; 16. 64. 3 To praise, applaud, commend, approve of; नाम यस्याभिनन्दति द्विषोपि स पुमान् पुनान् Ki. 11. 73; S. 3. 24; R. 12. 35; न ते वचोऽभिनन्दामि S. 2. 4 to wish or desire for, like, care for (usually with न) नाभिनन्दति केलिकलाः Māl. 3; नाभिनन्देत् मरणं नाभिनन्देत् जीवितं Ms. 6. 45; H. 4. 4. -आ to be glad, be pleased or delighted; आनन्दितारत्ना दृष्ट्वा Bk. 22. 14 (Caus.) to gladden,

delight, please; U. 3. 14; Y. 1. 356. -यति 1 to bless; R. 1. 57, Ma. 7. 146; Ku. 7. 87. 2 to welcome, congratulate, hail with joy, receive gladly; प्रतिनयं स तां पुत्रा Mb. Ma. 2. 54.

नन्दुः 1 Happiness, pleasure, joy. 2 A kind of lute (11 inches long). 3 A frog. 4 N. of Vishnu. 5 N. of a cowherd, husband of Yasodā and foster-father of Krishna (to whose care the child was committed when Kamsa wanted to destroy it). 6 N. of the founder of the Nanda dynasty; or of nine brother kings of Pāṭaliputra killed by the machinations of Chāṇakya, the minister of Chandragupta; समुत्ताता नन्दो नव हृदययोग इव सुवः Mu. 1. 13; अयुहीते राक्षसे किमुत्तातं नन्दं राक्षस Mu. 1. 3. 27, 28. -COMP. -आत्मजः, -नन्दनः an epithet of Krishna. -पालः an epithet of Varuna.

नन्दक *a.* 1 Rejoicing, making happy, gladdening. 2 Delighting or rejoicing in. 3 Gladdening a family. -कः 1 A frog. 2 N. of the sword of Krishna. 3 A sword in general. 4 Happiness.

नन्दकिन् *m.* An epithet of Vishnu. नन्द्युः Happiness, pleasure, delight. नन्दन *a.* Delighting, pleasing, gladdening. -नः 1 A son; Y. 1. 274; R. 3. 41. 2 A frog. 3 An epithet of Vishnu. 4 N. of Siva. -नं N. of the garden of Indra, the elysium; अमिता-स्तदपातानां कियते नन्दनद्वाराः Ku. 2. 41; R. 8. 95. 2 Rejoicing, being glad. 3 Joy. -COMP. -जं yellow sandal-wood. (हरिचन्दन).

नन्दतः, नन्दयतः A son.

नन्दा 1 Delight, joy, happiness. 2 Affluence, wealth, prosperity. A 3 A small earthen water-jar. 4 A husband's sister. 5 The first, sixth and eleventh days of a lunar fortnight (considered as auspicious *tithis*.)

नन्दिः *m. f.* Joy, pleasure, delight; कौशल्यानन्दिवर्धनः, -दिः *m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Siva. 3 N. of an attendant of Siva. 4 Gambling, gaming (also in this sense). -COMP. ईशः, ईश्वरः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 N. of one of the chief attendants of Siva. -ग्रामः N. of a village where Bharata lived during Rāma's banishment; R. 12. 18. -योगः N. of the chariot of Arjuna. -वर्धनः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 a friend. 2 the end of a lunar fortnight, i. e. the day of new or full moon.

नन्दिकः 1 Joy, pleasure. 2 A small water-jar. 3 An attendant of Siva. -COMP. -ईशः -ईश्वरः 1 N. of one of Siva's chief attendants. 2 N. of Siva.

नन्दिन् *a.* 1 Happy, pleased, glad, delighted. 2 Making happy gladden

ing. —*m.* 1 A son. 2 The speaker of a prelude or benediction in a drama. 3 N. of the door-keeper of Siva, his chief attendant, or of the bull which he rides; लतायुहद्वारागतोऽयमदी Ku. 3. 41; Māl. 1. 1. —नी 1 A daughter; U. 1. 9. 2 A husband's sister. 3 A fabulous cow, daughter of Surabhi, yielding all desires (कामंयुत) and in the possession of the sage Vasishtha; अनिष्टा नन्दिनी नाम येनुरावतुत वनात् R. 1. 82, 2. 69. 4 An epithet of the Ganges. 5 The holy basil.

नपात् *m.* A grandson (usually restricted to the Vedas); as in नदूनपात्.

नपुंस *m.* नपुंसः Not a man, a eunuch. नपुंसकः, -कं 1 A hermaphrodite (neither man nor woman). 2 An impotent man, a eunuch. 3 A coward. —कं 1 A word in the neuter gender. 2 The neuter gender.

नपुत् *m.* A grandson (as son's or daughter's son).

नभः The month Śrāvaṇa. —जं The sky, atmosphere.

नभश्च *n.* 1 The sky, atmosphere, R. 5. 29; Bg. 1. 19; R. 1. 11. 2 A cloud. 3 Fog, vapour. 4 Water 5 Period of life, age.—*m.* 1 The rains or rainy season. 2 The nose, smell. 3 N. of Śrāvaṇa (corresponding to July-August, said to be *n.* also in this sense); प्रत्यासन्ने नमसि दक्षिणाजीविनाल-वन्तार्थी Me. 4; R. 12, 29; 17. 41; 18. 5. 4 The fibres in the root of the lotus. 5 A spitting pot. —COMP. -अंबुपः the Chātaka bird. -कांतित्व *m.* the lion. -गजः a cloud. -चक्षुस् *m.* the sun. -चमसः 1 the moon. 2 magic. -चर *a.* moving in the sky; Ku. 5. 23. (-रः) 1 a god or demi-god, R. 18. 6. 2 a bird. -दुहः a cloud. -दृष्टि *a.* 1 blind. 2 looking towards the sky. -क्षीपः, -धूमः a cloud. -नदी the celestial Ganges. -प्राणः wind. -नभिः the sun. -मंडलं the firmament, the atmosphere; नन्दे नभोमंडलमंडुराक्षिः S. D. 10. -दीपः the moon. -रजस् *m.* darkness. -रेखः *f.* fog, mist. -रूपः smoke. -लिङ्ग *a.* licking the sky, lofty, very high; cf. अत्राङ्घ्रि. -सङ्ग *m.* a god, Si. 1. 11. -सरित् *f.* 1 the milky way 2 the celestial Ganges. -स्थली the sky. -स्पृश *a.* reaching the sky, lofty.

नभसः 1 The sky. 2 The rainy season. 3 The ocean.

नभसंगमः A bird.

नभस्यः N. of the month Bhādrapada (corresponding to August-September); R. 9. 54, 12. 29, 17. 41.

नभस्वत् *a.* Vaporous, misty, cloudy. —*m.* The wind, air; N. 1. 97; R. 4. 8; 10. 73; Si. 1. 10.

नभाकः 1 Darkness. 2 An epithet of Rāhu

नमोः *m.* A dark cloud.

नमू 1 P., sometimes A. (नमति-ते; नत, *Caus.* नमयति-ते or नामयति-ते; but with a preposition नमयति only; *desid* निनसति) 1 To bow to, make obeisance to, salute (as a mark of respect) (with acc. or dat.); इयं नमति वः सर्वान् त्रिलोचनवद्विरिति Ku. 6. 89; Bg. 11. 17; Bk. 9. 51, 10. 31; 12. 39; Si. 4. 57. To submit or subject oneself, bow down; अशकः संविमान् नमेत् Kām. 8. 55. 2 To bend, sink, go down; अनंसीद्वर्षि-रेणास्य Bk. 15. 25; नेष्टुः सर्वदिशः K. 55. उन्नमति नमति वर्षति...मेघाः Mk. 5. 26. 4 To stop, be inclined. 5 To be bent or curved. 6 To Sound. -WITH अमृद् to rise, go up. -अव 1 to bend or bow down, stoop; Si. 9. 74. 2 to bend oneself, hang down; त्वय्यादातुं जलमवनते Me. 46. -उद् 1 (a) to rise, appear, spring up; उन्नम्योन्नय लीयते हरि-द्राणा मनोरथाः Pt. 2. 91. (b) to hang over, impend. उन्नम्यकलदुर्दिनं Mk. 5. 2 to rise, ascend, go up (fig-also) उन्नमति नमति वर्षति गर्जति मेघः Mk. 5. 26; नम्रत्वोन्नमनः Bh. 2. 69; 3. 24; Si. 9. 79 3 to raise, elevate; Ki. 16. 35. (-*Cause.*) to raise, erect. -उप 1 to come to, arrive, approach. 2 to befall, fall to the lot of, occur, happen, with gen. or by itself; कस्यास्तं हस्तपुनतं दुःखमेकांततो वा Me. 109; मत्संयोगः कथमुपनमेत् स्वमजोऽपि Me. 91; सदैवोपनतं दुःखास्तुलं तद्वत्सवत्परं V. 3. 21; Bh. 2. 121; Me. 10; R. 10. 39. 3 to present, give, offer; परलोकैपनतं जलजालं R. 8. 68. -परि 1 to stoop, bend down (as an elephant to strike with his tusks); वप्रकीडापरिगतगजरेक्षणयि वदते Me. 2; विन्देनागः पर्यणसीत् स्व एव Si. 18. 27. 2 to bend or bow down, be inclined; लज्जापरिणतः (वदनकमलेः) Bk. 1. 4. 3 to be changed or transformed into, assume the form of (with instr.) लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4; 4. 28; क्षीरं जलं वा स्वमेव दधिहिमभावेन परिणमते S. B.; Me. 45. 4 to be developed or matured, be ripe; परिणतप्रज्ञस्य आशी U. 7. 20; Me. 18; Ki. 5. 37; M. 8. 8; Rs. 1. 26. 5 to be advanced (in age), grow old, be aged, decay; परिणतशरच्चंद्रिकासु क्षपाह Me. 110; so जरा-परिणत &c. 6 to set, decline in the west (as the sun); अनेन समयेन परिणतो दिवसः K. 47. 7 to be digested; ग्रस्तं परिणमेह ननु Mb. -न (प्रणमति) to bow down, salute, make a low obeisance to (with acc. or dat.); न प्रणमति देवताभ्यः K. 108; तां प्रणमाम K. 219; Bg. 11. 44; R. 2. 21. (साष्टांगं प्रणम्य to fall down on the eight limbs; see साष्टांग; दंडवत् प्रणम्य to bow by throwing oneself down on the ground quite prostrate and flat like a stick placed horizontally, touching the ground at all points of दंडप्रणाम)

-वि 1 to bend oneself, stoop, be bent; विनमति च स्य तरवः प्रचये Ki. 6. 34; Bh. 1. 67; Bk. 7. 52; see विनत. -विपरि 1 to be changed into. 2 to undergo a change for the worse. -सं 1 to bend, stoop, incline; संनतांगी Ku. 1. 34; Bk. 2. 31; पर्यसु संनता V. 4. 26. 2 to submit or subject oneself to; संनमतामरीणां R. 18. 34. नमत् *a.* Bent, bowed, crooked, curved. -तः 1 An actor. 2 Smoke. 3 Master, lord. 4 A cloud. नमनं 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. 2 Sinking. 3 A bow, salutation, obeisance. नमस् *ind.* A bow, salutation, obeisance, adoration (this word is, by itself, invariably used with dat.; तस्मै बदान्यधुरव तस्मै नमोऽस्तु Bv. 1. 94; नम-स्त्रिभूतये तुभ्यं Ku. 2. 4; but with कृ, generally with acc.; मुनिव्यं नमस्कृत्य Sk. but sometimes with dat. also; नमस्कृत्यो नृसिंहाय *ibid.* The word has the sense of a noun, but is treated as an indeclinable). -COMP. -कारः, -कृतिः *f.* -करणं bowing, respectful or reverential salutation, respectful obeisance (made by uttering the word नमस्). -कृत *a.* 1 bowed down to, saluted. 2 revered, adored, worshipped. -गुरुः a spiritual teacher. -वाक् *ind.* uttering the word नमस् *i. e.* making a low obeisance; इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वमेव नमोवाक् प्रशास्मे U. 1. 1. नमस् *a.* Favourable, kindly disposed. नमसित, नमस्यत् *a.* Revered, respected, saluted. नमस्यति Den. P. To bow down to, pay homage to, worship; Bh. 2. 94. नमस्य *a.* 1 Entitled to obeisance, revered, respectable, adorable. 2 Respectful, humble. -स्वा Worship, adoration, reverence, obeisance. नमुचिः 1 N. of a demon slain by Indra; वनमुचे नमुचेरये शिरः R. 9. 22. [When Indra conquered the Asuras, there was only one called Namuchi who strongly resisted and at last captured him. He offered to let Indra go provided he promised 'not to kill by day or by night, with wet or dry'. Indra promised to do so and was released, but he cut off Namuchi's head at twilight and with foam of water (which is neither wet nor dry). According to another version Namuchi was a friend of Indra, and once drank up his strength and made him quite imbecile. The Asvins (and Sarasvatī also, as the story goes) then supplied Indra with a *Vajra* with which he cut off the demon's head], 2 N. of the god of love. नमेरुः N. of a tree (रुद्राक्ष or हृद्युजाग); गणा नमेरुप्रवातसाः Ku. 1. 55; 3 43; R. 4. 74

नम्र *a.* 1 Bowing, bowing down, bent, inclined, hanging down; नमति नम्रास्तरवः फलागमैः S. 5. 12; स्तोत्रनम्रा स्तना स्थं Me. 82; Pt. 1. 106; Rain. 1. 19. 2 Bowing down, making a low obeisance; अमृद् नम्रः प्रणिवातशिक्षया R. 3. 25; इत्युच्यते तामिहना स्म नम्रा Ku. 7. 28. 3 Lowly, submissive, humble, reverential as in भक्तिनम्रः Me. 55. 4 Crooked, curved. 5 Worshipping. 6 Devoted or attached to. नमू 1 A. (नयने) 1 To go. 2 To protect. नयः 1 Guiding, leading, managing. 2 Behaviour, course of conduct, conduct, way of life; as in बुनय. 3 Prudence, foresight. 4 Policy, political wisdom, statesmanship, civil administration, state policy; नयप्रचार व्यवहारदुद्धतां Mk. 1. 7; नयगुणोपचितामिह श्रुपतेः सुदुष्कारकलां श्रियमर्थिनः R. 9. 27. 5 Morality, justice, rectitude, equity, चलति नयाज जिगीषतां दि वेतः Ki. 10. 29. 2, 3, 6. 38, 16. 42. 6 A plan, design, scheme, Mu. 6. 11, 7. 9. 7 A maxim, principle. 8 Course, method, manner. 9 A system, doctrine, opinion. 10 A philosophical system; वैशेषिके नये Bhāṣhā P. 105. -COMP. -कोविद्, -ज्ञ *a.* skilled in policy, prudent. -चक्षुस् *a.* having political foresight, wise, prudent; R. 1. 55. -नेतृ *m.* a master in politics. -विद् *m.*, -विशाद *a.* a politician, statesman. -शास्त्रं 1 the science of politics. 2 any work on politics or political economy. 3 a work on morality. -शास्त्रिन् *a.* just, righteous; Ki. 5. 24. नयनं 1 Leading, guiding, conducting, managing. 2 Taking, bringing to or near, drawing. 3 Ruling, governing. 4 Obtaining. 5 The eye. -COMP. -अभिराम *a.* gladdening the sight, lovely to behold. (-मः) the moon. -उत्तमः 1 a lamp. 2 delight of the eyes. 3 any lovely object. -उपात the corner of the eye; Ku. 4. 23. -गोचर *a.* visible, within the range of sight. -उद्दः an eyelid. -पथः the range of sight. -पुटं the cavity of the eye. -विषयः 1 any visible object 2 the horizon. -सलिलं tears; Me. 39. नरः 1 A man, male, person; संयोज-यति चिद्यैव नीचगणि नरं सति 1 समुद्रमिह दुर्वर्षं नृपं भाग्यमतः परं H. Pr. 5; Ms. 1. 96, 2. 213. 2 A man or piece at chess. 3 The pin of a sun-dial. 4 The Supreme spirit, the original or eternal man. 5 Man's length (-पुरुष q. v.). 6 N. of a primitive sage. 7 N. of Arjuna, see नरनारायण below. -COMP. -अधिप, -अधिपतिः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, -देवः, -पतिः, -पालः a king; Bg. 10. 27; R. 2. 25, 3. 42; 7. 62; Me. 37; Y. 1. 310. -अंतकः death. -अयणः an epithet of Vishnu. -अक्ष a demon, goblin.

-**वृद्धः** 1 a king; R. 2. 18, 3. 33, 6. 80; Ms 9. 253. 2 a physician, dealer in antidotes, curer of poisons; तेषु कञ्चि-
वृद्धाभिनानी तां विवर्ष्य Dk. 51; सुनिग्रहा
नन्देण कर्णोद्गा इव ज्ञातव्यः Si. 2. 88 (where
the word is used in both senses).
-**उत्तमः** an epithet of Vishnu. -**अश्वभः**
'the chief of men', a prince, king.
-**कपालः** a man's skull. -**कीलकः** the
murderer of a spiritual preceptor.
-**केशरिन्** m. Vishnu in his fourth
incarnation; cf. नृसिंह below. -**हिर** m.
a demon, goblin; Bk. 15. 94. -**नारायणः**
N of Krishna (—**नौ** dual) original-
ly regarded as identical, but in
mythology and epic poetry, con-
sidered as distinct beings, Arjuna
being identified with Nara and
Krishna with Nārāyana. [In some
places they are called देवी, पूर्वदेवी or कृषी
or अद्विषत्तदी. They are said to have
been practising very austere penance on
the Himalaya, which excited the fear of
Indra, and he sent down several dam-
sels to disturb their austerities. But
Narayana put all of them to shame by
creating a nymph called Urvashi from a
flower placed on his thigh who excelled
them in beauty; cf. स्थाने खलु नारायणहृदि
विलोभयेयस्तदुत्सन्नवानिनां दृष्ट्वा श्रीकृताः सर्वा
अप्सरस इति V. 1. J.]. -**पशुः** 'a beast-like
man; a beast in human form. -**पुंगवः**
'best of men,' an excellent man—**मानि-**
काः, **मानिनी**, **नालिनी** 'man like woman
with a beard', masculine woman or
an amazon. -**मेघः** a human sacrifice.
-**यज्ञ** sun-dial. -**यान्त**, -**रथः**, -**वाहनः**
a vehicle drawn by men. -**लोकः** 1 'the
world of men', the earth, terrestrial
world. 2 mankind. -**बाहनः** an epi-
thet of Kubera; R. 9. 11. -**वीरः** a
brave man, hero. -**व्याघ्रः**, -**शार्ङ्गलः**
an eminent man. -**कुंजः** 'man's horn',
an impossibility, chimera, nonentity
-**सत्सर्गः** human society. -**सिंहः**, -**हरिः**
'man-lion', Vishnu in his fourth
incarnation; cf. तव करकमलवरे नखमदु-
तशुग दलितहिरण्यकशिपुतदुष्टं । केशव धृतर-
हरिरूप जय जगदीश हरे ॥ Git. 1. -**स्कन्धः** a
multitude or body of men.
नरकाः, -**कै** Hell, infernal regions;
(corresponding to the realm of
Pluto; there are said to be 21 diffe-
rent parts of these regions where
different kinds of tortures are in-
flicted upon sinners). -**कः** N. of
a demon, king of Prāgiyotisha.
[According to one account he carried
off Aditi's ear-rings and Krishna at the
request of the gods killed him in a single
combat and recovered the jewels. Accord-
ing to another account, Naraka assumed
the form of an elephant and carried off
the daughter of Visvakarman and outrag-
ed her. He also seized the daughters
of Gandharvas, gods men and he

nymphs themselves, and collected more
than 16000 damsels in his harem. These
it is related, were transferred by
Krishna to his own harem after he had
slain Naraka. The demon was born of
earth and hence called Bhauama.]
-**COMP.** -**अंतकः**, -**अरिः** -**जित्** m. epi-
thets of Krishna. -**आमयः** 1 the soul
after death. 2 a ghost, spirit. -**कुंठ**
a pit in hell where the wicked are
tormented (86 such places are enu-
merated). -**स्था** the Vaitarini river.
नरंगः, **नरांगः** The penis.
नरंघिः Worldly life or existence.
नरी A woman; Bv. 3. 16.
नकुटकं Nose.
नतः Dancing, a dance.
नर्तकः 1 A dancer; sometimes a
dancing preceptor. 2 An actor,
mime, mummer. 3 A bard, herald.
4 An elephant. 5 A king. 6 A pea-
cock. **की** 1 A female dancer, a sing-
ing girl, an actress; रंगस्य दर्शयित्वा निव-
र्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यात् Sān. K. 59; Ki. 10.
41; R. 19. 14, 19. 2 A female ele-
phant. 3 A pea-hen.
नर्तनः A dancer. -**नं** Gesticulation,
dancing, dance. -**COMP.** -**गृहं**, -**शाला**
a dancing hall. **वियः** an epithet of
Siva.
नर्तित a. Danced, made to dance.
नर्द् 1 P. (नर्दति, नर्दित) 1 To bellow,
roar, sound in general; अनर्दितुः कवि-
व्याघ्रः Bk. 15. 35, 14. 40, 15. 28, 17.
40. 2 To go, move.
नर्द् a. Bellowing, rowing.
नर्दनं 1 Bellowing, roaring. 2 Ce-
lebrating, praising aloud.
नर्दितः A kind of die or a throw at
dice; नर्दितश्रुतिमर्गः कटेन विनिपातितो यादि
Mk. 2. 8. -**तं** Sound, roar, bellowing.
नर्दतः 1 A pot-sherd. 2 The sun.
नर्दतः 1 A jester. 2 A lecher, rake,
libertine. 3 Sport, pastime, amuse-
ment. 4 Copulation, coition. 5 The
chin. 6 The nipple.
नर्दन् n. 1 Sport, amusement, diver-
sion, merriment, pleasure, amorous
pastime or sport; जितकमले विमले परिकर्मय
नमजनकमलकं सुखे Git. 12 (कौतुकजनक);
R. 19. 28. 2 Jest, joke, humour, wit;
नर्दनायामिः कथाभिः K. 70 jocular, humor-
ous. -**COMP.** -**कीलः** a husband. -**गर्भ a.**
humorous, full of humour, witty.
(-**सि**) a secret lover. -**द a.** delight-
ing, making happy. (-**ज**) a jester
(=नर्दसि वि. q. v.) -**दा** N. of a river
which rises in the Vindhya mountain,
and falls into the gulf of Cambay.
-**शुति a.** bright with joy, cheerful,
merry. (-**ति** f.) enjoyment of a joke.
-**सन्निवः**, -**सुहृद्** m. 'a pleasure-com-
panion', an associate of the amuse-
ments of a prince or a man of rank;
इदं लोदपर्वं मधुन दूषतेर्नैव सन्निवः पुतायानामिन्नं मधु

Māl. 2. 7; तां वाचते नरपतेर्नैव सुहृदन्तां नृ-
सुखेन 1. 11; Si. 1. 59.
नर्मरा 1 A valley, cavity. 2 A
bellows. 3 An old woman past
menstruation. 4 The plant *Saralā*.
नलः 1 A kind of reed. 2 N. of a
celebrated king of the Nishadhas
and hero of the poem called 'Naishad-
dhacharita.' [Nala was a very noble-
minded and virtuous King. He was
chosen by Damayanti in spite of the op-
position of gods, and they lived happily
for some years. But Kali—who was
disappointed in securing her hand—
resolved to persecute Nala, and entered
into his person. Thus affected he played
at dice with his brother, and having lost
every thing, he, with his wife, was banish-
ed from the kingdom. One day, while
wandering through the wilderness, he
abandoned his wife almost naked, and
went away. Subsequently he was
deformed by the serpent Karkotaka, and
so deformed he entered the service of
king Rituparna of Ayodhya as a horse-
groom under the name of Bahuka. Sub-
sequently with the assistance of the king
he regained his beloved, and they led
happy life; see ऋतुपर्ण and दमयंती also].
3 N. of a monkey-chief, son of
Visvakarman, who, it is said, built
the bridge of stones called Nalasetu
or 'Adam's bridge' over which
Rāma passed to Lankā with his army
—**लं** A lotus. -**COMP.** -**कीलः** the knee.
-**कुव** (वः) r. N. of a son of Kubera
—**द** a fragrant root (उशीर); Ki. 12
50; N. 4. 116. -**रहितः** a sort of mat
made of reeds. -**सीनः**, a shrimp or
prawn.
नलकं 1 Any long bone of the body,
Mv. 1. 35. 2 The radius of the arm
नलकिनी 1 The knee-pan. 2 The
leg.
नलिनः The (Indian) crane. -**न** 1
A lotus flower, waterlily. 2 Water. 3
The indigo plant. (नलिनेशयः) an
epithet of Vishnu.
नलिनी 1 A lotus-plant; न पर्वतसि
नलिनी परोहति Mk. 4. 17; नलिनीद्विगतजल-
मनितरलं Moha M. 5; Ku. 4. 6. 2 An
assemblage of lotuses. 3 A pond or
place abounding in lotuses. -**COMP.**
-**खंडः**, -**पेठः** a group or assemblage of
lotuses. -**रुहः** an epithet of Brahmā
(-**हं**) a lotus-stalk, the fibres of a
lotus.
नल्यः A measure of distance equal
to 400 hastas or cubits.
नव a. 1 New, fresh, young, recent;
चित्तयोनिरमवद्युनरः R. 19. 46; केशः कलेन
हि युनर्यतां विधत्ते Ku. 5. 86; U. 1. 19,
R. 1. 83, 2. 47, 3. 53, 4. 3, 11; Si. 1.
4, 3. 31; Ki. 9. 43. 2 Modern. -**नः** A
crow. -**व** ind. Recently, newly, lately,
not long ago -**COMP** अन्नं now rice

or grain. -अंश *m.* fresh water. -अहः the first day of a fortnight. -इतर *a.* old; R. 8. 22. -उद्धतं fresh butter. -उद्वा, -पाणिग्रहणा a newly married woman, a bride; H. 1. 212; Bh. 1. 4; R. 8. 7. -कारिका, -कालिका, -कलिका 1 a woman newly married. 2 a woman in whom menstruation has recently commenced. -छात्रः a fresh student, novice, tyro. -नी *f.*, -नीतं fresh butter; अहो नवनीतकल्पहृदय आर्ययुगः M. 3. -नीतकं 1 clarified butter. 2 fresh butter. -पाठकः new teacher. -सल्लिका, -मालिका a kind of of jasmine. -पञ्जः an offering of the first fruits of the harvest. -यौवनं fresh youth, bloom or prime of youth. -रक्ष् *f.* a girl who has recently menstruated. -वर्यः, -वरिका a newly married girl. -वह्म a kind of sandal. -वस्त्रं new cloth. -शशिभूत *m.* an epithet of Siva; Me. 43. -सूतिः *f.* -सूतिका 1 a milch-cow. 2 a woman recently delivered.

नवकं The aggregate of nine. नवत *a.* (ती *f.*) Ninetieth. -तः 1 An elephant's painted housings. 2 A woollen cloth, blanket. 3 A cover, wrapper (in general).

नवतिः *f.* Ninety; नवनवतिशतद्वयको-दीधरास्ते Mu. 3. 27; R. 3. 69.

नवतिका 1 Ninety. 2 A paintbrush (said to contain 90 hairs).

नवत् *num a.* (always pl) Nine; नवति नवतिका R. 3. 69; see comp. below. (At the beginning of comp. नवत् drops its final *त्*). COMP. -अशीतिः *f.* eighty-nine. -अविस् *m.*, -दीधितिः the planet Mars. -कुलस् *ind.* nine times. -ग्रहाः (*m. pl.*) the nine planets; see under ग्रह. -चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-ninth. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-nine. -छिद्रं -द्वारं the body (having nine apertures; see ख). -त्रिंश *a.* thirty-ninth. -त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-nine. -दश *a.* nineteenth. -दशत् *pl.* nineteen. -नवतिः *f.* ninety-nine. -निधिः *m. pl.* the nine treasures of Kubera; *i. e.* महापद्मश्च पद्मश्च शंखो मकरकच्छपी । सुकुन्दकुन्दनीलाश्च खर्वश्च निचयो नव ॥ -पंचाश *a.* fifty-ninth. पञ्चाशत् *f.* fifty-nine. -रत्नं 1 the nine precious jewels; *i. e.* सुकामाग्निकयवैद्यगोविन्दान् वज्रविद्युन् । पद्मरागं मरुतं नीलं चैति यथाक्रमं ॥ 2 'the nine gems' or poets at the court of king Vikramāditya : -यन्वन्तरिक्षपणकामरुचिह-सिद्धवेतालमहृष्टकर्करालिदासः । ख्यातो बराहमि-हिरो वृत्तेः समार्या खानि वै वरचर्चिर्नव विक्रमस्य ॥ -रसाः (*m. pl.*) the nine sentiments in poetry, see under अष्टरस and रस also. -रात्रं 1 a period of nine days. 2 the first nine days of the month of Āsвина held sacred to Durgā. -विंश *a.* twenty-ninth. -विंशतिः *f.* twenty-nine. -विध *a.* ninefold of nine kinds or sorts. -सतं 1 one

hundred and nine. 2 nine-hundred. -षष्टिः *f.* sixty-nine. -सप्ततिः seventy-nine.

नवधा *ind.* In nine ways, ninefold. नवम *a.* (ती *f.*) Ninth. -नी The ninth day of a lunar fortnight.

नवशः *ind.* By nines.

नवीन, नव्य 1 New, fresh, recent 2 Modern.

नष्ट 4 P. (नश्यति, नष्ट; Caus नाशयति; desid. निनक्षति, निनाशयति) 1 To be lost, disappear, vanish, become invisible; युवाणि तस्य नश्यन्ति H. 1; तथा सीमा न नश्यति Ms. 8. 247; Y. 2. 58; क्षणनष्टदृष्टिभिर् Mk. 5. 4. 2 To be destroyed, to perish, die, be ruined; जीवनाशं ननाश च Bk. 14. 31; Ms. 8. 166, 7. 40; Mu. 6. 8. 3 To run away, fly away, escape; नश्यति युवानि ददर्श कपीदः Bk. 10. 12; नक्षत्रिणा निशाचराः 14. 112, Rata. 2. 3. 4 To be frustrated, become unsuccessful. -Caus. 1 To cause to disappear. 2 To destroy, remove, efface, drive away, cause to fly away. -WITH प्र (प्रनश्यति) or नि to perish, die; Bk. 3 14; Bg. 8. 20.

नष्ट *f.*, नशः, नशनं Destruction, perishing, loss, disappearing.

नश्य *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Perishable, transitory, evanescent, transient, frail; निखिलं जगदेव नश्यत् R. G. 2 Destructive, mischievous.

नष्ट *p. p.* 1 Lost, disappeared, vanished, invisible. 2 Dead, perished, destroyed. 3 Spoiled, wasted. 4 Fled or run away. 5 Deprived of, free from (in comp.). -COMP. -अर्थ *a.* reduced to poverty (having lost one's wealth). -आतंकं *ind.* without anxiety or fear; नष्टातंकं हरिणशिखो मन्दं चरति S. 1. 13 v. 1. -आत्मन् *a.* deprived of sense. -आसिस्त्रं booty, plunder. -आशङ्क *a.* fearless, secure, free from fear. -इन्दुकला the day of full moon. -इन्द्रिय *a.* deprived of senses. -वेतन, -वेष्ट, -संज्ञ *a.* one who has lost his senses, unconscious, insensible, fainted. -वेष्टता universal destruction.

नस् *f.* The nose (a word optionally substituted for नासिका after acc. dual). -COMP. -क्षुद्र *a.* small-nosed.

नस्तस् *ind.* From the nose; Y. 3. 127.

नासा The nose.

नस्तः The nose. -स्तं A sternutatory, snuff. -स्ता A hole bored in the septum of the nose. -COMP. -उत्तः an ox led by a string through the nose.

नस्तित *a.* Nozzled (with a string through the nose).

नस्य *a.* Nasal -स्यं 1 The hairs in the nose 2 A sternutatory -स्या 1

The nose. 2 The string through the nose of an animal; Si. 12. 10.

नद्ध 4 U. (नहति-ते, नद्ध; desid. निनक्षति-ते) 1 To tie, bind, bind on or round or together, gird round; श्लेष्मद्धानि शिलातलादि Ku. 1. 56; R. 4. 57 16. 41. 2 To put on (oneself), to dress, arm oneself (Atm.). -Caus To cause to put on. -WITH अप to untie. -अपि (अपि being often changed to पि) 1 to fasten, gird round, bind; अतिपिनद्धेन वरकलेन S. 1; नंदारमाला हरिणा पिनद्धा S. 7. 2. 2 to put on, wear; Bk. 3. 47. 3 to cover, envelop, कुक्षमसिध् पिनद्धं पांडुपत्रौदरेण S. 1 19. -उद्ध to tie or bind up, intertwine; R. 17 23, 18. 50. -परि to surround, intertwine, encircle; स जगति परिणद्धः शक्तिमि शक्तिनाथः Mā. 5. 1; R. 6. 64; M. 5. 10, Ra. 6. 25. -सं 1 to tie, bind, fasten 2 to wear, put on, dress. 3 to put on (as armour), arm oneself, be accoutred; समनासीत्तो सैन्यं Bk. 15 111, 112; 14. 7; 17. 4. 4 to make oneself (for any action) (Atm in this sense); दुह्याय संनह्यते Mbh. छेत्तुं वज्र-मणीञ् शिरषिषुक्ष्ममप्रातेन संनह्यते Bh. 2 6, see संनद्ध also.

नहि *ind.* Surely or certainly not, by no means, not at all; आहंस्त नहि न प्रेतं जिविम द्वाद्वर्षेणि Bk. 19. 5.

नहुषः N. of a king of the lunar race, son of Āyus and grandson of Purūravas and father of Yayāti [He was a very wise and powerful king and when Indra lay concealed under waters to expiate the sin of having killed the demon Vritra, a Brahmana, he was asked to occupy his seat. While there he thought of winning the love of Indrani and caused the seven sages to convey him in a palanquin to her house. On his way he asked them to be quick using the words 'sarpa', 'sarpa' (move on, move on), when one of the sages (Agastya ?) cursed him to be a 'sarpa' (serpent). He fell down from the sky and remained in that wretched state till he was relieved from it by Yuddhishtira]

ना No, not (न *q. v.*).

नाकः 1 Heaven; आनाकरश्चतुर्वर्त्तना R. 1. 5; 15. 96. 2 Vault of heaven, uppersky, firmament. -COMP. -चर. 1 a god. 2 a demi-god. -नाथ, -नायकः an epithet of Indra. -वनिता an Āpsaras. -सद् *m.* a god; Bk. 1 4

नाकिन् *m.* A god; Si. 1. 45.

नाकुः 1 An ant-hill. 2 A mountain नाक्षत्र *a.* (जी *f.*) Starry, sidereal -त्रं A month computed by the moon's passage through the 27 lunar mansions, a month of 30 days of sixty, Ghaṭis each; नाक्षत्रघटा तु नाक्षत्र-महोरात्रं प्रकीर्तितं Sūrya. S.

नाशत्रिक A month of 27 days (each day being the period of the

moon's passage through a lunar asterism).

नागः 1 A snake in general; particularly, the cobra. 2 A fabulous serpent-demon or semidivine being, having the face of a man and the tail of a serpent and said to inhabit the Pātāla; Bg 10. 29; R. 15. 83. 3 An elephant; Me. 11, 36; Si. 4. 63 V. 4. 63; V. 4. 25 4 A shark 5 A cruel or tyrannical person. 6 (At the end of comp.). Any pre-eminent or distinguished person; i. g. दुष्प्रनाग. 7 A cloud. 8 A peg projecting from a wall to hang anything upon. 9 Piper betel. 10 One of the five vital airs of the body, that which is expelled by eructation. 11 The number 'seven' - नं 1 Tin. 2 Lead. -COMP. -अंगना 1 a female elephant. 2 the proboscis of an elephant. -अंजना a female elephant. -अधिपः an epithet of Sesha. -अंतकः, -अरातिः, -अरिः 1 an epithet of Garuḍa 2 a peacock. 3 a lion. -अज्ञानः 1 a peacock; Pt. 1. 159. 2 an epithet of Garuḍa. -आननः an epithet of Gaṇeśa. -आहः Hastināpura. -हंद्ः 1 a lordly or superior elephant; Ku. 1. 36. 2 Airāvata, Indra's elephant. 3 an epithet of Sesha. -हंशः 1 an epithet of Sesha. 2 N. of the author. of Paribhāshendusekhara and several other works. 3 N. of Patanjali. -उद्वरं 1 a breast-plate. 2 a peculiar disease of pregnancy (गर्भापद्वग्नेद). -कैसरः N. of a tree with fragrant flowers. -गर्भं red lead. -चूडः an epithet of Siva. -जं 1 red lead. 2 tin. -जिहिका red arsenic. -जीवनं tin. -दंतः, -दंतकः 1 ivory. 2 a peg or bracket projecting from a wall and used to hang things upon. -हंती 1 a kind of sun-flower. 2 a harlot. -नक्षत्रं, -नायकं the constellation called Aśleśhā. (-कः) the lord of serpents. -नासा the proboscis of an elephant. -निर्यूहः a large pin or bracket projecting from a wall. -पञ्चमी N. of a festival on the fifth day in the bright half of Śrāvana. -पटुः a mode of sexual enjoyment (रतिबंध). -पाशः 1 a sort of magical noose used in battle to entangle an enemy. 2 N. of the noose or weapon of Varuṇa. -गुणः 1 the Champaka tree. 2 the Punnāga tree. -बंधकः an elephant-catcher. -बंछुः the holy fig-tree. -बल an epithet of Bhīma. -भूषणः an epithet of Siva. -भटलिकः 1 a snake-keeper. 2 a snake-catcher. -मल्लः an epithet of Airāvata. -यष्टिः f., -यष्टिका 1 a graduated pole or pot for showing the dept of water n a ne y dug

pond. 2 a boring rod driven into the earth. -रक्तं, -रेणुः red lead. -रंयः the orange. -राजः an epithet of Sesha. -लना, -वल्लरी, -वल्ली piper betel. -लोकः the world of serpents, the race of serpents collectively, one of the regions below the earth called Pātāla. -वारिकः 1 a royal elephant. 2 an elephant-driver. 3 a peacock. 4 an epithet of Garuḍa. 5 the chief of a herd of elephants. 6 the chief person in an assembly. -संभवं, -संभृतं red lead. -साहच्यं Hastināpura.

नागर α. (री. f.) 1 Town-born, town-bred. 2 Relating to a town, civic. 3 Spoken in a town. 4 Polite, civil. 5 Clever, sharp. 6 Bad, vile, one who has contracted the vices of a town. -रः 1 A citizen (घर); Me. 25, Sānti. 4. 19 2 A husband's brother. 3 A lecture. 4 An orange. 5 Fatigue, hardship, toil. 6 Denial of knowledge. -री 1 The character in which Sanskrit is generally written; cf. देवनागरी. 2 A clever, intriguing or shrewd woman; इतमरीः स्मृतु स कथं संवृत्तो नागरीभिः Ud. D. 16. 3 The plant रुद्रही.

नागरकः, नागरिक α. 1 Town-bred, town-born. 2 Polite, courteous, courtly; नागरिकवृत्ता संज्ञापेना S. 5. 3 Clever, shrewd, cunning (विद्वद्). -कः 1 A citizen. 2 A polite or courteous man, a gallant; one who shows exaggerated attention to his first mistress while he is courting some one else. 3 One who has contracted the vices of a town. 4 A thief. 5 An artist. 6 The chief of the police; V. 5; S. 6.

नागरीदः, नागरीदः 1 A libertine, rake. 2 A paramour. 3 A match-maker.

नागरुकः Orange.

नागरीश्वरः Shrewdness, cleverness.

नाचिकेतः Fire.

नाटः 1 Dancing, acting. 2 N. of the Kārnāṭaka country.

नाटक 1 A play, drama (in general). 2 The first of the 10 principal kinds of dramatic composition; for definition and other information see S. D. 277. -कः An actor, a dancer. **नाटकीय** α. Pertaining to a drama, dramatic; पूर्ववर्गः प्रसंग्य नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8.

नाटारः The son of an actress.

नाटिका A short or light comedy, one of the Uparūpakas, q. v. v.: e. g. the Rātṇāvalī, Priyadarsikā or Viddhasālabbhanjikā. The S. D. thus defines it:—नाटिका क्लृप्तवृत्ता स्यात्कीर्त्या चतुर्दशिका । प्रख्यातो धीरललितस्तत्र स्यात्त्रायको नृपः । स्यात्तत्पुस्तकं च संगीतव्यपूताऽथवा । नवाधुरागा यथाऽत्र नायिका नृपराजा सेवयते

देवतायां देव्यान्नामेन शक्तिः । देवी पुनर्भवेज्ज्येष्ठा यमरुता नृपराजा । एदे एदे मानवती तद्वशाः सगमो द्वयोः । वृत्तिः स्यात्कीर्तिकी स्वल्पविमर्षाः सवयः पुनः ॥ 539.

नाटितक A mimic representation, a gesture, gesticulation; मतिनाटितकन S. 5.

नाटियः, -रः The son of an actress or dancing girl.

नाट्य 1 Dancing. 2 Dramatic representation, gesticulation, acting; नाट्यं च दृशा वयं Rātṇ 1. 6; दूतं नाट्यं भवति च चिरं नोर्वशी गर्वशीला Vikr. 18. 29 3 The science or art of dancing or acting, scenic art; नाट्यं भिन्नरुचेर्जनस्य बहु-धायेकं समाराधनं M. 1. 4. -कः An actor. -COMP. -आचार्यः a dancing preceptor. -उक्तिः f. dramatic phraseology. -धर्मिका, -धर्मी the rules of dramatic representation. -प्रियः an epithet of Siva. -शाला 1 a dancing-hall, 2 a theatre. -शास्त्रं 1 the dramatic science, dramaturgy. 2 a work on dramatic representation.

नाडिः, -डी. f. 1 The tubular stalk of any plant. 2 The hollow stalk of a lotus &c. 3 Any tubular organ of the body (such as an artery, vein), पदधिकदशनाडीचक्रमवस्थिताम्ना Māl. 5 1, 2. 4. A pipe, flute. 5 A fistulous sore, fistula, sinus. 6 The pulse at the hand or foot. 7 A measure of time equal to twenty-four minutes. 8 A period of time = ३ Muhūrta. 9 A juggling trick. -COMP. चरणः a bird. -चीरं a small reed. -जंघः a crow. -परीक्षा feeling the pulse -मंडलं the celestial equator. -यंत्रं any tubular instrument. -ज्वणः sinus, an ulcer, fistula.

नाडिका 1 Tubular organ &c.; see नाडि. 2 A Ghatikā or 24 minutes, नाडिकाविच्छेदपटहः Māl. 7; K. 13, 70.

नाडि (डी) धन α. Causing a movement of the tubular organs (as fright &c.); नाडिधनेन धातेन K. 353 -मः A goldsmith.

नाणकं A coin, anything stamped with an impression; एषा नाणकवैदिका मक्षिका Mk. 1. 23; Y. 2. 240.

नातिचर α Of no long duration, very long.

नातिदूर α. Not very far or distant **नातिवादः** Avoiding abusive language.

नाथ 1 P. (नाथति, but sometimes A. also) 1 To ask, beg, solicit for anything (with dat. or two acc.), मोक्षाय नाथते मुनिः Vop.; नाथसे किमु पति न सुभृतः Ki. 13. 59; संतुष्टमिष्टानि तमिष्टदेव नाथति के नाम न लोकनाथ N. 3. 25. 2 To have power, be master, prevail 3 To harass, trouble. 4 To bless, wish well to give blessings to: (said to be Atm on y m th n sense) नाथित

ज्ञाने Mv. 1. 11; (Mammaṭa quotes the line दीनं त्वामनुनाथते कुम्भस्य पत्रवृत्ते मा कृयाः to show that नाय here only means 'to ask or beg', and नाथते should therefore be नाथति); सर्पिणो नाथते Sk.

नाथः 1 A lord, master, protector, leader; नाथे कुतस्त्वय्युग्रं प्रजानां R. 5. 13, 2 78, 3. 45; त्रिलोकं, कैलासं &c. 2 A husband. 3 A rope passed through the nose of a draft ox. -COMP. -हरिः a beast (वृष).

नाथवत् a. 1 Possessed of a lord or protector; नाथवत्स्वया लोकास्वमनाथा विपत्त्यसे U. 1. 48. 2 Dependent, subject.

नादः 1 A loud roar, cry, shout, sounding, roaring; सिंहनादः, वनं &c. 2 A sound in general; Māl. 5. 20. 3 (In Yoga phil.) The nasal sound represented by a semi-circle (ॐ)

नादिच् a. Sounding, resonant; अंबुवृन्दनादी रयः R. 3. 59; 19. 5. 2 Bel-lowing, roaring; खरं, सिंहं &c.

नाद्व्य a. (पी. f.) River-born, aquatic, marine. -चं Rocksalt.

नाना ind. 1 In different places, in different ways, manifoldly, variously. 2 Distinctly, separately. 3 Without (-विना); (with acc., instr. or abl.); नाना नारी निष्कला लोकयात्रा Vop.; (विश्वं) न नाना शंसुना रमात् वर्षेण (शोभजो वरः) ibid. 4 (Used as an adjective at the beginning of comp.) Manifold, various, sundry, different, diverse; नाना-फलैः फलति कल्पलतेव भूमिः Bh. 2. 46; Bg. 1. 9; Ms. 9. 148. -COMP. -अत्यय a. of different kinds, manifold. -अर्थ a. 1 having different aims or objects. 2 having different meanings, homonymous (as a word). -कार ind. having done variously. -रस a. of different or varying tastes; M. 1. 4, -रूप a. of different forms, diverse, multiform, various. -वर्ण a. of different colours. -विध a. of various sorts, diverse, manifold. -विधं ind. in various ways.

नानाङ्गः A husband's sister's son.

नांत a. Endless, infinite.

नांतरीयक a. Inseparable, invariably connected.

नांत्र Praise, eulogy.

नादिकारि, नादिच् m. The speaker of the नादी or benediction.

नादी 1 Joy, satisfaction, delight. 2 Prosperity. 3 Praise of a deity at the commencement of a religious rite or observance. 4 Particularly, the benedictory verse or verses recited as a sort of prologue at the beginning of a drama, benediction; आशीर्वाचनसंयुक्ता नित्यं यस्मात्प्रयुज्यते । देवद्विजनुवाधानं तस्माच्चादीति संज्ञिता ॥ or देवद्विजनुवादीनामाशीर्वाचनपूर्विका । नदीति देवता यस्यां तस्माच्चादीति कीर्तिता ॥ -COMP. -करः see नादिच्. -निनादः a shout of joy or rejoicing. -मिव 2 4 -एत the lid or cover of a vessel

-मुख a. (the class of manes or deceased ancestors) to whom the नादीमुखश्राद्ध is offered. (-खं), श्राद्धं a Śrāddha ceremony performed in memory of the manes, preliminary to any festive occasion such as marriage &c (-खः) the cover or lid of a well. -वादिच् m. 1 the speaker of a prologue to a drama. 2 a drummer. -आद्ध see नादीमुखं above.

नापितः A barber, shaver; Pt 5. 1. -COMP. -शाला a barber's shop, a shaving house.

नापित्वं The trade of a barber.

नाभिः m., f. navel; गंगावर्तसनाभिर्नाभिः Dk. 2; &c.; निम्ननाभिः Mō. 83; R. 6. 52; Me. 28. 2 Any navel-like cavity.

-m. 1 The nave of a wheel; Pt. 1. 81. 2 The centre, focus, chief point. 3 Chief, leader, head; कुत्सनस्य नाभिर्युष्मन्-डलस्य R. 18. 20. 4 Near relationship, community (of race &c.); as in सनाभि q. v. 5 A paramount sovereign or lord; R. 9. 16. 6 A near relation. 7 A Kshatriya. 8 Home. -भिः f. Musk. (i. e. मृगनाभि). N. B. नाभि at the end of Bah. comp. becomes नाभ when the comp. is used as an epithet; as पद्मनाभः. -COMP. -आवर्तः the cavity of the navel. -जः, -जन्मन् m. शूः epithets of Brahmā. -वाही, -नालं 1 the umbilical cord. 2 rupture of the navel.

नाभिल a. Relating to or coming from a navel.

नाभीलं 1 The cavity of the navel. 2 Pain. 3 A ruptured navel.

नाभ्य a. Relating to, proceeding from, being in, the navel, umbilical. -भ्यः An epithet of Siva.

नाम ind. A participle used in the following senses:—1 Named, called, by name; हिमालयो नाम नगधिराजः Ku. 1. 1; तच्चिद्वितीं सुवृत्तां नाम Dk. 7. 2 Indeed, certainly, truly, forsooth, verily, to be sure; मया नाम जितं Ve. 2. 17; विनीत-वेष्टेण प्रवेष्ट्यानि तपोवनानि नाम S. 1; आश्वासितस्य मनः नाम V. 5. 16; when I was just consoled. 3 Probably, perhaps; oft. with मा; अये पद्मशब्द इव मा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 3. perhaps (but I hope not) that of guards; मा नाम अकार्यं कुर्यात् Mk. 4. 5 Possibility; तद्वैव नामाश्रयतिः Ku. 3. 19; स्वया नाम सुनिर्विनायः S. 5. 19 is it possible &c. (implying censure); frequently used with अपि in the sense of 'I which,' 'would that,' 'is it likely that &c.'; see under अपि. 5 A feigned or pretended action, pretence (अलीक); कार्तिको नाम भूत्वा Dk. 130; so भीतो नामभवत् 104 as if afraid; परिश्रमं नाम विनीच च क्षण Ku. 5. 32. 6 (With imperatives) Granted, though it may be well it may be तद्वत्तु नाम शोकनिपाय K. 3 8 कथेतु नाम

नीतिशो व्यवसायमिच्छतः H. 2. 14 though he may exert himself; so Māl. 10. 7, S. 5. 8. 7 Wonder; अथो नाम पर्वतमारोहति G. M. 8 Anger or censure; नमापि नाम दशाननस्य परैः परिभवः G. M.; (the sentence may imply censure also); किं नाम विस्फुरं शस्त्राणि U. 4; ममापि नाम सत्त्वैरभिभूयते युधाः S. 6. नाम is often used with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives कथं, कदा &c. in the sense of 'possibly,' 'indeed,' 'I should like to know,' अयि कथं नास्मैतु U. 6; को नाम राज्ञा भियः Pt. 1. 146; को नाम पाकाभिमुखस्य जंतुर्दूराणि देवस्य विधातुमीडे U. 7. 4.

नामन् n. 1 A name, appellation, personal name (opp. गोत्र) जि नु नमितदस्याः Mu. 1. 1; नाम गृह्ण to address or call upon by name; नामग्राहमरोदीक्षा Bk. 5. 5; नाम कृ or दा, नाम्ना or नामतः कृ to give a name, call, name; चकार नाम्ना रघुमास्यसंभवं R. 3. 21. 5. 36; तौ कुशलौ चकार किल नामतः 15. 32; चंद्रापीड इति नाम चक्रे K. 74; मातरं नामतः पृच्छये S. 7. 2 The mere name; संततायति संस्थितस्य पदसो नामपि न ज्ञायते Bh. 2. 67, 'not even the name, i. e. no trace or mark is seen' &c. 3 (Ingram.) A noun, substantive (opp. अव्ययत); तन्नाम येनाभिधायति सत्यं or सत्त्वप्रधानानि नामानि Nir. 4 A word, name, synonymous word; इति वृक्षनामानि 5 Substance (opp. गुण). -COMP. -अक्ष a. marked with a name; R. 12. 103 -अनुज्ञासन्, -अभिधानं 1 declaring one's name. 2 a dictionary, lexicon. -अपराधः abusing (a respectable man) by name, calling names. -आचली a list of names (of a god). -करणं, -कर्मन् n. 1 giving a name, naming a child after birth. 2 a nominal affix. -ग्रहः addressing or mentioning by name, utterance of the name, calling to mind the name प्रयत्नानि नामग्रहणान्यपि महासुतीनां 43; Ms. 8. 271; R. 7. 41 -त्यागः abandonment of name स्तनामत्याग करोमि Pt. 1. 'I shall forego my name' -धातुः a nominal verb, denominative base (as पाथयिते, वृषस्यति &c.). -धारकः, -धारिच् a. bearing only the name, in name only, nominal; Pt. 2. 84. -धेयं a name, appellation; वनज्योत्स्नेति कृतनाम-धेया S. 1; किं नामधेया सा M. 4; R. 1. 45, 10. 67, 11. 8; Ms. 2. 30. -निर्देशा indication by name -नाञ्ज a. having only the name, nominal, in name, Pt. 1. 77; 2. 86. -माला, -संग्रहः a list of names, glossary (of nouns). -मुद्रा a seal-ring, signet-ring; उभे नाम मुद्राक्षराण्युभयाभ्यां परस्परमवलोक्यतः S. 1 -लिंगं gender of nouns. अनुज्ञासन rules on the gender of nouns. -वजित a. 1 nameless. 2 stupid, foolish. -वाचक a. expressing a name. (-कं) a proper name. -शेष a. having only the name left, remaining in name only dead deceased U 2 6 नामि An epithet of Vashp

नामिन् *a.* Bent, bowed down &c.

नाम्य *a.* Pliable, flexible, pliant.

नायः 1 A leader, guide. 2 Guiding, directing. 3 Policy. 4 Means, expedient.

नायकः 1 A guide, leader, conductor. 2 A chief, master, head, lord. 3 A pre eminent or principal person, distinguished personage; सैन्यनायकः &c 4 A general, commander. 5 (In Rhet.). The hero of a poetic composition (a play or drama); (according to S. D. there are four main kinds of नायकः—वीरनायक, धीरनायक, शीघ्रनायक and क्षीरनायक, and these are again subdivided, the total number of kinds being 40; S. D. 64-75. The Rasamanjari mentions 3 classes पति, उपपति and वैशिकः 95-110). 6 The central gem of a necklace. 7 A paradigm or leading example; दृष्टेः सौष्ठव नायकः -COMP. -अधिपः a king, sovereign.

नायिका 1 A mistress. 2 A wife. 3 The heroine of a poetic composition. (According to S. D. a नायिका is of three kinds स्त्री or स्त्रीया, अन्त्या or परकीया, and साधारणस्त्री. For further classification, see S. D. 97-112 and Rasamanjari 3-94; cf. अन्तर्ही. also.)

नायः Water (said to be *f.* also; cf. Ms. 1. 10.) -रं A multitude or assemblage of men. -COMP. -जीवनं gold.

नारक *a.* (की *f.*) Hellish, relating to hell, infernal. -कः 1 The infernal regions, hell. 2 An inhabitant of hell.

नारकिक, नारकिन्, नारकीय *a.* Hellish -*m.* An inhabitant of hell.

नारंगः 1 The orange tree. 2 A lecher, libertine. 3 A living being. 4 A twin. -यं, गन्तं 1 The fruit of the orange trees; सद्योऽर्द्धमिदमच्छूयविबुध-प्रसर्पि नारंगं. 2 A carrot.

नारदः N. of a celebrated *Devarshi* (deified saint or divine sage). [He is one of the ten mind-born sons of Brahmā, being supposed to have sprung from his thigh. He is represented as a messenger from the gods to men and *vice versa*, and as being very fond of promoting discords among gods and men; hence his epithet of *Kalipriya*. He is said to have been the inventor of the lute or *Vīṇā*. He is also the author of a code of laws which goes by his name].

नारसिंह *a.* Pertaining to Nara-simha. -हः An epithet of Vishnu.

नाराचः 1 An iron arrow; तत्र नाराच-दुर्विने R. 4. 41. 2 An arrow in general, कनकनाराचपरंपराभिरिव K. 57. 3 Water-elephant.

नाराचिका, नाराची A goldsmith's scales (assay balance).

नारायणः 1 An epithet of Vishnu; the word is thus derived in Ms. 1

10; आपो नारा इति पोक्ता आपो वै नारयणः। ता दक्षयज्ञं पुंन नैन नारायणः स्तुतः। 2 N. of an ancient sage said to be a companion of *Nara* and to have produced *Urvashi* from his thigh; cf. ऊर्ध्ववा नरत्तलस्य मुनेः वृत्तीः V. 1. 2; see नरनारायण under नर also. -णी 1 An epithet of *Lakshmi* the goddess of wealth. 2 An epithet of *Durgā*.

नारिकेलः -लः The cocoa-nut; नारिकेलमनाकरा दृश्यते हि सुहृज्जनाः H. 1. 94. (The word is also written नारिकेलि ली, नारिकेल-ल, नारिकेलि-ली, नाडि (डी) केर, नाडि-केर, नाडिकेलि-ली.)

नारी 1 A woman; अयंनः पुरुषो नारी वा नारी सार्धतः दुवान् Mk. 3. 27. -COMP. -तरेयकः 1 a paramour. 2 a libertine -दूषणं a woman's vice; (they are)—पानं दुर्जनसंसर्गः परया च विरहोऽननः स्वप्नोऽङ्गयुद्ध-बासश्च नारीणां दूषणानि षट् Ms. 9. 13. -प्रसंगः lechery, libertinism. -रत्नं a jewel of a woman, an excellent woman.

नार्यवः The orange tree.

नाल *a.* Consisting or made of reeds. -लं 1 A hollow stalk, especially the stalk of the lotus; विक्कचकमलैः सिम्बेद्वैद्वयनलिः Me. 76; R. 6. 13; Kn. 7. 89. (-*m.* also in this sense). 2 Any tubular vessel of the body. 3 Yellow orpiment. 4 A handle. -लः A canal, drain.

नालकी The lute of Siva.

नाला A hollow stalk, especially that of the lotus.

नालिः, -ली *f.* 1 Any tubular vessel of the body. 2 A hollow stalk, especially that of the lotus. 3 A period of 24 minutes (घटिका). 4 An instrument for boring an elephant's ear. 5 A canal, drain. 6 A lotus flower.

नालिकः A buffalo. -का 1 The stalk of a lotus. 2 A tube. 3 An instrument for boring an elephant's ear. -कं 1 A lotus flower. 2 A kind of wind-instrument, a flute.

नालिकेर, नालिकेलि-ली See नारिकेल. &c.

नालीकः 1 An arrow. 2 A dart, javelin, 3 A lotus. 4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. 4 The fibrous stalk of lotus flowers.

नालिकिनी 1 A multitude or assemblage of lotus flowers. 2 A lotus-pond.

नाविकः The helmsman of a vessel, a pilot; अख्यातिरिति ते कृष्ण मग्ना नौनविके लयिः नाविकपुरुषे न विद्यासः Mb. 2 A navigator, sailor. 3 A passenger on board a ship.

नाविन् *m.* A boatman.

नाव्य *a.* 1 Accessible by a boat or ship, navigable (as a river &c.); नाव्याः सुप्रतरा नदीः R. 4. 31; नाव्यं पदः केचिद-तारिष्युजैः Si. 12. 76. 2 Praiseworthy. -व्यं Newness, novelty.

नाशः 1 Disappearance; गता नाशं तारा-रूपकमध्याधिवि जने Mk 5 25 2 Trus-

trations, destruction, ruin, loss; Bg. 2. 40; R. 8. 88; 12. 67; so विन, बुद्धि &c. 3 Death. 4 Misfortune, calamity. 5 Abandonment, desertion. 6 Flight, retreat.

नाशक *a.* Destructive, destroying

नाशन *a.* (नी *f.*) Destroying, causing to perish, removing (in comp) -नं 1 Destruction, ruin. 2 Removing, removal, expulsion. 4 Perishing, death

नाशिन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Destructive, destroying, removing. 2 Perishing, perishable; Bg. 2. 18; Ms. 8. 185.

नाडिकः The owner of anything lost.

नासा 1 the nose; स्फुरदधरनासादुत्तम, U. 1. 29; Bg. 5. 26. 2 The trunk of an elephant. 3 The upper timber of a door. -COMP. -अग्रं the tip of the nose; Māl. 1. 1. -छिद्रं, -रंघ्रं, -विवर a nostril. -दास *n.* the upper timber of a door frame. -परिचावः running at the nose, a running cold. -डुः, -पुंन a nostril. -इंशः the bridge of the nose. -स्रावः running cold.

नासिकंघय *a.* Drinking through the nose.

नासिका The nose; see नास. -COMP. -नलः the mucus of the nose.

नासिक्य *a.* 1 Nasal. 2 Being in the nose. -क्यः A nasal sound. -क्यं The nose.

नासीरं Advancing or fighting in front of an army. -रः 1 The van or front (of an army &c.); नासीरर योर्मदयोः Mv. 6; N. 1. 68. 2 A champion who advances before the line

नास्ति *ind.* 'It is not', non-existence, as in नास्तिस्त्रीरा &c. -COMP. -वादः assertion of the non existence of God or a Supreme ruler, atheism, infidelity; बीद्धेनेव सर्वदा नास्तिवादहारेण K. 49.

नास्तिक *a.* or -कः An atheist, unbeliever, one who denies the authority of the Vedas and a future life or the existence of a supreme ruler or creator of the universe; Si. 16. 7; Ms. 2. 11; 1. 22.

नास्तिक्यं Atheism, infidelity, heresy.

नास्तिदः The mango tree.

नास्ये A nose cord, the rein of a draught-ox.

नाहः 1 Binding, confinement. 2 A trap or snare. 3 Costiveness, constipation.

नाहुयः-विः An epithet of *Yayāti* नि *ind.* (Mostly used as a prefix to verbs and nouns, rarely as an adverb or preposition. It is used in the following senses (according to G. M.) 1 Lowness, downward motion ('down', 'under', 'below'); निवत् निवद 2 A group or collection निवद

elephant; बद्धापरामि परितो निगडास्यलावीन् Si. 5. 48; Br. 4. 20. 2 A fetter, chain or shackle in general.

निगडित *a.* Fettered, put in irons, chained, bound.

निगमः The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

निगद्, निगाद्: 1 Recitation, audible recitation of prayers. 2 A prayer repeated aloud. 3 Speech, discourse. 4 Learning the meaning; दध्नीतम-विज्ञाते निगदन्ते शब्दोक्ते Nir. 5 Mention, mentioning; इति निगदेन व्याख्याते.

निगदित *a.* A discourse, speech.

निगमः The Veda or Vedic text; साद्यै साद्य साधेति निगमे P. VI. 3. 113, VII. 2. 64. 2 Any passage or word quoted from the Vedas, a Vedic sentence; तथापि च निगमे भवति (often found in Nirukta). 3 A work auxiliary to, and explanatory of, the Vedas; Ms. 4. 19 and Kull. thereon. 4 A sacred precept, the words of a god or holy man. 5 A root (as the source of a word). 6 Certainty, assurance. 7 Logic. 8 Trade, traffic. 9 A market, fair. 10 A caravan of wandering merchants. 11 A road, market-road. 12 A city.

निगमनं 1 Quotation of a word from the Veda or the word so quoted. 2 (In logic) The conclusion in a syllogism, a deduction (the fifth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism).

निगमः, निगारः Swallowing, devouring.

निगमणं 1 Swallowing, devouring. 2 (Fig.) Taking up, completely absorbing. —*ग*: 1 The throat. 2 The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

निग (ग) लः 1 Swallowing, devouring. 2 The throat or neck of a horse; वत् *m.* a horse.

निगीर्ष *p. p.* 1 Swallowed, devoured. 2 (Fig.) Completely swallowed or absorbed, hidden, concealed and hence to be supplied; उपनावेनातर्निगीर्ष-स्थोपनिषत्सु यदध्ययसात् रेखा K. P. 10.

निगूढ *a.* 1 Hidden, concealed; Si. 13. 59. 2 Secret, private.—*इ* *ind.* Secret, privately.

निगूहनं Concealing, hiding.

निगूथनं Killing, slaughter.

निग्रहः 1 Keeping in check, restraint, curbing, subjection; as in इन्द्रियनिग्रह Ms. 6. 92; Y. 1. 222; Bh. 1. 66; Bg. 6. 34. 2 Suppression, obstruction, putting down; Ms. 6. 71. 3 Overtaking, capturing, arresting; यन्निग्रहे तु वरमाणि न मे व्रजतः Mk. 1. 22; Si. 2. 88. 4 Confinement, imprisonment. 5 Defeat, overthrow, vanquishing. 6 Dismaying, destruction,

removing; R. 9. 25, 15. 6; Ku. 5. 53. 7 Arresting of diseases, cure. 8 Punishment, chastisement (opp. अनुग्रह); निग्रहानुग्रहस्य कर्तृः Pt. 1; निग्रही-स्वयमनुग्रहीकृतः R. 11. 99, 55; 12. 52, 63. 9 Rebuke, reprimand, blame. 10 Aversion, dislike, disgust. 11 (In Nyāya phil.) A flaw in an argument, a fault, a fault in a syllogism (by which a disputant is put down in argument); cf. Mu. 5. 10. 12 A handle. 13 A limit, boundary.

निग्रहण *a.* Holding back or down, suppressing. —*ण*: 1 Subduing, suppression. 2 Capture, confinement. 3 Chastisement, punishment in general. 4 Defeat.

निग्राहः 1 Punishment, 2 An imprecation; as in निग्राहस्ते भूपद् 'confusion seize thee!'; Bk. 7. 43.

निग्र *a.* As high as broad. —*च*: 1 A ball. 2 Sin.

निग्रहः 1 A vocabulary or glossary of words. 2 Particularly, the glossary of Vedic words explained by Yāska in his Nirukta.

निग्रयः, निग्रयणं Rubbing, friction; Ki. 2. 51.

निग्रसः 1 Eating, dining. 2 Food.

निग्रतः 1 A blow, stroke; R. 11. 73. 2 Suppression or absence of accent.

निग्रतिः *f.* An iron club.

निग्रुहं Sound, noise.

निग्र *a.* 1 Dependant, subservient, obedient (as a servant); तथापि निग्रं नृप तावकविः; प्रहोक्तं मे हृदयं ययौविः Ki. 3. 13. निग्रस्य मे मनुनिदेशयैर्धं देवि क्षमस्विति वसुध नमः R. 14. 58. 2 Docile, tractable. 3 Dependent on (i. e. following the gender &c. of a substantive); इति विशिष्यनिग्रवर्गः. 4 (After a numeral) Multiplied with.

निग्रयः 1 A collection, heap, multitude; Ki. 4. 37. 2 An assemblage of parts constituting a whole; as in शरीरनिग्रय. 3 Certainty.

निचिकिः See नैचिकी.

निचायः A heap.

निचित *p. p.* 1 Covered, overcast, over-spread; निचितं स्रुपेय नदिः Ghat. 1; Si. 17. 14. 2 Full of, filled. 3 Raised up.

निचुलः 1 A kind of reed. 2 N. of a poet and friend of Kālidāsa; स्थानादस्मात् सप्तचिचुलादुत्पत्तौदङ्मुखः खं Me. 14. (where Malli. observes:—निचुली नाम महाकविः कालिदासस्य सहाय्यायः; but this explanation is very doubtful). 3 An upper garment, cover; cf. निचोल.

निचुलकं A breast-plate, cuirass.

निचोलः 1 A cover, veil, wrapper; आत नीट निचोलपाक Glt 11 शलय नीली

चोले 5. 2 A bedcover. 3 The cover of a litter (होलिकावरण).

निचोलकः 1 A jacket, lodice. 2 A soldier's jacket serving as a breast-plate.

निचुविः N. of a district, the modern Tirhut.

निचुविः N. of one of the degraded castes (sprung from outcast Kāhatriyas); see Ms. 10. 22.

निचु 3 U. (नेनाकि, नेनिके, वणनेकि, निक्), To wash, cleanse, purify; ससुः ययः वसुतेनिचुराणि Si. 5. 28. 2 To wash or clean oneself, to be purified (A.) 3 To nourish.—With अव lo wash, sprinkle water.—निचु to wash, clean, purify; R. 17. 22; Y. 1. 191; Ms. 5. 127.

निज *a.* 1 Innate, indigenous, native, inborn, congenial. 2 Own, one's own, relating to one-self, of one's own party or country; निजं वदुः पुत्रतयविजो हर्षिः Si. 17. 4; R. 3. 15, 18; Ms. 2. 50. 3 Peculiar. 4 Continual, perpetual.

निचु 2 A. (निके) To wash.—With व to wash (निके).

निचुले (Sometimes written निचिले) The forehead; निचिलतदुचित Dk. 4. 15. —*Comp.*—अज्ञः N. of Śiva.

निचिलं The downward flight or swoop of birds; see इ. न.

निचवा 1 The buttocks, posteriors (of a woman), (the circumference of the hip and loins); यत्तं यच्च निचवयो-रुक्तयामेदं विलासादि S. 2. 1; R. 4. 52, 6. 17; Me. 41; Bh. 1. 5; M. 2. 7. 2 The slope, ridge, side, flank of a mountain; सनाकश्चि नितं नितंरुचिरं (गिरं) Ki. 5. 27; सेव्य निचवाः किञ्च सुखाणां विना स्पर्श-रविज्ञानिनीनां Bh. 1. 19; V. 4. 26; Bk. 2. 8; 7. 58. 3 A precipice. 4 The sloping bank of a river. 5 The shoulder. —*Comp.*—विच round or circular hips; Rs. 1. 4.

नितंबवत् *a.* Having beautiful hips —*नी* 1 A woman; चाह उडुव नितंबवती इति Glt. 1; V. 4. 26.

नितंबिज *a.* 1 Having beautiful hips, having well-sloped buttocks (often applied to जघन); cf. M. 2. 3, Ki. 8. 16; R. 19. 26. 6 Having beautiful sides (as a mountain) —*नी* 1 A woman with large and handsome hips; Ki. 8. 3; Si. 7. 68, Ku. 3. 7. 2 A woman in general.

नितरा *ind.* 1 Wholly, entirely, completely; वाणास्त्रजाणि नितरा तद्वादिहेतो Ch. P. 41; Bh. 1. 96. 2 Exceedingly, excessively, very much; तुदंति चेतो नितरा प्रवासिनां Rs. 2. 4; Amaru. 10, शोभितसर्पि निदावे नितरामेवोद्धतः सिद्धः Pt. 1. 104; नितरा नीचोस्मृति Bv. 1. 9. 3 Continually, always; eternally. 4 At all events 5 Certain y

नितल One of the seven divisions of the lower regions; see पाताल.

नितान्त *a.* Extraordinary, excessive, very much, intense; नितान्तकठिनं रुजं न न वेद ता नानसी V. 2. 2. —तं *ind.* Excessively, very much, exceedingly, in a high degree.

नित्य *a.* 1 Continual, perpetual, constant, over-lasting, eternal, uninterrupted; यदि नित्यमनित्येन लभ्येत H. 1. 48; नित्यजोत्प्लाः प्रतिहतमीदृशित्त्याः प्रदोषाः Me. (regarded by Malli. as an interpolation); Ms. 2. 206. 2 Invariable, regular, fixed, not optional, regularly prescribed; (opp. काल्य) 3 Necessary, obligatory, essential. 4 Ordinary, usual (opp. वैयक्तिक). 5 (At the end of comp.) Constantly dwelling in, perpetually engaged in or busy with; जाह्नवीतीरं, अरण्यं, आदानं, चानं, &c. —त्यः The ocean—त्यं *ind.* Daily, constantly, always, ever, perpetually, eternally. —COMP. —अन्यथायः invariable suspens; Ms. 4. 107. —अनित्य *a.* eternal and perishable. —कालु *a.* regularly recurring at the seasons. —कर्मन् *n.*, —कृत्यं. —क्रिया any daily and necessary rite, a constant act or duty, as the five daily Yajnas. —गतिः air, wind —दान daily alms-giving. —नियमः an invariable rule. —नैमित्तिक an occasional act regularly recurring or any ceremony constantly performed to accomplish a particular object (e. g. a पर्वत्राद). —मलयः sleep. —मुक्तः the Supreme spirit. —यौवना (ever youthful) an epithet of Draupadi. —ज्ञेय *a.* perpetually alarmed, ever suspicious. —समासः 'a necessary compound', a compound the meaning of which cannot be expressed by its constituent members used separately (the separate ideas having merged in one); e. g. जनदग्धि, जयद्रथ &c; इवेन नित्यसमासः &c.

नित्यतात्त्वं 1 Invariableness, constancy, continuance, eternity, perpetuity. 2 Necessity.

नित्यदा *ind.* Perpetually, always, constantly, eternally.

नित्यशब्द *ind.* Constantly, always, eternally; Bg. 8. 14; Ms. 2. 96; 4 150.

निद्रुः A man.

निदर्शक *a.* 1 Seeing. 2 Seeing into, perceiving. 3 Pointing out, proclaiming, indicating.

निदर्शनं 1 View, insight, looking into, sight, vision. 2 Pointing to, showing. 3 Proof, evidence; बलिना सह योद्धव्यमिति नास्ति निदर्शनं Pt. 3. 23. 4 An instance, example, illustration; ननु प्रभवे निदर्शनं S. 2; निदर्शनमसाराणां लघुर्ननुप्राणं दः Si. 2. 50; R. 8. 45. 5 A prognostic 6 A sign an omen 7

A scheme, system. 8 A precept, scriptural authority, injunction. —ना A figure of speech in rhetoric; thus defined:—निदर्शना । अमवन्तस्तुसंबंध उपमापरि-कल्पकः K. P. 10; e. g. R. 1. 2.

निदाघः 1 Heat, warmth. 2 The hot season, summer (the months of ज्येष्ठ and आषाढ); निदाघमिहिरज्ज्वालाश्लिः Bv. 1. 16; निदाघकालः समुपागतः शिवे Rs. 1. 1; Pt. 1. 105; Ku. 7. 84. 3 Sweat, perspiration. —COMP. —करः the sun. —कालः summer.

निदानं 1 A band, rope, halter. 2 A rope for tying up a calf. 3 A primary cause, the first or essential cause; निदानमिदं कुरुकुलस्य सततेः R. 3. 1; अथवा बलमारम्भो निदानं स्वयंसंपदः Si. 2. 94. 4 A cause in general; सुखं मयि मानमनि-दानं Gtt. 5. 5 (In medicine) Inquiry into the causes of a disease, pathology. 6 Diagnosis of a disease. 7 End, termination. 8 Purity, purification, correctness.

निदिग्ध *p. p.* 1 Smeared, anointed, 2 Increased, accumulated. —ग्रा Small cardamoms.

निदिध्यासः, निदिध्यासनं Profound and repeated meditation, constant musing.

निदेशः 1 Order, command, direction, instruction; वाक्येनेयं स्थापिता स्वे निदेशे M. 3. 14; स्थितं निदेशे वृथगादिदेश R. 14. 14. 2 Speech, narration, conversation. 3 Vicinity, neighbourhood. 4 A vessel, vase.

निदेशिन् *a.* Pointing &c. —नी 1 A quarter, point of the compass. 2 A region.

निद्रा 1 Sleep, sleepiness; प्रच्छाय-सुखमनिद्रा दिवसाः S. 1. 3. 2 Sloth. 3 Shutting, budding state. —COMP. —भगः awaking. —वृक्षः darkness. —संज्ञ-नं phlegm, phlegmatic humour.

निद्राण *a.* Sleeping, sleepy.

निद्रालु *a.* Sleeping, sleepy. —लुः An epithet of Vishnu.

निद्रित *a.* Asleep, slept.

निधन *a.* Poor, indigent; अहो निधनता सर्वापदानास्पदं Mk. 1. 14. —नः, —नं 1 Destruction, annihilation, death, loss; स्वयमे निधनं श्रेयः Bg. 3. 35; लोचननिधननिधने कलयति कर्वाळं Gtt. 1; कलयतिश्चापि न प्रयाति निधनं विशाक्यमतर्पणं Bh. 2. 16. 2 Conclusion, end, termination. —नं Family, race.

निधानं 1 Putting down, laying down, depositing. 2 Keeping, preserving. 3 A place where anything is placed, a receptacle, reservoir; निधानं वार्जणां G. L. 18; 4 Treasure; निधानमर्गमिष सागरादरं R. 3. 9; Bg. 9. 18; विधेय लोकस्य परं निधानं. 5 Hoard, store, property, wealth.

निधिः 1 Abode, receptacle, reservoir जठं वीर्यं तपोनिधि &c 2 A

store-house, treasury. 3 A treasure, store, hoard; (for the nine treasures of Kubera, see त्रयविधि). 4 The ocean. 5 An epithet of Vishnu. 6 A man endowed with many good qualities. —COMP. —ईशः, —नाथः an epithet of Kubera.

निधुवनं 1 Agitation, trembling 2 Sexual enjoyment, coition; अतिशय मधुरिधुवनशीलं Gtt. 2; Si. 11. 18; Ch P. 4, 9, 26. 3 Pleasure, enjoyment, sport.

निधवान् Seeing, beholding, sight निधवानः Sound.

निनन्दु *a.* 1 Wishing to die. 2 Wishing to escape or fly away; Bk 4. 33.

निन (न) द्दः 1 Sound, noise; उच्च-चार निनदोन्मत्ति तस्याः R. 9. 73; 11. 15, Rs. 1. 15. 2 Buzzing, humming (of bees &c.)

नितयन् 1 Performance. 2 Perform- ing, accomplishing. 3 Pouring out

निन्द 1 P. (निन्दति, निन्दित, प्रणिन्दति) To blame, censure, find fault with, revile, reproach, condemn; निन्दिद स्व दृश्येन पार्यति Ku. 5. 1; सा निन्ती स्वाति भाग्यानि बाला S. 5. 30; Bg. 2. 36, Ms. 3. 42.

निन्दक *a.* Blaming, censuring, abusing, defaming.

निन्दनं, निन्दा 1 Blame, censure, re- proof, reproach, abuse, reviling, defamation; आनस्तुतिमुद्धि दिना K. P. 10; परं, वेदं. 2 Injury, wickedness. —COMP. —स्तुतिः *f.* 1 ironical praise, irony. 2 Covert praise.

निन्दित *p. p.* Blamed, censured, abused, defamed &c.

निद्रुः *f.* A woman bearing a dead child.

निद्र *a.* 1 Blamable, censurable, reprehensible, bad, vile. 2 Forbidden, prohibited.

निपः —पं A water-jar. —पः The Ka- damba tree.

निप (पा) ङः Reading, reciting, studying.

निपतनं 1 Falling down, descending, alighting. 2 Flying down.

निपत्त्वा 1 Slippery ground. 2 A battle-field.

निपाकः Maturing, ripening.

निपातः 1 Falling or coming down, descending, alighting; स्तोत्रे निपातितं चूर्णितः Ku. 5. 24; Rs. 5. 4. 2 Attack- ing, falling upon, spring, leap; R. 2. 60. 3 Casting, hurling, discharging; Ku. 3. 15. 4 Descent, fall, निशितनिपाताः शराः S. 1. 10. 5 Dying, death; Ms. 6. 31. 6 Accidental occurrence or mention. 7 An irregular form, irregularity, putting down as irregular or exceptional; एते निपाताः निपातिते &c 8 A particle an- deo nable P 1 4 56

नियतन 1 Throwing down, beating or knocking down; Ms. 11. 208. 2 Overthrowing, destroying, killing. 3 Touching with. 4 Putting down as irregular or exceptional. 5 An irregular form of a word, irregularity, exception.

नियान 1 Drinking. 2 Any reservoir of water, pool, puddle; गहतां महिषा नियानसलिलं शृणुषुस्तानि S. 2. 5; H. 1. 172, R. 9. 53. 3 A place or trough near a well for watering cattle. 4 A well. 5 A milk-pail.

नियोजन 1 Squeezing, pressing; S. 1. 74, 13. 11. 2 Hurting, injuring. —वा Oppression, hurt, injury.

नियुग a. 1 Clever, sharp, shrewd, skilful; वदस्य निसर्गनियुगः क्षियः M. 3. 2 Proficient or skilled in, conversant or familiar with (with loc. or instr.); वाचि नियुगः, वाचा नियुगः. 3 Experienced. 4 Kindly or friendly towards. 5 Acute, fine, delicate. 6 Complete, perfect, accurate. —ज ind. or नियुगेन 1 Skilfully, cleverly. 2 Perfectly, completely, totally. 3 Exactly, carefully, accurately, minutely; नियुगमन्विष्युपलब्धवान् Dk. 59. 4 in a delicate manner.

निबद्ध p. p. 1 Bound, tied, fettered, stopped, closed &c. 2 Connected with, relating to. 3 Formed of. 4 Set or inlaid with. 5 Called as a witness.

निबंधः 1 Binding, tying, fastening. 2 Attachment, intentness; Bg. 16. 5. 3 Composing, writing down. 4 A literary composition or treatise, work; मय्यक्षरं लेखनमयं बंधविन्यासैर्व्यासैर्विनिर्दिष्टं चक्रे Vās. 5 A compendium. 6 Restraint, obstruction, confinement. 7 Suppression of urine. 8 A bond, fetter. 9 A grant of property, an assignment of cattle, money &c. for support; सूया वितामहोपाक निबंधो द्रव्यमेव वा Y. 2. 121 fixed property. 10 Foundation, origin. 11 Cause, reason.

निबंधन 1 The act of fastening, binding together. 2 Constructing, building. 3 Restraining, checking, confining. 4 A bond, fetter. 5 A tie, band, support, stay; आशानिबंधनं जाता जीविलोकस्य U. 3; दत्तबन्ध मायकीनस्य मनसो द्वितीयं निबंधनं Māl. 3. 6 Dependence, connection; ते स्वदाशानिबंधनाः M. 4. 14; परस्परनिबंधनः Pt. 1. 79 inter-dependent. 7 Cause, origin, ground, motive, basis, foundation; वाक्यनिष्ठानिबंधनानि देहिनां व्यवहारतन्त्राणि Māl. 4 base on &c.—प्रत्ययाः 8 Abode, seat, receptacle; U. 5. 7. 8 Abode, seat, receptacle; Ku. 7. 90 (रचना). 10 A literary composition or work, a treatise. 11 A grant (of land), an assignment; चद्रुषि सभिन्धना Si 2 112 (where निबंधन

means 'a treatise' also). 12 The peg of a lute. 13 (In gram.) Syntax. 14 A commentary.

निबंधनी A bond, fetter, tie.

निब (व) हण a. Destroying, destroyer, enemy (in comp.); Ki. 2. 43; Mv. 3. 37. —ज Killing, destruction, annihilation, slaughter; N. 1. 131.

निविड a. Dense, thick; see निविड.

निध a. (At the end of comp. only) Like, similar, resembling; उद्भुदसुधकनकाजनिधं वहति Māl. 1. 40; so चंद्रनिमानना &c. —भः, भं 1 Appearance, light, manifestation. 2 Pretence, disguise, pretext. 3 A trick, fraud.

निभालनं Seeing, sight, perception.

निभूत a. 1 Quite frightened (अलंभित). 2 Gone, past.

निभूत a. 1 Placed down, deposited, lowered. 2 Filled with, full of; चिंतया निभूतः Bhāg. 3 Concealed, hidden, out of sight, unperceived, unobserved; निभूतो वृत्ता Pt. 1; वभसा निभूतं दुना R. 8. 15. with the moon become invisible, about to set or go down; Si. 6. 30. 4 Secret, covert; Si. 13. 42. 5 (a) Still, silent; निभूतद्विरिकं (काननं) Ku. 3. 42, 6. 2. (b) Steady, fixed, immovable, motionless; S. 1. 8. 6 Mild, gentle; अनिभूता वायवः Ki. 13. 66. not gentle, violent or strong; Māl. 2. 12. 7 Modest, humble; अनिभूतकरेणु त्रिषु Me. 68; जगामनिभूता कुलवधुरि Mu. Mu. 1. 8 Firm, resolute. 9 Lonely, solitary; निभूतनिजुंजुहं गता Gīt. 2. 10 Shut, closed (as a door). —त ind. 1 Secretly, covertly, privately, unperceived; S. 3; Si. 3. 74; Ms. 9. 263. 2 Silently, quietly; K. 134.

निमग्न p. p. 1 Plunged, dipped into, immersed, submerged, sunk (fig. also); निमग्नस्य पयोराशौ, चिंतानिमग्न &c. 2 Gone down, set (as the sun). 3 Overwhelmed, covered. 4 Depressed, not prominent.

निमज्जथुः 1 The act of diving or entering into, plunging. 2 Plunging into the bed, sleeping, going to bed; तत्वे कांतरीः सार्धं नम्येहं पिच्छं निमज्जथुः Bk. 5. 20.

निमज्जनं Bathing, diving, plunging, sinking (lit. and fig.); इच्छं निमज्जनमुपैति हवाय N. 5. 94; एवं सत्ताराहने उन्मज्जन-नितज्जने Mb.

निमंत्रणं 1 Invitation. 2 Summoning, calling. 3 A summons.

निमयः Barter, exchange.

निमानं 1 Measure. 2 Price (निमानं = मूल्यं Sk.).

निमिः 1 Winking, twinkling (of the eyes). 2 N. of one of the descendants of Ikshvāku, and ancestor of the line of kings who ruled in Mithilā.

निमित्तं 1 A cause, motive, ground, reason निमित्तनैमित्तिकयोः क्रमः S 7 80

2 The instrumental or efficient cause (opp उत्पादन). 3 Any apparent cause, pretext; निमित्तमात्रं भव सम्प्रसाचित् Bg. 11. 33; निमित्तनात्रिणं शंडवक्रं चैव भावितव्यं Ve. 1. 4 A mark, sing, token. 5 A butt, mark, target; निमित्तादपराद्धेर्वाधितु-स्कस्य वक्षितं Si. 2. 27. 6 An omen, prognostic (good or bad); निमित्तं वृत्तयिष्ठा S. 1; निमित्तादि न दृश्यामि विपरीतानि कदाच Bg. 1. 30; R. 1. 86; Ms. 6. 30, Y. 1. 203, 3. 171 (निमित्त is used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'caused or occasioned by'; किरिमित्ताय-सातकः S. 3. निमित्तं, निमित्तेन, निमित्तात् 'because of, 'on account of. —Comp. —अर्थः the infinitive mood (in gram.) —आश्रयः f. dependence on a special cause. —कारणं, —हेतुः an instrumental or efficient cause. —कुत् m. a crow. —धर्मः 1 expiation. 2 an occasional rite. —विद् a. knowing good or bad omens. (—m.) an astrologer.

निमिषः 1 Winking, shutting the eye, twinkling. 2 Twinkling of the eyes as a measure of time, a moment. 3 The shutting of flowers. 4 Morbid twinkling of the eye. 5 N. of Vishnu. —Comp. —अंतरं the interval of a moment.

निमीलनं 1 Shutting the eyelids, winking; नयननिमीलनस्त्रिषु यया ते Gīt 4, Amaru. 33. 2 Closing the eyes in death, death. 3 (In astr.) Total eclipse.

निमीला, निमीलिका 1 Shutting the eyes. 2 Winking, blinking, conniving at anything. 3 Fraud, pretence, trick.

निमूलं ind. Down to the root, निमूलकायं कर्तुं.

निमेषः Twinkling of the eye, a moment &c.; see निमिषः; हरति निमेषात् कालः सर्वं Moha M. 4; अनिमेषेण वक्षुषा with a steadfast or fixed look; R. 2. 19; 3. 43, 61. —Comp. —हृत् f. lighting. —हृत् m. a fire-fly.

निम्न a. Deep (lit. and fig.), चकितहरिणीवेक्षणा निम्ननाभिः Me. 82; Rs. 5. 12; Si. 10. 58. 2 Low, depressed. —स्थं 1 Depth, low ground, low land, (कः) पथश्च निम्नामेतत्वं प्रतीपयेत् Ku. 5. 5, न च निम्नादिव सडिलं निवर्तते ते ततो हृदयं S. 3. 2; Y. 2. 151; Rs. 2. 13. 2 A slope, declivity. 3 A gap, chasm in the ground. 4 A depression, low part, जलनिषिद्धितयत्तयकनिम्नोन्नताभिः Māl. 4. 10. —Comp. —उन्नत a. low and high, depressed and elevated, uneven. —गतं a low place. —गा a river, a mountain-stream: R. 8. 8.

निंबः A tree with bitter fruits; आश्रं क्षिप्त्वा कुडारेण निंबं परिकरेत् यः । रक्षेन पयसा सिंचेन्नैवास्य मयुषो भवेत् ॥ Rām.

निम्लोचः Sunset.

नियत p. p. 1 Curbed, restrained. 2 Subdued, controlled self-possessed,

self-governed. 3 Abstemious, temperate. 4 Attentive. 5 Fixed, permanent, constant, steady. 6 Certain, settled, sure. 7 Inevitable. 8 Positive, definite. 9 Forming the subject of consideration, relevant or irrelevant; see तुल्ययोगिता. -तं *ind.* 1 Always, constantly. 2 Positively, certainly, inevitably, surely.

नियतिः *f.* 1 Restraint, restriction. 2 Destiny, fate, luck, fortune (good or bad); नियतिलाङ्घ्र Dk.; नियतेनियोगात् Si. 4. 34; Ki. 2. 12, 4. 21 3 A religious duty or obligation. 4 Self-command, self-restraint.

नियन्तु *m.* 1 A charioteer, driver; Si 12. 24. 2 A governor, ruler, master, regulator; R. 1. 17, 15. 51. 3 A punisher, chastiser.

नियन्त्रण-या 1 Checking, reserve, restraint; अनियन्त्रणादुद्योगो नाम तपस्विजनः S. 1. 2 Restricting, confining (to a particular sense) अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्यैकार्थ-नियन्त्रण S. D 2. 3 Guiding, governing. 4 Defining.

नियन्त्रित *p. p.* 1 Curbed, restrained. 3 Restricted, confined to (a particular sense, as a word.)

नियमः 1 Restraining, checking. 2 Taming, subduing. 3 Confining, preventing. 4 A restraint, check; Ms 8. 122. 5 Restriction, limitation. 6 A rule or precept, law (in general), usage; नान्येकान्ततो नियमः S. B. 7 Regularity; Ratn. 1. 20. 8 Certainty, ascertainment. 9 An agreement, promise, vow, engagement. 10 Necessity, obligation. 11 Any voluntary or self-imposed religious observance (dependent on external conditions); R. 1. 94; (see Malli. on Si. 13. 33 and Ki. 5. 42) 12 Any minor observance or lesser vow, a duty prescribed to be done, but which is not so obligatory as a यम q. v.; शौचमिज्यातपो दानं स्वाध्यायोपस्थनिग्रहः । व्रतनैवेद्यवस्त्रं च स्नानं च नियमा दश ॥ Atri. 13 Penance, devotion, religious austerities; नियमविप्रकारिणी S. 1; R. 15. 74. 14 (In Mim. phil.) A rule or precept which lays down or specifies something which, in the absence of that rule, would be optional; विनिरस्तममानी नियमः पाश्चिमे सति. 15 (In Yoga phil.) Restraint of the mind, the second of the 8 principal steps of meditation in yoga. 16 (In Rhet.) A poetical commonplace or convention, as the description of the cuckoo in spring, peacocks in the rains &c. (नियमेन as a rule, invariably). -Comp. -नियुक्त rigid observance of prescribed rites. -पत्रं a written agreement. -स्थितिः *f.* steady observance of religious obligations, asceticism

नियमनं 1 Checking, punishing, restraining, subduing; नियमनादसतां च नराधिपः R. 9. 6. 2 Restriction, limitation. 3 Humiliation. 4 A precept, fixed rule.

नियमवती A woman having the monthly courses.

नियमित *p. p.* 1 Checked, curbed, restrained. 2 Governed, guided. 3 Regulated, prescribed, laid down. 4 Fixed, agreed upon, stipulated.

नियामः 1 Restraint. 2 A religious vow.

नियान्तनं See निपातनं.

नियामक *a* (मिका *f.*) 1 Restraining, checking. 2 Subduing, overpowering. 3 Limiting, restricting, defining more closely. 4 Guiding, governing. -कः 1 A master, ruler. 2 A charioteer. 3 A boatman, sailor. 4 A pilot.

नियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Directed, ordered, instructed, commanded. 2 Authorised, appointed. 3 Permitted to raise issue; see नियोग below. 4 Attached to. 5 Fastened to. 6 Ascertained.

नियुक्तिः *f.* 1 Injunction, order, command. 2 Appointment, commission, office, charge.

नियुते 1 A million. 2 A hundred thousand. 3 Ten thousand oroes or 100 Ayutas.

नियुद्ध Fighting on foot, close fight, personal struggle.

नियोगः 1 Employment, use, application. 2 An injunction, order, command, direction, commission, charge, appointed task or duty, any business committed to one's care; यः सारज्ञो मायवध्रीनियोगे M. 5. 8; मनो नियोगक्रियोरुक्तं मे R. 5. 11; अथवा नियोगः स्वर्त्तदशो मन्मागस्य U. 1; आज्ञापयतु को नियोगोऽनुधीयतामिति S. 1; स्वमपि स्वनियोगमश्नुयं कुरु 'go about your own business', 'do your appointed duty', (frequently occurring in plays and used as a courteous way of asking servants to withdraw). 3 Fastening or attaching to. 4 Necessity, obligation; तस्मिन्नेवे नियोगेन स विकल्प-पराङ्मुखः R. 19. 49. 5 Effort, exertion. 6 Certainty, ascertainment. 7 A practice prevalent in ancient times which permitted a childless widow to have intercourse with the brother or any near kinsman of her deceased husband to raise up issue to him, the son so born being called श्वेजः; cf. Ms. 9. 59:—देवराद्रा सपिंडाद्रा स्त्रिया सम्पद-नियुक्त्या । प्रजेषिताभिर्यंत्या संतानस्य परिक्षये ॥ ; see 60, 65 also. (Vyāsa begot पांडु and वृत्राहू on the widows of विचित्रवीर्ये in this way).

नियोगिन् *m.* An officer, a dependent, minute functionary

नियोग्यः A lord, master.

नियोजनं 1 Fastening, attaching 2 Ordering, prescribing. 3 Urging, impelling. 4 Appointing.

नियोज्यः One charged with any duty, a functionary, an officer, a servant, employe; स्थितिं कर्मसु महत्स्वपि यन्नियोज्याः S. 7. 4.

नियोज्झ *m.* 1 A combatant, wrestler 2 A cock.

निर *ind.* A substitute for निस् before vowels and soft consonants conveying the senses of 'out of', 'away from', 'without', 'free from', and may be frequently expressed by 'less', 'un', used with the noun; see the compounds given below; see निस् and cf. अ also. -Comp. -अंश *a* 1 whole, entire. 2 not entitled to any share of the ancestral property -अक्षः the place of no latitude (in astronomy). अग्नि *a.* having lost or neglected the consecrated fire -अंकुश *a.* 'not curbed by a hook, unchecked, uncontrolled, unruly, independent, completely free, unfettered; निरंकुश इव द्विपः Bhāg.; कामो नि कामनिरंकुशः Git. 7; निरंकुशाः कवयः Sk. Bh. 3. 106; Mv. 3. 39. -अंग *a* 1 having no parts. 2 deprived of expedients or resources. -अजिन *a.* skinless. -अंजन *a.* 1 without collyrium. 2 unstained, untinged 3 free from falsehood. 4 simple, artless. (-नः) an epithet of Śiva. (-ना) the day of full moon. -अतिशय *a* unsurpassed. -अत्यय *a.* 1 free from danger, secure, safe; R. 17. 53 2 free from fault, unblamable, faultless, disinterested; Ki. 1. 12, 13. 61. 3 completely successful -अथ *a.* one who has lost his way. -अदुकोश *a.* pitiless, merciless, hard hearted. (-ज्ञः) mercilessness, hard heartedness. -अनुय *a.* having no followers. -अनुनासिक *a.* not nasal. -अनुरोध *a.* 1 unfavourable, unfriendly. 2 unkind, unamiable; Māl. 10 -अंतर *a.* 1 constant, perpetual, uninterrupted, incessant; निरंतराद्विपट्टे Bv. 1. 16; निरंतरास्यंतर्वातदृष्टि Ku 5. 25. 2 having no intervening or intermediate space, having no interval, close; शृङ्गे निरंतरपयोधरया नयैव Mk. 5. 15. हृदयं निरंतरवृष्कदिनस्तनमंडलावरण-मध्यमिदम् Si. 9. 66. 3 compact, dense, Si. 16. 76. 4 coarse, gross 5 faithful, true (as a friend). 6 not hidden from view. 7 not different, similar, identical. (-रं) *ind.* 1 without interruption, constantly, continually, incessantly. 2 without intervening space or interval. 3 closely, tightly, firmly; (परिब्रजस्व) कतिरेदिं मम निरंतरमंगलैः Ve. 3. 27 परिणयेति शब्देन निरतर R. 2 11 4

immediately. **अभ्यासः** constant study, diligent exercise or practice. **अंतराल** *a.* 1 without an intervening space, close. 2 narrow. **अन्वय** *a.* 1 having no progeny, childless. 2 unconnected, unrelated. 3 not agreeing with the context (as a word in a sentence). 4 without logical connection or regular sequence, unmethodical. 5 without being seen, out of sight; Ms. 8. 332. 6 without retinue, unaccompanied; see **अन्वय**. **अपराध** *a.* 1 shameless, impudent. 2 bold. **अपराध** *a.* guiltless, innocent, faultless, blameless. (**अ**;) innocence. **अपाय** *a.* 1 free from harm or evil. 2 free from decay, imperishable. 3 infallible. **अपेक्ष** *a.* 1 not depending on, irrespective or independent of, having no need of (with loc.); **आनिर्णीतसारत्वाच्चित्तैस्समिवापि** Ki. 11. 39. 2 disregarding, taking no notice of. 3 free from desire, secure; H. 1. 83. 4 careless, negligent, indifferent. 5 indifferent to worldly attachments or pursuits; Ms. 6. 41. 6 disinterested, not expecting any reward from another; Bv. 1. 5, 7 without purpose. (**अ**;) indifference, disregard. **अभिभव** *a.* not subject to humiliation or disgrace. **अभिमान** *a.* 1 free from self conceit, devoid of pride or egotism. 2 void of self-respect. **अभिलाष** *a.* not intent upon, indifferent to; **स्वदुखनिरमिलापः स्विकसे लोकेतेतः** S. 5. 5. **अभ्र** *a.* cloudless. **अमर्ष** *a.* 1 void of anger, patient. 2 apathetic. **अंशु** *a.* 1 abstaining from water. 2 waterless, destitute of water. **अर्णव** *a.* without a bolt, unbarred, unobstructed; unrestrained, unimpeded, completely free; M. 5. (**अ**;) ind. freely. **अर्थ** *a.* 1 void of wealth, poor, indigent. 2 meaningless, unmeaning (as a word or sentence). 3 nonsensical. 4 vain, useless, purposeless. **अर्थक** *a.* 1 useless, vain, unprofitable. 2 unmeaning, nonsensical, conveying no reasonable meaning. (**अ**;) an expletive; **निरर्थकं तु हस्तिदि दूरैकप्रयोजनं** Chandr. 2. 6. **अवकाश** *a.* 1 without free space. 2 without leisure. **अवग्रह** *a.* 'free from restraint,' unrestrained, unchecked, uncontrolled, irresistible. 2 free, independent. 3 self-willed, head-strong. **अवग्रह** *a.* blameless, faultless, unblameable, unobjectionable; **ह्यनिरावृत्तौ भुगे बभूव** Dk. 1. **अवधि** *a.* having no end, unlimited; U. 3. 44. **अवयव** *a.* 1 without parts. indivisible. 3 without limbs. **अवलंब** *a.* 1 unsupported, without support; S. 6. 2 not affording support. **अवशेष** *a.* whole, complete, entire. **अवशेषेण** ind. completely, entirely, fully, totally. **अज्ञान** *a.* abstaining from

food. (**अ**;) fasting. **अज्ञ** *a.* weaponless, unarmed. **अस्थि** *a.* boneless. **अहंकारः**, **अहंक्रुति** *a.* free from egotism or pride, humble, lowly. **अहम्** *a.* free from egotism or self-conceit. **आकांक्ष** *a.* 1 wishing nothing, free from desire. 2 wanting nothing to fill up or complete (as the sense of a word or sentence). **आकार** *a.* 1 devoid of form, formless, without form. 2 ugly, deformed. 3 disguised. 4 unassuming, modest. (**अ**;) 1 the universal spirit, Almighty. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. **आकृति** *a.* 1 formless, shapeless. 2 deformed. (**अ**;) 1 a religious student who has not duly gone through a course of study, or who has not properly read the Vedas. 2 especially, a Brāhmaṇa who has neglected the duties of his caste by not going through a regular course of study. **आकुल** *a.* 1 unconfused, unperplexed, unbewildered. 2 steady, calm. 3 clear. **आक्रोश** *a.* unaccused, unreviled. **आगम्** *a.* faultless, innocent, sinless; R. 8. 48. **आचार** *a.* without approved customs or usages, lawless. **आदंबर** *a.* without drums. **आतंक** *a.* 1 free from fear; R. 1. 63. 2 without ailment, comfortable, healthy. **आतप** *a.* sheltered from heat, shady, not penetrated by the sun's rays (**आ**;) the night. **आदर** *a.* disrespectful. **आधार** *a.* 1 without a receptacle. 2 without support, supportless (fig. also); **निराधारो हा रोविमि कथय केवमिह दूरः** G. L. 4. 39. **आधि** *a.* secure, free from anxiety. **आपद्** *a.* free from misfortune or calamity. **आप्राप** *a.* 1 unweaved, unmolested, undisturbed, free from disturbance. 2 unobstructed. 3 not molesting or disturbing. 4 (in law) frivolously vexatious (as a suit or cause of complaint); *e.g.* **अस्मद्वृहद्विप्रकाशेनायं स्वयं स्वयं हरति** Mit. **आमय** *a.* 1 free from disease or illness, sound, healthy, hale. 2 untainted, pure. 3 guileless. 4 free from defects or blemishes. 5 full, complete. 6 infallible. (**आ**;) free from disease or illness, health, well-being, welfare, happiness. (**आ**;) 1 a wild goat. 2 a hog or boar. **आमिष** *a.* 1 fleshless. 2 having no sensual desires or covetousness. 3 receiving no wages or remuneration. **आय** *a.* yielding no income or revenue, profitless. **आयस** *a.* not fatiguing, easy. **आयुध** *a.* unarmed, weaponless. **आलंब** *a.* 1 having no proper support (fig. also); Mv. 4. 53. 2 not depending on another, independent. 3 self-supported, friendless, alone; **निरालंबो लंबोदरजन्मि के जमि शरणे** Jag. **आलोक** *a.* 1 not looking about or

seeing. 2 deprived of sight. 3 deprived of light, dark; Mā. 5. 30. **आज्ञ** *a.* devoid of hope, despairing or despondent of; **मनीषम्वेदुयतीतिराज्ञं** R. 6. 2. **आज्ञांक** *a.* fearless. **आज्ञास** *a.* 1 without a boon or blessing. 2 without any desire, wish or hope, indifferent; **उमच्छाप्यस्य निराज्ञिपः सतः** Ku. 5. 76. **आश्रय** *a.* 1 without a prop or support, unsupported, unsupported. 2 friendless, destitute, alone, without shelter or refuge; **निराश्रयाना वल्लता**. **आस्वाद** *a.* tasteless, insipid, unsavoury. **आहार** *a.* 'foodless', fasting, abstaining from food. (**आ**;) fasting. **इच्छ** *a.* without wish or desire, indifferent. **इन्द्रिय** *a.* 1 having lost a limb or the use of it. 2 mutilated, maimed, 3 weak, infirm, frail. 4 without **ब्रह्मण** or means of certain knowledge; Ms. 9. 18. **इक्षु** *a.* destitute of fuel. **इति** *a.* free from the calamities of the season; R. 1. 63; see **इति**. **ईश्वर** *a.* godless, atheistic. **ईष** the body of a plough. **ईह** *a.* 1 desireless, indifferent; 10 21. 2 inactive. **उच्छ्वास** *a.* 1 breathless, without breathing. (**अ**;) absence of breath. **उत्तर** *a.* 1 answerless, without a reply. 2 unable to answer, silenced. 3 having no superior. **उत्सव** *a.* without festivities; **वित्तं गयस्तुर्निससवः** R. 8. 66. **उत्साह** *a.* inactive, indolent, devoid of energy. (**अ**;) absence of energy, indolence. **उत्सुक** *a.* 1 indifferent. 2 calm, tranquil. **उदक** *a.* waterless. **उद्यम**, **उद्योग** *a.* effortless, inactive, lazy, idle. **उद्वेग** *a.* free from excitement or perturbation, sedate, calm. **उपक्रम** *a.* without a commencement. **उपद्रव** *a.* 1 free from calamity or affliction, not visited by danger or adversity, lucky, happy, undisturbed, unmolested, free from hostile attacks. 2 free from national distress or tyranny. 3 causing no affliction. 4 secure, peaceful. **उपाधि** *a.* guileless, honest. U. 2.: 2. **उपपत्ति** *a.* unsuitable. **उपपद्** *a.* 1 without any title or designation; Mu. 3. 2 unconnected with a subordinate word. **उपप्लव** *a.* free from disturbance, obstacle or calamity, unharmed; **विरुपलवानि न कर्माणि संवृत्तानि** S. 3. **उपम** *a.* peerless, matchless, incomparable. **उपसर्ग** *a.* free from portents. **उपाख्य** *a.* 1 unreal, false, non-existent (as **व्यापुन**). 2 immaterial. 3 invisible. **उपाय** *a.* without expedients, helpless. **उपेक्ष** *a.* 1 free from trick or fraud. 2 not neglectful. **उष्मन्** *a.* devoid of heat, cold. **गंध** *a.* void of smell, scentless, unfragrant, inodorous; **निर्गन्ध इव किंचुकाः** **पुष्टिः f. the Sālmā** tree **गर्भ** *a.*

free from pride. -मवाक्ष *a.* windowless. -युग *a.* 1 stringless (as a bow). 2 devoid of all properties. 3 devoid of good qualities, bad, worthless; निर्गुणः शोभते नैव विदुलङ्घितोऽपि वा Bv. 1. 115. 4 without attributes. 5 having no epithet. (जः) the Supreme spirit. गृह *a.* houseless, homeless; गृही निर्गृही कृता Pt. 1. 390. -गौरव *a.* 1 without dignity, undignified. -ग्रथ *a.* 1 freed from all ties or hindrances. 2 poor, possessionless, beggar. 3 alone, unassisted. (-यः) 1 an idiot, a fool. 2 a gambler. 3 saint or devotee who has renounced all worldly attachments and wanders about naked and lives as a hermit. -ग्रथिक *a.* 1 clever, expert. 2 unaccompanied, alone. 3 deserted, abandoned. 4 fruitless. (-कः) 1 a religious mendicant. 2 a naked devotee. 3 a gambler. -ग्रथिक *a.* (कः) a naked mendicant, a Jaina mendicant of the Digambara class. -ग्रह 1 a free market. 2 a crowded market. -दण *a.* 1 cruel, merciless, pitiless. 2 shameless, immodest. -जन *a.* tenantless, uninhabited, unfrequented, lonely, desolate. (-नः) a desert, solitude, lonely place. -जर *a.* 1 young, fresh. 2 imperishable, immortal. (-रः) a deity, god; (nom. pl. निर्जरः-निर्जसः) (-रः) ambrosia, nectar. -जल *a.* 1 waterless, desert, destitute of water. 2 not mixed with water. (-लः) a waste, desert. -जिह्वः a frog. -जीव *a.* 1 lifeless. 2 dead. -जर *a.* feverless, healthy. -वृद्धः a Śūdra. -द्वय *a.* 1 merciless, cruel, pitiless, unmerciful, unkind. 2 passionate. 3 very close, firm or fast, strong, excessive, violent; सुखे विदेहि ममि निर्द्वयवृद्धं Git. 10; निर्द्वयतिश्रमालसा R. 19. 32; निर्द्वयभलेपहेतोः Me. 106. -द्वय *ind.* 1 unmercifully, cruelly. 2 violently, excessively; R. 11 84. -दश *a.* more than ten days old. -दशन *a.* toothless. -दुःख *a.* 1 free from pain, painless. 2 not causing pain. -दोष *a.* 1 faultless, defectless; न निर्दोषं न निर्गुणं, 2 guiltless, innocent. -द्रव्य *a.* without property, poor. -द्रोह *a.* not hostile, friendly, well-disposed, not malicious. -द्वेष्ट *a.* 1 indifferent in regard to opposite pairs of feelings (pleasure or pain); neither glad nor sorry; निर्द्वेष्टो नियतस्वस्थो निर्दोषक्षेम आत्मवान् Bg. 2. 45. 2 not dependent upon another, independent. 3 free from jealousy or envy. 4 not double. 5 not contested, undisputed. 6 not acknowledging two principles. -धन *a.* without property, poor, indigent; शशिनस्तुल्यवेदोऽपि निर्धनः परिहृष्टे ChUp 82 (-नः) an old ox. -धर्म *a.* unrighteous, impious. -धुम

a. smokeless. -नर *a.* abandoned by men, deserted. -नाथ *a.* without a guardian or master. -निद्र *a.* sleepless, wakeful. -निमित्त *a.* causeless. -निमेष *a.* not twinkling. -बन्धु *a.* without kindred or relation, friendless. -बल *a.* powerless, weak, feeble. -बाध *a.* 1 unobstructed. 2 unfrequented, lonely, solitary. 3 unmolested. -बुद्धि *a.* stupid, ignorant, foolish. -बुध, -बुद्ध *a.* unbusked, freed from chaff. -भय *a.* 1 fearless, undaunted. 2 free from danger, safe, secure; Ms. 9. 255. -भर *a.* 1 excessive, vehement, violent, much, strong; नृपामरनिर्मरस्तरश्चर &c. Git. 12; Amaru. 42. 2 ardent. 3 fast, close (as embrace); कुचकुम्भनिर्मरपरिमादं वाञ्छति Git. 5; परिमर्य निर्मरं Git. 1. 4 sound, deep (as sleep). 5 full of, filled with (at the end of comp.; आनन्दं, गर्वः &c. (-रः) excess. (र *ind.* 1 excessively, exceedingly, intensely. 2 soundly. -भाग्य *a.* unfortunate, unlucky. -भुक्ति *a.* without wages. -मक्षिक *a.* 'free from flies', undisturbed, private, lonely. (कं) *ind.* without flies; i. e. lonely, private; कृतं भवतेदानीं निर्मक्षिकं S. 2. 6; -मत्सर *a.* free from envy, unenvious. -मत्स्य *a.* fishless. -मद *a.* 1 not intoxicated, sober, quiet. 2 not proud, humble. 3 not in rut (as an elephant). -मनुज, -मनुष्य *a.* tenantless, uninhabited, deserted by men. -मन्यु *a.* free from all connection with the outer world, who has renounced all worldly ties; संसारवि निर्ममः (ततर) R. 12. 60; Bg. 2. 71; 3. 30. 2 unselfish, disinterested. 3 indifferent to (with loc.). निर्ममे निर्मनोऽस्रेषु मधुरा मधुराकृतिः R. 15. 28; प्रोक्तवर्थेषु निर्ममाः Mb. -मर्याद *a.* 1 boundless, immeasurable. 2 transgressing the limits of right or propriety, untrained, unruly, sinful, criminal; मनुजपशुभिर्मर्यादाभिर्बन्धिरुदायुषैः Ve. 3. 22. -मल *a.* 1 free from dirt or impurities, clear, pure, stainless, unsullied (fig. also); नीराशिमलतो जनिः Bv. 1. 63. 2 resplendent, bright; Bh. 1. 56. 3 sinless, virtuous; Ms. 8. 318. (-लः) 1 tale. 2 the remaining of an offering made to a deity. -उपलः crystal. -मशक *a.* free from gnats. -मांस *a.* fleshless. -मातृष *a.* uninhabited, desolate. -मार्ग *a.* roadless, pathless. -सुतः 1 the sun. 2 a rogue. (-तः) a large free market or fair. -मूल *a.* 1 rootless (as a tree). 2 baseless, unfounded (as a statement, charge &c.). 3 eradicated. -मेघ *a.* cloudless. -मेघ *a.* without understanding, stupid, foolish, dull. -मोह *a.* free from illusion. -यत्न *a.* n active any. -यत्नय *a.* 1 unrestrained,

ed, unobstructed, uncontrolled, unrestricted. 2 unruly, selfwilled, independent. (-जः) absence of restraint, independence. -यशस्क *a.* without fame, discreditable, inglorious. -यूथ *a.* separated from the herd, strayed from the flock (as an elephant). -रक्त, (नीरक्त) *a.* colourless, faded. -रज, -रजस्क *a.* (नीरज, नीरजस्क) 1 free from dust. 2 devoid of passion or darkness. -रजस् (नीरजस्) *a.* see नीरज (-जः) a woman not menstruating. तमसा absence of passion or darkness. -रन्ध्र *a.* (नीरन्ध्र) 1 without holes or interstices, very close, or contiguous, thickly situated; U. 2. 3. 2 thick, dense. 3 coarse, gross. -रव *a.* (नीरव) not making any noise, noiseless; R. 8 58. -रस *a.* (नीरव) not making any noise, noiseless; R. 8. 58. -रस *a.* (नीरस) 1 tasteless, unsavoury, flavourless. 2 (fig.) insipid, without any poetic charm; नीरसान् पद्माना S D 1. 3 sapless, without juice, withered or dried up; S. Til. 9. 4 vain, useless, fruitless; अलक्ष्यफलनीरसान् म विवाय तस्मिन् जने V. 2. 11. 5 disagreeable. 6 cruel, merciless. (-सः) the pomegranate. -रसन *a.* (नीरसन) having no girdle; (रसना) Ki. 5. 11. -रञ्ज *a.* (नीरञ्ज) without lustre, faded, dim. -रञ्ज, -रज *a.* (नीरञ्ज, नीरज) free from sickness, healthy, sound; नीरजस्य किनौषधैः H. 1. -रूप *a.* (नीरूप) formless, shapeless. -रोग *a.* (नीरोग) free from sickness or disease, healthy, sound. -लक्षण *a.* 1 having no auspicious marks, ill-featured. 2 undistinguished. 3 unimportant, insignificant. 4 unspotted. -लज्ज *a.* shameless, impudent. -लिंग *a.* having no distinguishing or characteristic marks. -लेप *a.* 1 unsmear, unanointed; Ms. 5. 112. 2 stainless, sinless. -लोभ *a.* free from desire or avarice, unavaricious. -लोमश्च *a.* devoid of hair, hairless. -वैश *a.* without posterity, childless. -वण, -वह *a.* 1 being out of a wood. 2 free from woods, bare, open. -वसु *a.* destitute of wealth, poor. -वात *a.* free or sheltered from wind, calm, still; R. 15. 66. (-तः) a place sheltered from wind. -वानर *a.* free from monkeys. -वायस *a.* free from crows. -विकल्प, -विकल्पक 1 *a.* not admitting an alternative. 2 being without determination or resolution. 3 not capable of mutual relation. 4 conditioned. 5 recognizing no such distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known; as applied to समाधि or contemplation तः an exclusive concentration upon the one entity

without distinct and separate consciousness of the knower, the known, and the knowing, and without even self-consciousness'; निर्विकल्पकः ज्ञातृज्ञानादिविकल्पभेदलयापेक्षः; नीचेनैतः प्रविश सहस्र निर्विकल्पे समाधौ Bh. 3. 61; Ve. 1. 23. (-ह्यं ind. without hesitation or wavering. -विकार a. 1 unchanged, unchangeable, immutable. 2 not disposed; M. 5. 14. 3 disinterested; Rs. 2. 28. -विकास a. unblown. -विघ्न a. uninterrupted, unobstructed, free from impediments. (-घ्नं) absence of impediments. -विचार a. not reflecting, thoughtless, inconsiderate; रेरे स्वेतिनि निर्विचारकविते मास्त्रकाशी-म्व Chandr. 1. 2. (-रं ind. thoughtlessly, unhesitatingly. -विचिकित्स a. free from doubt or reflection. -विचेष्ट a. motionless, insensible. -वितर्क a. unreflecting. -विनोद a. without amusement, void of pastime, diversion or solace; Me. 86. -विन्ध्या N. of a river in the Vindhya hills; Me. 28. -विनर्श a. void of reflection, thoughtless, unreflecting. -विवर a. 1 having no opening. 2 without interstices or interval, close; Si. 9. 45. -विवाद a. 1 not contending or disagreeing. 2 undisputed, not contradicted or disputed, universally acknowledged. -विवेक a. indiscreet, void of judgment, wanting discrimination, foolish. -विशंक a. fearless, undaunted, confident; Ms. 7. 176; Pt. 1. 85. -विशेष a. 1 showing or making no difference, indiscriminating, without distinction; निर्विशेषा वयं त्वयि Mb., निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50, 'a difference without distinction'. 2 having no difference, same, like, not differing from (oft. in comp.) प्रवातनीलोत्पलनिर्विशेषं Ku. 1. 46; स निर्विशेष-प्रतिपत्तिरसि R. 14. 22. 3 indiscriminate, promiscuous. (-वः) absence of difference. (निर्विशेष and निर्विशेषेण are used adverbially in the sense of 'without difference', 'equally', 'indiscriminately'; स्वयुद्धनिर्विशेषमय स्थी-यता H. 1; R. 5. 6. -विशेषण a. without attributes. विष a. poisonless (as a snake); निर्विषा दुंदुभाः स्तनाः. -विषय a. 1 expelled or driven away from one's home, residence or proper place; मनोनिर्विषयार्थकानया Ku. 5. 38, R. 9. 28. 2 having no scope or sphere of action; किंच एवं कार्यं प्रविरल-विषयं निर्विषयं वा स्यात् S. D. 1. 3 not attached to sensual objects, (as mind). -विषाण a. destitute of horns. -विहार a. having no pleasure. -बीज, -बीज a. 1 seedless. 2 impotent. 3 causeless. -वीर a. 1 deprived of heroes; निर्वीरुर्नीतलं P. R. 1. 31. 2 cowardly. -वीरा a woman whose husband and children are dead -वीर्य

a. powerless, feeble, unmanly, impotent; निर्वीर्यं युद्धशरणापविवशात् किं मे तथेवायुधं Ve. 3. 34. -वृक्ष a. treeless. -वृष a. deprived of bulls. -वेग a. not moving, quiet, calm. -वैतन a. honorary, unsalaried. -वेष्टन a. weaver's shuttle. -वेर a. free from enmity, amicable, peaceable. (-रं) absence of enmity. -व्यंजन a. 1 straight-forward. 2 without condiment. (-ने ind.) plainly, in a straight-forward or honest manner. -व्यथ a. 1 free from pain. 2 quiet, calm. -व्यपेक्ष a. indifferent to, regardless of; R. 13. 25; 14. 39. -व्यलीक a. 1 not hurting or offending. 2 without pain. 3 pleased, doing anything willingly. 4 sincere, genuine, undissembling. -व्याघ्र a. not haunted or infested by tigers. -व्याज a. 1 candid, upright, honest, plain. 2 not hypocritical; Bh. 2. 82. (-जं ind.) plainly, honestly, candidly; Amaru, 79. व्यापार a. without employment or business, free from occupation; R. 15. 56. -व्रण a. 1 unhurt, without wounds. 2 without rents. -व्रत a. not observing vows. -हिम cessation of winter. -हेति a. weaponless. -हेतु a. causeless, having no cause or reason. -हीक a. 1 shameless, impudent, 2 bold, daring. निरत a. 1 Engaged or interested in. 2 Devoted to, fond of, attached to; वनवासनिरतः K. 157; वृष्या &c. 3 Pleased, delighted. 4 Rested, ceased. निरतिः f. Strong attachment, fondness, devotion. निरयः f. Hell; निरयनगरद्वारमुद्घाटयती Bh. 1. 63; Ms. 6. 61. निरवहानि (लि) का A fence, an outer wall. निरस a. Tasteless, insipid, dry. -सः 1 Want of flavour, insipidity, tastelessness. 2 Want of juice, dryness. 3 Want of passion or feeling. निरसन a. (नी f.) Expelling, removing, driving away; Si. 6. 47. 2 Vomiting. -न 1 Expelling, ejecting, expulsion, removal. 2 Denial, contradiction, rejection, refusal. 3 Vomiting forth, spitting out. 2 Checking, suppressing. 5 Destruction, killing, extirpation. निरस्त p. p. 1 Cast off or away, thrown out or away, repudiated, driven, expelled, banished; कौलीनमीनेन युष्ठा निरस्ता R. 14. 84. 2 Dispelled, destroyed; अह्वाय तावदरुणेन तनो निरस्त R. 5. 71. 3 Abandoned, deserted. 4 Removed, deprived or void of; निरस्तपादेषु देशे दंडोपि हुमायते H. 1. 69. 5 Discharged (as an arrow). 6 Refuted. 7 Vomited, spit out. 8 Uttered rapidly 9 To n out o

destroyed. 10 Suppressed, checked. 11 Broken (as an agreement &c.). -स्तं 1 Rejecting, refusal &c. 2 Dropping or leaving out, rapid pronunciation. -Comp. -भेद a. having all differences removed, same, identical. -राग a. one who has renounced all worldly attachments. निराकः 1 Cooking. 2 Sweat. 3 The recompense of a bad action (a v. l. for निपाक).

निराकरणं 1 Repudiating, expelling, turning away; निराकरणविकृषा S. 6. 2 Banishing. 3 Obstruction, contradiction, opposition, rejection. 4 Refutation, reply. 5 Contempt. 6 Neglecting the chief sacrificial duties. 7 Forgetting.

निराकरिण्य a. 1 Repudiating, turning out, expelling; R. 14. 57. 2 Hindering from, obstructive. 3 Spurning, disdain. 4 Seeking to deprive one of a thing.

निराकुल a. 1 Full of, filled or covered with; अलिङ्गलसकुलकुलमसमृद्धि-निराकुलबकुलकलापे Gt. 1. 2 Distressed, see under निर also.

निराकृतिः f. निराक्रिया 1 Repudiation, expulsion, rejection. 2 Refusal. 3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment, interruption. 4 Opposition.

निराग a. Passionless, dispassionate.

निरादिष्ट a. Paid off as a debt. निरामालुः The wood-apple (कपिल)

निरासः 1 Ejection, expulsion, throwing out, removal. 2 Vomiting. 3 Refutation. 4 Opposition.

निरिगिणी-नी A veil.

निरिक्षणं, निरीक्षा 1 A look. 2 Looking at, regarding, seeing, beholding. 3 Looking out for, searching. 4 Consideration, regard; निरीक्ष्य as to, in respect of. 5 Hope, expectation. 6 Aspect of planets.

निरिक्ष (वं) A plough-share.

निरुक्त a. 1 Expressed, pronounced, explained, defined. 2 Loud, distinct. -क्तं 1 Explanation, derivation, etymological interpretations. 2 N. of one of the six Vedāngas, that which contains glossarial explanation of obscure words, especially those occurring in the Vedas; नान व चातुजमह निरुक्ते Nir. 3 N. of a celebrated commentary on the Nighantus by Yāska.

निरुक्तिः f. 1 Derivation, etymological interpretation of words. 2 (In Rhet.) An artificial explanation of the derivation of a word, thus defined:—निरुक्तिर्वागते नाम्नामन्यार्थत्वप्रकल्पनं इहैवैवर्तिर्वागते सत्यं दोषाकारो भवति Chandr 5 168 (दोषाकारः sequa to कर)

निरुक्त *a* 1 Exceed ngly anx ous
2 Unconcerned, indifferent.
निरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, hindered, checked, restrained, curbed; U. 1. 27. 2 Confined, imprisoned. -**Comp.** -**कंठ** *a*, having all the breath obstructed, suffocated. -**गुदः** obstruction of the rectum.
निरुद्ध *a*. 1 Conventional, become current in popular usage, accepted (as the meaning of a word, as opposed to its गौणिक or etymological sense); दीनं काचिद्व्यासति निरुद्धा सैव सा चरति यत्र हि चित् N. 5. 57. 2 Unmarried. -**हः** Inherence (as of 'redness' in the word 'red') -**Comp** -**लक्षणा** *a* *lakshana* or secondary use of a word which is based not on the *svaksha* or particular intention of the speaker, but on its accepted and popular usage.
निरुद्धिः *f.* 1 Fame, celebrity. 2 Familiarity, conversancy, proficiency; द्रुप विद्यासु निरुद्धिमानता K. i. 2. 6 2 Confirmation.
निरूपणः, -**ण** 1 Form, shape. 2 Sight, seeing. 3 Looking for, searching. 4 Ascertaining, investigation, determination. 5 Definition.
निरूपित *p. p.* 1 Seen, discovered, marked, beheld. 2 Appointed, chosen, elected. 3 Weighed, considered. 4 Ascertained, determined.
निरुहः 1 An enema not of an oily kind. 2 Logic, disputation. 3 Certainty, ascertainment. 4 A sentence having no ellipsis, a complete sentence.
निरुद्धिः *f.* 1 Decay, destruction, dissolution. 2 A calamity, evil, bane, adversity; सा हि लोहस्य निरुद्धिः U. 5. 30. 3 An imprecation, curse. 4 Death or destruction personified, the goddess of death or destruction, the regent of the south-western quarter; Ms. 11. 119.
निरोधः, **निरोधनं** 1 Confinement, looking up, imprisonment; Ms. 8. 210, 875. 2 Enclosing, covering up; Amaru. 87. 3 Restraint, check, suppression, control; योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः Yoga S.; Ku. 3. 48. 4 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. 5 Hurting, punishing, injuring. 6 Annihilation, destruction. 7 Aversion; dislike. 8 Disappointment, frustration of hopes (in dramatic language).
निर्गः Country; region, place.
निर्गन्धनं Killing, slaughter.
निर्गन्तः 1 Going forth or out, going away; R. 11. 3. 2 Departure, vanishing away; R. 19. 46. 3 A door, an outlet, egress; कथमप्यवाप्तनिर्गन्तः प्रवर्गौ K. 159. 4 Exit, issue.
निर्गन्तव्यं Going out or forth.
निर्गन्तः The hollow of a tree

निर्यथन Killing slaughter
निर्वटः -**ट** 1 A vocabulary, collection of words. 2 A table of contents (सूचीपत्र).
निर्वर्षणं Rubbing, friction.
निर्वर्तः 1 Destruction. 2 A whirlwind, a violent gust of wind, hurricane. 3 The noise of contending winds (vapours?) &c. in the sky; निर्वर्तयैः कुंजलिनाम् जिघांसुर्ज्यानिर्वर्तयैः क्षोभयामास सिंहान् R. 9. 64; Ms. 1. 38., 4. 105 7. Y. 1, 145 (वायुना निर्वृतो वायुर्गन्वाद्य पतत्यथः । प्रचंडघोरनिर्वर्तयो निर्वर्त इति कथ्यते ॥).
4 An earth-quake. 5 A thunder-stroke in general; अहह दारुणो देवनिर्वर्तः U. 2.
निर्वर्तनं Forcing out, bringing out.
निर्वर्णः 1 A sound in general; Ve. 4; R. 1. 36. 2 A loud noise, rattling, twanging; ज्यानिर्वर्णैः क्षोभयामास सिंहान् R. 9. 64; मातृनिर्वर्णः U. 3.
निर्वजयः, **निर्वजितिः** *f.* Complete victory, subjugation, vanquishing.
निर्वारः, -**र** A spring, waterfall, cataract, cascade, mountain torrent; शीतं निर्वारवारि पानं Nāg. 4; R. 2. 13; Sānti. 2. 17, 21; 4. 6. -**र**: 1 Burning chaff. 2 An elephant. 3 A horse of the sun.
निर्वारिव *m.* A mountain.
निर्वारिणी, **निर्वारी** A river, mountain-torrent; स्तलनद्रुखरधुरिखोतसो निर्वारिण्यः U. 2, 20.
निर्वयः 1 Removing, removal. 2 Complete ascertainment, decision, affirmation, determination, settlement; संदेहनिर्वयो जातः S. 1. 27; Ms. 8. 301, 409; 9. 250; Y. 2. 10; हृदयं निर्वयनेव धावति Ki. 2. 29. 3 Deduction, inference, conclusion, demonstration (in logic). 4 Discussion, investigation, consideration. 5 Sentence, verdict, judgment; सर्वज्ञस्याप्येकाकिनो निर्णयश्च्युपगमो दोषाय M. 1. -**Comp.** -**नापः** a sentence, decree, verdict (in law).
निर्णायक *a*. Settling, conclusive.
निर्णयनं 1 Making certain. 2 The outer angle of the elephant's ear.
निर्णिक *p. p.* Washed, purified, cleansed; R. 17. 22.
निर्णिकिः *f.* 1 Washing. 2 Expiation, atonement; Mv. 4. 25.
निर्णिकः 1 Washing, cleaning. 2 Ablution. 3 Atonement, expiation.
निर्णिकः A washerman.
निर्णोजनं 1 Ablution. 2 Expiation, atonement (for an offence).
निर्णोदः Removal, banishment.
निर्वट, -**ट** *a*. 1 Unkind, unfeeling, unmerciful. 2 Rejoicing over the faults of others. 3 Envious. 4 Abusive, slanderous. 5 Useless, unnecessary. 6 Violent. 7 Mad, intoxicated.
निर्वटः, -**रिः** A cave, cavern.
निर्वटलं Splitting, breaking. destroy ng

निर्वहन Burning consuming
निर्वटु *m.* 1 A digger up of weeds
2 A donor. 3 A husbandman, reaper
निर्वटित *a*. 1 Torn, rent. 2 Opened, split open; Si. 18.28.
निर्विद्य *p. p.* 1 Anointed, smeared
2 Well-fed, corpulent, stout.
निर्विद *p. p.* 1 Pointed out, shown, indicated. 2 Specified, particularized
3 Described. 4 Assigned, allotted. 5 Asserted, declared. 6 Ascertained, determined. 7 Ordered.
निर्वेशः 1 Pointing out, showing, indicating. 2 Order, command, direction; R. 12. 17. 3 Advice, instruction. 4 Telling, saying, declaring. 5 Specifying, particularization, specification, specific mention; अयुक्तोर्व निर्वेशः Mbh.; Bg. 17. 33. 6 Ascertainment. 7 Vicinity, proximity.
निर्वारः, -**निर्वारिण** 1 Specifying or separating one out of many; यत्तन्निर्वारणं P. II. 3. 41; V. 3. 92 2 Determining, settling, deciding 3 Certainty, ascertainment.
निर्वारित *p. p.* Determined, ascertained, fixed, settled; see धृ with निर्वृ.
निर्वृत *p. p.* 1 Shaken off, removed, R. 12. 57. 2 Deserted, rejected 3 Deprived of, bereft. 4 Avoided 5 Refuted. 6 Destroyed; (see धृ with निर्वृ).
निर्वोत *p. p.* 1 Washed off; R. 5. 43. 2 Polished, bright.
निर्वधः 1 Insisting upon, persistence, intentness, pertinacity; निर्वधसंज्ञातृषा (ग्रुणा) R. 5. 21; Ku. 5. 66. 2 Importunity, a pressing demand or request, urgency; निर्वधपट्टः स जगद् सर्व R. 14. 32; अत एव खलु निर्वधः S. 3 3 Obstinacy. 4 Accusation. 5 Contest, dispute.
निर्वर्षण See निर्वर्षण.
निर्वट *a*. Hard, firm (रह).
निर्वर्त्तनं, -**न** 1 Threat, menace, Si. 6. 62. 2 Abuse, reproach, reviling, blame. 3 Malignity. 4 Red paint, lac.
निर्वटः 1 Bursting, dividing, splitting asunder. 2 A split, rent. 3 Explicit mention or declaration, M. 4. 4 The bed of a river. 5 Determination of an affair, event.
निर्वयः, **निर्वयन**, **निर्वयः**, **निर्वयन** 1 Rubbing, churning, stirring. 2 Rubbing two pieces of wood together to produce fire, or the wood so used.
निर्वय्य *a*. 1 To be stirred or churned. 2 To be produced by friction (as fire). -**य्य** The wood used for producing fire by friction.
निर्वयः 1 Measuring, meting out यत्तन्नाचकालनिर्वयः P. II. 3. 28. Vārt. 2 Measure, reach, extent; अयमत्राकनिर्वयः (बालः) Rām. 'not having reached the full measure of growth 3 Pro-

ducing, formation, manufacture; ईदो निर्माणमागः परिणतः U. 4. 4 A creation, created thing or object, form; निर्माणयेव हि तदादरलाञ्छनीयं Mā. 9. 49. 5 A shape, make, figure; शरीरनिर्माणसूत्रो नन्वस्यानुभावः Mv. 1. 6 Composition, work. 7 A building. -णा Fitness, propriety, decorum.

निर्माल्यं 1 Purity, clearness, stainlessness. 2 The remains of an offering to a deity, such as flowers, निर्माल्योष्णितपुष्पदामनिकरं का पद्मदानं रतिः S. Til. 10. 3 Flowers used and cast off, faded or withered flowers; निर्माल्येय ननुतेष्वधीतानां Si. 8. 60. 4 Remains in general.

निर्मितिः f. Production, creation, formation, any artistic production; नवरसचरितं निर्मितमादरती भारती कवेर्जयति निर्मुक्त p. p. 1 Set free, freed, liberated; R. 1. 46. 2 Freed from worldly attachments. 3 Separated, disjoined. -क्तः A snake which has lately cast off its skin.

निर्मूलनं Eradication, uprooting, extirpating (fig. also); कर्मनिर्मूलनक्षमः Bh. 3. 72.

निर्मल p. p. Wiped off, washed out, rubbed out; निर्मुक्तमोक्षः S. D. 1.

निर्मोकः 1 Setting free, liberating. 2 A hide, skin; especially the slough of a serpent; R. 16; 17; Si. 20. 47. 3 Armour, mail. 4 The sky, heaven. 5 Atmosphere.

निर्मोक्षः Liberation, deliverance; R. 10. 2.

निर्मोचनं Liberation, deliverance.

निर्माणं 1 Exit, issue, setting out, departure. 2 Vanishing, disappearing. 3 Dying, death. 4 Eternal emancipation, final beatitude. 5 The outer corner of the eye of an elephant; बाणं निर्माणमग्रेसविभ्रज Dk. 97; निर्माणनिर्यद्वज्जं चलिता निषादी Si. 5. 41. 6 A rope for tying cattle or the feet of a calf, a foot-rope in general; निर्माणहस्तस्य पुरो दुष्टतः Si. 12. 41.

निर्मातनं 1 Returning, restoring, delivering, restitution (as of a deposit). 2 Payment of a debt. 3 Gift, donation. 4 Retaliation, requital, revenge (as in वैरनिर्मातन). 5 Killing, slaughter.

निर्मातिः f. 1 Exit, departure. 2 Departure from life, dying, death.

निर्माणः A sailor, pilot, boatman.

निर्मासः, -सं 1 Exudation of trees or plants, gum, juice, resin; झालनिर्मासगन्धिः R. 1. 38; Ms. 5. 6. 2 Extract, infusion, decoction. 3 Any thick fluid substance.

निर्मुहः 1 A pinnacle, turret, projection (on columns or gates); चित्तिर्निर्मुहविदंकीडः Si. 3. 55. (where Malli. renders निर्मुह by मत्तवारणाल्हा; दामनः and quotes Vajayanti por

haps it was so called from its resemblance to the shape of an elephant in rut); चास्तोरणनिर्मुहा Rām. 2 A chaplet, crest, head-ornament. 3 A peg projecting from a wall. 4 A door, gate. 5 Extract, decoction.

निर्मुचनं Pulling out or off, tearing off, peeling.

निर्मुटनं 1 Robbing, plundering. 2 Tearing off.

निर्मुखनं 1 Scraping, scratching. 2 An instrument for scraping, a scraper.

निर्मुयनी The slough of a snake.

निर्वचनं 1 Utterance, pronunciation. 2 A proverbial expression, proverb. 3 Etymological interpretation, etymology. 4 A vocabulary, an index.

निर्वपणं 1 Pouring out, offering. 2 Particularly, the presentation of funeral offerings to the Manes, a libation; Ms. 3. 248, 260. 3 Bestowing presents. 4 Gift, donation.

निर्वर्णनं 1 Looking at, seeing, sight. 2 Marking, observing carefully.

निर्वर्तक a. (विका. f.) Completing, accomplishment, finishing, executing, performing &c.

निर्वर्तनं Accomplishment, completion, execution.

निर्वहणं 1 End, completion; Si. 14. 63. 2 Maintaining, carrying to the end, sustaining; मानस्य निर्वहणं Amaru. 24. 3 Destruction, annihilation. 4 (In dramas) The catastrophe, the last stage in which the action of the play is brought to a head, the denouement; तत्किं निमित्तं कुर्वन्निवृत्तनाटकस्येव अन्यमुद्देश्यमिर्वहणे Mu. 6.

निर्वोण p. p. 1 Blown or put out, extinguished (as a lamp or fire); निर्वाणवैद्वत्ताः प्रज्ञादरीणां Ve. 1. 7; Ku. 2. 23. 2 Lost, disappeared. 3 Dead; deceased. 4 Liberated from existence. 5 Set (as the sun). 6 Calmed, quieted. 7 Plunged. -णं 1 Extinction; H. 1. 181; श्वेतिर्निर्वाणमानोति निर्विचन इवानलः Mb. 2 Vanishing from sight, disappearance. 3 Dissolution, death. 4 Final liberation or emancipation from matter and reunion with the Supreme Spirit, eternal bliss; निर्वाणमपिमन्येऽनन्तरायं जयशिवः Ki. 11. 69; R. 12. 1. 5 (With Buddhists) Absolute extinction or annihilation, complete extinction of individual or worldly existence. 6 Perfect and perpetual calm, repose; Ki. 18. 39. 7 Complete satisfaction or pleasure, supreme bliss, highest felicity; अने लब्धं वैवर्णिवां S. 3; M. 3. 1; Si. 4. 23; V. 3. 21. 8 Cessation, desisting. 9 Vacuity. 10 Union, association, confluence. 11 The bathing of an elephant see अनिर्वाण in R. 1. 71. 12

Instruction in sciences. -Comp -मुविष्ट a. almost vanished or departed; निर्वाणमुविष्टमथास्व वीर्यं संयुक्तं वीर्यं यदु- ज्ञेन Kn. 3. 52. -मस्तकः final emancipation or deliverance, final beatitude.

निर्वाहः 1 Blame, reproch. 2 Scandal, bad rumour, obloquy; R. 14. 34. 3 Decision of a controversy. 4 Absence of dispute (वादमाल).
निर्वापः See निर्वपण.

निर्वापणं 1 An offering, oblation, a funeral oblation. 2 A gift, donation. 3 Putting out, extinguishing. 4 Pouring out, scattering, sowing (as seed). 5 Offering, giving. 6 Allaying, alleviation, pacification; कदेव्यानि दुःखिनः क्षिनिर्वापणानि U. 3. 7 Annihilation. 8 Killing, slaughter. 9 Cooling, refreshing; शरीरनिर्वापणाय S. 3. 10 A refrigerator or cooling application.

निर्वासः, निर्वासनं 1 Expulsion, banishment. 2 Killing, slaughter.

निर्वाहः 1 Carrying on, accomplishing, performing. 2 Completion, end. 3 Carrying to the end, supporting, steadfast adherence, perseverance, निर्वाहः प्रतिपन्नस्य सनातनस्य केवलं Mu. 2. 18. 4 Subsisting on, 5 Sufficiency, competent provision, competency. 6 Describing, narrating.

निर्वाहणं See निर्वहण.

निर्विण्ण p. p. 1 Despondent, depressed; Mk. 1. 14. 2 Overcome with fear or sorrow. 3 Emaciated with grief. 4 Abused, degraded. 5 Disgusted with anything; मत्स्याहानस्य निर्विण्णः Pt. 1. 6 Impaired, decayed. 7 Humble, modest.

निर्विष्ट p. p. 1 Enjoyed, attained, experienced. 2 Fully enjoyed or used; R. 12. 1. 3 Obtained as wages, निर्विष्टं वैश्यशूद्रयोः Gautama. 4 Married. 5 Engaged in.

निर्वृत्त p. p. 1 Satisfied, contented, happy; निर्वाता स्वः S. 2; S. 4. Free from care or anxiety, secure, at ease. 3 Ceased, ended.

निर्वृतिः f. 1 Satisfaction, happiness, pleasure, bliss; ब्रजति निर्वृतिमिच्छते मनः V. 2. 9- R. 9. 38; 12. 65; S. 7. 19; Si. 4. 64; 10. 28; Ki. 3. 8. 2 Tranquility, rest, repose. 3 Final emancipation or liberation from worldly existence, द्वारं निर्वृतिद्वारं विजयते कृष्णोति वर्णद्वयं Bv. 4. 14. 4 Completion, accomplishment. 5 Freedom. 6 Disappearance, death, destruction.

निर्वृत्त p. p. Accomplished, attained, performed &c.

निर्वृतिः f. Accomplishment, fulfilment; Ms. 12. 1.

निर्वेदः 1 Disgust, loathing. 2 Satiety, cloy, 3 Depression of spirits, despair, despondency; परिमवाश्रित्येवमापद्यते Mk. 1. 14 Humiliation 5 Grief 6

Complete indifference to worldly objects; Bg. 2. 52 (regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the sentiment called शान्त (quietude); निर्वैश्यादिभावोऽस्ति शान्तोऽपि नवमो रसः K. P. 4; see R. G. under निर्वेद. 7 Self-disparagement or humiliation, (regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings); cf. the definition in R. G. under; (the following is there given as an instance; यदि लक्ष्मण सा युष्मन्मया न मदीया सरणि स्नेह्यति । अमुना जडजीवितेन मे जगता वा विफलं किं फलं ॥).

निर्वेशः 1 Gaining, obtaining. 2 Wages, hire, employment. 3 Eating, enjoyment, use. 4 Return of payment. 5 Expiation, atonement. 6 Marriage. 7 Fainting, swooning.

निर्व्यथनं 1 Extreme pain, paining, afflicting. 2 Freedom from pain. 3 A hole, chasm.

निर्व्यूढ p. p. 1 Completed, finished. 2 Grown, increased, developed; बहुतंनिर्व्यूढविस्मय Māi. 7; निर्व्यूढसौहृदमरोति 6. 17 (उपचित Jagaddhara). 3 Vindicated, fully shown, proved true, carried out faithfully or to the end; हा तात जदायो निर्व्यूढस्तेऽस्यस्नेहः U. 3; निर्व्यूढः संभावनामयो बुद्धरक्षितया Māi. 8; निर्व्यूढं तातस्य कापालिकस्य Māi. 4, 9. 10; Mv. 7. 8. 4 Deserted, abandoned.

निर्व्यूढिः f. 1 End, completion. 2 The top, highest point.

निर्व्यूहः 1 A turret. 2 A helmet, crest. 3 A door, gate. 4 A peg or bracket projecting from a wall. 5 Decection; cf. निर्व्यूह.

निर्वहरणं 1 Carrying out dead bodies to be burnt, carrying corpses to the funeral pile. 2 Taking forth, carrying or drawing out, extracting, removal. 3 Rooting up, extirpation.

निर्वहद्ः Evacuation, voiding excrement.

निर्वहः 1 Taking away, removing, removal. 2 Drawing out, extracting. 3 Rooting up, destruction. 4 Carrying out a dead body to be burnt. 5 Accumulation of a private store of wealth, private hoard; Ms. 9. 199. 6 Evacuation of the natural excrements of the body (opp. आहार).

निर्वहद्विः a. Carrying out. 2 Diffuse, spreading wide (as fragrance). 3 Fragrant.

निर्वहतिः f. Taking out of one's way, removal.

निर्वहद्ः A sound in general; R. 1. 41.

निवलयः 1 A hiding place, the lair or den of animals, a nest (of birds); Si. 9. 4. 4 An abode, residence, house, dwelling; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'living or residing in' 2 Setting disappear

ance; दिननिवलयश्च गंतु R. 2. 15 (where the word is used in sense 1 also).

निवलयनं 1 Settling in a place, alighting. 2 A place of refuge, house, dwelling, habitation.

निर्लिप 1 A god; निर्लिपैर्निष्कृतापि च निर्यातनिर्लिपितान् G. L. 15. 2 A troop of Maruts. -COMP. -निर्हारी the celestial Ganges-

निर्लिपः, निर्लिपिका A cow.

निर्लीन p. p. 1 Melted or fused into. 2 Shut or wrapt up, hidden into. 3 Involved, surrounded, encompassed. 4 Destroyed, perished. 5 Changed, transformed (see ली with नि).

निवचने ind. Not speaking, ceasing to speak, holding the tongue (regarded as a गति or preposition or a separate word when used with कृ; e. g. निवचने कृत्य, निवचने कृत्वा P. I. 4. 76).

निवपनं Scattering down, pouring out, throwing down. 2 Sowing. 3 An offering to the Manes, an oblation in honour of one's deceased ancestors; को नः कुले निवपनानि नियच्छतीति S. 6. 24.

निवरा A virgin, an unmarried girl.

निवर्तक a. 1 Returning, coming or turning back. 2 Stopping, seizing. 3 Abolishing, expelling, removing. 4 Bringing back.

निवर्तन a. 1 Causing to return. 2 Turning back, ceasing. -नं 1 Returning, turning or coming back, return; इह हि पततां नास्यालेशो न चापि निवर्तनं Sānti. 3. 2. 2 Not happening, ceasing. 3 Desisting or abstaining from (with abl.). 4 Desisting from work, inactivity (opp. प्रवर्तन); Kām. 1. 28. 5 Bringing back; Amaru. 84. 6 Repenting, a desire to improve. 7 A measure of land (20 rods).

निवसतिः f. A house, habitation, abode, residence, dwelling.

निवसथः A village.

निवसनं 1 A house, habitation, dwelling 2 A garment, cloth, an undergarment; Si. 10. 60; R. 19. 41;

निवहः 1 A multitude, collection, quantity, heap; राजपुत्रनिवहः Bh. 3. 37. so वनं, दैत्यं, कपोतं &c. 2 N. of one of the seven winds.

निवात a. 1 Sheltered from the wind, not windy, calm; R. 19. 42. 2 Unhurt, uninjured, unobstructed. 3 Safe, secure. 4 Well-armed, accoutred in strong mail. -तः 1 A refuge, dwelling, an asylum. 2 An impenetrable coat of mail. -तं 1 A place sheltered from the wind; निवातनिष्कम्ब-मिव प्रदीप Ku. 3. 48; Ki. 14. 37; R. 13. 52, 3. 17; Bg. 6. 19. 2 Absence of wind, calm, stillness; R. 12. 36. 3 A secure spot. 4 A strong armour.

निवापः 1 Seed, grain, seed-corn. 2 An offering to the manes of deceased

parents or other relatives, a libation of water &c. at the Srāddha ceremony; एको निवापलिलं विवसीत्ययुक्तं Māi. 9. 40; निवापदक्षिणिः R. 8. 86; निवापांजलय विवृणो 5. 8, 15. 91. Mu. 4. 5. 3 a gift or offering; in general.

निवारः, निवारणं 1 Keeping off, preventing, warding off; दंशनिवारणश्च R. 2. 5. 2 Prohibition, impediment.

निवासः 1 Living, dwelling, residing. 2 A house, abode, habitation, resting place; निवासश्चितायाः Mk. 1. 15, Si. 4. 63, 5. 21; Bg. 9. 18; Mk. 3. 23. 3 Passing the night. 4 A dress garment.

निवासिन् a. 1 Dwelling, residing 2 Wearing, dressed or clothed in; Ku. 7. 26. -m. A resident, an inhabitant. निवासनं 1 Residence. 2 Sojourn 3 Spending time.

निवि (वि) ङ a. 1 Without space or interstices, close, compact. 2 Firm, tight, fast; निविडो मुष्टिः R. 9. 58, 19. 44. 3 Thick, impervious, dense, impenetrable R. 11. 15. 4 Gross, coarse 5 Bulky, large. 6 Crooked nosed.

निविरिस a. 1 Compact, close; उद्ग-निविरिसनितं वामाक्षेदि Si. 7. 20. 2 Coarse, gross. 3 Crooked-nosed.

निविशेष a. Not different, alike. -व Want of difference.

निविष्ट p. p. 1 Seated, sitting upon 2 Encamped; R. 12. 68. 3 Fixed or intent upon. 4 Concentrated, subdued, controlled; Ku. 5. 31. 5 Initiated 6 Arranged.

निवीतं 1 Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (making it hang down like a garland); निवीति मनुष्याणां प्राचीनावीतं विवृणोऽनुवीतं देवानां J. N. V. 2 The thread so worn. -तः, -तं A veil, mantle.

निवृत p. p. Surrounded, enclosed -तः, -तं A veil, mantle, wrapper.

निवृत्तिः f. Covering, enclosing.

निवृत्त p. p. 1 Returned, turned back. 2 Gone, departed. 3 Ceased, refrained or abstained from, stopped, desisted. 4 Abstaining from worldly acts, abstracted from this world, quiet. 5 Repenting of improper conduct. 6 Finished, completed, whole, see वृत् with नि. -तं Return. -COMP. -आत्मन् m. 1 a sage. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -कारण a. without further cause or motive. (-यः) a virtuous man, a man uninfluenced by worldly desires. -मांस a. one who abstains from eating meat; निवृत्तमांसस्तु जनक U. 4. -राग a. of subdued passion -वृत्ति a. quitting any practice or occupation. -हृदय a. with relenting heart.

निवृत्तिः f. 1 Returning or coming back, return; Si. 14. 64; R. 4. 87 2 Disappearance cessation

suspension; शान्तिवृत्तौ S. 7; R. 8. 82. 3 Abstaining from work, inactivity (opp. प्रवृत्ति). 4 Abstaining from, aversion; शान्तावतान्निवृत्तिः Bh. 3. 63. 5 Leaving off, desisting from. 6 Resignation, discontinuance of worldly acts or emotions, quietism, separation from the world. 7 Repose, rest. 8 Felicity, beatitude. 9 Denial, refusal. 10 Abolition, prevention.

निषेदन् 1 Making known, relating, proclaiming; a communication, announcement. 2 Delivering, entrusting. 3 Dedication. 4 Representation. 5 An offering or oblation.

निषेद्य Offering of food to an idol; cf. निषेद्यः.

निषेद्यः 1 Entering, entrance. 2 Encamping, halting. 3 A halting place, camp, encampment; सेनानिषेद्यं तुल्यं चकार R. 5. 49, 7. 2; Si. 17. 40; Ki. 7. 27. 4 A house, an abode, a dwelling; Ki. 4. 19. 5 Expanse, contour (of the breast); Ki. 4. 8. 6 Depositing, delivering. 7 Marrying, marriage, settling in life. 8 Impression, copy. 9 Military array. 10 Ornament, decoration.

निषेजानं 1 Entering, entrance. 2 Halting, encamping. 3 Marrying, marriage. 4 Entering in writing, inscribing. 5 An abode, dwelling, house, habitation. 6 A camp. 7 A town or city. 8 A nest.

निषेष्टः A cover, an envelope.

निषेष्टनं Covering, enveloping.

निषू f. (This word is optionally substituted for निशा in all cases after acc. dual; it has no forms for the first five inflections) 1 Night. 2 Turmeric.

निशाननं 1 Looking at, beholding. 2 Seeing, sight. 3 Hearing. 4 Becoming aware of.

निशा (शा) रणे Killing, slaughter.

निशा 1 Night; या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69. 2 Turmeric. -Comp. -अटः, -अदनः 1 an owl. 2 a demon, ghost, goblin. -अतिक्रमः, -अत्ययः, -अंतः, -अवसानं 1 the passing away of night. 2 daybreak. -अवः = Nishāda q. v. -अंध a. blind at night. -अधीशः, -ईशः, -नाथः, -पतिः, -मणिः, -रत्नं the moon. -अर्थकालः the first part of the night. -आकया -आह्वा turmeric. -आदिः the evening twilight. -अस्तमः end of night, daybreak. -करः 1 the moon; Ku. 4. 13. 2 a cook. 3 camphor. -गृहं a bed-chamber. -चर a. (-रा-री f.) moving about by night, night-stalker. (-रा) 1 a fiend, goblin, an evil spirit; R. 12. 69. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 a jackal. 4 an owl. 5 a snake. 6 the ruddy goose. 7 a thief. पतिः 1 an epithet of Siva

2 of Ravana. (-री) 1 a female fiend. 2 a woman going to meet her lover at night by appointment; राममन्मथशरेण ताडिता दुःसहेन हृदये निशाचरी R. 11. 20. (where the word is used in sense 1 also). 3 a harlot. -चर्मन् m. darkness. -जलं dew, frost. -दक्षिन् m. an owl. -निशं ind. every night, always. -पुष्पं 1 the white water-lily (opening at night). 2 hoarfrost, dew. -सुखं the beginning of night. -वृगः a jackal. -वनः hemp (शृण). -विहारः a demon, goblin, a demon, goblin, a Rākshasa; शृचक्रं रामनिशाविहारी Bk. 2. 35. -वेदिन् m. a cock. -हसः the white water-lily. (opening at night).

निशात p. p. 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp; Ki. 14. 30. 2 Polished, burnished, bright.

निशानं Sharpening, whetting.

निशात p. p. Tranquil, calmed, quiet, patient. -तं a house, habitation, dwelling; R. 16. 40.

निशानः Observing, perceiving, seeing.

निशाननं 1 Seeing, beholding. 2 Sight. 3 Hearing. 4 Repeated observation. 5 A shadow, reflection.

निशित a. 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp; निशितनिपाताः इराः S. 1. 10. 2 Stimulated. -तं Iron.

निशीघ्रः 1 Midnight; निशीघ्रकीपाः सहस्र हतविषः R. 3. 15. Me. 88. 2 The time of sleep, night in general; शुचौ निशीघ्रे-श्लुभवति कामिनः Ra. 1. 3; Amaru. 11. निशीघ्रिनि, निशीघ्र्या Night.

निशुभः 1 Killing, slaughter; Māl. 5. 22. 2 Breaking, bending (as of a bow); Mv. 2. 33. 3 N. of a demon killed by Durgā. -Comp. -नयनी, नयनी an epithet of Durgā. निशुभनं Killing, slaying.

निश्चयः 1 Ascertainment, investigation, inquiry. 2 A fixed opinion, settled or firm conviction, firm belief. 3 A determination, resolution, resolve; एष मे स्थिरो निश्चयः Mu. 1. 4 Certainty, positiveness, positive conclusion. 5 Fixed intention, design, purpose, aim; कैकेयी क्रूरनिश्चया R. 12. 4; Ku. 5. 5.

निश्चल a. 1 Immoveable, steady, fixed, still. 2 Invariable, unchangeable; Bg. 2. 53. -ल The earth. -Comp. -अंग a. firm-bodied, firm. (-रा) 1 a species of crane, 2 a rock or mountain.

निश्चायक a. Who or what ascertains or determines, decisive, conclusive.

निश्चारकं 1 Evacuation by stools. 2 Air, wind. 3 Obstinacy, wilful nature.

निश्चित p. p. Ascertained, determined, decided settled concluded

(used actively also); अतव्रणमरानं वा जगद्वेति निश्चितः R. 12. 83. -तं Certainty, decision. -तं ind. Decidedly, positively, certainly.

निश्चिन्तिः f. 1 Ascertainment, settling. 2 A determination, resolution.

निश्चमः Labour bestowed upon anything, continued practice or labour.

निश्चयणी, निश्च्रेणि, निश्च्रेणी A ladder, a staircase; cf. निःश्रयणी &c.

निश्वासः Inspiration, inhealing, sighing; cf. निःवासः.

निषंयः 1 Attachment, clinging to. 2 Union, association. 3 A quiver; Si. 10. 34; Ki. 17. 36; R. 2. 30, 3. 64.

निषंयधिः 1 An embrace. 2 A bowman. 3 A charioteer. 4 A car.

निषंयिन् a. 1 Attached or clinging to; Si. 12. 26. 2 Having a quiver. -m. 1 An archer, Bowman. 2 A quiver. 3 A sword-bearer.

निषण्ण p. p. 1 Seated; sitting on or in, rested, reclined, resting or reclining on; R. 9. 76, 13. 75. 2 Supported. 3 Gone to. 4 Dejected, afflicted, down cast; cf. निषण्ण.

निषण्णकं A seat.

निषद्या 1 A small bed or couch. 2 The hall of a merchant, a trader's shop. 3 A market place, market. Si. 18. 15.

निषद्वरः Mud, mire. 2 The god of love. -री Night.

निषधः (pl.) N. of a people and their country governed by Nala. -धः 1 A ruler of the Nishadhas. 2 N. of a mountain.

निषादः 1 N. of one of the wild aboriginal tribes in India, such as hunters, fishermen &c.; a mountaineer. 2 निषाद इति त्वमग्नः शाश्वतीः सप्तः Rām. R. 14. 52, 70. 3 A man of a degraded tribe in general, an outcast, a Chāndāla. 3 Especially, the son of a Brāhmana by a Śūdra woman; cf. Ms. 10. 8. 4 (In music) The first, (more properly the last or seventh) note of the Hindu gamut; गतिकलाविन्यासमिव निषादादुत्पत्तं K. 21 (where it has sense 1 also).

निषादित a. 1 Made to sit down. 2 Afflicted, distressed.

निषादिन् p. p. (नी f.) Sitting or lying down, resting, reclining; R. 1. 52, 4. 2. -m. An elephant-driver, Si. 5. 41.

निषिद्ध a. Forbidden, prohibited, warded off, prevented; see निषिद्ध with नि.

निषिक्त p. p. 1 Sprinkled upon. 2 Infused, instilled, poured into, impregnated.

निषिद्धिः f. 1 Prohibition, warding off or keeping off. 2 Defence.

निषूदनं Killing, slaughter. -न A killer as न पशुघ्ननिषूदन &c

निष्कः 1 Sprinkling, infusion; सुदमलिलनिष्कः Rs. 1. 28. 2 Dripping, trickling, distilling; तैलनिष्कविंदुना R. 8 38 a drop of dripping oil. 3 Effusion, discharge. 4 Seminal effusion or discharge, infusion of semen, impregnation, seed; Ku. 2. 16; R. 14. 60 5 Irrigation. 6 Water for washing. 7 Seminal impurity. 8 Dirty water.

निषेधः 1 Prohibition, warding or keeping off, stopping, prevention 2 Negation, denial. 3 The particle of negation; द्वौ निषेधौ ऋतार्थं गमयतः. 4 A prohibitive rule (opp. विधि). 5 Deviation from a rule, exception.

निषेचकः a. 1 Practising, following, devoted to, fond of. 2 Frequenting, inhabiting, resorting to, 3 Enjoying.

निषेवणं, निषेवा 1 Serving, service; waiting upon. 2 Worship, adoration. 3 Practice, performance. 4 Attachment or adherence to. 5 Living in, inhabiting, enjoying, using. 6 Familiarity, with, use.

निष्क 10 A. (निष्कस्ते) To weigh, measure.

निष्कः -कं 1 A golden coin (of different values, but generally taken to be equal to one Karsha or Suvarna of 16 Māshas). 2 A weight of gold equal to 108 or 150 or Suvarnas q. v. 3 A golden ornament for the neck or the breast: 4 Gold in general, -कः A Chāndāla.

निष्कर्षः 1 Drawing out, extraction. 2 The essence, the chief or main point, pith; इति निष्कर्षः (often used by commentators); Ms. 5. 125; Bhāṣā P. 138. 3 Measuring. 4 Certainty, ascertainment.

निष्कर्षणं 1 Drawing out, extracting, pulling off; R. 12. 97. 2 Deducting.

निष्कालनं Driving away (cattle &c.). 2 Killing, slaughter (मरण).

निष्कासः (हाः) 1 Exit, egress, issue. 2 A portico. 3 Day-break. 4 Disappearance.

निष्कासितः p. p. 1 Expelled, turned out, driven out. 2 Gone forth or out, issued. 3 Placed, deposited. 4 Stationed, appointed. 5 Opened, blown, expanded. 6 Reviled, reproached.

निष्कासिनी A femal slave not restrained by her master.

निष्कुटः 1 A pleasure-grove near a house. 2 A field. 3 The female apartments, the harem of a king. 4 A deer. 5 The hollow of a tree.

निष्कुटिः -टी f. Large cardamoms (पला).

निष्कुपितः p. p. 1 Torn off, forced or drawn out, lacerated; R. 7. 50. 2 Expelled: see कुप with नि

निष्कुहः The hollow of a tree; cf. निष्कुट.

निष्कृतः p. p. 1 Taken away, removed. 2 Expiated, absolved, pardoned. -ते Expiation, or atonement.

निष्कृतिः f. 1 Expiation, atonement; Pt. 3. 157. 2 Acquittance, requital, discharge of a debt or obligation; न तस्य निष्कृतिः शक्या कर्तुं वर्षशः तैरपि Ms. 2. 227, 3. 19; 8. 105, 9. 19; 11. 27. 3 Removal. 4 Restoration, cure. 5 Avoiding, escaping from. 6 Neglecting. 7 Bad conduct, roguery.

निष्कृष्टः p. p. 1 Pulled or drawn out, extracted. 2 Summed up.

निष्कोषः, निष्कोषणं 1 Tearing, drawing off or out, extracting, extirpating. 2 Husking, shelling.

निष्कोषणकं A tooth-pick; Pt. 1. 71.

निष्क्रमः 1 Going out, coming forth. 2 Departure from, exit. 3 One of the Samakāras or religious rites; i. e. taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); चतुर्थमासि निष्क्रमः Y. 1. 12; cf. उपनिष्क्रमण also. 4 Degradation, loss of caste, inferiority of tribe. 5 Intellectual faculty.

निष्क्रमणं 1 Going forth or out. 2 = निष्क्रम (3) above; चतुर्थमासि कर्तव्यं शिक्षो- निष्क्रमणं गृहात् Ms. 2. 34.

निष्क्रमणिका See निष्क्रम (3).

निष्क्रम्यः 1 Redemption, ransom; द्दौ वत् ससुव्रेण वसितेनात्मनिष्क्रम्य R. 15. 55; 2. 55, 5. 22; Mu. 6. 20. 2 Reward. 3 Hire, wages. 4 Return, acquittance; Si. 1. 50. 5 Exchange, barter.

निष्क्रमणं Redemption, ransom.

निष्क्रायः 1 Decoction. 2 Broth.

निष्पनं Burning.

निष्पानकः Roar, murmur.

निष्ठः a. (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Being in or on, situated on; तद्विधे केने. 2 Depending or resting on, referring or relating to; ततो निष्ठाः Ms. 12. 95. 3 Devoted or attached to, practising, intention; तस्य निष्ठः. 4 Skilled in. 5 Believing in; धर्मनिष्ठः -ष्टा 1 Position, condition. 3 Fixity, fixedness, steadiness; नमो निष्ठाश्रयं प्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च Māl. 1. 31. 4 Devotion or application, close attachment. 5 Belief, firm adherence, faith; शास्त्रेण निष्ठः Māl. 3. 11; Bg. 3. 3. 6 Excellence, skill, proficiency, perfection. 7 Conclusion, end, termination; अत्यारुर्ध्वमिति महतामप्यपन्नं निष्ठा S. 4. v. 1. 8 The catastrophe or end of a drama. 9 Accomplishment, completion (समाप्ति) Ms. 8. 227. 10 The culminating point. 11 Death, destruction, disappearance from the world at the fixed time. 12 Fixed or certain knowledge, certainty. 13 Begging. 14 Suffering, trouble, distress anxiety 15 (in gram.) A

technical term for the past participial terminations क्त, क्वत् (त and तवत्)

निष्ठानं Sauce, condiment.

निष्ठी (छे) वः -वं, निष्ठी (छे) वनं, निष्ठी- वितं Spitting out, spitting; Bh. 1. 92

निष्ठुरः a. 1 Hard, rugged, coarse, rough. 2 Severe, sharp, smart (as a blow); Si. 5. 49. 3 Cruel, harsh, hard-hearted (said of persons or things); व्यवसायः प्रति- पत्तिनिष्ठुरः R. 8. 65, 8. 62. 4 Contumacious.

निष्ठुतः p. p. Spit out, exuded, cast or thrown out; निष्ठुतश्चरणोपयोगमुल्लो- लासारसः केनचित् S. 4. 5; R. 2. 75; Si. 3. 10.

निष्ठ्यूतिः f. Spitting, spitting out

निष्णः, निष्णातः a. Clever, skilful, versed, skilled, conversant, expert, निष्णातोपि च वेदंति साधुव्यं नैति दुर्जनः Bv 1. 87; Bk. 2. 26; Si. 8. 63; Ms. 2. 66, 6. 30. 2 Brought about, completed, fully accomplished; Māl. 10. 24 (निःशंकं विहितः Jagaddhara). 3 Superior, perfect.

निष्पक्वः a. 1 Decocted, infused 2 Well-cooked.

निष्पतनं 1 Rushing out, issuing quickly.

निष्पत्तिः f. 1 Birth, production, श्रवणनिष्पत्तिः. 2 Ripeness, maturity (परिपक्व); Ku. 2. 37. 3 Perfection, consummation. 4 Completion, accomplishment, termination.

निष्पन्नः p. p. 1 Born, arisen, sprung up, produced. 2 Effected, completed, accomplished. 3 Ready.

निष्पन्नं Winnowing.

निष्पादनं 1 Effecting, accomplishing. 2 Concluding. 3 Producing, causing.

निष्पावः 1 Winnowing, cleaning corn &c. 2 The wind caused by the winnowing sieve or basket. 3 Wind

निष्पीडितः p. p. Squeezed, pressed together or out, निष्पीडितेन्द्रुककंदलजे दु- श्लेकः U. 3. 11.

निष्पेयः, निष्पेयणं 1 Rubbing together, grinding, bruising, pulverizing; भुजातरनिष्पेय Ve. 3. 2 Striking, clashing, hitting against, friction, R. 4. 7; Mv. 1. 34; K. 56.

निष्प्रवाणं, नि n. New unbleached cloth; शुण्डं Dk.

निस् ind. 1 As a prefix to verbs it implies separation (away from, outside of), certainty, completeness or fulness, enjoyment, crossing over, transgressing &c.; (for examples see under (निः).) 2 As a prefix to nouns, not directly derived from verbs, it forms nouns or adjectives, and has the sense of (a) 'out of,' 'away from'; as in निर्वन्, निष्कीर्णानि, or (b) more usually 'not' 'without,'

devoid of' (having a privative force); निःशेष without a remainder; निष्फल, निर्जल &c. N. B. In compound the र् of निम्न is changed to र् before vowels and soft consonants (see निम्न), to a visarga before sibilants, to श before च and छ, and to र् before क् and ण्; see इत्. -Comp. -कंदक (निष्कंदक) a. 1 thornless, 2 free from thorns or enemies, free from danger or nuisance. -कंद (निष्कंद) a. without edible roots. -कपड (निष्कपड) a. guileless, sincere. -कंप (निष्कंप) a. motionless, steady, immovable; निष्कंपचामरशिला: S. 1. 8; Ku. 3. 48. -करुण (निष्करुण) a. merciless, pitiless, cruel. -कल (निष्कल) a. 1 without parts, undivided, whole 2 waned, decayed, diminished. 3 impotent, barren. 4 maimed. -(लः) 1 a receptacle. 2 the pudendum mulieb. 3 N. of Brahmā. -(लः, ली) an elderly woman, one who is past childbearing, or one in whom menstruation has ceased. -कलक (निष्कलक) a. stainless, spotless. -कषाय (निष्कषाय) a. free from dirt or impure passions. -कान (निष्कान) a. 1 free from wish or desire, desireless, disinterested, unselfish, 2 free from all worldly desires. -(कं ind.) 1 without wish or desire. 2 unwillingly. -कारण (निष्कारण) a. 1 causeless, unnecessary. 2 disinterested, free from any motive; निष्कारणो बंधुः 3 groundless, not proceeding from any cause. -(कं ind.) without any cause or reason, causelessly, needlessly. -कालकः (निष्कालकः) a. penitent shaven and smeared with clarified butter. -कालिक (निष्कालिक) a. 1 one whose term of life is over or elapsed, whose days are numbered. 2 one who has no conqueror, invincible. (अजय्य). -किंचन (निष्किंचन) a. penniless, poor, indigent. -कुल (निष्कुल) a. having no kindred, left alone in the world. (निष्कुलं कु to cut off completely, exterminate; निष्कुला कु 1 to exterminate one's family. 2 to abell, strip off the husk; निष्कुलाकरोति शाडिमं Sk.) -कुलीन (निष्कुलीन) a. of low family. -कूट (निष्कूट) a. free from deceit, honest, guileless. -कृप (निष्कृप) a. pitiless, merciless, cruel. -कैवल्य (निष्कैवल्य) a. 1 mere, pure, absolute. 2 deprived of final beatitude (मोक्षहीन). -कौशावि (निष्कौशावि) a. who has gone out of Kausāmbi. -क्रिय (निष्क्रिय) a. 1 inactive. 2 not performing ceremonial rites. -क्षत्र (निष्क्षत्र) a. destitute of the military tribe. -क्षेपः (निष्क्षेपः) निष्क्षेप. q. v. -चक्रं (निश्चक्रं) ind.

completely. -चक्षुस् (निश्चक्षुस्) a. a. blind, eyeless. -चत्वारिंश (निश्चत्वारिंश) a. past forty. -चित (निश्चित) a. 1 free from anxiety, unconcerned, secure, 2 thoughtless, unthinking. -चेतन (निश्चेतन) unconscious. -चेतस् (निश्चेतस्) a. not in one's right senses. -चेष्ट (निश्चेष्ट) a. motionless, powerless. -चेष्टाकरण (निश्चेष्टाकरण) a. depriving (one) of motion, causing motionlessness (said of one of the arrows of Cupid). -छंदस् (निश्छंदस्) a. not studying the Vedas (छंदस्). -छिद्र (निश्छिद्र) a. 1 without holes. 2 without defects or weak points. 3 uninterrupted, unhurt. -तंतु a. having no offspring, childless. -तंद a. not lazy, fresh, healthy. तमस्क. -तिमिर a. 1 free from darkness, light. 2 freed from sin or moral impurities. -तर्क्य a. unimaginable, inconceivable. -तल a. 1 round, globular; मुक्ताकलापस्य च तलं तलम् Ku. 1. 42. 2 moving, trembling, shaking. 3 bottomless. -तुष a. 1 freed from chaff. 2 purified, cleansed, Simplified. -क्षीरः wheat. -रत्नं crystal -तेजस् a. destitute of fire, heat or energy, powerless, impotent. 2 spiritless, dull. 3 Obscure -त्रय a. impudent, shameless -त्रिंश a. 1 more than thirty; निश्चिंशानि वर्षाणि चेतस्य P. IV. 4. 73. Sk. 2 pitiless, merciless, cruel; Amaru. 5. -(त्रः) a sword. -भृद् m. a sword-bearer. -त्रैगुण्य a. destitute of the three qualities (सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्). -पंक (निष्पंक) a. free from mud, clear, pure. -पताक (निष्पताक) a. having no flag or banner. -पति-सुता (निष्पतिसुता) a woman having no husband and no sons. -पत्र (निष्पत्र) a. 1 leafless. 2 unfeathered, featherless. (निष्पत्रा कु to pierce with an arrow so that the feathers come through on the other side, to cause excessive bodily pain (fig.); निष्पत्राकरोति (यस्य व्याख.) (सर्पुलस्य शरस्य अपर पार्श्वे निर्गमनादिष्वप्यं करोति Sk.); एकश्च युगः सप्तशः कृतो ज्येष्ठ निष्पत्राकृतो ज्येष्ठ Dk. 165; 80 गीती युज्यते: सप्तकं स्मयमानानां गुणानां तिर्यग्धीर्धं यद्वाक्षी-च निष्पत्राकरोति जगत् Bv. 2. 132. -पद् (निष्पद्) a. having no foot. -(द्) a vehicle moving without feet. -परि-कर (निष्परिकर) a. without preparations. -परिग्रह (निष्परिग्रह) a. having no property or possessions; Mu. 2. -(हः) an ascetic without family, dependents, or other belongings. -परिच्छद (निष्परिच्छद) a. having no retinue or train. -परीक्ष (निष्परीक्ष) a. not examining or testing accurately. -परीहार (निष्परीहार) a. not observing caution. -पर्यंत (निष्पर्यंत) a. -पार (निष्पार) a. boundless, unbounded. -पाप (निष्पाप) a. sinless, guiltless, pure. -पुत्र (निष्पुत्र) a. sonless,

childless. -पुरुष (निष्पुरुष) a. 1 unpeopled, tenantless, desolate. 2 without male issue. 3 not male, feminine, neuter. -(पः) 1 a eunuch. 2 a coward. -पुलाक (निष्पुलाक) a. freed from chaff. -पौरुष (निष्पौरुष) a. unmanly. -प्रकंप (निष्प्रकंप) a. steady, immovable, motionless. -प्रकारक (निष्प्रकारक) a. without distinction of species, without specification, absolute; निष्प्रकारकं ज्ञानं निश्चि-कृतं T. S. -प्रकाश (निष्प्रकाश) a. not transparent, not clear, dark. -प्रचार (निष्प्रचार) a. 1 not moving away, remaining in one place. 2 concentrated, intently fixed. -प्रति (ती) कार (निष्प्रति (ती) कार), -प्रतिक्रिय (निष्प्रतिक्रिय) a. 1 incurable, irremediable; सर्वथा निष्प्रतीकस्थित्वास्थिता R. 151. 2 unobstructed, uninterrupted. -(रं) ind. uninterruptedly. -प्रतिव (निष्प्रतिव) a. unhindered, unobstructed, unimpeded; R. 8. 71. -प्रति-द्वंद्व (निष्प्रतिद्वंद्व) a. 1 without enemies, unopposed. 2 matchless, unrivalled, unequalled. -प्रतिभ (निष्प्रतिभ) a. 1 devoid of splendour. 2 having no intelligence, not ready-witted, dull, stupid. 3 apathetic. -प्रतिभान (निष्प्रतिभान) a. cowardly, timid. -प्रतीप (निष्प्रतीप) a. 1 looking straight-forward, not turned backwards. 2 unconcerned (as a look). -प्रत्युह (निष्प्रत्युह) a. unobstructed, unimpeded. -प्रपंच (निष्प्रपंच) a. 1 without extension. 2 without deceit, honest. -प्रभ (निःप्रभ or निष्प्रभ) a. 1 lustreless, pale-looking; R. 11. 81. 2 powerless. 3 gloomy, obscure, dark. -प्रमाणक (निष्प्रमाणक) a. without authority. -प्रयोजन (निष्प्रयोजन) a. 1 without motive, not influenced by any motive. 2 causeless, groundless. 3 useless. 4 needless, unnecessary. -(नं) ind. causelessly, without reason, without any object; Mu. 3. -प्राण (निष्प्राण) a. lifeless, dead. -फल (निष्फल) a. 1 bearing no fruit, fruitless, (fig. also); unsuccessful; निष्फलमयत्नाः Ms. 54. 2 useless, profitless, vain; Ku. 4. 13. 3 barren (as a tree). 4 meaningless (as a word). 5 seedless, impotent. -(लः, ली) a woman past child-bearing. -फेन (निष्फेन) a. foamless. -शब्द (निःशब्द) a. not expressed in words, inaudible; निःशब्दं रोदितु-नारभे K. 143. -शलाक (निःशलाक) a. lonely, solitary, retired. -(कं) a retired place, solitude; अरण्ये निःशलाके वा संन्यस्तविभाषितः Ms. 7. 147. -शेष (निःशेष) a. without any remainder, complete, whole, entire; निःशेषविश्राणितकोशजात R. 5. 1 -शोधय (निःशोधय) a. washed, clean. -संशय (निःसंशय) a. 1 undoubted, certain. 2 not doubtful, not

suspecting or doubting; R. 15. 79. (-यं) *ind.* doubtlessly, undoubtedly, surely, certainly. -संग (निःसंग) *a.* 1 not attached or devoted, regardless of, indifferent to; यन्निःसंगस्त्वं कल-स्यानेभ्यः Ki. 18. 24. 2 one who has renounced all worldly attachments. 3 unconnected, separated, detached. 4 unobstructed. (-ने) *ind.* unselfishly, -संज्ञ (निःसंज्ञ) *a.* unconscious. -सख (निःसख) *a.* 1 unenergetic, weak, impotent. 2 mean, insignificant, low. 3 non-existent, unsubstantial. 4 deprived of living beings. (-त्वं) 1 absence of power or energy. 2 non-existence. 3 insignificance. -संतति (निःसंतति), -संतान (निःसंतान) *a.* childless. -संदिग्ध (निःसंदिग्ध), -संदेह (निःसंदेह) *a.* see नि संशय. -सोधि (निःसंधि, निःसंधि) *a.* having no joints perceptible, compact, firm, close. -सपत्न (निःसपत्न) *a.* 1 having no rival or enemy; वन-रुचिकलायो निःसपत्नो जतः V. 4. 10. 2 not claimed by another, belonging exclusively to one possessor. 3 having no foes. -समं (निःसमं) *ind.* 1 unseasonably, at a wrong time. 2 wickedly. -संपात (निःसंपात) *a.* affording no passage, blocked up. (-तः) the darkness of midnight, thick darkness. -संवाध (निःसंवाध) *a.* not contracted, spacious, large. -संसार (निःसंसार) *a.* 1 sapless, pitiless. 2 worthless, unsubstantial. -सीम (निःसीम), -सीमन् (निःसीमन्) *a.* immeasurable, boundless; अहह महतां निःसीमानश्चरित्रविधृतयः Bh. 2. 35; नि सीमार्जमपदं 3. 97. -स्नेह (निःस्नेह) *a.* 1 not unctuous or greasy, without unction or oil, dry. 2 not showing affection, unfeeling, unkind, indifferent, 3 not loved, not cared for; Pt 1. 82. -स्पंद (निःस्पंद) or निःस्पंद *a.* motionless, steady; R. 6. 40. -स्पृह (निःस्पृह) *a.* 1 free from desire. 2 regardless of, indifferent to; ननु वक्तुविशेषनिःस्पृहाः Ki. 2. 5; R. 8. 10. 3 content, unenvious. 4 free from any wordly ties -स्व (निःस्व) *a.* poor, indigent; निःस्वो वरिष्ठे Sānti. 2. 6. -स्वादु (निःस्वादु) *a.* tasteless, insipid.

निःसंपात See निःसंपात.
निःसर्गः 1 Bestowing, granting, presenting, giving away; Ms. 8. 143. 2 A grant. 3 Evacuation, voiding, excrement. 4 Abandoning, relinquishing. 5 Creation; निःसर्गदुर्बोधं Ki. 1. 6; 18. 31; R. 3. 35; Ku. 4. 16; -निःसर्गतः, निःसर्गेण 'by nature', or 'naturally'. 7 Exchange, barter. -Comp. -ज, -सिद्ध *a.* innate, inborn, natural. -भिन्न *a.* different by nature. निःसर्गनिःचास्त्वैकवर्त्तं R. 6. 29

-चिन्तित *a.* 1 Naturally discreet. 2 well naturally-behaved.

निसारः A multitude (समूह).

निसृज्ज *p. p.* Killing, destroying. -नं Killing, slaughter.

निष्ठ *p. p.* 1: Delivered, given, bestowed. 2 Abandoned, left. 3 Dismissed. 4 Permitted, allowed. 5 Central, middle.-Comp. -अर्थ *a.* to whom the management of an affair is entrusted. (-र्थः) 1 an envoy, ambassador. 2 a messenger, an agent; see S. D. 86, 87. दुर्गी a female who having discovered the love of a youth and maiden for each other, brings about their union of her own accord; तन्निष्ठं निष्ठार्थद्वीकल्पः सूत्रयितव्यः Māl. 1 (where Jagaddhara explains निष्ठार्थद्वी by नायिकाया नायकस्य वा मनोरथं ज्ञात्वा स्वमत्या कार्यं साधयति या)

निस्तरणं 1 Going out or forth, coming out of. 2 Crossing over. 3 Rescue, deliverance, getting rid of. 4 An expedient, a means, plan.

निस्तरणं Killing, slaughter.

निस्तारः 1 Crossing over; संसारं त्वं निस्तारयस्व न दुर्वीर्यो Bk. 1. 69. 2 Getting rid of, release, escape, rescue. 3 Final emancipation. 4 Discharge or payment of a debt, acquittance, requital; वेतनस्य निस्तारः कुतः H. 3. 5 A means, expedient.

निस्तीर्णं *p. p.* 1 Rescued, delivered, saved. Crossed (fig.); Ve. 6. 36, निस्तोदः Pricking, stinging.

निस्संदः Trembling, throbbing, motion.

निस्सं (सं) दः 1 Flowing forth or down, trickling down, dropping, dripping, streaming, oozing; वल्कल-शिखानिस्संदरेखाकिताः S. 1. 14. 2 A discharge, flux, sop, juice; U. 2. 24; Māl. 9. 6. 3 A flow, stream, fluid that trickles down; हिमादिनिस्संदं द्वावतीर्णः R. 14. 3. 41, 16. 70; नदनिस्संदरेखयोः 10. 58; Ms. 42.

निस्संदित् *a.* Trickling or flowing down, oozing.

निस्सदः, निस्सादः 1 A stream, torrent. 2 The scum of boiled rice.

निस्वनः, निस्वानः Noise, voice; R. 3. 19; Ra. 1. 8; Ki. 5. 6.

निहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down, smitten, killed, slain. 2 Struck into, infixed. 3 Attached or devoted.

निहननं Killing, slaughter.

निहवः Invocation, summoning, निहारः See निहार.

निहिंसने Killing, slaughter.

निहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, laid, lodged, situated, deposited. 2 Delivered, entrusted. 3 Bestowed upon; applied to. 4 Inserted, infixed. 5 Treasured up. 6 Held. 7 Laid (as dust). 8 Uttered 'in a deep tone

निहीन *a.* Low, vile —नः A low man, one of vile origin.

निह्वः 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; कार्यः स्वमतिनिह्वः Māl. 1. 12; Chandr. 5. 27. 2 Secrecy, concealment in general; Y. 2. 11, 267. 3 A secret. 4 Mistrust, doubt, suspicion. 5 Wickedness. 6 Atonement, expiation. 7 Excuse, exculpation

निह्वतिः *f.* 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; Amaru. 8. 2 Dissimulation, reserve. 3 Secrecy, concealment in general.

नी 1 U. (नयति-ने, नीत) (One of the roots that govern two accusatives, see examples below) 1 To carry, lead, bring, convey, take, conduct, अजां ग्रामं नयति Sk.; नय मां नवेन वनति परो वृचा V. 4. 43. 2 To guide, direct, govern; M. 1. 2. 3 To lead away to, carry or bring away; सीतां लंकां नीतां ह्युरणि Bk. 6. 49; R. 12. 103; Ms. 6. 88. 4 To carry off; Sānti. 3. 5. 5 To carry off for oneself (Atm.) 6 To spend, pass (as time); येनामं दुर्मदे दुःखं विदे दिनात्यन्नायिषत् Bv. 1. 10; नीत्वा मासां कतिचित् Me. 2; संविदः कुशदायने निशं निनाय R. 1. 95. 7 To bring or reduce any person to any state or condition, तमपि तरुताममयदुर्मनः K. 143; नीतस्वया पंचतं Ratn. 3. 3; R. 8. 19. (In this sense the root is used with substantives much in the same way as कृ q. v.; e. g. दुःखं नी to reduce to misery; वस्त्रं नी to reduce to subjection, win over; अस्ते नी to cause to set, विनाशं नी to destroy; परितोषं नी to gratify, please; शूद्रतां दासत्वं &c नी to reduce to the state of a Sudra, slave &c.; साक्ष्यं नी to admit as a witness; दुष्टं नी to inflict punishment upon, to punish; पुनरुक्ततां नी to render superfluous; विक्रयं नी to sell; भस्मतां भस्मसात् नी to reduce to ashes &c. &c.) 8 To ascertain, investigate, inquire into, settle, decide; छलं निरस्य धृतेन व्यवहारभाष्येण Y. 2. 19; एवं शास्त्रं भिक्षुं बहुधा नीयते क्रिया Mb. 9 To trace, track, find out; यत्तैर्लिंगैरेव सीमां Ms. 8. 252, 256; यथा नयत्यहमपतिर्हमस्य दृग्दुः पदं 8. 44, Y. 2. 151. 10 To marry. 11 To exclude from. 12 (Atm.) To instruct, give instruction in; शास्त्रे नयते Sk —Caus. (साययति-ने) To cause to lead, carry &c. (with instr. of agent) तेन मां सरस्तीरमनाययत् K. 38. —Dead (निनीयति-ने) To wish to carry &c. —With. अयु 1 to conciliate, win over, induce, persuade, entreat, propitiate, appease, pacify (anger &c.), please, wheedle, स भानुनीतः प्रणतेन पश्चात् R. 5. 54 विग्रहाच्च शयने पराङ्मुखीनामुनेषु मन्त्राः स तस्यो 19. 38; Ki. 13. 67; Bk. 5. 46, 6. 137 2 to cherish love; Bh. 2. 77. 3 to train, discipline अप 1 to lead or

carry away, lead off, cause to retire; Ms. 3. 242. 2 (a) to remove, destroy, take away; S. 6. 26; शत्रुनयनेष्वामि Bk. 16. 30. (b) to rob, steal, plunder, seize or take away; R. 13. 24. 3 to extract, draw out; शल्यं हृदयादपनीतनिच V. 5. 4 to put away, take or pull off (as dress &c.); चरणाग्निगडमपनय Mk. 6; अपनयंतु भवत्यो नृपयविषं S. 2; R. 4. 64. -आभि 1 to bring near, conduct or lead towards, carry to Ki. 8. 32; Mu. 1. 6. 15 2 to act, represent or exhibit dramatically, gesticulate (mostly occurring in stage-directions); श्रुति-मभिनीय S. 3; छुद्रमावचनमभिनययो सख्यो S. 4; Mu. 1. 2; 3. 81. 3 to quote, adduce. -अभिवि to teach, instruct, train. -आ 1 to bring, fetch; भुवनं मयायमानियते S. 7. 8; Ms. 8. 210. 2 to bring on, cause, produce; आनिनाय भुवः कर्षं R. 15. 24 3 to reduce or lead to any condition; आनीतया नरतौ Ratn. 1. 1. 4 to lead near, convey. -उद् 1 to lead towards, bring up. 2 to raise, lift up, erect (Atm.); दंडमुत्थयते Sk. 3 to lead out or aside; एकान्तमुत्थीय Mb. 4 to infer, ascertain, guess, conjecture; U. 1. 29, 3. 22. -उप 1 to bring near, fetch; विधिनिषेधानीतस्त्वं Mk. 7. 6; Ms. 3. 225; M. 2. 5; Ku. 7. 72. 2 to lift up, raise, carry to; Si. 9. 72. 3 to offer, present; R. 2. 59; Ku. 3. 69. 4 to bring about, cause, produce; उपनयनयान् Pt. 3. 180; उपनयनोत्तरंगोत्सवं Git. 1. 5 to bring into any state, lead or reduce to; दुरोपनीत नृप रामणीयकं Ki. 1. 39. 6 to invest with the sacred thread (Atm.); माणवकं द्रुपदयते Sk.; Bk. 1. 15; R. 3. 29; Ms. 2. 49. 7 to hire, employ as hired servants: कर्मकराद्रुपयते Sk. -उपरि to lead to, reduce to. -नि 1 to take near or towards, carry near; Y. 3. 295. 2 to bend, inoline; वक्त्रं निनीय 3 to pour down. 3 to bring about, accomplish. -निच्छ 1 to carry away or off. 2 to ascertain, settle, decide, resolve upon, fix; कथमनुयायमारमन्वैव निधीय Dk.; Ki. 11. 39. -परि 1 to lead or carry round (the fire); तौ दंपती त्रिः परिणीय बहिः (पुरोवाः) Ku. 7. 80; अग्निं पर्ययं च यत् Rām. 2 to marry, espouse; परिणेष्यति पार्वती यदा तपसा तलवणीकृतौ हरः Ku. 4. 42. 3 to ascertain, investigate; Ms. 7. 122. -न 1 to lead out or forth (as an army); बालनद्रेण प्रणीतेन (बलेन) Rām. 2 to offer, give, present; अर्घ्यं प्रणीय जनकायजा Bk. 5. 76. 3 to bring to, set (as fire); Pt. 3. 1. 4 to consecrate by reciting sacred Mantras, hallow, consecrate in general; शिवा प्रणीतो ज्वलनः Hariv. 5 to inflict (as punishment); Ms. 7. 20. 8. 238. 6 to lay down, teach, promulgate, institute, prescribe; स एव धर्मो मनुजा प्रणीतः R. 14. 67; भवत्वपनीतमाचार-

मायनंति हि साधवः Ku. 6. 31. 7 to write, compose; प्रणीतः नृत्त प्रकाशितः U. 4; नृनरं रामचरिते तत्प्रणीतं प्रयुज्यते U. 1. 3. 8 to accomplish, effect, perform, bring about; N. 1. 15, 19; Bh. 3. 82. 9 to lead or reduce (to any condition) -प्रति to carry or take back. -वि 1 to remove, take away, destroy (said to be Atm. only except where it has 'a part of the body' for its object); पटुपटहन्विभिर्बिनीतनिद्रः R. 9. 71; 5. 75. 13. 35, 46; 15. 48; Ku. 1. 9; दिनवैते स्त तद्योषा मधुभिर्बिजयश्च R. 4. 65, 67. 2 to teach, instruct, educate, train; विनियु-रते ग्रन्थो ग्रन्थिर्व R. 3. 29, 15. 69, 18. 51; Y. 1. 311. 3 to tame, subdue, govern, control; वन्यान् विन्यजिब द्रुतस्त्वाद् R. 2. 8, 14. 75; Ki. 2. 41. 4 to appease, pacify (anger) (Atm.). 5 to pass away, spend (as time); कथमपि यामिनीं विनीय Git. 8. 6 to carry through, perform, complete. 7 to spend, apply to, use (Atm.); शतं विनयते Sk. 8 to give, present, pay, pay off (as tribute) (Atm.); कर्त्तुं विनयते Sk. 9 to lead or conduct towards; Ku. 7. 9. -सं 1 to bring together. 2 to rule, govern, guide. 3 to restore, give back. 4 to bring near to. -समा 1 to join, unite, bring together; R. 2. 64, S. 5. 15. 2 to fetch, bring; R. 12. 78. नी m. (Used at the end of comp.) A leader, guide; as in गान्धी, सेनानी, अग्रणी.

नीका A channel for irrigation.

नीकारः See निकार.

नीकाश a. See निकाश; Si. 5. 35.

नीच a. 1 Low, short, small, little, dwarfish. 2 Situated below, being in a low position; Bg. 6. 11; Ms. 2. 198; Y. 1. 131. 3 Lowered, deep (as a voice). 4 Low, mean, base, vile, worst; शरस्यते न क्षुद्र विव्रमेव नीचैः Bb. 2. 27; नीचत्वं गोचरतेः दुःखमास्ते केः 59; Bv. 1. 48. 5 Worthless, insignificant. -चा An excellent cow. -Comp. -या a river. -ओज्जः onion. -योनिर् a. of low origin, low-born; so नीचजाति. -वज्रः, -जं a kind of gem (वैक्रान्त).

नीच (चि) का An excellent cow (also नीचिकी).

नीचकिन् m. 1 The top of anything. 2 The head of an ox. 3 The owner of a good cow.

नीचकैश् ind. See नीचैश् below.

नीचैश् ind. (Often used with the force of an adjective) 1 Low, beneath, below, underneath, down, downwards; (opp. उपरि); नीचैर्गच्छन्-परि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109. 2 Bowing, down, humbly, modestly; R. 5. 62. 3 Gently, softly; नीचैर्वात्यति Me. 42. 4 In a low tone, with a low or depressed tone; नीचैः शंस हृदि स्थितो ननु स मे प्राणेश्वरः शोष्यति Anaru. 67;

नीचैर्लुदाचः P. I. 2. 30. 5 Short, small, dwarfish; नद्यापि नीचैर्दिनयद्दृश्यते R. 3. 24. -m. N. of a mountain; नीचैर्गच्छन् गिरिभिर्विसेस्तव विश्रामदेवो Me. 26. -Comp. -गतिः f. slow pace. -मुख a. with downcast countenance.

नीहः, -हं 1 A bird's nest; S. 7. 11. 2 A bed, couch. 3 A lair, den. 4 The interior of a carriage. 5 A place in general, abode, resting place. -Comp. -उद्भवः, -जः a bird.

नीहकः 1 A bird. 2 A nest.

नीत p. p. 1 Carried, conducted, led. 2 Gained, obtained. 3 Brought or reduced to. 4 Spent, passed away. 5 Well-behaved, correct; see नी. -त्वं 1 Wealth. 2 Corn, grain.

नीतिः f. 1 Guidance, direction, management. 2 Conduct, manner of conducting oneself, behaviour, course of action. 3 Propriety, decorum. 4 Policy, prudence, wisdom, right course; आजर्जं हि कुटिलेषु न नीतिः N. 5. 103; R. 12. 69; Ku. 1. 22. 5 A plan, contrivance, scheme, Māl. 6. 3. 6 Politics, political science, statesmanship, political wisdom, आत्मोद्भवः परम्पराविद्भिरं नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30, Bg. 10. 38. 7 The science of morality, morals, ethics, moral philosophy. 8 Acquirement, acquisition. 9 Giving, offering, presenting. 10 Relation, support. -Comp. -कुशल, -ज्ञ, -निष्ठा, -विद् a. 1 one versed in politics, a statesman, politician. 2 prudent, wise. -घोषः N. of the ear of Brihaspati. -दोषः error of conduct, mistake in policy. -बीजं a germ or source of intrigue; निर्दिपणं कृतं Pt. 1. -विषयः the sphere of morality or prudent conduct. -व्यतिक्रमः transgression of the rules of moral or political science. 2 error of conduct, mistake in policy. -ज्ञानं the science of ethics or of politics, morality.

नीजं (जं) 1 The edge of the thatch or roof. 2 A wood. 3 The circumference of a wheel. 4 The moon. 5 The asterism रेवती.

नीपः 1 The foot of a mountain. 2 The Kadamba tree (said to blossom in the rainy season); नीपः प्रदीपायते Mk. 5. 14; नीपते च त्वद्रूपमजं यत्र नीपं वृत्तं Me. 6. 65. 3 A species of Asoka. 4 N. of a family of kings. R. 6. 46. -पं The flower of the Kadamba tree; Me. 21; R. 19, 37.

नीरं 1 Water; नीरनिर्मलतो जनिः Bv. 1. 63. 2 Juice, liquor. -Comp. -ज 1 a lotus. 2 a pearl. -दः a cloud. नीरव्यतिमिरलं ते नीरदं मे नासिको गर्भः Bv. 1, 61; Si. 4. 52. -धिः, -निधिः the ocean. -रुहं a lotus.

नीराजना, -ना 1 Lustration of arms, a kind of military and religious

ce emony pe fo med by k ngs or
gene.als of arm.es .n the month
of Asvina before they took the
field; (it was, so to say, a general
purification of the king's Purohita,
the ministers, and all the various
component parts of the army, toge-
ther with the arms and implements
of war, by means of sacred Man-
tras); R. 4. 25, 17. 12; N. 4. 144. 2
Waving lights before an idol as an
act of adoration.

नील *a.* (ला-ली *f.* the former in
relation to clothes &c., the latter in
relation to animals, plants &c.) 1
Blue, darkblue; नीलसिन्धुः अयति शिखरं
वृत्तस्तोयकाहः U. 1. 33. 2 Dyed with
indigo, -लः 1 The dark-blue or
black colour. 2 Sapphire. 3 The
Indian fig tree. 4 N. of a monkey-
chief in the army of Rāma. 5 'The
blue mountain', N. of one of the
principal ranges or mountains -लं
1 Black-salt, 2 Blue vitriol. 3
Antimony. 4 Poison. -Comp. -अंगः
the Sārāsa bird. -अंजनं antimony.
-अंजना, -अंजना lightning. -अब्जं
-अब्जं, -अब्जं *m.* उत्पलं the blue
lotus. -अन्नः the dark-cloud. -अंबर
a. dressed in dark-blue clothes (-रः)
1 a demon, goblin. 2 the planet
Saturn. 3 an epithet of Balarāma.
-अरुणः early dawn, the first dawn
of day. -अहमत् *m.* sapphire. -कंठः 1
a peacock; Māl. 9. 30; Me. 79. 2 an
epithet of Siva. 3 a kind of galli-
nule. 4 a blue necked jay. 5 a wag-
tail. 6 a sparrow. 7 a bee. -केसी
the indigo plant. -क्रीषः an epithet
of Siva. -कुट्टः 1 the date-tree 2 an
epithet of Garuḍa. -तकः the cocoa-
nut tree. -तालः the Tamāl tree.
-पकः, -कं darkness. -पटलं 1 a dark
mass, a black coating or covering.
2 a dark film over the eye of a blind
man; Pt. 5. पिच्छः a falcon. -पुष्पिका
1 the indigo plant. 2 linseed. -भः
1 the moon. 2 a cloud. 3 a bee.
-नमिः, -रत्नं the sapphire; नेपथ्योचित-
नीलत्वं Gīt. 5; Bv. 2. 42. -नीलिकः a
fire fly. -सुत्तिका 1 iron pyrites. 2
black earth. -राजिः *f.* a line of
darkness, dark mass, thick dark-
ness; निशाशराक्षसतनीलराजयः Rs. 1. 2.
-लोहितः an epithet of Siva; S. 7. 37;
ku. 2. 57.

नीलकं 1 Black salt. 2 Blue steel.
3 Blue vitriol. -कः A dark-coloured
horse.

नीलं (लां) छः A kind of insect.
नीला See नीली.

नीलिका The indigo plant; (also
नीलिनी).

नीलिमम् *m.* Blue colour, darkness,
blueness.

नीला 1 The indigo plant त्व न लं
रसपरिणम मद्वाय, दम, सप्त Pt. 1, ५५, ग्रहस्तु
मीनानां नीलीमयपरोर्यथा Pt. 1. 260. 2 A
species of blue fly. 3 A kind of
disease. -Comp. -राग *a.* firm in
attachment (-गः) 1 affection as
unchangeable as the colour of in-
digo, unalterable or unswerving at-
tachment. 2 a firm and constant
friend. -संधानं fermentation of idi-
go. -आहं an indigo vat.

नीवरः 1 Trade, traffic. 2 A trader.
3 A religious mendicant. 4 Mud.
-र Water.

नीवाकः 1 Increased demand for
grain in times of dearth. 2 Famine,
scarcity.

नीवारः Rice growing wild or
without cultivation; नीवाराः कुकर्मकोटर-
हस्तप्रहासतरुणायः S. 1. 14; R. 1. 50, 5.
9. 15.

नीविः, -वी *f.* 1 A cloth worn
round a woman's waist, or more
properly the ends of the cloth tied
into a knot in front, the knot of
the wearing garment, प्रस्थानमिनां न
बद्धं नीविं R. 7. 9; नीवींविषोक्तुसने Māl. 2.
5; Ku. 1. 38; नीविं प्रति प्रणिहिते तु करे
त्रिणे K. P. 4; Me. 68; Si. 10. 64. 2
Capital, principal stock. 3 A stake,
wager.

नीहतम् *m.* Any inhabited country,
realm, kingdom.

नीत्र See नीत्र.

नीशारः 1 A warm cloth, a blanket.
2 A mosquito-curtain. 3 An outer
tent or screen.

नीहारः 1 Fog, mist; R. 7. 60; Y.
1. 150; Ms. 4. 113. 2 Hoar-frost,
heavy-dew. 3 Evacuation.

हु *ind.* 1 A particle having an
interrogative force and implying
some 'doubt', 'uncertainty'; स्वप्नी तु
माया तु मतिप्रभो तु S. अस्तत्रैलहहनं तु विहत्वा-
नाविवेश जलविं तु मही तु Ki. 9. 7; 5. 1; 8.
53, 9. 15, 54; 13. 4; Ku. 1. 47; Si.
10. 14; S. 2. 8. 2 It is very often
compounded with the interrogative
pronoun and its derivatives in the
sense of 'possibly' 'indeed'; किं
नेतस्याक्किमन्यदितोऽथवा Māl. 1. 17; कथं तु
गुणवद्विदेयं कलत्रं Dk; see किं, also.

हु 2 P. (नैति, प्रणैति; हुत; caus. नावयति;
desid. हुतवति) 1 To praise, extol, com-
mend; सरस्वती तमिषुनं हुनाव Ku. 7. 90;
Bk. 14. 112; see हु.

हुतिः *f.* 1 Praise, eulogium, pane-
gyric; परगुणहुतिभिः (v. l.) स्वात् गुणान्
ख्यायन्तः Bh. 2. 69. 2 Worship,
reverence.

हु 6 U. (हुदति ते, हुत or हुच-प्रयुदति)
1 To push, push or drive on, impel,
propel; मंदं मंदं हुदति पवनश्चातुल्लो यथा स्था
Me. 9. 2 To prompt, incite, urge on;
Si. 11. 26 3 To remove drive away

cast away dispel अस्वयं हुचमहुचन तम
S. 1. 27, केचुरवा-हुसतेनुनाद् R. 6. 68,
8. 40; 16. 85; Ki. 3. 33; 5. 28. 4 To
throw, cast, send. -Caus. 1 To
remove, drive away. 2 To prompt,
incite, push on or urge forward
-WITH अप to drive away, remove.
Bk. 10. 13. -उद् to propel, drive
onward; Si. 4. 61. -निष् 1 to throw
back, reject; वाता नरस्यान्ययो मांसं शाकं चैव
न निष्पेदत् Ms. 4. 250. 2 to remove,
dispel. -प्र to dispel, drive off, remove,
Si. 9. 71. -वि 1 to strike, pierce 2
to play on a musical instrument,
(वीणा, आतोसं &c.). (-Caus.) 1 to
remove, drive away, dispel, cast off,
तापं विनोदय दृष्टिभिः Gīt. 10; Si. 4. 66 2
to pass, spend (as time). 3 to divert,
amuse, entertain; लताह्व दष्टिं विनोदयामि
S. 6; R. 14. 77. 4 to amuse oneself
with; R. 5. 67. -सं 1 to draw or bring
together, collect. 2 to find, meet

हुतम्, हुतम् *a.* 1 New; हुतत्वा राजा समा
ज्ञायति U. 1; R. 8. 15. 2 Fresh, young,
3 Present. 4 Instantaneous. 5 Recent,
modern. 6 Curious, strange.

हुनं *ind.* Certainly, assuredly, surely,
verily, indeed; अयापि हुनं हरकोपवद्विस्मयि
ज्वलयोर्वै ह्वांभुराशी S. 3. 3; Me. 9. 18,
46; Bh. 1. 10; Ku. 1. 12, 5. 75; R. 1.
29. 2 Most probably, in all probabi-
lity; U. 4. 23.

हुपुरः, -र An anklet, an ornament
for the feet; न हि चुडामणिः पादे हुपुरं धृतिं
वायेति H. 2. 71.

हु *m.* (Nom. sing. ना, gen. pl हुण
or हुणं) 1 A man, a person whether
male or female; Ms. 3. 81; 4. *61, 7
61; 10. 33. 2 Mankind. 3 A piece at
chess. 4 The pin of a sundial. 5 A
masculine word; संविनां विग्रहो गानं Ak
-Comp. -अस्थिमालिन् *m.* an epithet of
Siva. -कपालं man's skull. -केचुरिन् *m.*
'man-lion', Viṣṇu in his Narasimha
incarnation; cf. नरसिंह. -जलं human
urine. -देवः a king. -धर्मन् *m.* an epi-
thet of Kubera. -पः a ruler of men,
king, sovereign. -अवधः N. of a sacri-
fice. (Rājasuya) performed by an
emperor or lord paramount, in which
all the offices are performed by
tributary princes. -आत्मजः a prince,
crown prince. -आभीरं, -मानं music
played at the royal meals. -आनय
consumption. -आसनं 'royal-seat', a
throne, the chair of state. -गृहं a
royal palace. -नीतिः *f.* politics, royal
policy, state-craft; वक्ष्यामिनेव नृपनीतिरेव
रूपा Bh. 2. 47. -विषः the mango tree
लङ्कनम् *n.* लिंगं a royal symbol, an
emblem of royalty, any one of the
royal insignia; particularly, the white
umbrella. -शासनं a royal edict. -सभ,
-सभा an assembly of kings. -पति,
-पालः a king -पक्षः a boast in the

form of a man, a brute, of a man. -मिथुन the sign Gemini (twins) of the zodiac. -मेघः a human sacrifice. -यज्ञः 'the sacrifice to be offered to men', hospitality, reception of guests (one of the five daily Yajnas, see पञ्चयज्ञ). -लोकः the world of mortals, the earth. -वराहः Vishnu in the boar-incarnation. -बाह्वनः and epithet of Kubera. -वेदनः N. of Siva. -शृंग 'man's horn'; i. e. an impossibility. -सिंहः 1 'a lion like man', a chief among men, an eminent or distinguished man. 2 Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; cf. नरसिंह. 3 a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -सेन, -सेना an army of men. -सोनः an illustrious man, great man; R. 5. 59.

द्वयः A son of Manu Vaivasvata, who, it is said, was cursed by a Brāhmaṇa to be a lizard.

नृत्य 4 P. (नृत्यति, प्रणृत्यति, नृत्यते) To dance, move about; नृत्यति नृत्यतिजनेन समं सङ्गि Git. 1; लोलोर्लो पयसि महोत्सवं ननते Si. 8. 23; Bk. 3. 43. 2 To act on the stage. 3 To gesticulate, play. -Caus. (नर्तयति-ते) 1 To cause to dance; स्वमाक्षी मोक्षसो किमपरमो नर्तयसि मा Bb. 3. 6; तालैः दिङ्मात्रवद्वयमैर्नर्तितः कांतया मे Me. 79; U. 8. 19. 2 To cause to move. -WITH A (caus.) 1 to cause to dance. 2 to cause to dance or move quickly, shake; नरुद्रितानर्तितनक्तमाले R. 5. 42; Amaru. 32; Rs. 3. 10. -उप 1 to dance. 2 to dance before some body उपानृत्यते द्वेदेश. -प्र to dance &c. -प्रति to ridicule by dancing in return.

नृत्तिः f. Dancing, dance.

नृत्तः, नृत्यं Dancing, acting, a dance, pantomime, gesticulation; नृत्तादस्याः स्थितनर्तितरां कांतं M. 2. 7; नृत्यं मधुरा विजडुः R. 14. 69; Me. 32, 36; R. 3. 19. -Comp. -मिरः an epithet of Siva. -शाला a dancing hall. -स्थानं a stage, dancing room.

नृप, नृपति, नृपाल &c. See under नृ.

नृपसं a. Wicked, malicious, cruel, mischievous, base; Mk. 3. 25; Ms. 3. 41; Y. 1. 64.

नेजकः A washerman.

नेजसं Washing, cleansing.

नेतृ m. 1 One who leads or guides, a leader, conductor, manager, guide (of elephants, animals &c.); R. 4. 75, 14. 22, 16. 30; Me. 69; नेताक्षय्यं बुधं बुधस्य वा sk.; Mu. 7. 14. 2 A director, preceptor; Bh. 2. 88. 3 A chief, master, head. 4 An inflicter (as of punishment); Ms. 7. 25. 5 An owner. 6 The hero of a drama.

नेत्रं 1 Leading, conducting. 2 The eye; प्रविष्टेन सुहृदिनिनाः कन्यायैः कुटुंबिनः Ru. 6. 85, 2. 29, 30; 7. 13. 3 The string of a churning stick. 4 Woven silk, a fine silken garment; नेत्रकेशोपहारोप र्यं R. 7. 89 (where some com-

mentators take नेत्र in its ordinary sense of the 'eye'.) 5 The root of a tree. 6 An enema-pipe. 7 A carriage, conveyance in general. 8 The number 'two'. 9 A leader. 10 A constellation, star (said to be m. only in these two senses). -Comp. -अंजनं a collyrium for the eyes; S. Til. 7. -अंतः the outer corner of the eye. -अंशु, -अंशु n. tears. -आमकः ophthalmia. -उत्सवः any pleasing or beautiful object. -उपमं the almond fruit. -कलीनिका the pupil of the eye. -कोपः 1 the eye-ball. 2 the bud of a flower. -गोचर a. within the range of sight. perceptible, visible. -हृद् the eyelid. -ज, -जलं, -वारि n. tears. -पर्यंतः the outer corner of the eye. -पिंडः 1 the eye-ball. 2 a cat. -मलं the mucus of the eyes. -मोनिः 1 an epithet of Indra (who had on his body a thousand marks resembling the female organ inflicted by the curse of Gautama). 2 the moon. -रंजनं a collyrium. -रोमन् n. the eye-lash. -वस्त्रं a veil over the eye. -स्तंभः rigidity of the eyes.

नेत्रिकं 1 A pipe. 2 A ladle. नेत्री 1 A river. 2 A vein. 3 A female leader. 4 An epithet of Lakshmi.

नेद्विष्ट a. Nearest, next, very near (superl. of अंतिक q. v.).

नेदीयश्च a. (सी f.) Nearer, very near (compar. of अंतिक q. v.). नेदीयसी सूत्रा Māl. 1. drawing near, approaching.

नेपः A family-priest.

नेपथ्यं 1 Decoration, an ornament. 2 Dress, apparel, costume, attire; उदारनेपथ्यम् R. 6. 6; राजनेपथ्यविधानशोभा 14. 9; उज्ज्वलनेपथ्यविरचना Māl. 1; Ku. 7. 7; V. 5. 3 Particularly, the costume of an actor; विरलनेपथ्ययोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोक्तु M. 1. 4 The tiring room, the space where the actors attire themselves (which is always behind the curtain), the post-scenium; नेपथ्ये behind the scenes. -Comp. -विधानं arrangements of the tiring room; S. 1.

नेपालः N. of a country in the north of India. -लः pl. The people of this country. -लं Copper. -ली The wild date tree or its fruit. -Comp. -जा, -जातर red arsenic.

नेपालिका Red arsenic.

नेम a. (Nom. pl. नेमे-नेमाः) Half. -मः 1 A part. 2 A period, time, season. 3 A boundary, limit. 4 An enclosure, fence. 5 The foundation of a wall. 6 Fraud, deceit. 7 Evening. 8 A hole, ditch. 9 A root.

नेमिः -मी f. 1 The circumference, ring or felly of a wheel; उपदिशद्वा न रथानेमेयः S. 7. 10; चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109; R. 1. 17, 39. 2 Edge, rim. 3 A wind-

lass. 4 A circle or circumference (in general); उदधिनेदि R. 9. 10. 5 A thunderbolt. 6 The earth. -दिः The tree दिविह.

नेष्टृ m. One of the chief officiating priests at a Soma sacrifice (whose number is 16).

नेष्टुः A clod of earth.

नेःश्रेयस a. (सी f.), नेःश्रेयसिक a. (की f.) Leading to happiness or final beatitude.

नेस्त्य, नेःस्त्य Destitution, poverty, indigence.

नेक a. (न+एक) Not one or alone mostly in comp; आत्मन् m., रूप, शृंगः epithets of the Supreme Being.

नेकटिक a. (की f.) Adjacent, near, contiguous. -कः An ascetic or Bhikshu; Bk. 14. 12 (vide commentary).

नेकट्यं Proximity, neighbourhood.

नेकदेवः A demon, Rākshasa.

नेकुतिक a. (की f.) 1 Dishonest, false (or perhaps cruel); Ms. 4. 196. 2 Low, vile, wicked. 3 Morose.

नेमस a. (सी f.) Relating to or occurring in the Veda or holy writings; see कादं. -मः 1 An interpreter of the Vedas or sacred writings; इति नेमसः. 2 An Upanishad q. v. 3 A means, an expedient. 4 Prudent conduct. 5 A citizen, townsman. 6 A trader, merchant; धारादारीयनयनपरा नेमसः साधुमेतः V. 4. 4.

नेम्युक्तं N. of the glossary of Vedic words (in five chapters) commented upon and explained by Yāska in his Nirukta.

नेचिकं The head of an ox.

नेचिकी An excellent cow.

नेतल The lower or infernal regions -Comp. -सद्यन् m. Yama (Pluto); Mr. 5. 18.

नेत्यं Eternity, perpetuity.

नेत्यक a. (की f.) नेत्यिक a. (की f.) 1 Regularly recurring, constantly repeated. 2 To be performed regularly (and not on particular occasions). 3 Indispensable, constant, obligatory.

नेहायः Summer.

नेदानः An etymologist.

नेदानिकः A pathologist.

नेदेशिकः One who executes orders, a servant.

नेपातिक a. (की f.) Mention incidentally or by the way.

नेपुण्यं (पुं) 1 Dexterity, skill, cleverness, proficiency; नेपुण्येयमस्ति U. 6. 26; Si. 16. 30. 3 Anything that requires skill, a delicate matter. 4 Totality, completeness; Ms. 10. 85.

नेपुत्यं 1 Modesty, humility. 2 Sececy; नेपुत्यमवलंबितं M. 5.

नेमंत्रणकं A banquet, feast.

नेमयः A trader merchant.

नैमित्तिक *a.* (की) 1 Produced by, connected with, or dependent on, any particular cause. 2 Unusual, occasional, accidental, produced by some cause (opp. नियम). -कः An astrologer, prophet. -कं 1 An effect (opp. निमित्त 'cause'); निमित्तनैमित्तिकयोरसंज्ञम् S. 7. 30. 2 An occasional rite, a periodical ceremony.

नैमिष *a.* (की. f.) Lasting for a Nimish or twinkling, momentary, transient. -वं N. of a sacred forest celebrated as the residence of certain sages to whom Sauti related the Mahābhārata; R. 19. 7; (the name is thus derived:—यतस्तु निमिषेष्टं निहतं दायव बलं। अरण्येऽस्मि ततस्तेन नैमिषारण्यसंज्ञितं॥)।

नैमेषः Barter, exchange.

नैमिषोदः The fruit of न्यामोद, the Indian fig-tree.

नैम्यं Restrain, self-command.

नैयमिक *a.* (की. f.) Conformable to rule or precept, regular. -कं Regularity.

नैयायिकः A logician, a follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy.

नैरन्तर्यं 1 Uninterruptedness, close succession, continuity. 2 Closeness, contiguity (in space).

नैरपेक्ष्यं Disregard, indifference.

नैरयिकः An inhabitant of hell.

नैरर्थ्यं Senselessness, nonsense.

नैराश्यं 1 Hopelessness, despair, despondency; तदर्थं नैराश्यात् U. 3. 13. 2 Absence of wish or expectation; येनाशाः वृद्धाः कृष्या नैराश्यमवलंबितं H. 1. 144; Bv. 4.

नैरक्तः One who knows the etymology of words, an etymologist.

नैरुच्यं Health.

नैरुतः A demon; भयनप्रलयोद्दिगादाचल्युनै-रुतः K. 10. 34; 11. 21; 12. 43; 14. 4; 15. 20

नैरुत्ती 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 The south-western direction.

नैरुण्यं 1 Absence of qualities or properties. 2 Want of excellence, absence of good qualities; नैरुण्यमेव सार्धोऽपि विगच्छुः गुणगौरवं Bv. 1. 88.

नैरुण्यं Pitilessness, cruelty; नैरुण्येनै-रुण्येन न सावेक्ष्यतात् तथा हि वर्शयति Br. Sūt. II. 1. 34.

नैरुह्यं Cleanness, purity, spotless-ness.

नैरुज्ज्वलं Shamelessness, impudence.

नैरुव्यं Blueness, dark-blue colour.

नैवि (वि) इयं Compactness, close-ness, thickness, denseness.

नैवेद्यं An offering of eatables presented to a deity or idol.

नैश *a.* (शी. f.), नैशिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Nocturnal, belonging to the night, nightly-तन्नेशं विभिनयकरोति चन्द्र S. 6

29 एव V 1

8; Ki. 5. 2. 2 To be observed at night.

नैश्चल्यं Fixedness, immoveableness, fixity.

नैश्चर्यं 1 Determination, certainty.

2 A fixed ceremony.

नैषधः 1 A king of the Nishadhas.

2 Especially, an epithet of king Nala q. v. 3 A native or inhabitant of Nishadha.

नैष्कर्म्यं 1 Idleness, inactivity. 2 Exemption from acts or their consequences; Bg. 3. 4, 18. 49. 3 The salvation obtained by abstraction (as opposed to the salvation obtained by कर्ममार्ग q. v.).

नैष्किक *a.* (की. f.) Bought with or made of a Nishka, q. v. -कः A mint-master.

नैष्ठिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Final, last, concluding; विदुषे विधिमस्य नैष्ठिकं R. 8. 25. 2 Decided, definitive, conclusive (as a reply). 3 Fixed, firm, constant. 4 Highest, perfect. 5 Completely familiar with or versed in 6 Vowing perpetual abstinence and chastity. -कः A perpetual religious student who continues, with his spiritual preceptor even after the prescribed period, and vows life-long abstinence and chastity; Ku. 5. 62; cf. Y. 1. 49 and उपकुर्वन् also.

नैष्ठुर्यं Cruelty, harshness, severity.

नैष्ठुर्यं Constancy, firmness.

नैसर्गिकः *a.* (की. f.) Natural, inborn, innate, inherent; नैसर्गिकी हरमिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा यूर्ध्वं स्थितिर्न सुखैरुपशान्तानि Māi, 9. 49; R. 5. 37, 6. 46.

नैर्लिङ्गिकः A swordsman.

नो *ind.* (न-उ) No, not, often used like न q. v.; Bg. 17. 28; Pt. 5. 24; Amaru. 5, 7, 10, 62.

नोचेत् If not, otherwise.

नोदन् 1 Impelling, driving, urging onward. 2 Removing, driving away, dispelling.

नोधा *ind.* Ninefold, in nine parts.

नौः *f.* 1 A ship, boat, vessel; महता वृष्यपण्येन कीर्तये काश्वरीस्रवा Sānti. 3. 1. 2 N. of a constellation. -COMP. -आरोहः (नावारोहः) 1 a passenger on board a ship. 2 a sailor. -कर्णधारः a helmsman, pilot. -कर्मन् *n.* the occupation of a sailor; Ms. 10. 34. -चरः, -जीविकः a sailor, boatman; R. 17. 81. -सार्यं *a.* navigable, to be traversed in a ship. -दंडः an oar. -पानं navigable. -यायिन् *a.* going in a boat, a passenger; Ms. 8. 409. -वाहः a steersman, pilot, captain. -व्यसनं shipwreck, naufrage; नौव्यसने विपन्नः S. 6. -साधनं fleet, navy; वंगानुलसाय तरसा नेता नौसाधनोद्यतात् R. 4. 36.

नौका A small boat a boat in general सुषमिह गतिरेका मयाति भवार्थं

तरणे नौका Moha M. 6. -COMP. -दंडः an oar.

न्यक् *ind.* An adverb, prefixed to कृ or कृ, to imply 'contempt', 'degradation' or 'humiliation'. -COMP. -करणं, -कारः 1 humiliation, degradation, disrespect, contempt, insult; न्यकारो हृदि वज्रकील इव मे तीव्रं परित्यजते My 5. 22, 3. 40; G. L. 32. -भावः 1 humiliation, degradation. 2 making inferior, subordination. -भाविता *a* 1 humiliated, degraded, slighted 2 surpassed, excelled, made inferior or secondary (अपमानिकृत); न्यग्भाविता वाच्यव्यंग्यजन्यनक्षत्रस्य शब्दार्थयुगलस्य K. P. 1

न्यस्त *a.* Low, inferior, vile, mean -क्षः 1 A buffalo. 2 An epithet of Paras'urāma. -क्षं The hole.

न्यग्रोधः 1 The (Indian) figtree 2 A fathom (measured by the arms extended). -COMP. -परिमंडला an excellent woman; (she is thus described:—स्तनौ सुकटिनी यस्या नित्यं च विशालता। मध्ये क्षीणा भवेद्या सा न्यग्रोधपरिमंडला Śabdak); दूर्वाकांडमिव श्यामा न्यग्रोधपरिमंडला Bk. 4. 18.

न्यकुः A kind of antelope; R 16 15.

न्यव् *a.* (नीचो. f.) 1 Going or turned downwards, turned or bent down. 2 Lying on the face. 3 Low, contemptible, base, mean, vile; Śi 15. 21. (where it also means निम्न or downward). 4 Slow, lazy. 5 Whole, entire.

न्यचनं 1 A curve. 2 A hiding place. 3 A hollow.

न्ययः 1 Loss, destruction. 2 Waste, decay.

न्यसनं 1 Depositing, lying down 2 Delivering, giving up.

न्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Cast down, thrown, or laid down, deposited. 2 Put in, inserted, applied; न्यस्तशस्त्राः Ku. 1. 7 3 Depicted, drawn; चित्रन्यस्त. 4 Consigned, delivered or transferred to, V. 5. 17; Ratn. 1. 10. 5 Living, resting on. 6 Given up, set aside, resigned. -COMP. -दंड *a.* giving up punishment. -देह *a.* one who lays down the body, dead. --शस्त्र *a* 1 one who has resigned or laid down his arms; आचार्यस्य विमुक्तधनुरोर्नैस्तशस्त्रस्य शोकात् Vc. 3. 18. 2 unarmed, defenceless. 3 harmless.

न्याक्यं Fried, rice.

न्यादः Eating, feeding.

न्यायः 1 Method, manner, way, rule, system, plan; अवार्थिकं त्रिभिन्नयैर्वि गृहीयात्थयत्तः Ms. 8. 310. 2 Fitness, propriety, decorum; Ki. 11. 30 3 Law, justice, virtue, equity, righteousness, honesty; याति न्यायप्रवृत्तस्य त्विदं चेत्तैः सहयते A R 1 4 4 A law suit; agal proceed ng 5 Judicial sentence

judgment. 6 Policy, good government. 7 Likeness, analogy. 8 A popular maxim, an apposite illustration, illustration; as दंडाण्यन्याय, काकतालीय-न्याय, घुणाक्षरन्याय &c; see below. 9 A Vedic accent; न्यवेत्तिभिर्द्वारण Ku. 2. 12 (Mall. takes न्याय to mean स्वर; but it is quite open in our opinion to take न्याय in the sense of 'a system' or 'way' (which are manifested in three systems; i. e. ऋक्, यजुस्, and सामन्); Bh. 3. 55. 10 (In gram.) A universal rule. 11 A system of Hindu philosophy founded by the sage Gautama. 12 The science of logic, logical philosophy. 13 A complete argument or syllogism (consisting of five members; i. e. प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय, and निगमन). -COMP. -पथः the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. -वर्तिन् a well-behaved, acting justly. -वादिन् a. one who speaks what is right or just. -ज्ञानं the science of logic. -सादिनी proper or suitable behaviour. -सूत्रे aphorisms of Nyāya philosophy by Gautama.

Note. A few of the common Nyāyas or popular maxims are here collected for ready reference and arranged in alphabetical order.

1. अंधचक्षकन्यायः The maxim of the blind man catching a sparrow, analogous in sense to घुणाक्षरन्यायः q. v.

2. अंधपरंपरान्यायः The maxim of the blind following the blind. It is used in those cases where people blindly or thoughtlessly follow others, not caring to see whether their doing so would not be a leap in the dark.

3. अरुंधतीदर्शनन्यायः The maxim of the view of the star Arundhati. The following explanation of Sankarāchārya will make its use clear:—अरुंधतीं दिदर्शयिषुस्तत्समीपस्थां स्थूलां ताराममुद्युक्तं प्रथममर्हतीति याहयिष्या तां प्रत्याख्याय पञ्चदशवर्तीति याहयति.

4. अशोकवनिकान्यायः The maxim of the grove of Asoka trees. Rāvana kept Sita in the grove of Asoka trees, but it is not easy to account for his preference of that particular grove to any other one; so when a man finds several ways of doing a thing, any one of them is as good as another, and the preference of any particular one cannot be accounted for.

5. अश्मलोद्वन्यायः The maxim of the stone and clod of earth. A clod of earth may be considered to be hard as compared with cotton, but is soft as compared with a stone. So a person may be considered to be very important as compared with his

inferiors, but sinks into insignificance when compared with his betters. The maxim वाणिज्यकन्याय is similarly used.

6. कदंबकौरक (गोलक) न्यायः The maxim of the Kadamba buds; used to denote simultaneous rise or action, like the bursting forth of the buds of the Kadamba tree at one and the same time.

7. काकतालीयन्यायः The maxim of the crow and the palm fruit. It takes its origin from the unexpected and sudden fall of a palm-fruit upon the head of a crow (so as to kill it) at the very moment of its sitting on a branch of that tree; and is used to denote a very unexpected and accidental occurrence, whether welcome or unwelcome; cf. Chandrāloka:—पचया देलनं तत्र लायो मे यत्र सुभुवः।

नदेत्काकतालीयमवितर्कितसंभवं ॥ also Kuvalāyānanda: पतन् तालफलं यथा ककिरोपहृक्तमेवं रोहोर्धनक्षुभितइदया तन्वी मया सुक्ता। see काकतालीय also.

8. काकदंतवेषणन्यायः The maxim of searching after a crow's teeth, used to denote any useless, unprofitable, or impossible task.

9. काकाक्षिगोलन्यायः The maxim of the crow's eyeball. It takes its origin from the supposition that the crow has but one eye (cf. words like पक्षदृष्टि, पक्षाक्ष &c.), and that it can move it, as occasion requires from the socket on one side into that of the other; and the maxim is applied to a word or phrase which, though used only once in a sentence may, if occasion requires, serve two purposes; e. g. द्विगोऽत्रियामंतरीपः इत्यत्र अक्षियामित्यस्य काकाक्षिगोलकन्यायेन अंतरिपशब्देनाप्यन्यः.

10. कूपयंत्रवटिकान्यायः The maxim of the buckets attached to the water-wheel. It takes its origin from the fact that while some of the buckets filled with water go up, some are emptied of their contents, while others go down quite empty; and is used to denote the various vicissitudes of worldly existence; cf., काश्चि-बुच्छयति प्रयुज्यते वा काश्चिद्वयव्युज्यते काश्चित्पात-विषी करोति च पुनः काश्चित्पतत्यकुलारं। अन्यो-न्वप्रतिपक्षसंहतिमिमो लोकस्थितिं बोधयन्नेष कीडति कूपयंत्रवटिकान्यायसक्तोविधिः ॥ Mb. 10. 59.

11. चटकुटीरप्रभातन्यायः The maxim of day-break near a toll-station. It takes its origin from the attempt of one (say, a cartman) who with the intention of avoiding a toll takes at night an unfrequented road, but unfortunately finds himself at day-break near that very toll-station and is obliged to pay the toll which he

studiously tried to avoid. Thus the maxim is used to denote the occurrence of that which one studiously tries to avoid; cf. Sriharsha:—तदिदं चटकुटीरप्रभातन्यायदन्तुवदति.

12. घुणाक्षरन्यायः The maxim of letters bored by an insect in wood. It takes its origin from the unexpected and chance resemblance of an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect to the form of some letter, and is used to denote any fortuitous or chance occurrence.

13. देहापूपन्यायः The maxim of the stick and cakes. When a stick and cakes are kept together and one says that 'the stick has been pulled down or eaten by a rat', we are naturally led to expect that the cakes also have been pulled down or eaten by the rat, as a matter of course, the two being so closely connected together; so when one thing is closely connected with another in a particular way, and we say something of the one, it naturally follows that what we assert of the one can, as a matter of course, be asserted of the other; cf. दूषिकेन दंडो भक्षितः इत्यनेन तत्सहचरितमपूपमक्षरमन्यादाभात् भवतीति नियतसमानन्यायादध्यातव्यमापसीत्येव न्यायो देहापूपिका ॥ S. D. 10.

14. देहलीदोपन्यायः The maxim of the lamp placed over the threshold. It takes its origin from a lamp hanging over the threshold of a house which, by its peculiar position, serves to light the rooms on both sides of the threshold; and is used to denote something which serves a two-fold purpose at the same time.

15. दूषयामित्युत्रन्यायः The maxim of the king and barber's son. It is used to denote a man's innate fondness for his own possession—however ugly or despicable in the eyes of others. It takes its origin from a story which states that a king on one occasion asked his barber to bring to him the finest boy that he could see in his kingdom. The barber roamed for a long time over every part of the realm, but could discover no boy such as the king wanted. At last wearied and disappointed, he returned home; and being charmed with the beauty of his own boy, who, to do him justice, was a personification of ugliness and deformity—went to the king and presented the boy to him. The king was at first very angry with the barber for having trifled with him but on consideration excused him,

चोपि सहायतां A. R. 1. 4. 4 A law suit
 legal proceeding 5 Judicial sentence,

judgment. 6 Policy, good government. 7 Likeness, analogy. 8 A popular maxim, an apposite illustration, illustration; as दण्डाक्षरन्याय, काकनालीयन्याय, वृणाक्षरन्याय &c; see below. 9 A Vedic accent; न्यविचित्रिर्नदीर्य Ku. 2. 12 (Malli. takes न्याय to mean स्वर; but it is quite open in our opinion to take न्याय in the sense of 'a system' or 'way' (which are manifested in three systems; i. e. ऋह्, दुन्नन्, and सन्नन्); Bh. 3. 55. 10 (In gram.) A universal rule. 11 A system of Hindu philosophy founded by the sage Gautama. 12 The science of logic, logical philosophy. 13 A complete argument or syllogism (consisting of five members; i. e. प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय, and निगमन). -Comp. -प्रथः the Mīmamsā philosophy. -वर्तिन् a well-behaved, acting justly. -वादिन् a. one who speaks what is right or just. -ज्ञानं the science of logic. -सारिणी proper or suitable behaviour. -सूत्रे aphorisms of Nyāya philosophy by Gautama.

Note. A few of the common Nyāyas or popular maxims are here collected for ready reference and arranged in alphabetical order.

1. अंधचक्षकन्यायः The maxim of the blind man catching a sparrow, analogous in sense to वृणाक्षरन्यायः q. v.
2. अंधपरंपरान्यायः The maxim of the blind following the blind. It is used in those cases where people blindly or thoughtlessly follow others, not caring to see whether their doing so would not be a leap in the dark.

3. अर्धशीर्षदर्शनन्यायः The maxim of the view of the star Arundhati. The following explanation of Sankarāchārya will make its use clear :—अर्धशीर्षं दिशो विस्तृतसमीपस्थां स्थूलां ताराममुखां प्रथममर्धं प्रति ग्राहयित्वा तां त्रयास्तथा पञ्चादृश्यतीति च ग्राहयति.

4. अशोकवृक्षान्यायः The maxim of the grove of Asoka trees. Ravana kept Sita in the grove of Asoka trees, but it is not easy to account for his preference of that particular grove to any other one; so when a man finds several ways of doing a thing, any one of them is as good as another, and the preference of any particular one cannot be accounted for.

5. अमलोटन्यायः The maxim of the stone and clod of earth. A clod of earth may be considered to be hard as compared with cotton, but is soft as compared with a stone. So a person may be considered to be very important as compared with his

inferiors, but sinks into insignificance when compared with his betters. The maxim वरणिष्ठकन्याय is similarly used.

6. कदंबकोरक (गोलक) न्यायः The maxim of the Kadamba buds; used to denote simultaneous rise or action, like the bursting forth of the buds of the Kadamba tree at one and the same time.

7. काकतलपिन्यायः The maxim of the crow and the palm fruit. It takes its origin from the unexpected and sudden fall of a palm-fruit upon the head of a crow (so as to kill it) at the very moment of its sitting on a branch of that tree; and is used to denote a very unexpected and accidental occurrence, whether welcome or unwelcome; cf. Chandraloka:—यन्मा मेलेन तत्र लभे मे यन्न हृद्यः । नदीकाकतालीयमवितर्कितसंभवं & also Kuvalayānanda: पतन् तालफलं यथा कश्चिन्नोपकुर्वन् रौद्राक्षं भुजितहृदयं तन्मी मया मुक्ता । see काकतालीय also.

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as he ascribed the barter's preference of his own ugly toy to the dominant desire of human beings to consider their own possessions as supremely good; cf. सर्वः कान्तसर्वं पश्यति S. 2.

16. पंकप्रक्षालनन्यायः The maxim of washing off the mud. Just as it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into mud than to get into it and then wash it off, so it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into danger than to expose oneself to it and then try to get out of it somehow or other; cf. प्रक्षालनाद्वि पङ्क्त्य दूराद्वपश्चिन्ने वरः; and also "Prevention is better than cure".

17. पिष्टपेषजनन्यायः The maxim of grinding flour or meal; used to denote a superfluous or unprofitable exertion like the attempt of a man to grind pounded flour; cf. प्लुतस्य कणं दूषा.

18. बीजाङ्कुरन्यायः The maxim of seed and sprout. It takes its origin from the relation of mutual causation which subsists between seed and sprout, (seed being the cause of sprout, which in its turn is the cause of seed); and is used in those cases where two things stand to each other in the relation of both cause and effect.

19. लोहचुम्बकन्यायः The maxim of iron and magnet; it is used to denote a very close affinity between two things, by virtue of which they are instinctively attracted towards each other.

20. बहिष्कृतन्यायः The maxim of the invariable concomitance of fire and smoke; (wherever there is smoke there is fire.) It is used to denote such invariable concomitance between two persons or things; (e. g. where there is A, there is B; where there is not B, there is not A.).

21. वृद्धकुमारीवाक्य (वर) न्यायः The maxim of the old virgin's boon; that is, asking such a boon as will cover all that one wishes to have.

The Mahābhāṣya says that an old virgin, when asked by Indra to choose a boon, said:—पुत्रा मे बहुक्षीर-वृत्तनाम्नैः काञ्चनपात्रां भुञ्जीरन्. This one boon, if granted, would give her a husband, progeny, abundance of corn, cattle &c. and gold.

22. शाखाचन्द्रन्यायः The maxim of the bough and the moon. As the moon, though considerably distant from the bough of a tree, is spoken of as 'the moon on the bough' because she appears to be near it, so this maxim is used when the position of an object, though at a very great distance, is fixed by that of another object to which it appears to be contiguous.

23. सिंहवलोकनन्यायः The maxim of the lion's backward glance. It is used when one casts a retrospective glance at what he has left behind while at the same time he is proceeding, just as the lion, while going onward in search of prey, now and then bends his neck backwards to see if anything be within his reach.

24. सूचीकटाहन्यायः The maxim of the needle and the kettle. It is used to denote that when two things—the one easy and the other difficult—are required to be done, the easier should be first attended to, as when one has to prepare a needle and a kettle, he should first take in hand a needle as it is an easier work compared with the preparation of a kettle.

25. स्तूपानिखनन्यायः The maxim of digging or fixing in the post. As a stake or post to be firmly fixed in the ground is again and again moved and thrust inward, so this maxim is used when one (say, a disputant) adds several corroborative illustrations, arguments &c. to strengthen and confirm still more his strong position.

26. स्वामिभृत्यन्यायः The maxim of master and servant. It is used to mark the relation of the feeder and the fed, or the supporter and the sup-

ported, subsisting between any two objects.

न्याय्य a. 1 Just, proper, right, equitable, suitable, fit; न्याय्यत्वः प्रति चर्कति पदं न चीरः Bh. 2. 83; Bg. 18. 15, Ms. 2. 152, 9. 202; R. 2. 55; Ki. 14. 7; Ku. 6. 87. 2 Usual, customary.

न्यासः 1 Placing, putting down or upon, planting, वस्त्राणि चुरन्यासपवित्रयान् R. 2. 2; Ku. 6. 50, चरणन्यास, अंगन्यास &c. 2 Hence, any impression, mark, stamp, print; अतिशङ्कनन्यासः R. 12. 78 'where the nailmarks surpassed those of weapons'; इतन्यास. 3 Depositing. 4 A pledge, deposit; प्रत्यर्पितन्यास इति न्यासा S. 4. 21, R. 12. 8; Y. 2. 67. 5 Entrusting, committing, delivering, consigning. 6 Painting, writing down. 7 Giving up, resigning, abandoning, relinquishing; इच्छा, Bg. 18. 2. 8 Bringing forward, adducing. 9 Digging in, seizing (as with claws). 10 Assignment of the various parts of the body to different deities, which is usually accompanied with prayers and corresponding gesticulations. —Comp. —अपह्नवः repudiation of a deposit. —धारिन् m. the holder of a deposit, a mortgagee.

न्यासिन् m. One who has renounced all worldly ties, a Sannyāsin.

न्यु (न्यु) ख a. 1 Charming, beautiful, lovely. 2 Proper, right.

न्युञ्ज a. 1 Turned or bent downwards, lying on the face; ऊर्ध्वार्पितन्यु न्युञ्जहकले (व्योमि) N. 22. 32, 2 Bent, crooked. 3 Convex. 4 Hump-backed —वृक्षः The Nyagrodha tree. —Comp. —खड्गः a crooked sword, sabre.

न्यून a. 1 Lessened, diminished, shortened. 2 Defective, inferior, deficient, wanting, destitute of, as in अर्थन्यून. 3 Less (opp. अधिक); Y. 2. 116. 4 Defective (in some organ), पादं. 5 Low, wicked, vile, despicable. —नं ind. Less, in a less degree. —Comp. —अंग a. maimed, mutilated. —अधिक a. less or more, unequal. —धी a. deficient in intellect, ignorant, foolish.

न्यूनवत्ति Den. P. To diminish, lessen.

प.

प a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking; as in द्विप, अनेकप. 2 Guarding, protecting, ruling; as in गोप, रूप, क्षितिप. —v. 1 Air, wind. 2 A leaf. 3 An egg.

पक्षः The hut of a चांडाल or barbarian.

पक्तिः f. 1 Cooking. 2 Digesting, digestion. 3 Ripening, becoming ripe,

maturity, development. 4 Fame, dignity. —Comp. —सुलं violent pain of the bowels arising from indigestion, colic.

पक्त्व a. 1 Who or what cooks. 2 Cooking. 3 Stimulating, digesting. —m. Fire (especially in the stomach.)

पक्वं 1 The state of a householder who maintains the sacred fire. 2 The sacred fire so maintained.

पक्वनिम a. 1 Ripe, ripened. 2 Matured. 3 Cooked.

पक्क a. 1 Cooked, roasted, boiled, as in पक्कात्. 2 Digested. 3 Baked, burned, annealed (opp. आम); अक्क-कान्नात्कपयं Mk 3. 4 Mature, ripe

पक्षिर्वाच्योऽपि Me. 82. 5 Fully developed, come to perfection, perfect, matured, as in पक्ष्याः. 6 Experienced, shrewd. 7 Ripe (as a boil), ready to suppurate. 8 Grey (as hair). 9 Perished, decaying, is the eve of destruction, ripe to meet one's doom. -Comp. -अतिसारः chronic dysentery. -अक्षं dressed or cooked food. -आधानः, -आशयः the stomach, abdomen. -इष्टका a baked brick. -इष्टकनिर्तः a building constructed with baked bricks. -कुत् a. 1 cooking. 2 maturing. -रसः wine or any spirituous liquor. -वारि n. the water of boiled rice (काजिक).

पक्षवङ्गः N. of a barbarous tribe, a Chândāla.

पक्ष 1 P., 10 U. (पक्षति, पक्षवतिने) 1 To take, seize. 2 To accept. 3 To take a side, side with.

पक्षः 1 A wing, pinion; अर्धपक्षः पक्षः पि नोद्विष्टे K. 347; so उद्विष्टपक्षः pledged; पक्षच्छेदोत्पन्नं शक्रं R. 4. 40, 3. 42. 2 The feather or feathers on each side of an arrow. 3 The flank or side of a man or animal, the shoulder; संवेत्ता उदयपक्षविनीतनिद्राः R. 5. 72. 4 The side of anything, flank. 5 The wing or flank of an army. 6 The half of any thing. 7 The half of a lunar month, a fortnight (comprising 15 days); (there are two such *pakshas*, शुक्लपक्षः the bright or light half, and कृष्णपक्षः the dark half); तमिन्नपक्षेऽपि सहस्रिगमिर्ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्दिशति प्रदोषान् R. 6. 34, Ma. 1. 66; Y. 3. 50; सीता वृद्धिं सनायाति शुक्लपक्ष इवेन्द्राद् Pt. 1. 92. 8 A party in general, faction, side; प्रमुदितवरपक्षं R. 6. 86; Si. 2. 117; Bg. 14. 25; R. 6. 53, 18. 9 One belonging to any party, a follower, partisan; शत्रुपक्षं भवान् H. 1. 10 A class, multitude, host, any number of adherents; as ज्ञानं मित्रं. 11 One side of an argument, an alternative, one of two cases; पक्षे in the other case, on the other hand; पूर्वपक्षमवलक्ष्यस्तस्मिन्नावबहुतरः R. 4. 10, 14. 34; cf. पूर्वपक्ष and उत्तरपक्ष. 12 A case or supposition in general; as in पक्षान्तरे 13 A point under discussion, a thesis. 14 The subject of a syllogism or conclusion (the minor term); संविष्टास्तथा पक्षः T. 8.; दधतः शुद्धिस्ततो गृहीतपक्षः Si. 20. 11 (where it means 'feathered' also). 15 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. 16 A bird. 17 A state, condition. 18 The body. 19 A limb of the body. 20 A royal elephant. 21 An army. 22 A wall. 23 Opposition. 24 Rejoinder, reply. 25 A mass, quantity (when in composition with words meaning 'hair'); केदपक्षः; cf. हस्त. -Comp. -अन्तः the 15th day of either half month, i. e. the day of new or

full moon. -अन्तरं 1 another side. 2 a different side or view of an argument. 3 another supposition. -आघातः 1 palsy or paralysis of one side, hemiplegia. 2 refutation of an argument. -आभासः a fallacious argument. 2 a false plaint. -आहारः eating food only once in a fortnight. -ग्रहणं choosing a party. -चरः 1 an elephant strayed from the herd. 2 the moon. -छिद्रं m. an epithet of Indra (clipper of the wings of mountains); Ku. 1. 20. -जः the moon. -द्वये 1 both sides of an argument. 2 'a couple of fortnights', i. e. a month. -द्वारं a side-door, private entrance. -घरं a. 1 winged. 2 adhering to the party of one, siding with any one. (-रः) 1 a bird. 2 the moon. 3 a partisan. 4 an elephant strayed from the herd. -नाडी a quill. -पातः 1 siding with any one. 2 liking, desire, love, affection (for a thing); भवति सम्यक् हि पक्षानां Ki. 3. 12, Ve. 3. 10; U 5. 17; सिद्धपक्षे बद्धेपक्षपातः Mu. 1. 3 attachment to a party, partisanship, partiality; पक्षपातमनव देवी मन्वते M. 1; सत्वं जना वक्षि न पक्षपातान् Bh. 1. 47. 4 falling of wings, the moulting of birds. 5 a partisan. -पातिन् a. or s. 1 siding with, adhering to a party, attached or partial (to a particular cause); पक्षपातिनो देवा अपि पक्षवतां Ve. 3. 2 sympathising; Ve. 3. 3 a follower, partisan, friend; सः ह्यपक्षपाती V. 1; (पक्षपातिता in N. 2. 52 means 'movement of the wings' also). -पालिः a private door. -पिङ्गुः a heron. -भागः 1 the side or flank. 2 especially, the flank of an elephant. -मुक्तिः the course traversed by the sun in a fortnight. -मूलं the root of a wing. -वादः 1 an exparte statement. 2 stating a case, expression of opinion. -वाहनः a bird. -हतं a. paralysed on one side. -हरः a bird. -होमः 1 a sacrificial rite lasting for a fortnight. 2 a rite to be performed every fortnight.

पक्षकः 1 A side-door. 2 A side. 3 An associate, partisan (at the end of comp.).

पक्षता 1 Alliance, partisanship. 2 Adherence to a party. 3 Taking up a side or argument.

पक्षति f. 1 The root of a wing; अलिखत्तुपुटेन पक्षती N. 2. 2; खट्वलिखजटा-उपपक्षतिः U. 3. 43; Si. 11. 26. 2 The first day of a lunar fortnight.

पक्षालुः A bird.

पक्षिणी 1 A female bird. 2 A night with the two days enclosing it; (द्वयपक्षवेकराविश्र पक्षिणीत्वमिधीयते). 3 The day of full moon.

पक्षिन् a. (णी f.) 1 Winged. 2 Furnished with wings. 3 Siding with, adhering to the party of.—m.

1 A bird. 2 An arrow. 3 An epithet of Śiva. -Comp. -इन्द्रः, -मवरः, -राज m., -राजः, -सिंहः, -स्वामिन् m. epithets of Garuḍa. -कटिः an insignificant bird. -शालकः, -शावकः a young bird. -शाला 1 a nest. 2 an aviary.

पक्षम् n. 1 An eyelash; सलिलश्रुतिः पक्षमिः Me. 99, 47; R. 2. 19, 11. 36. 2 The filament of a flower. 3 The point of a thread, a thin thread. 4 A wing.

पक्षल a. 1 Having strong, long or beautiful eyelashes; पक्षलक्ष्माः S. 3. 25. 2 Hairy, shaggy; इति पक्षलक्ष्माः Si. 4. 61.

पक्ष्य a. 1 Produced or occurring in a fortnight. 2 Siding with. 3 Lateral. -क्ष्यः A partisan, follower, friend, ally; ननु वज्रिण एव धीयन्तेति द्विजयते द्विपक्षे चक्ष्य पक्ष्याः V. 1. 16.

पक्षा, क 1 Mud, clay, mire; अनीत्वा पक्षां धूलिमुद्धृक् नायतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34, Ki. 2. 6; R. 16. 30. 2 Hence, a thick mass, large quantity; कृष्णामुद्धृक् K. 30. 3 A slough, quagmire, 4 Sin. -Comp. -कीरः a lapwing. -क्रीडाः a hog. -ग्राहः a Makara or crocodile. -छिद्रं m. the clearing-nut tree, (कनक, the fruit of which is used in purifying muddy water); M. 2. 8. -जं a lotus. -जन्मन् m. an epithet of Brahmā. -नामः an epithet of Viṣṇu; R. 18. 20. -जन्मन् n. a lotus. (-m.) the Śārāsa bird. -मेढुकः a bivalve conch. -वह् n., -वहं a lotus. -वासाः a crab. -पक्षिणी 1 A lotus-plant; Ki. 10. 33. 2 A group of lotus-plants or lotuses. 3 A place abounding with lotuses. 4 The flexible stalk of a water-lily.

पक्षगः The hut of a चांडाल, see पक्षग.

पक्षारः 1 Moss. 2 A dam, dike. 3 Stairs, a ladder, a flight of steps.

पक्षिल a. Muddy, foul, turbid, dirty; Si. 17. 8.

पक्षिज a lotus.

पक्षिरह n. -हं A lotus. -हः The crane or Śārāsa bird.

पक्षिशय a. Dwelling in mud.

पक्षि f. 1 A line, row, range, series; इत्येतं चारुपक्षिपरिचयका V. 4. 6, पक्षपक्षि K. 2. 19; अलिपक्षिः Ku. 4. 15, R. 6. 5. 2 A group, collection, flock, troop. 3 A row of people (of the same caste) sitting down to a meal, a company or party at dinner of the same caste; cf. पक्षिपावन below. 4 The living generation. 5 The earth. 6 Fame, celebrity. 7 A collection of five, or the number 'five'. 8 The number 'ten'; as in पक्षिरथ, पक्षिबीव. -Comp. -अविः an epithet of Rāvaṇa. -चरः an osprey. -दूषः, -दूषकः a person defiling a society of persons, one with whom it is improper

to associate at dinner-time. —यत्नः
a respectable or eminent person;
especially, a respectable Brāhmaṇa
who, being very learned, always
gets the seat of honour at dinner
parties, or who purifies by his pre-
sence the दण्डि or persons who sit in
the same row to dine with him;
एकियन्तः पचादयः Māl. I, where
Jagaddharma says:—एकियन्तः एकां भोज-
नविधिं यथा पाठ्याः । अथर्भोजिनः रात्रिवा वा ।
यद्वा । यद्युपासनीयां वस्तु साक्षां दक्षयि पाश्र्वाः ।
‘अथर्भोजिनोऽर्थेन ब्रह्मणः एकियन्तः’ । Or
अथर्भा सर्वेषु वेदेषु सर्ववचनेषु च । यावदेते
प्रत्ययान्ति रिक्यां तावदनुक्ति च । ततो हि सक्ता-
त्यस्या उक्त्येनैकियन्तः । Mann explains
the word thus:— अगच्छाद्यप्यथा रिक्यः
यावत् ऐतिजित्तमः । तास्मिन्नप्येत कायेनैव
ब्रह्मणसा, एकियन्तम् Ms. 3. 184; see
3. 189, 196 also. —रथः N. of
Dasaaratha; R. 9. 74.

पशु *a.* (मू. or ग्री. *f.*) Lame, halt, crippled. -**सु:** 1 A lame man; सूक्तं क्वेति वाचस्पतिः पशुं लक्षयते गिरि. 2 An epithet of Saturn. -**COMP.** -**याह:** 1 a crocodile (मकर). 2 the tenth sign of the zodiac; Capricornus (मकर).

पगुल a. Lame, crippled.

पक्व I. 1 U. (पचन्ति-ते, पक्व) 1 To cook, roast, dress (as food &c.) (said to govern two accusatives; as तदुन्मानोदन् पचति, but this use is very rare in classical Sanskrit); यः पचत्वा स्वराश्वत्थ Ms. 3. 118; द्रुहि सस्यानिवाग्दन्तु पचन्तु ब्रह्मवत्सगः 7. 29; Bh. 1. 85. 2 To bake, burn (as bricks); see पक्व. 3 To digest. (as food); पचामन्त्रं चतुर्विधं Bg 15. 14. 4 To ripen, mature. 5 To bring to perfection, develop (as understanding). 6 To melt (as metals). 7 To cook (for oneself) (Atm.). -*Pass.* (पच्यते) 1 To be cooked. 2 To become ripe, matured or developed, ripen; (fig.) to bear fruit, attain perfection or fulfilment; R 11. 50. -*Caus.* (पाचयन्ति) To cause to be cooked, cause to ripen or develop, bring to perfection. -*Desid.* (पिपक्षति) To wish to cook &c. -**WITH** परि to ripen, mature, develop. -**वि** 1 to mature, develop, ripen, bear fruit; R. 17. 53. 2 to digest, 3 to cook thoroughly. -**II.** 1. A (पचते) To make clear or evident; see पच also.

पञ्चतः 1 Fire. 2 The sun. 3 N.
of Indra.

पचन *a.* Cooking, dressing, maturing &c. —*n.* Fire. —*n.* 1 Cooking, dressing, maturing &c. 2 A means or instrument for cooking, a vessel, fuel &c.

पञ्चपञ्चः An epithet of Siva.

पञ्चा The act of cooking.

Fire

पचेलिम a. 1 Cooking or ripening quickly. 2 Fit to be matured. 3 Ripening spontaneously or naturally; इदं माहाकलं पचेलिम N. 1. 94. —मः 1 Fire. 2 The sun.

पचेलुकः A cook.

पञ्चदिका A small bell.

पंचक *a.* Consisting of five. 2
Relating to five. 3 Made of five.
4 Bought with five. 5 Taking five
per-cent. -कः, -कं A collection or
aggregate of five; अष्टपंचक.

पंचत् *f.* A pentad, an aggregate of five.

पंचता, त्वं 1 Five-fold state. 2 A collection of five. 3 The five elements taken collectively; hence पंचता-त्वं मद्-या &c. means 'to be resolved into the five elements of which the body consists', 'to die or perish'; पंचता-त्वं नी to kill or destroy; पञ्चनिर्मिते देहे पंचत्वं च पुनर्गते । स्वां स्वां कोविश्रुताते तत्र का परिदेवता ॥; Rtn. 3. 3.

एक्यु: 1 Time. 2 The (Indian)
cuckoo.

पञ्चधा ind. 1 In five parts. 2 In five ways.

पंचन् *num. a.* (Always pl.; nom. and acc. पंच) Five. (As the first

member of comp. पञ्च drops its final न्). -Comp. -अङ्गः the fifth part, a fifth. -अग्निः 1 an aggregate of five sacred fires; 2. *a.* अन्वाहासपचन or दक्षिण, गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय, सव्य and आवासथ्य) 2 a householder who maintains the five sacred fires; पंचाग्नयो धृतव्रताः Māl. 1; Ms. 3. 185. -अंग *a.* five-membered, having five parts or divisions as in पंचांगः गणनाः (*i. e.* वातुष्यां वैव आनुष्यां शिरसा वक्षसा हृद्वा); कृतपंचांगविनिर्णयो नयः Kt. 2. 12 (see Malli. and Kāmandaka quoted by him). (-गः) 1 a tortoise or turtle. 2 a kind of horse with five spots in different parts of his body. (-गी) a bit for horses (-नं) 1 a collection or aggregate of five parts. 2 five modes of devotion. 3 a calender or almanac, so called because it treats of five things:— तिथिर्चांद्रश्च नक्षत्रं योगः करणमेव च; चतुर्गुणलोका राजा जयतीं वक्षनामयेत् । अहं पंचांगवलयानाकाशं वक्षामास्ये॥ Subhāṣ. ॥ गमः a turtle.

अक्षि: *f.* the propitiousness or favourable state of five important points; i. e. तिथि, वार, नक्षत्र, योग, and करण (in astrology). -**अंगुल** *a.* (-ला or -ली *f.*) measuring five fingers. -**अ** (आ) *जं* the five products of the goat. -**अप्सरसू** *n.* N. of a lake, said to have been created by the sage Maṇḍakarni; cf. R. 13. 38. -**अमृतं** the collection of five sweet things used in worshipping deities; (द्वयं च सुकृतं योगं कृतं इति तया मयि) -**अभिषेक** *n.*

the planet Mercury. -अवयव *a.* five-membered (as a syllogism, the five members being, प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय, and निगमन). -अवस्थः *a.* a corpse, (so called because it is resolved into the five elements); cf. पंचत्व above. -अविकं the five products of the sheep. -अशीतिः *f.* eighty-five. -अहः *a.* a period of five days. -आतपः *a.* doing penance with five fires (*i. e.* with four fires and the sun); cf. R. 13. 41. -आननः, -आस्यः, -सुखः, -वक्त्रः 1 an epithet of Siva, 2 a lion (so called because its mouth is generally wide open; पंच आनन यस्य); (often used at the end of names of learned men to express great learning or respect; न्याय, तर्क &c., *e. g.* जगन्नाथतर्कचक्रवर्ती). -इन्द्रिय an aggregate of the five organs (of sense or action; see इन्द्रियं). -इन्दुः, -बाणः -शरः epithets of the god of love; (so called because he has five arrows: their names are:—अश्विदमोक्ष च वृत् च नवमल्लिका नीलोत्पल च पंचैते पञ्चबाणस्य साधकाः). -उष्मन् *m. pl.* the five digestive fires supposed to be in the body. -कर्मन् *n.* (in medicine) the five kinds of treatment; *i. e.* 1 वमन 'giving emetics'; 2 रचन 'purg-ing'; 3 नस्य 'giving sternutatories'; 4 अनुवासन 'administering an enema which is oily'; and 5 नित्क 'administering an enema which is not oily'. -कुत्सस् *ind.* five times. -कोण *a.* a pentagon. -कोलं the five spices taken collectively. -कोषाः (*m. pl.*) the five vestures or wrappers supposed to invest the soul; they are:—अचनयकोष or the earthly body (स्थूलशरीर); प्राणमयकोष the vesture of the vital airs; मनोमयकोष the sensorial vesture; विज्ञानमयकोष the cognitional vesture (these three form the लिंगशरीर); and आनन्दमयकोष the last vesture, that of beatitude. -क्रोशति a distance of five Krosas. -खड्गं, -खड्गी a collection of five blades. -गवं a collection of five cows. -गव्यं the five products of the cow taken collectively; *i. e.* milk, curds, clarified butter or ghee, urine, and cowdung (क्षीं दधि दध्ना चाज्यं सूत्रं गोमयदेव च ऋग्-सु *a.* bought with five cows. -गुण *a.* fivefold. -गुप्तः 1 a tortoise, 2 the materialistic system of philosophy, the doctrines of the Chārvākas -चत्वारिंश *a.* fortyfifth. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-five. -जनः 1 man, mankind 2 N. of a demon who had assumed the form of a conch-shell and was slain by Krishna. 3 the soul. 4 the five classes of beings; *i. e.* gods, men, Gandharvas, serpents and pitris. 5 the four primary castes of the Hindus (ब्राह्मण क्षत्रिय वैश्य and शूद्र).

with the Nishādas or barbarians as the fifth (pl. in these two senses); (for a full exposition see Sārirabhāṣya on Br. Sūtras I. 4. 11-13) —**जनीन** *a.* devoted to the five races. (**-नः**) an actor, mimic, buffoon. —**ज्ञानः** 1 an epithet of Buddha as possessing the five kinds of knowledge. 2 a man familiar with the doctrines of the Pās'upatas. —**जरी** *a.* collection of five carpenters. —**तत्त्वं** 1 the five elements taken collectively; *i. e.* पृथ्वी, आप्, तेजस, वायु and आकाश. 2 (in the Tantras) the five essentials of the Tāntrikas, also called पंचमकार because they all begin with म; *i. e.* मय, मांस, मल, मुद्रा and मधुन. —**तपस्** *m.* an ascetic who in summer practises penance sitting in the middle of four fires with the sun burning right over his head; cf. हविर्भुजादेववता चतुर्णां मयि ललाटतपसमग्निः R. 13. 41 and Ku. 5. 23; and Ms. 6. 23 and Si. 2. 51 also. —**तय** *a.* five-fold. (**-चः**) a pentad. —**त्रिंश** *a.* thirty-fifth. —**त्रिंशत्**, —**त्रिंशतिः** *f.* thirty-five. —**वृक्ष** *a.* 1 fifteenth. 2 increased by fifteen; as in पंचदशं शतं 'one hundred and fifteen'. —**दशान्** *a.* pl. fifteen. —**अहः** a period of fifteen days. —**दशिन** *a.* made or consisting of fifteen. —**दशी** the fifteenth day of a lunar fortnight. —**दीर्घ** the five long parts of the body; बाहू नेत्रद्वयं कुक्षिर्द्वे तु नासे तथैव च । सप्तयोरन्तरं चैव पंचशीर्षं प्रचक्षते ॥. —**नखः** 1 any animal with five claws; पंच पञ्चनखा मक्ष्या वे श्रेष्ठाः कृतजैर्द्विजैः Bk. 6. 181; Ms. 5. 17, 18. Y. 1. 177. 2 an elephant. 3 a turtle. 4 a lion or tiger. —**नदः**, 'the country of five rivers, the modern Panjab (the five river being शतद्रु, विपाशा, इरावती, चंद्रभागा and शितस्ता, or the modern names Sutlej, Beas, Ravee, Chenab and Jhelum). (**-द्रः** pl.) the people of this country. —**नवतिः** *f.* ninety-five. —**नीराजनं** waving five things before an idol and then falling prostrate before it; (the five things being:—a lamp, lotus, cloth, mango and betel-leaf). —**पंचाक्ष** *a.* fifty-fifth. —**पंचाशत्** *f.* fifty-five. —**पदी** five steps; Pt. 2. 115. —**पात्रे** 1 five vessels taken collectively. 2 a Śrāddha in which offerings are made in five vessels. —**प्राणः** (*m. pl.*) the five life-winds or vital airs; प्राण, अपान, व्यान, उदान and समान. —**प्रासादः** a temple of a particular size) with four pinnacles and a steeple). —**प्राणः**, —**प्राणः**, —**शरः** epithets of the god of love; see पंचेयु. —**पञ्च** *a.* pentagonal. (**-जः**) a pentagon; cf. पञ्चकोण. —**पुतं** the five elements; पृथ्वी, अग्नि, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. —**मकारं** the five essentials of the left-hand Tantra a ritual of wh the first letter

is म; see पंचमन्त्र. (2). —**महापातकं** the five great sins; see महापातक. —**महायज्ञः** (*m. pl.*) the five daily sacrifices enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmaṇa; see महायज्ञ. —**यामः** a day. —**रत्नं** a collection of five gems; (they are variously enumerated:—(1) नीलकंठकं चैत्रि पद्मरागं नीलकंठं । प्रवालं चैत्रि विजये पंचरत्नं मयीदिभिः ॥ (2) स्वर्णं रत्नं मुक्तं मन्दा-वर्णं प्रवालकं । रत्नचक्रमन्दावर्णम् ॥ (3) कन्कं हीराकं नीलं पद्मरागं नीलकंठं । पंचरत्नदिभिः पंचरत्नं मुच्यते । पंचरत्नदिभिः ॥. —**रात्रि** a period of five nights. —**राशिके** the rule of five (in math.) —**लक्षणं** a Parāṇa; so called because it deals with five important topics:—सर्गश्च प्रविवर्गश्च वर्गो मन्त्रैरपराशिव । यशानुचरिणं चैव पुराणं पंचलक्षणम् ॥ see पुराण also. —**लवणं** five kinds of salts; *i. e.* काचक, मंस, सासुद, विड and सौषर्षक. —**वटी** 1 the five fig-tree; *i. e.* अश्वत्थ, विल्व, यट, धानो and अशोक. 2 N. of a part of the Dandakā forest where the Godāvari rises and where Rāma dwelt for a considerable time with his beloved; it is two miles from Nasik; U. 2. 28; R. 13. 31. —**वर्षेद्वितीय** *a.* about five years old. —**वर्षीय** *a.* five years old. —**वल्कलं** a collection of the barks of the five kinds of trees; (*i. e.* न्यंबाव, उडुवर, अश्वत्थ, वृक्ष and वेतस). —**विंश** *a.* twenty-fifth. —**विंशतिः** *f.* twenty-five. —**विंशतिका** a collection of twenty-five; as in वेतसपंचविंशतिका. —**विच** *a.* five-fold, of five kinds. —**शत** *a.* amounting to five hundred and five. 2 five hundred. (**-तं**) 1 one hundred and five. 2 five hundred. —**शान्कः** 1 the hand. 2 an elephant. —**शिशुः** a lion. —**ष** *a.* pl. five or six; संत्यजेति द्वहरतिरुच्यते: समादिताः पंचषाः Bk. 2. 34. —**षट्** *a.* sixty-fifth. —**षष्टिः** *f.* sixty-five. —**सप्त** *a.* seventy-fifth. —**सप्ततिः** *f.* seventy-five. —**सूत्राः** *f.* the five things in a house by which animal life may be accidentally destroyed; they are:—पंच-दशा गृहस्थस्य गृहीषण्युत्तरः कंडरी चोदुकुमश्च Ms. 3. 68. —**हायन** *a.* five years old. —**पञ्चनी** A chequered cloth for playing at draughts.

—**पंचम** *a.* (मी *f.*) 1 The fifth. 2 Forming a fifth part. 3 Dexterous, clever. 4 Beautiful, brilliant. —**मः** 1 The fifth (or in later times the seventh) note of the Indian gamut; it is said to be produced by the cuckoo (कीकिलो ऐति पंचमं Nārada), and is so called because it is produced from 5 parts of the body:—वायुः सप्तदशो नासिकोऽह्नुकंठमर्धं । विचरन् पंचमस्थान-प्राणया पंचम उच्यते ॥. 2 N. of a Rāga or musical mode (sung in the above note); कथयति द्वाधा मौनं तन्वि प्रपंच पंचमं Git. 10; so उद्विचिपंचमरागं Git. 1. —**म** A fifth. 2 Sexual intercourse (विशुद्ध), t a f f h मकर of the Ta tr ka —**मी**

1 the fifth day of a lunar fortnight. 2 The allative case (in gram) 3 An epithet of Draupadi. 4 A chequered board for playing at draughts. —**Comp.** —**आरवः** the cuckoo.

—**पंचालः** (*m. pl.*) 1 N. of a country and its people. —**पञ्च**: A king of the Panchālas.

—**पंचालिका** A doll, puppet; cf. पाचालिका.

—**पंचाली** 1 A doll, puppet. 2 A kind of song. 3 Chequered board for playing at draughts, chess-board &c.

—**पंचाक्ष** *a.* (श्री *f.*) The fiftieth. —**पंचाशत्**, —**पंचाशतिः** *f.* Fifty.

—**पंचाशिका** 1 A collection of fifty verses; *i. e.* पंचमपंचाशिका.

—**पंजरं** A cage, an aviary; पंजरम्, मृगपंजरः &c. —**रः**, —**रः** 1 Ribs. 2 A skeleton. —**रः** 1 The body. 2 The Kaliyuga. —**Comp.** —**आखेटः** a sort of basket or trap for catching fish. —**शुकः** a parrot in a cage, caged parrot; V. 2. 23.

—**पंजिः**, —**जी** *f.* 1 The ball of cotton from which thread is spun. 2 A record, journal, register. 3 A calendar, an almanac. —**Comp.** —**कारः** —**कारकः** a writer, scribe.

—**पद** 1 P. (पटति) To go or move. —**Caus.** or 10. U. (पाटयति-ते) 1 To split, cleave, tear up, tear asunder, tear open, divide; कंचिन्मज्ज्यापाटयामास दंती Si. 18. 51; दक्षर्ष पाटयेद्देवं Y. 2. 94; Mk. 9. 2 To break, break open, अन्वाह भित्तिषु मया विधि पाटिताह Mk. 3. 14. 3 To pierce, prick, penetrate; दर्शपाटितनलेन पाणिना R. 11. 31. 4 To remove, eradicate. 5 To pluck out. —**With उद्** 1 to tear up or out, draw out; दैर्घ्यैरुत्तरायेन खान् Pt. 4. 69, कीलुपाटयितुं नभे Pt. 1. 2 to root up, eradicate; Ku. 2. 43; R. 13. 49. 3 to extract. —**वि** 1 to tear up or out, (केतकवर्ध) विपाटयामास सुभा नखैः B. 6. 17. 2 to pull or draw out, extract —**II.** 10. U. (पटयति-ते) 1 To string or weave; कुर्विद्वस्वं तापस्पटयति गुणशामभिः K. P. 7. 2 To clothe, envelope. 3 To Surround, encircle.

—**पटः** —**ह** 1 A garment, raiment, cloth, a piece of cloth; अयं पटः सुवद्वि-द्रातो गतो हयं पटदिहद्विरेककृतः &c. Mk. 2. 9; मेवाः सवेति बलदेवपटप्रकाशः 5. 45. 2 Fine cloth. 3 A veil, screen. 4 A tablet, plate or piece of cloth for writing or painting upon. —**ह** A thatch, roof. —**Comp.** —**उटजं** a tent. —**कारः** 1 a weaver. 2 a painter. —**कुटी** *f.* —**मंडपः**, —**वापः**, —**वेदमन्** *n.* a tent; Si. 12. 63. —**वासः** 1 a tent. 2 a petti-coat. 3 perfumed powder; Ratn 1. —**वासकः** perfumed powder.

—**पञ्क** 1 A camp an encampment. 2 Cotton cloth

पटवस्त्रः A cloth: cf. पटवस्त्र. -रं Old
पटवस्त्रः A cloth.

पटवस्त्रः A cloth.

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पटवस्त्रः A cloth.

पटवस्त्रः 1 A slab, tablet (for writing upon), plate in general; किला-
पटवस्त्रः Si. 3; so मालव &c. 2 A
royal grant or edict; Y. 1. 317. 3 A
tiara, diadem; R. 18. 44. 4 A strip;
निर्वाहपटवस्त्रः कणिभिर्विमुक्तः R. 16. 17. 5
silk; पटवस्त्रः K. 17; Bh. 3. 74; so
पटवस्त्रः. 6 Fine or coloured cloth,
cloth in general. 7 An upper gar-
ment; Bk. 10. 60. 8 A fillet or cloth
worn round the head, a turban;
especially, a coloured silk turban;
Batu. 1. 4. 9 A throne, 10 A chair
or stool. 11 A shield. 12 A grind-
ing stone. 13 A place where four
roads meet. 14 A city, town. 15
A bandage, ligature. -Comp. -अर्हा
the principal queen. -उपाययः a
writer of royal grants and other
documents. -जं a sort of cloth.
-देवी, -महिषी, -राज्ञी the principal
queen. -वस्त्र, -वाससु a. attired in
wove silk or coloured cloth.

पटवस्त्रः -नी A city.

पटवस्त्रः 1 A tablet, plate; as in

पटवस्त्रः 2 A document. 3 A piece

or fragment of cloth, बल्लेकदेशादि-

पाटव पटविका K. 149. 4 A piece of

silken cloth. 5 A ligature, bandage.

-Comp. -वायकः a silk-weave.

पटविका (टी) काः (सः) A kind of

spear with a sharp edge (Mar. पट्ट),

कणपत्रासपट्टिका &c. Dk; (पट्टिका लोहवर्द्धो

वस्त्राभ्याः कुर्यामः Vajrayanti).

पट्टोलिका A kind of bond or lease

(भूमिकरग्रहणम्यवस्थापकः पत्रभेदः Tv.).

पट्ट 1 P. (पटति, पटति) 1 To read or

repeat aloud; recite, rehearse; वः

पेटेच्छुगुयादि. 2 To read or recite to

oneself, study, peruse; इत्येतन्मानवं शास्त्रं

सुप्रशोक्तं पटन् द्विजः Ms. 12. 126. 4. 98.

3 To invoke (as a deity). 4 To

cite, quote, mention (as in a book);

पटतिच्छास्त्रं श्रोतुं पुराणे यदि पठ्यते Mb. 5 To

declare, describe, express; मार्गं च

परमो ह्यर्थः पृथक्स्थेह पठ्यते; Mb. 6 To learn

from (with abl.) -Caus. (पाठयति-ते)

1 To cause to read aloud. 2 To

teach, instruct. -Desid. (पिपठिषति)

To wish to recite &c. -With पठि

to mention, declare. (-Caus.)

to teach; नौ सर्वं विद्याः परिपाठ्यौ U. 2. -सं

to read, learn; Ms. 4. 98.

पठकः A reader.

पठनं 1 Reading, reciting. 2 men-

tioning. 3 Studying, perusing.

पठिः f. Reading, studying, pe-

rusal.

पठ् 1 A. (पणते, पणित) 1 To deal

in, barter, purchase, buy; N. 2. 91.

2 To bargain, transact business. 3

To bet or stake at play (usually

with gen. of the thing staked, but

sometimes with acc.): प्राणानामपणि-

स्तो Bk. 8 121 पणस्य कुम्भा पण्यो Mb

4 To risk or hazard (a battle). II. 1 A., 10. U. (पणते, पणयति-ते) 1 To
praise. 2 To honour. -With चि to
sell, barter; आपीरदेशे किल चंद्रकांतं विभिव-
रदिविपण्यं विभाः Subhāsh.

पणः 1 Playing with dice or for

a stake. 2 A game played for a

stake, bet, wager; Y. 2. 18; दमयत्या

पणः साधुर्वैता Mb. 3 The thing staked

4 A condition, compact, agreement,

संवि करोतु भवतां वृत्तिः पणः Ve. 1. 15, a

stipulation, treaty; H. 4. 118, 112

5 Wages, hire. 6 Reward. 7 A

sum in coins or shells. 8 A particu-

lar coin equal in value to 80 cowries,

अशीतिमिहाराकैः पण इत्यभिधीयते. 9 Price.

10 Wealth, property. 11 A commo-

dity for sale. 12 Business, transac-

tion. 13 A shop. 14 A seller, ven-

dor. 15 A distiller. 16 A house

-Comp. -अंगना, स्त्री a prostitute, har-

lot. -ग्रंथिः a market, fair. -बंध 1

making a treaty or peace (संधि); पण-

बंधसंसारं गुणानजः पट्टपायुक्तं लनीयं तत्तत् R

8. 21, 10. 86. 2 an agreement, sti-

pulation; (यदि भवानिदं कुर्याच्छर्द्धादहं भवते

दास्यामीति सम्यकरणं पणबंधः Manoranā)

पणनं 1 Bartering, purchasing 2

Betting. 3 Sale.

पणयः A sort of musical instru-

ment; Bg. 1. 13; Si. 13. 5.

पणया 1 Transaction, business,

dealing. 2 A market-place. 3 Pro-

fits of a trade. 4 Gambling 5

Praise.

पणिः f. A market. -m. 1 A miser,

niggard. 2 An impious man.

पणित p. p. 1 Transacted (as busi-

ness). 2 Betted; see पण.

पण्ड 1 A. (पण्ते, पणित) To go or

move. -II. 10 U. (पणयति-ते) To

collect, pile up, heap together.

पण्डः A eunuch.

पण्डा 1 Wisdom, understanding

2 Learning, science.

पण्डावत् m. A learned man.

पण्डित a. 1 Learned, wise; स्वस्थे को

वान पण्डितः 2 Shrewd, clever. 3 Ski-

lled in, proficient, skilful (generally

with loc. or in comp.); मधुरालापविस्तर्ग-

पण्डितः Ku. 4. 16; so रतिपण्डित 4. 18; नय

पण्डित &c. -तः 1 A scholar, learned

man, Pandita. 2 Incense. -Comp.

-जातीय a. somewhat clever. -मानिक,

-मानिच, पण्डितमन्य a. fancying one-

self to be learned, a conceited per-

son, a pedant who fancies himself to

be a Pandita.

पण्डितिमन् m. Learning, scholar-

ship, wisdom.

पण्य a. 1 Saleable, vendible. 2 To

be transacted. -पणः 1 A ware, an

article, a commodity; दूरावभाते विपणित्य

पण्य R. 16 41. पण्यनां गोविन्दं पण्यं Pt. 1

13 Ms. 5 29 Y. 2 245 M. 1 16

पटवस्त्रः A species of cucumber

(Mar. पटवस्त्र). -लं A kind of cloth.

पटवस्त्रः An oyster

2 Trade, business. 3 Price; महान् पुष्पमयेव कतिपयं कायेन स्वयाः Sānti. 3. 1. -COMP. -अंगना, योषित् f. -विद्यासिनी, -स्त्री f. a harlot, a courtesan; पद्मच्छिद्र नियन्त्रकचलितिकाशङ्कीय रज्ज्वत् कः Bh. 1. 9. 4; Me. 25. -अजिरं a market. -आजीवः a trader. -आजीवकं a market, fair. -पतिः a great merchant. -शुभिः f. a warehouse. -बीथिकार, -बीथी, -शाला 1 a market, 2 a stall, shop.

पद् 1 P. (पति, पति) 1 To fall, fall down, come down, alight; अवा-
ह्रस्वस्योपरि पुष्पवृष्टिः पतत विद्याधरहस्तमुक्ता R. 2. 60; वृष्टिर्भवेन चास्पृश्यं 10. 77; (पद्) पतति परिगताक्षयप्रकाशः शलभसदृश इवाधनमुनेषु S. 1. 31; Me. 105; Bk. 7. 9, 21. 6. 2 To fly, move through the air, soar; हतु कलहकारोऽसौ शब्दकारः पतत खं Bk. 5. 100; see पतद् below. 3 To set, sink. (below the horizon); सोमं चंद्रः पतति गगनाद् अश्लेषैर्मन्दैः S. 4. v. 1. पतरतं पतति मस्त-
योनिः Si. 1. 12. 4 To cast oneself at, throw oneself down; मयि ते पादपतिने किरणमुपायते Pt. 4. 7; so चरणपतिने Me. 105. 5 To fall (in a moral sense), lose one's caste, forfeit one's rank or position, fall off; परधर्मं जीवन् हि सद्यः पतति जातिः Ms. 10. 97, 3. 16, 5. 19, 9. 200; Y. 1. 38. 6 To come down (as from heaven); पतति स्तिरो ह्येषा हतपिंडोदकक्रियाः Bg. 1. 41. 7 To fall, be reduced to wretchedness or misery; प्रायः कंचुकपाततोदतत्वार्यः पतनमि Bk. 2. 128. 8 To go down into hell, go to perdition; Ms. 11. 37; Bg. 16. 16. 9 To fall, occur, come to pass, take place; लक्ष्मीर्यं पतति तत्र विवृत-
द्वारा इव व्यापदः Subhāsh. 10 To be directed to, light or fall upon (with loc.); प्रसादलक्ष्म्यानि सतां सुहृन्नेन पतति चक्षु-
नि दाक्ष्याः शराः S. 6. 28. 11 To fall to one's lot or share. 12 To be in, fall in or into. -Caus. (पातयति-ते, पतयति rarely) 1 To cause to fall down descend or sink &c; निपतती पतिमन्पात-
यद् R. 8. 38, 9. 81, 11. 76. 2 To let fall, throw or drop down, fell down, (as trees &c.). 3 To ruin, over-
throw. 4 To shed (as tears). 5 To cast, direct (as the sight). -Desid. (पिपतिषति or पिपसति) To wish to fall &c. -WITN अयु 1 to fly to or towards. 2 to fly or run after, follow, pursue, chase; सुहृन्मुपतति स्थंदने वृद्धिः S. 1. 7, Māl. 9. 8; Si. 11. 40. -अभि 1 to fly near, go or hasten near, approach; अधिरोद्धुमस्तगिरिमन्पातत् Si. 9. 1; Ki. 12. 36. 2 to attack, assail, fall upon; R. 7. 37. 3 to overtake in flying. 4 to get back, retire, withdraw. -अभ्युद् 1 to fall upon or attack. -आ 1 to fall upon, attack, assail; R. 12. 44, 5. 50. 2 to fly towards, rush upon, come or drive in haste towards. 3 to approach 4 to take place occur,

happen; कथमिदमपतति U. 2; अहं न जीव-
नमपतिने Pt. 2. 5 to occur to, cross (the mind); इति हृदये नापतिनं K. 268. -उड् 1 to fly or jump up; मंशुदपति परितः पट्येरदीना Si. 5. 37; oft. with acc. or dat. of place; उड्यते हृदयः खं Me. 14; Bk. 5. 34; स्वर्गोदयवित्तं नवम् V. 4. 2; Ku. 6. 35. 2 to start up, emerge into view; R. 13. 11. 3 to rebound (as a ball); Bk. 2. 85. 4 to rise, originate, spring or proceed from, be produced; निमित्तैस्तत्तत्तानन्द R. 4. 77; रामाश्चमाम्बुखिन् उड्यतुः Rām. -नि 1 to fall or come down; descend, alight, sink down; निपतती पतिमन्पातयद् R. 8. 38; Bk. 15. 27. 2 to be cast at, be directed towards; R. 6. 11. 3 to throw oneself down (as at the feet), fall prostrate; देवासुरदेवे हरमुद्धमार्थं क्रीडितवृत्तांजलयो निपाय Ku. 7. 92; Bk. 2. 31. 4 to fall or descend into, meet in; R. 10. 26. 5 to fall upon, attack, rush at or upon; सिद्धो शिशुरपि निपतति नन्दनस्य कपोलमिच्छिन्नु गजेषु Bk. 2. 38. 6 to happen, occur, take place, fall to one's lot; सङ्कटं शो निपतति Ms. 9. 47. 7 to be placed, occupy a place; अम्बुहितं पूर्वं निपतति. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to fall down, throw or hurl down. 2 to kill, destroy, ruin. -निस् 1 to issue or come out of, issue from, fly out of; अरवि-
बरेभ्यश्चातकेर्निष्पतति S. 7. 7; पद्मा विदुर्नीलवतः ससुव्रासकानना निष्पतती च क्षुभिः R. 13. 18, Ms. 8. 55; Y. 2. 16; Ku. 3. 71; Me. 69. -परा 1 to arrive, draw near, approach. 2 to return. -परि 1 to fly round or about, wheel or whirl round, hover about; विदुर्क्षेपान् विराट् परिपतति शिखी ब्राह्मिन्पराविरं M. 2. 13; Amaru. 48. 2 to spring down upon, attack, fall upon (as in battle). 3 to run in all directions; (हवाः) परिवृ-
त्तिं शो दश Mb. 4 to go to or fall into; Si. 11. 41. -प 1 to come down, fall down, descend. 2 to fall off or away from. 3 to fly, fly or move about. -प्रणि to bow down to, salute (with acc. or dat.); प्रणिपत्य भुरास्तस्य R. 10. 15; वानीशं वाग्भिरध्यामिः प्रणिपत्योपतस्थिरे Ku. 2. 3. -पौड् 1 to fly up, soar. -विनि to fly at, fall down, descend; Rs. 4. 18. (-Caus.) to cause to fall down, ruin, destroy; Mk. 2. 8. -स 1 to fly or meet together, assemble. 2 to go or roam about. 3 to attack, fall upon, assail. 4 to come to pass, happen. (-Caus.) 1 to bring near. 2 to collect or assemble together, bring or call together; R. 14. 36, 15. 75.

पतः 1 Flying, flight. 2 Going falling, alighting. -COMP. -पः a bird; Ms. 7. 23.

पतयः 1 A bird; नृपः पतयं समवच पतयिना N. 1. 124; Bv. 1. 17. 2 The sun : विकसति हि पतनस्योदये दुर्दृष्टिः U. 6 12

Māl. 1. 12; Si. 1. 12; R. 2. 15. 3 A moth, locust, grass-hopper; पतमवृद्धि-
सुखं विविधः Ku. 3. 64, 4. 20; Pt. 3. 126. 4 A bee. -न 1 Quicksilver. 2 A kind of sandal-wood.

पतंगमः 1 A bird, 2 A moth.

पतंगिका 1 A small bird. 2 A kind of small bee.

पतंगिन् m. A bird.

पतंगिका A bow-string.

पतंजलिः N. of the celebrated author of the Mahābhāshya, the great com-
mentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras; also of a philosopher, the propounder of the Yoga philosophy.

पतत् a. (स्त्री f.) Flying, descending, alighting, coming down &c. -m A bird; परतः पुमानिव र्पि पततो Ki. 6. 1, कविपथा मंचरते सुराणां कविद्वानां पतना कविच R. 13. 19; Si. 9. 15. -COMP. -ग्रहः 1 the reserve of an army. 2 a spitting* pot, spittoon; तमेकमात्रिकमय महोक्तं पतद्ग्रहं ग्रहितवाचकं न सः N. 16. 27. -भीकः a hawk, falcon.

पत्रकं 1 A wing, pinion. 2 A feather. 3 A vehicle.

पतत्रिः A bird.

पतत्रिन् m. 1 A bird; द्रविता द्वंद्वचरं पत-
त्रिणं (पुनरेति) R. 8. 56, 9. 27, 11. 11, 12. 48; Ku. 5. 4. 2 An arrow. 3 A horse. -COMP. -केतनः an epithet of Vishnu.

पतनं 1 The act of flying or coming down, alighting, descending, throw-
ing oneself down at. 2 Setting (as of the sun). 3 Going down to hell. 4 Apostasy. 5 Falling from dignity, virtue &c. 6 Fall, decline, ruin, adversity (opp. उदय or उच्छ्राय); ग्राह-
यन्ति मंद्राणां सुखाः पतनानि च Y. 1. 307. 7 Death. 8 Hanging down, becoming flaccid (as breasts). 9 Misadventure. पतनीय a. Causing a fall, causing the loss of caste. -यं A degrading crime or sin; Y. 3. 40, 298.

पतयः, पतसः 1 The moon. 2 A bird. 3 A grasshopper.

पतयालु a. Tending or prone to fall, liable to fall.

पताका 1 A flag, banner (fig. also), वं कामधेजरी कामयेत स हस्तु दुःखपताका Dk. 47 'let him carry the palm of beauty or good fortune'. 2 A flagstaff. 3 A sign, emblem, mark, symbol. 4 An episode or episodical incident in a drama, see पताकास्थानक below. 5 Auspiciousness, good fortune or luck. -COMP. -अंशुकं a flag. -स्थानकं (in dramaturgy) intimation of an episodic incident, when instead of the thing thought of or expected, another of the same character is brought in by some unexpected circumstance, (नवीय चित्तिरेकस्थितिलिङ्गोऽन्यः प्रयुज्यते : आयकृतेन मायेन पताकास्थानकं तु तत् B D

409). (For its other uses, see 309-314).

पताकिक *a.* Having or carrying a banner.

पताकिन् *a.* Having or carrying a banner, adorned with flags. —*m.* 1 An ensign, standard-bearer. 2 A flag. —*नी* An army; (न प्रदेह) स्वर्ण-रजः पद्मस्य कुतश्च वतकिनी R. 4. 82; Ki. 14. 27.

पतिः 1 A master, lord; as in पुरुषातिः. 2 An owner, possessor, proprietor; क्षातिः. 3 Governor, ruler, one who presides over; क्षातिधीति; वरपतिः, कुल-पति &c. 4 A husband; प्रमदाः पतिवत्सेया इति प्रसिद्धं हि विदितव्यं Ku. 4. 33. —*Comp.* —**पतिनी**, —**प्री** a woman who murders her husband. —**देवता**—**देवा** one who regards her husband as a divinity, a woman loyally devoted to her husband, chaste woman; कः पति-द्वन्द्वमन्त्रः परिभार्युक्तवित S. 6; तनलभेत पति-पतिद्वन्द्वाः शिखरिणमिव साम्राज्यपाः R. 9. 17; इति स्विता त्वं पतिद्वन्द्वा 14. 74. धर्मः duty (of a wife) towards a husband. —**प्राप** a chaste wife. —**लोकः** the world of husbands in a future life. —**व्रता** a devoted, faithful, and loyal wife, a chaste and virtuous wife; त्वं fidelity to a husband. —**सेवा** devotion to a husband.

पतिवरा A woman who is about to choose a husband; R. 6. 10. 67.

पतितः *p. p.* 1 Fallen, descended, alighted. 2 Dropped. 3 Fallen (in a moral sense), abandoned, wicked. 4 Apostate. 5 Degraded, outcast. 6 Fallen in battle, defeated or overthrown. 7 Being in, fallen into; as in अवस्थापितः.

पतेरः 1 A bird. 2 A hole or pit.

पतनं A town, city (opp. ग्रामः); पतने नियन्त्रणं यत्ने रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1.

पतिः 1 A footman, a foot-soldier; R. 7. 37. 2 A pedestrian. 3 A hero.

—*f.* 1 The smallest division of an army, consisting of one chariot, one elephant, three horsemen and five foot-soldiers. 2 Going, walking. —*Comp.* —**कावः** infantry. —**गणकः** an officer whose business it is to muster the infantry. —**संहतिः** *f.* a body of infantry, infantry.

पतिन् *m.* A foot-soldier, footman.

पत्रं 1 A leaf (of a tree); यत्ने भर्तुं कुसुमपत्रकण्ठावलीनं Bv. 1. 94. 2 The leaf of a flower, lotus &c.; नीलोत्पलपत्रधारिणः S. 1. 17. 3 A leaf for writing upon, a paper, a leaf written upon; पत्राख्ये दीपना S. 6. 'commit to writing'; V. 2. 14. 4 A letter, document. 5 any thin leaf or plate of metal, a gold-leaf. 6 The wing of a bird, a pinion, feather. 7 The feather of an arrow; R. 2. 31. 8 A vehicle in general (car, horse, elephant &c.); सिंहः पततः पत्रेन वेगवन्तिष्ठति

द्वत्त M. 10. 48; N. 3. 10. 9 Painting the person (particularly the face) with musk, sandal-juice or other fragrant substances; रजः, कुचलोः पत्रं पित्रं कुचल्य कपोललोः Git. 12; R. 13. 55. 10 The blade of a sword, knife &c. 11 A knife, dagger. —*Comp.* —**अंगं** 1 the Bhūrja tree. 2 red sanders. —**अंगुलिः** drawing lines of painting with the finger on the person (throat, forehead &c.) with coloured sandal, saffron, or any other fragrant substance. —**अंजनं** ink. —**आवलिः** *f.* 1 red chalk. 2 a row of leaves. 3 the lines of painting drawn on the body with cosmetics as a decoration. —**आवली** 1 a row of leaves. 2 = आवली (3). —**आहारः** feeding on leaves. —**ऊर्षी** wovesilk, a silk-garment; स्वर्णवस्त्र-क्रियायः पत्रैर्गन्धोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12. —**काहला** the noise or sound made by the flapping of wings or rustling of leaves. —**दारकः** a saw. —**नाडिका** the fibre of a leaf. —**परशुः** a file. —**पालः** a long dagger, large knife. —**(ली)** 1 the feathered part of an arrow. 2 a pair of scissors. —**पाद्या** an ornament (a gold-leaf) on the forehead. —**पुटं** a vessel of leaves; R. 2. 65. —**वा (वा)** लः an oar. —**भंगः**, —**भंगिः** —**नी** *f.* drawing lines or figures of painting on the face and person with fragrant and coloured substances, such as musk, saffron, sandal-juice, yellow pigment &c., as a mark of decoration; कस्तूरिपत्रमन्त्रमनिकरो वृद्धो न गन्धस्थले S. Til. 7 (used frequently in K.). —**यौवनं** a young leaf or sprout. —**रथः** a bird; व्यर्थीकृतं पत्रयेन तेन N. 3. 6. —**ईश्वरः** N. of Garuda. —**ईश्वरः** N. of Vishnu; R. 18. 30. —**रे (ले)** खा, —**बहरी**, —**बलिः**, **बली** *f.* see पत्रमग above; R. 6. 72, 16. 67; Rs. 9. 7; Si. 8. 56, 59. —**वाज** *a.* furnished with feathers (as an arrow). —**वाहः** 1 a bird; Si. 18. 73. 2 an arrow. 3 a letter-carrier. —**विशेषकः** lines of painting &c.; see पत्रमग; Ku. 3. 33; R. 3. 55, 9. 29. —**वेष्टः** a kind of ear-ring; R. 16. 67. —**शाकः** a vegetable consisting chiefly of leaves. —**श्रेष्ठः** the Bilva tree. —**शुचिः** *f.* a thorn. —**हिमं** wintry or snowy weather.

पत्रकं 1 A leaf. 2 Drawing lines or figures on the body as a decoration.

पत्रणम् 1 A Drawing lines of figures of painting on the body as a decoration. 2 Feathering an arrow.

पत्रिका 1 A leaf for writing upon. 2 A letter, document.

पत्रिन् *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Winged, feathered; मयूक R. 3. 56. 6 Having leaves or pages. —*m.* 1 An arrow; तो विलोच्य वनितायुधे युष्मां पत्रिणा सह युमोच रावतः R. 11. 17. 3. 53; 57: 9. 61. 2 A bird R. 11. 29. 3 A facon 4 A

mountain. 5 A chariot. 6 A tree. —*Comp.* —**वाहः** a bird.

पत्नी A wife. *Comp.* —**आहः** seraglio, women's apartments. —**सजहन** the girdle of a wife.

पत्तलः A way, road.

पथः A way, road; reach, end (at the end of comp.). —*Comp.* —**कल्पना** juggling tricks. —**दर्शकः** a guide.

पथिकः 1 A traveller, way-farer, पथिकवनिताः Me. 8; Amaru. 93. 2 A guide. —*Comp.* —**संततिः**, —**संहतिः**, *f.* —**सार्थः** a company of travellers, a caravan.

पथिन् *m.* (Nom. पथाः, पथानौ, पथान्, acc. pl. पथः, instr. pl. पथिभिः &c, the word is changed to पथ at the end of comp.; तोयाचारपथाः, इष्टिपथः, नष्टपथ, सत्यपथ, प्रतिपथ &c.) 1 A road, way, path; श्रेयसपथेन पथाः Bh. 2. 26; वक्रः पथा Me. 27. 2 Journey, way-faring; as in शिवास्ते संतु पथानः (I wish) a happy journey to you! God speed you on your journey! 3 Range, reach; as in कर्मपथ, श्रुति, दर्शन. 4 Manner of action, line of conduct, course of behaviour; पथः श्रुतेर्दर्शयितार ईश्वरा महीन-ज्ञानवद्वेन न पद्धति R. 3. 46. 5 A sect, doctrine. 6 A division of hell. —*Comp.* —**देयं** a toll levied on public roads. —**ह्रमः** the Khadira tree. —**पज्ञ** *a.* acquainted with roads. —**वाहक** *a.* cruel. (—**कः**) 1 a hunter, fowler 2 a burden-bearer, porter.

पथिलः A traveller, way-farer.

पथ्य *a.* 1 Salutary, wholesome, beneficial, agreeing with (said of a medicine, diet, advice &c.); अवि-यस्त्व पथ्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्धनः Rām., Y. 3. 65; पथ्यमन्नं &c. 2 Fit, proper, suitable (in general). —**अर्थ** 1 wholesome diet; as in पथ्याशी स्वामी वर्तते 2 Welfare, well-being; उचितमानस्य परो नोपपन्नः पथ्यनिष्ठता Si. 2. 10. —*Comp.* —**अपथ्यं** the class of things that are considered wholesome or hurtful in disease.

पठ् I. 10. A (पठ्यते) To go or move. —*II.* 4. A. (पठते, पठ; *Caus.* पाठयति ते, desid. विल्लते) 1 To go, move. 2 To go to, approach (with acc.). 3 To attain, obtain, gain; ज्योतिषमाधिपत्यं च प्रभावं चाप्यपद्यत Mb. 4 To observe, practice; स्वधर्मं पथमानास्ते Mb. —*WITH* अनु 1 to go after, follow, attend. 2 to be fond of, be attached to. 3 to enter, go into. 4 to betake oneself to. 5 to find, notice, observe, understand. —**अभि** 1 to go to, draw near, approach; रावणावरजा तत्र रावण नदनातुरा। अभिपेदे विद्याधारा व्यालीय मलयद्रुमं R. 12. 32; 19. 11. 2 to enter into; Si. 3. 25. 3 to look upon, consider, regard, take or know to be; क्षणमव्य-पत जीर्णं स्ना मनः Si 9

27 4 to help, assist; मगानिपक्षं तं Mb. 5 to seize, overpower, attack, catch hold of, take possession of, afflict; मगनश्चमिपक्षे वातराष्ट्री महापक्षः चङ्गवानामिपक्षः नानुद्विजामिपक्षः स्वः Mb.; see अभिपक्ष. 6 to take, assume; Ms. 1. 3. 7 to accept, receive. -अभ्युप 1 to take pity on, console, comfort, pity, favour, deliver (from distress); Ku. 4. 25, 5. 61. 2 to ask for help, submit. 3 to agree or assent to. -आ 1 to go near, walk towards, approach, Bk. 15. 89. 2 to enter into, go or attain to (a place, state &c.); निर्वेदनापद्यते Mk. 1. 14 becomes disgusted; कविर्द्विरेकरथं परितः पंगः Bv. 1. 17 so क्षीरं दधिमावनापद्यते S. B. 3 to get into trouble, fall into misfortune; अर्थवर्मी परित्यज्य यः काममनुवर्तते । एवमापद्यते क्षिप्रं राजा दशरथी यथा ॥ Rām. 4 to happen, occur; Bk. 6. 31 (-Caus.) 1 to bring about, bring to pass, effect, accomplish; K. 2. 12. 2 to bring on, cause, produce; लविमाननापद्यति R. 105. 3 to reduce to, cause to suffer, lead or bring to; R. 55. 4 to change into. 5 to bring under control or subjection. -उद् 1 to be born or produced, arise, originate, spring up; उत्पत्यतेऽस्ति मनः कौसिपु सप्तानयमा Māl. 1. 6; Ms. 1. 77. 2 to occur, happen. (-Caus.) 1 to produce, create, beget, cause, effect, bring about; पञ्चाण्डुनापद्यति Pt. 2. 2 to bring forward. -उप 1 to reach, go near, approach, arrive at; वसुनातदुपपेदे Pt. 1. 2 to be got or obtained, fall to one's share; Bg. 6. 39; 13. 18. 3 to take place, occur, happen, be produced; देवि वसुनापद्यते M. 1; उपपत्तिं हि दारेषु प्रसूया सर्वतोमुखी S. 5. 26; R. 1. 60 4 to be possible or probable; नेष्टरो जगतः कारणमुपपद्यते S. B.; Ku. 6. 61. 3. 12. 5 to be suitable, be fit or adequate for, fit, suit (with loc.); ना क्लृप्तं गच्छ कौंतेय नेतस्त्वमुपपद्यते Bg. 2. 3; 18. 7. 6 to attack. (-Caus.) 1 to bring into any state, cause to arrive or be obtained; विश्वासमुपपाद्यति. 2 to lead or take to. 3 to get ready; रथमुपपाद्यते Ve. 2. 4 to give or offer, present any one with; R. 14. 8, 15. 13, 16. 32; Y. 1. 315. 5 to bring about, accomplish, achieve, effect, do, perform; राक्षसु मातृष्वके राक्षसमुपपाद्यति K. 62; देवकार्यमुपपाद्यिष्यतः R. 11. 91; 17. 55. 6 to justify, give reasons for, demonstrate, prove. 7 to furnish or endow with. -निष् 1 to issue out of, spring from. 2 to be produced, be brought about, arise, to be effected; निष्पद्यते च सत्यानि Ms. 9. 247. (-Caus.) to produce, bring about, cause, effect, prepare; खं नित्यमेकमेव पदं निष्पादयति Pt. 5 -ग 1 (a) to go to or towards, approach, resort or attain

to, reach; ना जन्मने डेलवधुं प्रवेदे Ku. 1. 21; (द्वितीया) कौमः प्रवेदे धानुमुद्रितः R. 5. 1; Bk. 4. 1; Ki. 1. 9; 11. 6, 12. 8. 11. (b) to take shelter with; दुराचार्यस्य कथं वरस्ये त्वमिपक्षे R. 14. 64. 2 to go or come to a particular state, arrive at or be in a particular condition; रथः प्रवेदे पथि पंकमार्गे R. 16. 39; सुहृन्कर्मोत्पन्नं प्रवेदे Ku. 7. 81; इष्टमिवस्थं वरकोत्तिन S. 5; कदिनिर्गोपि संशयः प्रवेदे Bv. 4. 33; Amaru. 27. 3 to get, find, secure, obtain, attain; सहकार न प्रवेदे मधुपेन भवस्तदं जगति Bv. 1. 21; R. 5. 51. 4 to behave or act towards, deal with; किं प्राद्यते वेदमः M. 1 'what does he propose to do'; एवामेव नदि किं प्राद्यते Amaru. 20. 5 to admit, allow, agree or consent to; Y. 2. 40. 6 to draw near, come on, approach (as time &c.). 7 to be going on or proceed. 8 to perceive. -यति 1 to step or go towards, approach, resort or betake oneself to; उमासुखे तु प्रतिपद्य लोला द्विस्रया प्रतिमवाप लक्ष्मीः Ku. 1. 43. 2 to enter upon, step upon, take, follow (as a way &c.); इतः पंथात् प्रतिपद्यस्व S. 4; प्रतिपद्ये पद्मोमहं तव Ku. 4. 10. 3 to arrive at, reach, attain; Si. 6. 16. 4 to get, gain, obtain, share, partake; स हि नस्य न केवला श्रियं प्रतिपेदे सकलान् गुणानपि R. 8. 5, 13; 4. 1, 44; 11. 34; 12. 7; 19. 55; Bg. 14. 14; Si. 10. 63. 5 to accept, take to; Si. 15. 22; 16. 24. 6 to recover, reobtain, regain; to receive; S. 6. 31; Ku. 4. 16; 7. 92. 7 to admit, acknowledge; न मां प्रतिपत्तांशं ना चेन्मर्तासि मेयिषि Bk. 8. 75; S. 5. 22; प्रमदाः प्रतिवर्त्तमा इति प्रतिपत्तिं हि विचिन्तयेत् Ku. 4. 33. 8 to hold, grasp, seize; तुवेनप्रतिपत्तांशिनमिः R. 14. 47. 9 to consider, regard, deem, look upon; तदुद्गृह्यमेव राक्षसः पश्यत्यतः समर्थमुनरं R. 11. 79. 10 to undertake, promise to do, take in hand; निर्वहः प्रतिपन्नवस्तु सतामेतद्धि गोत्रवत् Mu. 2. 18; कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपन्नकल्पं Ku. 3. 14; R. 10. 40. 11 to assent or agree to, consent; तथेति प्रतिपन्नय R. 15. 93. 12 to do, perform, practise, observe; आचारं प्रतिपद्यस्व S. 4; V. 2 'do the formal obeisance'; शासनमहंतां प्रतिपद्यन्तं Mu. 4. 18 act up to or obey. 13 to act or behave towards, deal, do anything to any one (with gen. or loc.); स कालवदनश्चापि किं कृष्ये प्रत्यपद्यतः Hariv. ; स भवान् मातृवितृषदस्मात् प्रतिपद्यतां Mb.; कथमहं प्रतिपद्ये S. 5; न युक्तं भवतास्मात् प्रतिपद्युमसावतं Mb. 14 to give or return (as a reply); कथं प्रतिवचनमपि न प्रतिपद्यते Mu. 6. 15 to perceive, become aware of. 16 to know, understand, become acquainted with, learn, discover. 17 to roam, wander. 18 to take place, occur. (-Caus.) 1 to give, present, bestow confer upon impart अर्थः प्राप्नोत शब्दं पद् Bk. 2. 18

Ms. 11. 4; गुणवते कथा प्रतिपद्वीयः S. 4. 2 to substantiate, prove, establish by proof; उक्तमेवायमुदाहरणेन प्रतिपादयति. 3 to explain, expound. 4 to bring or lead back, convey or transport (to a place). 5 to regard, consider. 6 to declare to be, represent. 7 to procure. 8 to effect, accomplish. -वि 1 to go badly, fail, miscarry (as a business &c.). 2 to fall into misfortune or bad state; स चण्डुर्य विपन्नाना-नायदुःखममः H. 1. 31. 3 to be disabled or incapacitated. 4 to die, perish; नाथयन्स्वया लोकान्धमनाथा विपश्यते U. 1. 44; Mk. 1. 38. -व्या 1 to come down (to the earth), fall down. 2 to die, perish, see व्यापन्न. (-Caus.) to kill, slay. -सं 1 to turn out well, succeed, prosper, be accomplished or fulfilled; संप्रत्यते वः कामोयं कालः कश्चित्ती-श्रमां Ku. 2. 54; R. 14. 76; Ms. 3. 254; 6. 69. 2 to be completed, to amount to (as a number); व्याहृता पंच पंचदश संप्रत्यते. 3 to turn out to be, become; संप्रत्यते नमसि भवतो राजहता सहायाः Me. 11, 23; संप्रत्यते भनवल्लोदना विहृषां Ki. 7. 5. 4 to arise, be born or produced. 5 to fall or come together, unite. 6 to be provided or furnished with, be possessed of, अशोकं यदि सच एव कुचंमेव संप्रत्यते M. 3. 16; see संपन्न. 7 to tend to, bring about, produce (with dat.); साधः शिक्षा गुणय संप्रत्यते नासाधः Pt. 1; Mu. 3. 32. 8 to obtain, attain to, acquire, get. 9 to enter into, be absorbed in (with loc.). (-Caus.) 1 to cause to happen, bring about, produce, accomplish, fulfil, effect; इति स्वर्गोत्पत्ति-कुलवर्धनः संपन्नं प्रापियदणं स राजा R. 7. 29. 2 to procure, obtain, make ready, prepare. 3 to obtain, acquire, attain to. 4 to furnish, provide, endow with. 5 to change or transform into. 6 to make an agreement. -संप्रति 1 to go towards, approach 2 to consider, regard; Ku. 5. 39. -समा 1 to take place, happen, occur. 2 to get, obtain, attain to.

पद् m. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections; it is optionally substituted for पद् after acc. dual) 1 A foot. 2 A quarter, a fourth part (as of a stanza.) -Comp, काश्चिन् m. a footman. -ग footman -ज, रथः, (पजः, पद्मः) a foot-soldier, footman. -हति-ती f (पद्म-ति-ती) 1 a way, path, road, course (fig. also); इयं हि रघुसिंहना वीर्यविरिपद्मतिः U. 5. 22; R. 4. 46, 6. 55; 11. 87; कविग्रन्थपद्मतिं 15. 33; 'the first way shown to poets' 2 a line, row, range. 3 a surname, title or epithet, a word denoting caste or profession in compounds which are used as proper names

e. g. दन्त, दाह, दह &c. 4 N. of a class of writings. -हिमं (पद्धिने) coldness of the feet.

पदं A foot (said to be *m.* also in this sense); पदेन on foot; शिखरिषु पदं न्यस्य Me. 13; अपये पदमयंति हि R. 9. 74 'set foot on (follow) a wrong road'; 3. 50; 12. 52; पदे हि तद्वत् गुणे निर्वीर्ये 3. 62 'good qualities set foot everywhere'; i. e. command notice or make themselves felt; जनपदे न पदः पदमादवी 9. 4 'no disease stepped into the country'; पदवति न पदं दधाति चित्ते Bv. 2. 14; पदं कृ (a) to set foot in, on or over (lit.); शान्तिं करिष्यसि पदं पुनराश्रमेस्सिन्व S. 4. 25; (b) to enter upon or into, take possession of, occupy (fig.); कृते वपुषि नववीर्येन पदं K. 137; कृतं हि मे कुतूहलेन प्रस्तावकाशया हृदि पद 138; so Ku. 5. 21; Pt. 1. 240; कृता पदं नो गले Mu. 3. 26 'in defiance of us'; (lit. planting his foot on our neck); मूर्ध्नि पदं कृ 'to mount on the head of', 'to humble'; Pt. 1. 327; आकृतिविशेषमादः पदं करोति M. 1 'good forms attract attention (command respect)'; जने सखी पदं कारिता S. 4 'made to have dealings with (to confide in)'; धर्मैः शर्वैः पार्वती प्रति पदं कारिते Ku. 6. 14. 2 A step, pace, stride; तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदाति गत्वा S. 2. 12; पदं पदं at every step; अस्मान् लानवत्वा पदास्त्वमपि न गतमेव or चलितमेव, 'do not move even a step &c.'; पितुः पदं नयनमस्यसतीति V. 1. 19 'the middle pace or stride of Vishnu'; i. e. the sky (for mythologically speaking the earth, sky and lower world are considered as the three paces of Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation); 80 अथात्मनाः सप्तद्वयं पुण्ड्रः पदं विमानेन विगादमानः R. 13. 1. 3 A foot-step, foot-print, foot-mark; पदप्रतिः S. 3. 8; or पदावली foot-prints; पदमुविधेयं च महता Bh. 2. 28. 'the foot-steps of the great must be followed'. 4 A trace, mark, impression, vestige; रतिवलयपदं किं चापमानस्य कटे Ku. 2. 64; Me. 35. 96; M. 3. 5 A place, position, station; अधोपः पदं Bh. 2. 10; आत्मा परिश्रमस्य पदमुपनीतः S. 1. 'brought to the point of or exposed to trouble'; तदलम्बपदं हृदि शोकवने R. 8. 91 'found no place in (left no impression on) the heart'; अपदे शक्तिरिति M. 1 'My doubts were out of place'; i. e. groundless; कृशकुटुम्बेषु लोभः पदनपत Dk. 162; Ku. 6. 72, 3. 4; R. 2. 50; 9. 82; कृतपदं स्तनमुत्तले U. 6. 35 'brought into relief or bursting forth'. 6 Dignity, rank, office, station or position; मगधस्था प्राज्ञिनकपदमव्यासितत्वं M. 1; यात्येवं युधिष्ठीपदं युवतयः S. 4. 18 'attain to the rank or position' &c.; सुविप, राज्ञे &c. 7 Cause, subject, occasion thing. **पदार्थ** पदमापदं हि तत् Y 2 5 occurs on

or matter of dispute, title of law, judicial proceeding तदा हि संदेहपदेषु वस्तुषु S. 1. 22; वाङ्मनकलपतिः पदं Ratn. 1. 6. 8 Abode, object, receptacle: पदं दद्याः स्वाः कथमीनां मादद्यां Si. 1. 37, 14. 22; अपरीयात् पदं नृपप्रियः Ki. 2. 14; अविशेकः परमापदं पदं 2. 30; के वा न स्युः परिमत्रपदं लिङ्गकारममरणाः Me. 54; H. 4. 69. 9 A quarter or line of a stanza, verse; विरचितपदं (मेघं) Me. 86; 133; M. 5. 2; S. 3. 16. 10 A complete or inflected word; सुविङ्गत् पदं P. I. 4. 14; वर्णः पदं त्रयोगार्हान्धितैकार्यवाचकाः S. D. 9; R. 8. 77. 11 A name for the base of nouns before all consonantal case-terminations except nom. singular. 12 Detachment of the Vedic words from one another, separation of a Vedic text into its several constituent words. 13 A pretext; Si. 7. 14. 14 A square root. 15 A part, portion or division (as of a sentence). 16 A measure of length. 17 Protection, preservation. 18 A square or house on a chess-board. —**पदः** A ray of light. —**Comp.** —**अंकः** -चिह्न a foot-print. —**अंगुष्ठः** the great toe, thumb (of the foot). —**अनुगः** a follower, companion. —**अनुशासनं** the science of words, grammar. —**अन्तः** the end of a word. —**अन्तरं** another step, the interval of one step; पदांतरं स्थित्या S. 1. —**अवजं**, —**अंभोजं**, —**अरविंदं**, —**कमलं**, —**पंकजं**, —**पद्मं** a lotus-like foot. —**अर्थः** 1 the meaning of a word. 2 a thing or object. 3 a head or topic (of which the Naiyāyikas enumerate 16 sub-heads). 4 anything which can be named (अभिधेय); a category or predicament; the number of such categories, according to the Vaiśeṣhikas, is seven; according to the Sāṅkhyas, twenty-five (or twenty-seven according to the followers of Patanjali), and two according to the Vedāntins. —**आघातः** 'a stroke with the foot', a kick. —**आजिः** a foot soldier. —**आवली** a series of words, a continued arrangement of words or lines; (काव्यस्य शरीरं तावदिहार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1. 10; मधुरकीनलकांतपदावलीं शृणु तदा जयदेवसरस्वतीं Gīt. 1. —**आसनं** a foot-stool —**क्रमः** walking, pace. —**गः** a foot-soldier. —**छेदः**, —**विच्छेदः**, —**विभ्रतः** separation of words, resolution of a sentence into its constituent parts. —**च्युत** a. dismissed from office, deposed. —**न्यासः** 1 stepping, tread, step. 2 a foot-mark. 3 position of the feet in a particular attitude. 4 the plant गोक्षुर. —**पक्तिः** f. 1 a line of foot-steps; S. 3. 9; V. 4. 6. 2 a line or arrangement of words; Ki. 10. 30. 3 an *ishtak* or sacred brick. —**पाठः** an arrangement of the Vedic text in which each word is written and pronounced in its original

form and independently of phonetic changes (opp. संक्षिप्तापाठ). —**पातः**, विशेषः step, pace (of a horse also). —**संज्ञनं** analysis of words, etymology. —**संज्ञिका** a commentary which separates the words and analyses the compounds of a passage. —**नाला** a magical formula. —**वृत्ति** f. the hiatus between two words.

पदकं A step, position, office; see पद. —**कः** 1 An ornament of the neck. 2 One conversant with the पदपाठ. q. v. **पदविः** -वी f. 1 A way, road, path, course (fig. also); पवनपदवी Me. 8; अनुयाहि साधुपदवी Bh. 2. 77 'follow in the footsteps of the good'; S. 4. 13; R. 3. 50, 7. 7; 8. 11; 15. 99, Bh. 3. 46; Ve. 6. 27; so जीवनपदवीमालम् Pt. 1 'attained his majority' (grew up to man's estate) 2 Position, station, rank, dignity, office, post 3 A place, site.

पदातः, **पदातिः** 1 A foot-soldier; R. 7. 37. 2 A pedestrian (walking on foot); U. 5. 12.

पदातिवृत्तः a. 1 Having foot soldiers (as an army). 2 Being or going on foot. —*m.* A foot-soldier.

पदिक a. Going on foot. कः A footman.

पदं 1 A lotus (*m.* also in this sense); पद्मपत्रस्थितं तीर्थं पदेष्टुकाफलप्रियं 2 A lotus-like ornament. 3 The form or figure of a lotus. 4 The root of a lotus. 5 The coloured marks on the trunk and face of an elephant. 6 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus. 7 A particular high number (one thousand billions). 8 Lead. —**क्षः** 1 A kind of temple. 2 An elephant. 3 A species of serpent. 4 An epithet of Rāma. 5 One of the nine treasures of Kubera, see नवनिधि. 6 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —**स्रा** N. of Lakshmi, the goddess of fortune, and wife of Vishnu; (तं) पद्म पद्मातपत्रण भजे साम्राज्यदीक्षितं R. R. 5. —**Comp.** —**अक्ष** a. lotus-eyed. (—**क्षः**) an epithet of Vishnu or the sun. (—**क्षं**) the seed of lotus. —**आवरः** 1 a large tank or pond abounding in lotuses. 2 or pond or pool of water in general. 3 an assemblage of lotuses; Bh. 2. 73. —**आलयः** an epithet of Brahman, the creator. (—**या**) an epithet of Lakshmi. —**आसनं** 1 a lotus-seat, Ku. 7. 86. 2 A particular posture in religious meditation; ऊरुहृले वामपादं पुनस्तु दक्षिणं पदं । वामोरो स्थायिख्या तु पद्मासनमिति सूत्रं ॥ (नः) an epithet or Brahman, the creator. —**आहं** clothes —**उद्धवः** an epithet of Brahmā. —**कर**, —**हस्तः** an epithet of Vishnu. (—**रा**, —**स्ता**) N. of Lakshmi. —**कलिका** the per carp of a lotus कलिका and

unolown lotus. -केशरः -कं the filament of a lotus. -कोशः, -कोषः 1 the calyx of a lotus. 2 a position of the fingers resembling the calyx of a lotus. -खंडः, -खंडं a multitude of lotuses. -गंध, -गंधि *a.* lotus-scented or as fragrant as or smelling like a lotus. -गर्भः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 of Vishṇu. 3 the sun. -गुणा, गृहा an epithet of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. -जः, -जातः, -भवः, -भूः -योनिः, -संभवः epithets of Brahmā, the lotus-born god. -तंतुः the fibrous stalk of a lotus. -नाभः, -भिः an epithet of Vishṇu. -नालः a lotus stalk. -पानिः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 of Vishṇu. -पुष्पः the Karpikāra plant. -पद्मः a kind of artificial composition in which the words are arranged in the form of a lotus-flower; see K. P 9 *ad. loc.* -वंधुः 1 the sun. 2 a bee. -रामः, रं a ruby; R. 13. 53; 17. 23, Ku. 3. 53. -रेखा a figure on the palm of the hand (of the form of a lotus flower) which indicates the acquisition of great wealth. -लोटन 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 of Kubera. 3 the sun. 4 a king. (नर) 1 an epithet of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. 2 or of Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning. -वासि an epithet of Lakshmi.

पद्मकं 1 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus-flower. 2 The coloured spots on the trunk and face of an elephant. 3 A particular posture in sitting.

पद्मकिन् *m.* 1 An elephant 2 The *Bhārja* or birch tree.

पद्मावती 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. 2 N. of a river; Mā. 9. 1.

पद्मिन् *a.* 1 Possessing lotuses. 2 Spotted. -*m.* An elephant. -नी 1 The lotus plant; ह्यज इव पद्मिनी वनमला Ku. 3. 76; R. 16. 88; Me. 33; M. 2. 13. 2 An assemblage of lotus-flowers. 3 A pond or lake abounding in lotuses. 4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. 5 A female elephant. 6 A woman of the first of the four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women; the रति-मजरी thus defines her:—भवति कमलनेत्रा नासिकाशुभ्रंश्चा अशिरलङ्कचमुग्मा चारुकेरी कुशांगी । सुदुरचनवृक्षीला गीतयायातुरका सकलतनुष्वेशा पद्मिनी पद्ममया ॥

पद्मेश्वरः An epithet of Vishṇu.

पद्य *a.* 1 Consisting of Padas or lines. 2 Measuring a pada. -द्यः 1 A Sādra. 2 A part of a word. -द्या A foot-path, path, way. -द्वे 1 A stanza or verse (consisting of four lines); मदीयपदत्वानां मेजुषैषा मया कृता Bv. 4. 45; पद्यं चतुष्पदी तच्च वृत्तं जातिरिति द्विधा Chand. M. 2. 2 Praise panegyric (स्तुति)

पट्टः A village.

पट्टः 1 The world of human beings (मृत्युक). 2 A car. 3 A road.

पत्न 1 U. (पनायति-ते, पनायित or पनित) To praise, extol; cf. पण.

पनसः 1 The bread-fruit tree. 2 A thorn. -सं The fruit of the bread-fruit-tree.

पथक *a.* Produced in or on the way.

पथ *p. p.* 1 Fallen, sunk, gone down, descended. 2 Gone; see पद्.

-Comp. -गः a snake, serpent; विप्रकृतः पथगः कणां कुर्वते S. 6. 30. (-नं) lead. -अरिः, -अज्ञानः, -नाज्ञानः epithets of Garuda.

पथिः The moon.

पथीः 1 The sun. 2 The moon.

पथु *a.* Fostering, protecting. -पुः *f.* A foster-mother.

पंथा 1 N. of a lake in the Dandakā forest; इदं च पंथायानं सरः U. 1; R. 13. 30; Bk. 6. 73. 2 N. of a river in the south of India.

पयस् *n.* 1 Water. 2 Milk; पयःपानं मुजंगानां केवलं विषयवर्त्तनं H 3. 4; R. 2. 36. 63; 14. 78 (where both senses are intended) 3 Semen virile; (पयस् is changed to पयो before soft consonants). -Comp. -गलः, -हः 1 hail. 2 an island. -चनं hail. -चयः a reservoir or lake. -जम्बू *m.* a cloud.

-वः a cloud; Me. 7; R. 14. 37. -सुहृद् *m.* a peacock. -धरः 1 a cloud. 2 a woman's breast; पद्मापयोधरतटी Git.

1. विष्णुभिर्ग्लानतया पयोधरेः Ki. 4. 24 (where the word means 'a cloud' also); R. 14. 22. 3 an udder; R. 2. 3. 4 the coconut tree, 5 the back bone or spine (कशेरुक). -ध्व *m.* 1 the ocean. 2 a pond, lake, a piece of water. -धिः, -निधिः the ocean; Rs. 2. 7; N. 4. 50. -सूच *m.* a cloud; R. 3. 3; 6. 5. -वाहः a cloud; R. 1. 36.

पयस्य *a.* 1 Milky, made of milk. 2 Watery. -रुयः A cat. -रुया Curds.

पयस्वल *a.* Rich in milk, yielding copious milk. -लः A goat.

पयस्विन् *a.* Milky, juicy. -नी 1 A milch-cow; R. 2. 21, 54, 65. 2 A river. 3 A she-goat. 4 Night.

पयोधिकं The cuttle-fish bone.

पयोष्णी N. of a river rising in the Vindhya mountain (identified by some with the modern Tapti river, but more correctly with Purnā, a feeder of that river).

पर *a.* (Declined optionally like a pronoun in nom. and voc. pl., and abl. and loc. sing. when it denotes relative position) 1 Other, different, another; see पर *m.* also. 2 Distant, removed, remote. 3 Beyond, further, on the other side of; लोच्छेदशततः परः Ms. 2. 23, 7. 158. 4 Subsequent, following next to (usually with ab) वात्यारिषि दश मन्त्रं श्रुत्वा R

o. 63; Ku. 1. 31. 5 Higher, superior; शिकतात्वादपि परं श्रेष्ठं परमाद्यतां R. 15. 22; इन्द्रियाणि पराण्याहुरिन्द्रियेभ्यः परं मनः । मनसस्तु परा बुद्धिर्यो बुद्धेः परस्तु सः ॥ Bg. 2. 43. 6 Highest, greatest, most distinguished, pre eminent, chief, best, principal; न त्वया द्रष्टव्यानां परं दृष्टं S. 2; Ki. 5. 28. 7 Having as a following letter or sound, followed by (in comp.) 8 Alien, estranged, stranger. 9 Hostile, inimical, adverse. 10 Exceeding, having a surplus or remainder, left over; as in परं ज्ञान exceeding or more than a hundred 11 Final, last. 12 (At the end of comp.) Having anything as the highest object, absorbed or engrossed in, intent on, solely devoted to, wholly engaged or occupied in; अविचर्यपरः R. 1. 91; so ध्यानपर, शोकपर, देवपर, विंतापर &c. -रः 1 Another person, a stranger, foreigner; oft. in pl. in this sense; यतः परेषां गुणप्रतीतासि Bv. 1. 9; Si. 20. 74; see एक, अन्य also. 2 A foe, an enemy, adversary; उच्चिष्टमानस्तु परो नोद्वेगः पथ्यनिच्छता Si. 2. 10; Pt. 2. 158; R. 3. 21. -रं 1 The highest point or pitch, culminating point. 2 The Supreme spirit. 3 Final beatitude.

Note—The acc., instr., and loc. singulars of पर are used adverbially. *a. g.* (a) परं 1 beyond, over, out of (with abl.); वर्त्तनः परं R. 1. 17. 2 after (with abl.); अस्मात्परं S. 4. 16, ततः परं &c. 3 thereupon, thereafter. 4 but, however. 5 otherwise. 6 in a high degree, excessively, very much, completely, quite; परं दुःखितोऽस्मि &c. 7 at the utmost. (b) परेण 1 farther, beyond, more than; किंवा सुखोः परेण विश्रास्यति Mā. 2. 2. 2 afterwards; मयि तु कृतनिधाने किं बिद्म्याः परेण Mv. 2. 49. 3 after (with abl.); स्तन्यायामास्येण U. 2, 7. (c) परे 1 afterwards, thereupon; अथ तेन दशहस्तः परं R. 3. 73. 2 in future. -Comp. -अंनं the hinder part of the body. -अयम् an epithet of Siva. -अयनः a horse found in the country of Persia or Arabia. -अधीन *a.* dependent on another, subject, subservient; Ms 10. 54, 83. -अंताः (*m. pl.*) N. of a people. -अंतकः an epithet of Siva. -अन्न *a.* living or subsisting on another's food. (-कं) the food of another. -परिपुष्टता being fed with the food of others; Y. 3. 241. -भोजिन् *a.* subsisting on the food of others; H. 1. 139. -अपर *a.* 1 far and near, remote and proximate. 2 prior and posterior. 3 before and beyond, earlier and later. 4 higher and lower, best and worst. (-रं) (in logic) a property intermediate between the greatest and smallest

numbers, a species (as existing between the genus and individual.)
 -अमृत ruin. -अयण (अयन) a. 1 attached or devoted to, adhering to. 2 depending on, subject to. 3 intent on, solely devoted to or absorbed in (at the end of comp.); प्रसूयनप्रायणः Bh. 2. 56; so जोक^o Ku. 4. 1; अग्निहोत्र^o &c (-जं) the principal or highest object, chief aim, best or last resort.
 -अर्थ a. 1 having another aim or meaning. 2 intended or designed for another, done for another. (-र्थः) 1 the highest interest or advantage. 2 the interest of another (opp. स्वार्थ); स्वार्थो यस्य परार्थ एव स दुःसाक्षिकः सतामग्रीणि Subhāsh.; R. 1. 29. 3 the chief or highest meaning. 4 the highest object (i. e. sexual intercourse). (-र्थ-र्थे) ind. for the sake of another.
 -अर्ध 1 the other part (opp. पूर्वार्ध); the latter half; दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपरार्धभिक्षा कृयेव मेत्री खलसज्जनानां Bh. 2. 60. 2 a particular high number; i. e. 100,000,000,000,000,000; एकत्वाद्विपरार्धपर्यन्तं संख्या T. S. -अर्धय a. 1 being on the farther side or half. 2 most distant in number; हेमन्त वसन्तात्परार्थः Sat. Br. 3 most excellent, best, most exalted, highly esteemed, highest, supreme; R. 3. 27, 8. 27, 10. 64; 16. 39; Si. 8. 45. 4 most costly; Si. 4. 11. 5 most beautiful or lovely, finest; R. 6. 4; Si. 3. 58. (-र्ध्व) 1 a maximum. 2 an infinite number. -अवर a. 1 far and near. 2 earlier and later. 3 prior and posterior or subsequent. 4 higher and lower. 5 traditional; Ms. 1. 105. 6 all-including. -अहः the next day. -अहः the afternoon, the latter part of the day. -अर्चित a. fostered or brought up by another. (-त्तः) a slave. -आत्मन् m. the Supreme spirit. -आयत्त a. dependent on another, subject, subservient; पणवत्ः प्रीति कथमिव रत्नं देतुं पुरुषः Mu. 3. 4. -आयुश्च m. an epithet of Brahmā. -आविष्टः 1 an epithet of Kubera. 2 of Vishnu. -आश्रय, -आसंगः dependence upon another. -आसक्तदिग् m. a thief, robber. -इतर a. 1 other than inimical; i. e. friendly, kind. 2 one's own; Ki. 1. 14. -ईशः an epithet of Brahmā -उत्कर्षः another's prosperity. -उपकारः doing good to others, benevolence, beneficence, charity; प्रेषकारः पुण्याय पापाय परीडनं. -उपजापः causing dissession among enemies. -उपसङ्ग a. besieged by an enemy. -ऊढा another's wife. -एवित a. fostered or brought up by another. (-त्तः) 1 a servant. 2 the (Indian) cuckoo. -कलत्रं another's wife. °अभियन्तन adultery; H. 1. 135. -कार्य another's business or work क्षेत्रं 1

another's body. 2 another's field; Ms. 9. 49. 3 another's wife; Ms. 3. 175. -गामिन् a. 1 being with another. 2 relating to another. 3 beneficial to another. -ग्रन्थिः a joint (as of a finger). -चक्रं 1 the army of an enemy. 2 invasion by an enemy, one of the six *itis*, q. v. -छन्दः the will of another. °अनुवर्तनं following the will of another. -छिद्रं a weak or vulnerable point of another, a defect in another. -जात a. 1 born of another. 2 dependent on another for livelihood. (-त्तः) a servant. -जित a. conquered by another. (-त्तः) the (Indian) cuckoo. -क्षेत्र a. dependent on another, dependent, subservient. -द्वाराः (m. pl.) another's wife. -द्वारिन् m. an adulterer. -दुःखं the sorrow or grief of another; बिरलः परदुःखदुःखितो जनः महदपि परदुःखं शीतलं सन्यासतुः V. 4. 13. -देशः a foreign country. -देशिन् m. a foreigner. -द्रोहिन्-द्रोषिन् a. hating others, hostile, inimical. -धनं another's property. -धर्मः 1 the religion of another; स्वधर्मे निश्चिन्नेत्यः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. 2 another's duty or business. 3 the duties of another caste; Ms. 10. 97. -निपातः the irregular posteriority of a word in a compound; e. g. द्युतपूर्वः where the sense is पूर्व द्युतः; 80 राजर्षेयः, अग्न्याहितः &c. -पक्षः the side or party of an enemy. -पदं 1 the highest position, eminence. 2 final beatitude. -पिण्डः another's food, food given by another. °अ a. one who eats another's food or one who feeds at the cost of another (-m.) a servant. °रत्न a. feeding upon another's food. -पुरुषः 1 another man, a stranger. 2 the Supreme spirit, Vishnu. 3 the husband of another woman. -पुष्ट a. fed or nourished by another. (-ष्टः) the (Indian) cuckoo. °महोत्सवः the mango tree. -पुष्टा 1 the (Indian) cuckoo. 2 a harlot, prostitute. -पूर्वा a woman who has had a former husband. -प्रेष्य a servant, menial slave. -ब्रह्मन् n. the Supreme spirit. -भागः 1 another's share. 2 superior merit. 3 good fortune, prosperity. 4 (a) excellence, superiority, supremacy; दुरादिगमः परमाणो वाचस्पत्येण वीर्यं न कृतं Pt. 1. 330; 5. 34. (b) excess, abundance, height; स्थलकमलग्जने मम हृदयरजं जनितरतिरेपरामं Git. 10; आभति लब्धपरामगतयावरोहे R. 5. 79; Ku. 7. 17; Ki. 5. 30. 8. 42; Si. 7. 33, 8. 51; 10. 86. -भाषा a foreign tongue. -भुक्त a. enjoyed or used by another. -भृत m. a crow (said to nourish the cuckoo) -भृतः ता the (Indian) cuckoo; (so called because she is nourished by another; i. e. by a crow); cf. S. 22 Ku. 6. 2 R. 9. 43 S. 4. 9

-सुखः a crow. -रमणः a married woman's gallant or paramour; Pt. 1. 180. -लोकः the next (or future) world; Ku. 4. 10. °विधिः funeral rites; Ku. 4. 38. -वश, वश्य a. subject to another, dependent. -वाच्यं a fault or a defect. -वाणिः 1 a judge. 2 a year. 3 N. of the peacock of Kārtikeya. -वादः 1 rumour, report. 2 objection, controversy. -वादिन् m. a disputant, controversialist. -व्रतः an epithet of Dhritarāshtra. -वृत् ind. the day after tomorrow. -संज्ञकः the soul. -सवर्ण a. homogeneous with a following letter (in gram.). -सेवा service of another. -स्त्री another's wife. -स्वं another's property; R. 1. 27; Ms. 7. 123. °हरणं seizing another's property. -हृत् a. killing enemies. -हितं the welfare of another.

परकीय a. 1 Belonging to another; अर्थो हि कस्या परकीय एव S. 4. 21, Ms. 4. 201. -या Another's wife, a woman not one's own, one of the three main kinds of heroines; see अयस्त्री and S. D. 108 et seq.

परञ्ज 1 An oil-mill. 2 The blade of a sword.

परंजनः, परंजयः An epithet of Varuṇa.

परतस् ind. 1 From another; Bv. 1. 120. 2 From an enemy; R. 3. 48. 3 Further, more (than), beyond, after, over (often with able) उद्धेः परतस्तु सः Bg. 3. 42. 4 Otherwise. 5 Differently.

परत्वं ind. 1 In another world, in a future birth; परज्ज्ञे च ज्ञाने R. 1. 69; Ku. 4. 37; Ms. 3. 276, 5. 166, 8. 127. In the sequel, further or later on. 3 Hereafter, in future. -Comp. -भीरुः one who stands in awe of the future world, a pious or religious man.

परतप a. Annoying or vexing others, subduing one's enemy; Bg. 4. 2; R. 15. 7. -पः A hero, conqueror.

परम a. 1 Most distant, last. 2 Highest, best, most excellent, greatest, प्रमोति परमां गतिं Ms. 4. 14; 7. 1, 2. 13. 3 Chief, principal, primary, supreme; Ms. 8. 302, 9. 319. 4 Exceeding, extreme. 5 Adequate, sufficient, -मं The utmost or highest, the chief or prominent part (at the end of comp.) consisting principally of, solely occupied with; कामोपयोगपरमा एतावदिति निश्चिताः Bg. 16. 11, Ms. 6. 96. -मं ind. 1 A particle of assent, acceptance or agreement (well, very well, yes, be it so); ततः परमातिशया प्रतस्थे सुनिन्दनं Ku. 6. 35. 2 Exceedingly, very much; परमक्रुद्धः &c. -Comp. -अयना an excellent woman

-अणुः an infinitesimal particle, an atom; R. 15. 22; परणुपरमाणु पर्वतीकृत्य निर्य Bh. 2. 78; पृथ्वी नित्या परमाणुर्या T. S. (a परमाणु is thus defined:—जालांतरगते रश्मि परमणुं दृश्यते रजः । तस्य त्रिशतमो भागः परमाणुः स उच्यते ॥). **-अद्वैतं** 1 the Supreme spirit. 2 pure unitarianism. **-अन्नं** rice boiled in milk. **-अर्थः** 1 the highest or most sublime truth, true spiritual knowledge, knowledge about Brahman or the Supreme spirit; R. 8. 22; Mv. 7. 2. 2 truth, reality, earnestness; परिहास-विजयिते सखे परमार्थेन न गृह्यतां वचः S. 2. 18; oft in comp. in the sense of 'true' or 'real'; मरस्याः R. 7. 40; Mv. 4. 30. 3 any excellent or important object. 4 the best sense. **-अर्थतः** *ind.* truly, really, exactly, accurately; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वानारभ्यः प्रतीकारस्य S. 4; उवाच चैन परमार्थतो हरे न वैरिह दूनं यत एवमाव्य मां Ku. 6. 75; Pt. 1. 136. **-अहः** an excellent day. **-आत्मन्** *m.* the Supreme spirit or Brahman. **-आपद्** *f.* the greatest calamity or misfortune. **-ईशः** an epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Indra. 3 of Siva. 4 the Almighty God, the Supreme Being. **-ऋषिः** a great sage. **-ऐश्वर्यं** supremacy. **-नतिः** *f.* final beatitude, emancipation. **-नवः** an excellent bull or cow. **-पदं** 1 the best position, highest rank. 2 final beatitude. **-पुरुषः**, **-पुरुषः** the Supreme spirit. **-प्रख्या** *a.* celebrated, renowned. **-ब्रह्मन्** *n.* the Supreme spirit. **-हंसः** an ascetic of the highest order, one who has controlled and subdued all his senses by abstract meditation; cf. कुटीचक. **परमेशः** An epithet of Brahman. **परमेशिन्** *m.* 1 An epithet of Brahman. 2 of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. 4 of Garuda. 5 of Agni. 6 Any spiritual teacher. **परंपर** *a.* 1 One following the other 2 Successive, repeated. **-रः** A great-grandson. **-रा** 1 An interrupted series, regular series, succession; महतीयं स्रवणवर्धनं परा K. 103; कर्णवर्धनं 'from ear to ear' by hearsay; संवत्सरा आगम् 'to be handed down in regular succession.' 2 A row, line, collection, assemblage (of regular things); तोयार्त्तमास्करालीव रेजे मुनिवर्षा Ku. 6. 49; R. 6. 5, 35, 40; 12 50. 3 Method, order, due arrangement. 4 Race, family, lineage. 5 Injury, hurting, killing. **परंपराक** *a.* Immolating an animal at a sacrifice. **परंपरीण** *a.* 1 Obtained by succession or descent, hereditary; लक्ष्मी परंपरीणं स्वं दुर्गोत्थितां नय Bk. 5. 15. 2 Traditional. **परवत्** *a.* 1 Dependent upon or subject to another ready to obey

सा बाला परवर्तिनि मे विदितं S. 3. 2; मगवन्पर-वानये जनः R. 8. 81; 2. 26; oft. with instr. or loc. of person; प्राज्ञा यदिदं पर-वानसि खं R. 14. 59. 2 Deprived of strength, rendered powerless परवा-निव क्षरीतोपतापिन Māl. 3. 3 Completely under the influence of (another), not master of oneself, overpowered or overcome; विस्मयेन परवानसि U. 5; आनन्देन परवानसि U. 8; सावन्सि Māl. 6. **परवत्ता** Subjection to another, dependence; V. 5. 17.

परज्ञः A kind of stone or gem, the touch of which is said to turn other metals, such as iron, into gold; perhaps the philosopher's stone.

परशुः 1 An axe, a hatchet, a battle-axe; वर्जितः परशुवास्या नम R. 11. 78. 2 A weapon in general. 3 A thunderbolt. **-COMP.** **-धुरः** 1 an epithet of Parasurama. 2 of Gapesa. 3 a soldier armed with an axe. **-रामः** 'Rāma with axe', N. of a celebrated Brāhmaṇa warrior, son of Jamadagni and the sixth incarnation of Vishnu. [While young he cut off with his axe, the head of his mother Renuka at the command of his father when none of his other brothers was willing to do so: see Jamadagni. Some time after this, king Kartavīrya went to the hermitage of his father, and carried off his cow. But Parasurama, when he returned home, fought with the king and killed him. When his sons heard this, they became very angry and, repaired to the hermitage, and on finding Jamadagni alone, they shot him dead. When Parasurama, who was not then also at home, returned, he became very much exasperated, and made the dreadful vow of exterminating the whole Kshatriya race. He succeeded in fulfilling this vow, and is said to have rid the earth thrice seven times of the royal race' He was afterwards, destroyer of the Kshatriyas as he was, defeated by Rama, son of Dasaratha, though quite a boy of sixteen; (see R. 11. 68. 91). He is said to have at one time pierced through the Krauncha mountain, being jealous of the might of Kartikeya; cf. Me. 57. He is one of the seven *chakravartins*, and is believed to be still practising penance on the Mehendra mountain cf. Gīt. 1:—सुत्रियकविरमये जगद्विपगतपापं स्तपयसि पयसि शमितमघनापम् । केशव धृतभृगुपतिरूपं जय जगदीश हरे ।] **परश्व (स्व) धः** A hatchet, a battle-axe; धारां शितां रामपरश्वस्य समावयत्पुलस्त्य-सारा R. 6. 42.

परम् *ind.* (Rarely used by itself in classical Sanskrit) 1 Beyond, further, more than. 2 On the other side of. 3 Far away, at a distance. 4 With the exception of. **-COMP.** **-कृष्ण** *a* very black **-पुरुष** *a* higher

than a man. **-ज्ञत** *a.* more than a hundred; Ki. 13. 26; Si. 12. 50. **-श्वस्** *ind.* the day after tomorrow. **-सहस्र** *a.* more than a thousand; परःसहस्राः शरद्वस्तपसि तन्वा U. 1. 15, परःसहस्रेः पिशाचैः Mv. 5. 17. **परस्तात्** *ind.* 1 Beyond, on the other side of, further than (with gen.); आदित्यवर्णं तमनः परस्तात् Bg. 8. 9 2 Hereafter, afterwards. 3 Higher than.

परस्पर *a.* Mutual; परस्परां विस्मयति लक्ष्मीनालोकायां चक्रुः रिवादेन Bk. 2. 5. **-प्रो.** *a.* Each other, one another (used in the sign only; often in comp.) परस्परस्त्रीपरि पर्यचीयत् R. 3. 24; 7. 35; अवि-ज्ञातपरस्परैः अपर्तयैः 17. 51; परस्पराक्षिसाद्वय 1. 40, 3. 24, Note. The acc., instr. and abl. singulars are often used adverbially in the sense of 'mutually', 'reciprocally', 'with one another', 'by from, or to one another', 'against one another' &c, see Bg. 3. 11, 10. 9; R. 4. 79; 6. 46, 7. 17, 53; 12. 94.

परस्मैपदं, **परस्मैभाषा** 'A voice for another', one of the two voices in which verbs in Sanskrit are conjugated.

पर *ind.* A prefix to verbs and nouns in the sense of away, back, in an inverted order, aside, towards. According to G. M. the senses of पर are—1 Killing, injuring &c. (पराहत). 2 going (परागत). 3 seeing, encountering (परादृष्ट). 4 prowess (पराक्रांत). 5 direction 'towards' (परावृत्त). 6 excess (परजित). 7 dependence (पराधीन). 8 liberation (पराकृत). 9 inverted order, backwards (पराद्वृत्त). 10 setting aside, disregarding.

पराकरणं The act of setting aside, rejecting, disregarding or disdain- ing.

पराक्रमः 1 Heroism, prowess, courage, valour; पराक्रमः परिचये Si 2 44. 2 Marching against, attack. 3 Attempt, endeavour, enterprise. 4 N. of Vishnu.

परामः 1 The pollen of a flower, सुदुपरामपरामतपकंजं Si. 6. 2; Amaru. 54. 2 Dust in general; R. 4. 30. 3 Fragrant powder used after bathing 4 Sandal. 5 An eclipse of the sun or moon. 6 Fame, celebrity. 7 Independence.

परामवः The ocean.

परा (रं) च *a.* (चि *f.*) 1 Situated beyond or on the other side; ये चाहुषासरांचो लोकः Ch. Up. 2 Having the face turned away. (परावृत्त), Si 18. 18. 3 Unfavourable, adverse; दैवे पराचि Bv. 1. 105; or दैवे परामवदशालिनि हत जाते 3. 1. 4 Distant. 5 Directed outwards **-COMP.** **-हस** *a* ()

1 having the face turned away or averted, turning the back upon; विग्रहाच्च जयने पराङ्मुखीति नृपतुमवलाः स तत्परं R. 19. 38; Amaru. 90; Ms. 2. 195; 10. 119. 2 (a) averse from; मातुने केवलं न्यस्याः शिवाङ्ग्यासीत् पराङ्मुखः R. 12. 13. (b) not disposed towards, shunning, avoiding; प्रवृत्तिपराङ्मुखो मादः V. 4. 20; S. 5. 28. 3 adverse, unfavourable; तद्वरपि न ते दोषोऽस्माकं विविस्तु पराङ्मुखः Amaru. 27. 4 not caring about, मर्येयास्यापराङ्मुखः R. 10. 43.

पराचीन *a.* 1 Turned in an opposite direction, averted. 2 Averse from, disinclined to. 3 Not minding, not caring about. 4 Happening subsequently or afterwards (उत्तरकालमव). 5 Situated on the other side, being beyond.

पराजयः 1 Overpowering, conquest, conquering, subjugating, defeat; R. 11. 19; Ms. 7. 199. 2 Being overcome by, not being able to suffer (with abl.); as in अध्ययनात्पराजयः. 3 Losing, loss, failure (as in a law-suit); अन्यथावादिनो (साक्षिणः) यस्य ह्वस्तस्यपराजयः Y. 2. 79. 4 Deprivation. 5 Desertion.

पराजित *p. p.* 1 Conquered, subjugated, defeated. 2 Condemned by law, cast or defeated (as in a law-suit).

परान (ज) सा Medical treatment, practice of medicine.

परामवः 1 (a) Defeat, discomfiture, overthrow; परामवोऽप्युसव एव मामिनां Ki. 1. 41. (b) Mortification, humiliation; कुजेरस्य नमःशाल्यं शोभतीव परामवः Ku. 2. 22; तस्य पदपुलकवैविरपरामवमिदममुभवत् इवेति Git. 12. 3 Contempt, disregard, disrespect. 3 Destruction. 4 Disappearance, separation (sometimes written परामव).

परामृतिः *f.* See परामव.

परामर्शः 1 Seizing, pulling; as in हेतुपरामर्शः. 2 Bending or drawing (as a bow). 3 Violence, attack, assault, वाजसेन्याः परामर्शः Mb. 4 Disturbance, hindrance; तपः परामर्शविद्वज्जनयोः Ku. 3. 71. 5 Calling to mind, recollection. 6 Consideration, reflection, thought. 7 Judgment. 8 (In logic) Deduction, ascertaining that the पक्ष or subject possesses the हेतु; व्याधिपिशिपक्षवर्तमानं परामर्शः T. S.; or व्यास्यपक्षवर्तमानोः परामर्शो उच्यते Bhāṣā P. 66.

परामृष्ट *p. p.* Touched, handled, seized, grasped. 2 Roughly treated, violated. 3 Weighed, considered, judged. 4 Endured. 5 Connected with. 6 Afflicted by (as a disease); see हृष्ट with परा.

परारि *ind.* The year before last. प्ररायण See under पर (पर अयन).

परावर्तः } 1 Turning back, return, परावृत्तिः } turn, retreat. 2 Exchange, barter. 3 Restoration. 4 Reversal of a sentence (in law).

पराशरः N. of a celebrated sage, father of Vyāsa and the author of a Smṛiti.

परासं Tin.

परासनं Killing, slaughter.

परासु *a.* Lifeless, dead; प्राप् परा-सुर्दिनात्मजः R. 15. 56; 9. 78.

परास्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast away. 2 Expelled, turned out. 3 Repudiated. 4 Refuted, rejected. 5 Defeated.

पराहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down or back. 2 Driven back, repelled.—सं A stroke.

परि *ind.* (Sometimes changed to परि as परिवाह or परिवाह, परिहास or परिहास) 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns derived from them, it means (a) round, round about, about. (b) in addition to, further. (c) opposite to, against. (d) much, excessively. 2 As a separable preposition it means (a) towards, in the direction of, to, opposite to; (with an acc.): वृक्षं परि विचोते विभृत्. (b) successively, severally (with an acc.): वृक्षं वृक्षं परि सिंचति 'he waters tree after tree.' (c) to the share or lot of (showing share or participation) (with acc वद्वं नो परि स्यात् 'what may fall to my lot'; or स्वर्गमर्हति परि Sk. (d) from, out of, (e) exception of (with abl.); परि विनतेऽग्रे वृद्धो देवः, or पर्यन्तास्त्रयस्तापाः Vop. (f) after the lapse of. (g) in consequence of. 3 As an adverbial prefix to nouns not directly connected with verbs, it means 'very,' 'very much,' 'excessively'; as in पर्यश्रु 'bursting into tears'; परितुष्टं दशन्, परितुष्टं दशन्. 4 At the beginning of adverbial compounds परि means (a) without, except, outside, with the exception of; as in परिजिगर्त वृद्धो देवः P. II. 1. 12; VI. 2. 33 According to P. II. 1. 10. परि may be used at the end of adverbial comp. after अक्ष, शलाका and a numeral to denote loss or defeat in a game by an unlucky or adverse cast of dice (कृत्यव्यवहारे पात्रज्ये एवायं समासः); i. g. अक्षपरि, शलाकापरि, एकपरि; cf. अक्षपरि. (b) round about, all round, surrounded by; as in पर्यग्नि 'in the midst of flames'. 5 At the end of an adjectival comp. परि has the sense of 'exhausted by,' or 'feeling repugnance for'; as in पर्यव्ययनः=परिगलानोऽव्ययनाय.

परिकथा A work giving the history and adventures of a fabulous person, a work of fiction.

परिकंपः 1 Great terror. 2 Violent tremour or trembling Mv 2 27

परिकरः 1 Retinue, train, attendants, followers, 2 A multitude, collection, crowd; Rām. 3 5. 3 A beginning, commencement; Bh. 1 6. 4 A girth, waist band, cloth worn round the loins; अहिपरिकरमाज Si. 4 65; परिकरं बंध् or कृ to gird up one's loins, to make oneself ready, prepare oneself for any action; दधन्स्वयेनपरिकर K. 170; कृतपरिकरस्य मर्वादृशस्य त्रैलोक्यमपि न क्षमं परिपथीभवितुं Ve. 3; G. L. 47, Amaru. 92. 5 A sofa, 6 (In Rhet.) N. of a figure of speech which consists in the use of significant epithets; विशेषणैर्यस्याङ्कितैः परिकरस्तु स K. P. 10; e. g. सुधांशुकलितोच्चैस्तप इतु वः शिवः Chandr. 5. 59. 7 (In dramaturgy) Covert or indirect intimation of coming events in the plot of a drama, the germ of the plot q. v; see S. D. 340. 8 Judgment.

परिकर्तु *m.* A priest who performs the marriage ceremony of a younger brother whose elder brother is not yet married; परिकर्ता याजकः Hārita; cf. परिवृत्.

परिकर्मन् *m.* A servant.—*n.* 1 Painting or perfuming the body, personal decoration, dressing, toilet; कृताचार-परिकर्मणः S. 2. 2 Painting or dyeing the foot; Ku. 4. 19. 3 Preparation. 4 Worship, adoration. 5 (In Yoga phil.) Purifying, a means of purifying the mind; Si. 4. 55; (see Malli thereon). 6 An arithmetical operation (of which there are 8 divisions.)

परिकर्षः-कर्षण Dragging out, extraction.

परिकल्हन् Deceit, cheating, roguery.

परिकल्पन्-ना 1 Settling, fixing, deciding, determining. 2 Contriving, inventing, forming, arranging, Mu. 7. 15. 3 Providing, furnishing, 4 Distributing.

परिकाशितः A religious mendicant or ascetic, a devotee.

परिकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Spread, diffused, scattered about. 2 Surrounded, crowded with, filled; Si. 16-10; R. 8. 45.

परिकूर्तः A barrier, a trench before the gate of a town.

परिकोपः Great anger, fury.

परिक्रमः 1 Roaming about; moving about; Ki. 10. 2. -2 Roaming, walking or passing over. 3 Circumambulating. 4 Walking for pleasure. 5 Series, order. 6 Succession. 7 Penetrating. -Comp. -सहः a goat

परिक्रयः-क्रियण 1 Wages, hire. 2 Employing on wages. 3 Purchasing or buying off. 4 Barter, exchange. 5 A peace purchased with the payment of money cf. H 4 122

परिक्रिया 1 Enclosing with a fence or ditch, intrenching. 2 Encircling or surrounding in general. 3 (In dramaturgy) = परिहर (7) q. v.

परिक्रान्त *p. p.* Exhausted, fatigued, tired out.

परिक्लेशः Wetness, dampness, moisture.

परिक्लेशः Hardship, fatigue, trouble.

परिक्षयः 1 Decay, waste, destruction; परिक्षयोपि अधिकतरं रमणीयः Mk. 1; क्लिप्तं Ku. 4. 46. 2 Disappearing, ceasing. 3 Ruin, loss, failure; Ki. 16. 57, Ms. 9. 59.

परिक्षान *a.* Emaciated, wasted away, lean.

परिक्षालनं 1 Washing, cleansing. 2 Water for washing.

परिक्षित *p. p.* 1 Scattered, diffused. 2 Encircled, surrounded; वेतसपरिक्षिते मन्त्रे S. 3; Ku. 6. 38. 3 Intrenched. 4 Overspread, overlaid. 5 Left, abandoned.

परिक्षीण *p. p.* 1 Vanished, disappeared. 2 Wasted, decayed. 3 Emaciated, worn away, exhausted. 4 Impoverished, entirely ruined; Bh. 2. 45. 5 Lost, destroyed. 6 Diminished, decreased. 7 (In law) Insolvent.

परिक्षीव *a.* Quite intoxicated.

परिक्षेपः 1 Moving about, walking to and fro. 2 Scattering, spreading. 3 Surrounding, encircling, circumfluence. 4 An enclosing belt or boundary, that by which anything is surrounded; R. 12. 66.

परिक्षा A moat, ditch, trench round a fort or town; R. 1. 30; 12. 66.

परिक्षावे 1 A moat, ditch. 2 A rut, furrow. 3 Digging round.

परिक्षेदः Fatigue, exhaustion, lassitude; Ku. 1. 60; Rs. 1. 27.

परिक्षयति *f.* Fame, reputation.

परिगणनं-न Complete enumeration, accurate statement or calculation; अणुश्रुताः परिगणनया निर्दिशन्ते बलकाः Me. (considered as an interpolation or हेपक by Malli.).

परिगत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled. 2 Diffused, spread around. 3 Known, understood; R. 7. 71; परिगतपरिगतस्य एव भवान् Ve. 3; Mv. 3. 47. 4 Filled or covered with, possessed of (usually in comp.); Si. 9. 26. 5 Got, obtained; Bh. 3. 52. 6 Remembered.

परिगलित *p. p.* 1 Sunk. 2 Tumbled or dropped down. 3 Vanished. 4 Melted. 5 Flowing.

परिगर्हणं Excessive blame.

परिगुह्य *p. p.* 1 Quite secret. 2 Incomprehensible, very difficult to understand.

परिगृहीत *p. p.* 1 Grasped, seized, clutched. 2 Embraced, surrounded

3 Accepted, taken, received. 4 Assented or consented to, admitted. 5 Patronized, favoured. 6 Followed, obeyed. 7 Opposed; see ग्रह with परि-

परिगृह्या A married woman.

परिग्रहः 1 Seizing, holding, taking, grasping; आसनरज्जुपरिग्रहे R. 9. 46; शंकापरिग्रहः Mu. 1 'taking or entertaining a doubt'. 2 Surrounding, enclosing, encircling, fencing round. 3 Putting on, wrapping round (as a dress); मोक्षपरिग्रहः R. 18. 38. 4 Assuming, taking; मानपरिग्रहः Amaru. 92; विवाहलक्ष्मी U. 4. 5 Receiving, taking; accepting, acceptance; जौनो मुनेः स्थानपरिग्रहः R. 13. 36: अर्घ्यपरिग्रहाति 70; 12. 16; Ku. 6. 53; विद्यापरिग्रहाय Māl. 1; so आसनपरिग्रहं करोतु देवः U. 3 'your majesty will be pleased to take a seat or sit down'. 6 Possessions, property, belongings; त्यक्तवर्णपरिग्रहः Bg. 4. 21; R. 15. 55; V. 4. 26. 7 Taking in marriage, marriage; त्वेद्वरपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19; Māl. 5. 27; S. 1. 22. 8 A wife, queen; प्रयतपरिग्रहिनीयः R. 1. 95. 92; 9. 14; 11. 33. 16. 8. S. 5. 27, 30; परिग्रहग्रहणवेदेषु S. 3. 21. 9 Taking under one's protection, favouring; U. 7. 11; M. 1. 13. 10 Attendants, followers, train, retinue, suite. 11 A household, family, members of a family. 12 The seraglio or a household of a king, harem. 13 Root, origin. 14 The eclipse of the sun or moon. 15 An oath. 16 The rear of an army. 17 N. of Vishnu. 18 Summing up, totality.

परिग्रहीतु *m.* A husband, S. 4. 22.

परिग्लान *p. p.* 1 Languid, exhausted. 2 Averse from, disinclined to.

परिग्रहः 1 An iron (or wooden) beam or bar used for locking or shutting a gate (अर्मल); एकः कृत्वा नगरपरिवाराद्युपाहृत्युक्तः S. 2. 15; R. 16. 84; Si. 32; M. 5. 2. 2 (Hence) A bar, barrier, hindrance, obstacle; मार्गस्य बुद्धौतसि सोऽभवत्सर्वमार्गपरिग्रहो दुःखस्य; R. 11. 88. 3 A stick or club studded or tipped with iron; R. 12. 73. 4 An iron club in general. 5 A water-jar, pitcher. 6 A glass pitoher. 7 A house. 8 Killing, destroying. 9 Striking, a stroke or blow.

परिग्रहणं Stirring up, stirring round.

परिग्रातः-चातनं 1 Killing, striking, removing, getting rid of. 2 A club, an iron bludgeon.

परिगोषः 1 Noise. 2 Improper speech. 3 Thunder.

परिचतुर्दश *a.* Fully fourteen.

परिचयः 1 Heaping up, accumulation. 2 Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy, conversancy. दुष्प्रपरिचयेन Mk 1 56 आ

breeds contempt; परिचयं बललक्ष्यानिपानेन R. 9. 49; सकलकलापरिचयः K. 76 3 Trial, study, practice, frequent repetition; हेतुः परिचयस्यैवं वक्तुमर्हति न मा Si. 2. 75; 11. 5; वर्णपरिचयं करोति S 5 4 Knowledge; Mv. 5. 10. 5 Recognition; Me. 9.

परिचरः 1 A servant, follower, an attendant. 2 A body-guard. 3 A guard or patrol in general. 4 Homage, service.

परिचरणः A servant, an attendant, assistant.—ण 1 Serving, attending or waiting upon. 2 Going about.

परिचर्या 1 Service, attendance; R. 1. 91; Bg. 18. 44. 2 Adoration, worship; Si. 1. 17.

परिचायः Sacrificial fire (arranged in a circle).

परिचारः 1 Service, attendance. 2 A servant. 3 A place for walking

परिचारकः, परिचारिकः A servant, an attendant.

परिचित *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, accumulated. 2 Familiar, intimate or acquainted with. 3 Learnt, practised.

परिचितिः *f.* Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy.

परिच्छद् *f.* 1 Retinue, train. 2 Paraphernalia.

परिच्छद् 1 A covering, cover. A garment, clothes, dress; शास्त्रावसक्तमनीयपरिच्छदानां Ki. 7. 40. 3 Train, retinue, attendants, circle of dependants; R. 9. 70. 4 Paraphernalia, external appendage; (as छत्र, चामर), सेना परिच्छदस्तस्य R. 1. 17. 5 Goods and chattels, personal property, all one's possessions or belongings (utensils, implements &c.); विवाह्यो वा भवेद्वाद्यास्तद्वयः सपरिच्छदः Ms. 9. 241, 7. 40; 8. 405, 9. 78; 11. 76. 6 Necessaries for travelling.

परिच्छदः Train, retinue.

परिच्छन्न *p. p.* 1 Enveloped, covered, clothed, clad. 2 Overspread or overlaid. 3 Surrounded with (a retinue). 4 Concealed.

परिच्छिन्तिः *f.* 1 Accurate definition, limiting. 2 Partition, separation.

परिच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Cut off, divided. 2 Accurately defined, determined, ascertained; Ku. 2. 58. 3 Limited, circumscribed, confined; see छिद् with परि.

परिच्छिन्तिः 1 Cutting, separating, dividing, discriminating (between right and wrong). 2 Accurate definition or distinction, decision, accurate determination, ascertainment; परिच्छेदव्यक्तिर्भवति न पुरस्तेषु विषये Māl. 1. 31; परिच्छेदातीतः सकलवचनानामविषयः 1 30. 'transcending all definition or determination'; इत्यस्तद्वद्वयतैमपरिच्छेदः कुल ये मन S 5 9 3 Discrimination

judgment, discernment; पारच्छेदो वा पादित्यं यदापश्चाद्विपश्यतः । अपरिच्छेदकत्वात् विपश्यतः पदेन हि. 1. 148; किं पादित्यं परिच्छेदः 1. 147 4 A limit, boundary, setting limits to; circumscribing; अलमलं परिच्छेदेन M. 2. 5 A section, chapter or division of a work (for the other names for sections &c. see under अन्वयः).

परिच्छेद्य *a.* 1 To be accurately defined, definable; Ms. 4. 9; R. 10. 28 2 To be weighed or estimated.

परिजनः 1 Attendants, followers, servants taken collectively; परिजे राजानमपितः स्थितः M. 1. 2 Especially the retinue, suite, or train of females, the maids of a lady; R. 19. 23 3 A single servant.

परिजल्पितं A covert indication (as by a servant) of one's own skill, superiority &c. by pointing out the cruelty, deceitfulness and such other faults of his master; Ujjvalamāni thus defines it:—नमोर्निर्दयताशादयथापलायुपपादनाद् । स्वविचक्षणताव्यक्तिर्नया स्वस्तरिजल्पितम् (Wilson renders the word by 'the covert reproaches of a mistress neglected or ill-used by her lover').

परिज्ञप्तिः 1 Conversation, discourse.

2 Recognition.

परिज्ञानं Thorough knowledge, complete acquaintance.

परिर्जनं The flight of a bird in circles; see जिन.

परिणज् *p. p.* 1 Bound or wrapped round. 2 Broad, large; परिणज्कथः R. 3. 34.

परिणत *p. p.* 1 Bent or bowed down, stooping; Ms. 2. 2 Declining, old (as age); परिणते वयसि K. 35, 62, 63 3 Ripe, matured, ripened, fully developed or formed शब्दमविदः कवेः परिणतप्रज्ञश्च बाणीनिना U. 7. 21; Ms. 28; परिणतमकरंदमयिकास्ते Bv. 1. 8; Si. 11. 49. 4 Full grown, advanced, perfected; परिणतशरच्चक्रिणौ Bh. 3. 49; Ms. 100. 5 Digested (as food). 6 Transformed or changed into (with instr.); V. 4. 28. 7 Ended, come to a close, terminated; अनेन समयेन परिणतो दिवसः K. 47. 8 Set (as the sun).—तः An elephant stooping to strike with his tusks, or giving a side blow with his tusks; (हिंस्यन्तप्रहारश्च गजः परिणतो नतः Halāy.); Si. 2. 29; Ki. 6. 7.

परिणतिः *f.* 1 Bending or stooping down, bowing. 2 Ripeness, maturity, development; Mv. 2. 14. 3 Change, transformation, transmutation. 4 Fulfilment. 5 Result, consequence, issue; परिणतिरवधार्या यस्मिन् पंडितेन Bh. 2. 94; 1. 20, 3. 17; Mv. 6. 28. 6 End, conclusion, close termination परिणति स्वकीया Māl. 6. 7 16 Si

11. 1. 7 Close of life, old age, सव. कार. परिणतिरश्नु V. 3. 1; अमनद्वतः परिणतिं स्थितिलः परिमदसूदनयो दिवसः Si. 9. 3 where प means 'end or conclusion' also). 8 Digestion (of food).

परिणयः—गयनं Marriage; नवपरिण्या वयुः दायनं K. P. 10.

परिणहन Girding on, wrapping round.

परि (री) णामः 1 Alteration, change, transformation. 2 Digestion; अन्नं न सम्यक् परिणाममेति Susr.; सुकृत्स्य परिणामहेतुरित्यर्थः T. S. 3 Result, consequence, issue, effect; अग्निवत्स्वापि पथ्यस्य परिणामः सुतावहः H. 2. 135. Mk. 3. 1. परिणामसुखे परिणतिं वचासि औषधे च Ki. 2. 4; Bg. 18. 37, 38. 4 Ripening, maturity, full development; उपैति शस्यं परिणामम्यतां Ki. 4. 22. फलमपरिणाममयामज्जू &c. U. 2. 20; Māl. 9. 24. 5 End, termination, conclusion, close, decline; दिवसः परिणामरूपमपि S. 1. 3. वयः परिणामपण्डुरशिरसं K. 10; परिणामसुपैति दिवसः K. 254 'the day is drawing to a close'. 6 Old age; परिणामे हि दिलीपवंशजाः R. 8. 11. 7 Lapse (of time). 8 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech allied to रूपक, by which the properties of any object are transferred to that with which it is compared. (The Chandraloka thus defines and illustrates it:—परिणामः क्रियाधेयद्विविधो विषयारम्भना । प्रसवेन ह्यगजेन वीक्षिते मरिचिष्णा 5. 18; see R. G. also under परिणाम.) COMP. —दक्षिण *a.* prudent, foresighted. —दृष्टि *a.* prudent. (—दिः *f.*) prudence, providence. —पथ्य *a.* salutary in the end. झूलं violent or painful indigestion, colic, flatulence with pain.

परि (री) णायः 1 Moving a piece at chess, draughts &c 2 A move (at chess).

परिणायकः 1 A leader. 2 A husband; Si. 9. 73.

परी (री) णाहः 1 Circumference, compass, expanse, extent, breadth, width; स्तनयगपरिणहाच्छाकिना वल्कलेन S. 1. 19; स्तनपरिणहविलासवैजयंती Māl. 3. 15. large or expansive breasts; ककुदे वृषस्य कुतबाहुमकुसुपरिणामशालिनि Ki. 12. 20; Mk. 3. 9; Ratn. 2. 13; Mv. 7. 24. 2 Periphery or circumference of a circle.

परिणाहवत् *a.* Large, big, expansive.

परिणाहिन *a.* Large, big; Ku. 1. 26.

परिणिमक *a.* Tasting, eating; पक्षानां परिणिमकः Bk. 9. 106. 2 Kissing.

परिणिष्ठा Perfect skill.

परिणीत *p. p.* Married. —ता A married woman.

परिणेतु *m.* A husband; S. 5. 17; R. 1. 25, 14. 26; Ku. 7. 31.

परितृपणं Gratifying, satisfying.

परितृप्त *ind* (Usually with a noun in the acc., sometimes by itself) 1

A.I around, on all sides round about, in all directions, everywhere, on every side; रक्षासि वेदं परितो निरास्यत् Bk. 1. 12; Si. 5. 26, 9. 36; Ki. 1. 14, गहितमखिलं गहनं परितो दृष्टाश्च विटपिनः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. 2 Towards, in the direction of; अपरिदिश्वरपथं परितः पतंगाः Bv. 1. 17; R. 9. 66.

परितापः 1 Extreme or scorching heat; (पादपः) क्षमयति परितापं छायाया संश्रितां S. 5. 7; दुःखपरितापानि गात्राणि 3. 18, Rs. 1. 22. 2 Pain, agony, anguish, grief; प्रसक्ते निर्वाने हृदय परितापं दहति किं M. 3. 1. 3 Lamentation, wailing; विरिचतविश्वविद्यालयां सा परितापं चकारोच्चैः Gīt. 7. 4 Trembling, fear.

परितुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Completely satisfied; वयमिह परितुष्टा बलकलेखं च लक्ष्म्या Bh. 3. 50; so मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽयं वान् को दूरिः *ibid.* 2 Pleased, delighted.

परितुष्टिः *f.* 1 Contentment, complete satisfaction. 2 Delight, joy

परितोषः 1 Contentment, absence of desire (opp. लोभः); सम इह परितोषा निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50; 2 Complete satisfaction, gratification; आपरितोषा-द्विदुषा न साधु मये प्रयोगविज्ञानं S. 1. 2 3 Pleasure, delight, delight in, liking for (with loc.); Ku. 6. 59; R. 11. 92; क्षुण्णि परितोषा &c.

परितोषण *a.* Satisfying, gratifying. —णं Satisfaction.

परित्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Left, quitted, abandoned. 2 Deprived or bereft of (with instr.). 3 Let go, discharged (as an arrow). 4 Wanting.

परित्यागः 1 Leaving, quitting, abandonment, desertion, repudiation (as of a wife &c.); अपरित्यागमयाचक्षतः R. 8. 12; कुतसीतापरित्यागः 15. 1 2 Giving up, renouncing, discarding, renunciation, abdication &c.; स्नान-परित्यागं करोमि Pt. 1 'I shall forego my name'; Ms. 2. 25. 3 Neglect, omission; नोदात्तस्य (कर्मण) परित्यागस्तामसः परिकीर्तितः Bg. 18. 7. 4 Giving away, liberality. 5 Loss, privation.

परित्राणं Preservation, protection, rescue, defence, deliverance; परित्राणाय साधूनां विनाशाय च दुष्कृतां Bg. 4. 8, रामपरित्राणविहस्तयोश्च सेननिवेशं तुमुले चकार R. 5. 49.

परित्रासः Terror, fright, fear.

परिदुक्षित *a.* Covered with mail, armed cap-a-pie (completely or from head to foot).

परिद्वारं 1 Barter, exchange. 2 Devotion. 3 Restitution or restoration of a deposit.

परिद्वियन् *m.* A father who gives his daughter in marriage to a man whose elder brother is not yet married; cf. परिवेनु.

परि (री) दाहः 1 Burning 2 Anguish pa n sorrow

परिवेव *Wailing, lamentation.*
परिवेवनं, -ता, **परिवेवितं** 1 Lamentation, complaint, bewailing; अथ तेः परिवेविताद्वैः Ku. 4. 25. R. 14. 83; Bg. 2. 28; तत्र का परिवेवना Y. 3. 9; H. 4. 71.
2 Repentance, regret.
परिवेवन *a.* Sorrowful, sad, miserable.
परिवेव *m.* A spectator, looker on.
परिवेवणं 1 An assault, attack, outrage. 2 Insult, affront, abuse. 3 Ill-treatment, rough usage.
परि (री) धानं 1 Putting on a garment, dressing. 2 A garment, especially an under-garment, clothes in general; आचक्षिन्परिवानविद्वान् Ki. 9. 1, Si. 1. 51, 61; 4. 61.
परिधानीयं An under-garment.
परिधातुः 1 Train, retinue, attendants collectively. 2 A receptacle, a reservoir. 3 The posteriors.
परिधिः 1 A wall, fence, hedge, anything surrounding or enclosing another. 2 A misty halo round the sun or moon; परिधिरुक्त इधोऽप्यदीधितिः R. 8. 30; इतिपरिधिरिवोच्चैर्मंडलस्तेन तेन N. 2. 108. 3 A circle of light, 4 The horizon. 5 The circumference or compass in general. 6 The circumference of a circle. 7 The periphery of a wheel. 8 A stick (of a sacred tree like पलाश) laid round the sacrificial fire; सनात्पासन् परिधया निःस्रग् समिधः कृताः Rv. 10. 90. 15.-Comp.
-परिधेचरः an epithet of Siva.-स्थः 1 a guard. 2 an officer, attendant on a king or general (modern 'aide-de-camp').
परिधूपित *a.* Richly perfumed or scented.
परिधूसर *a.* Quite grey; वसने परिधूसरे वसाना S. 7. 21; R. 11. 60.
परिधेयं An under-garment,
परिध्वंसः 1 Distress, disaster, ruin, trouble. 2 Failure. Destruction. 4 Loss of caste.
परिध्वंसिन् *a.* 1 Falling off. 2 Ruining, destroying; H. 2. 134.
परिनिर्वाण *a.* Completely extinguished.—**नं** Final extinction (of the individual).
परिनिर्वातिः *f.* Final liberation or complete emancipation of the soul from the body and exemption from future transmigration.
परिनिष्ठा 1 Complete knowledge or acquaintance (of anything). 2 Complete accomplishment. 3 Extreme limit.
परिनिष्ठित *p. p.* 1 Completely skilled in. 2 Not well fixed; अपरिनिष्ठितस्योपदेशस्याप्यायं प्रकाशनं M. 1.
परिपक्व *p. p.* 1 Completely cooked. 2 Completely baked or burnt. 3 Quite ripe mature, perfected (fig

also); प्रकुललोमः परिपक्वशालिः Rs. 4. 1; so परिपक्वबुद्धिः 4 Highly cultivated, very sharp or shrewd. 5 Fully digested. 6 Decaying; on the point of decay or death.
परिपणं (नं) Capital, principal, stock.
परिपणनं Plighting, promising; Mu. 1.
परिपणित *p. p.* Plighted, pledged, promised; Si. 7. 9.
परिपंथकः An antagonist, adversary, foe.
परिपंथिन् *a.* Standing in the way, obstructing, opposing, hindering (said by Pāṇini to be admissible only in the Veda, but cf. the quotations given below) अर्थपरिपंथी महान्तरादिः Mu. 5; नामविध्यमहं तत्र यदि तत्परिपंथिनी Māl. 9. 50; so Bv. 1. 62; Bg. 3. 34; Ms. 7. 108, 110.—*m.* An enemy; antagonist, opponent, a foe. 2 A robber, thief, highwayman.
परि (री) पाकः 1 Being completely cooked or dressed. 2 Digestion, as in अन्नपरिपाक. 3 Ripening, maturing, development, perfection; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 10. 4 Fruit, result, consequence; प्रयत्नानां सुतेः सुकृतपरिपाको जनिमतं Mv. 7. 31; Bh. 2. Bh. 2. 132, 3. 135. 5 Cleverness, shrewdness, skilfulness.
परिपादल *a.* Pale red; R. 19. 10; Si. 13. 42.
परिपादिः -द्वी *f.* 1 Method, manner, course; पाटीर तत्र पटीपादः परिपादिमिमा-सुरीकहं Bv. 1. 12; कदंबानां पाटी पक्षिकपरिपाटी स्फुटयति H. D. 24. 2 Arrangement, order, succession.
परिपाठः Complete enumeration, detail.
परिपार्श्व *a.* Near, at the side, close or hard by.
परिपालनं 1 Protecting, defending, maintaining, keeping, sustaining; द्विनति लब्धपरिपालनद्वारेण S. 5. 6. 2 Nourishment, nurture; जातस्य परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.
परिपिष्टकं Lead.
परिपीडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing out. 2 Injuring, hurting, doing harm.
परिपुटनं 1 Removing off. 2 Losing the bark or skin.
परिपूजनं, परिपूजा Honouring, worshipping, adoring.
परिपूत *p. p.* 1 Purified, quite pure; उषाक्षिपरिपूतायाः किमस्याः पावनातिरेः U. 1. 13; Si. 2. 16. 2 Completely winnowed or threshed, freed from chaff.
परिपूरणं 1 Filling; Si. 4. 61. 2 Perfecting, making complete.
परिपूर्ण *p. p.* 1 Quite full; चंद्रः the full moon; entire, complete, completely filled. 2 Self satisfied, content

परिपुतिः *f.* Completion, fulness.
परिपृच्छा Question.
परिपेक्ष *a.* Very delicate or fine, excessively tender.
परिपोषः, -पोषकः A particular disease of the ear (in medicine) (by which the ear loses its skin).
परिपोषणं 1 Feeding, nourishing. 2 Furthering, promoting.
परिप्रश्नः Inquiry, interrogation, question; कनकतमौ जातिपरिप्रश्ने P. II. 1. 63; III. 3. 110, तद्विद्धि प्रणिपतिनं परि-प्रश्नेन सेवया Bg. 4. 34.
परिप्राप्तिः *f.* Acquisition, obtaining.
परिषेव्यः A servant.
परिलुप *a.* 1 Floating. 2 Shaking, trembling, oscillating, undulating, tremulous. 3 Unsteady, restless, Si. 14. 68. -वः 1 Inundation. 2 Immersing, wetting. 3 A boat. 4 Oppression, tyranny.
परिप्लुत *p. p.* 1 Flooded, inundated. 2 Overwhelmed; as in शोक°. 3 Wetted, bathed. -तं A spring, jump. -ता Spirituous liquor.
परिप्लुत *p. p.* Burnt, scorched, singed.
परिव (व) हं 1 Retinue, train, attendants; इयं प्रकुलपरिवहेया मयस्या संवर्धयता Dk. 108. 2 Furniture; परिवर्द्धयति वेदनानि R. 14. 15 'rooms properly furnished or provided with suitable furniture'. 3 Royal insignia. 4 Property, wealth.
परिव (व) हणं Retinue, train. 2 Attire, trim. 3 Growth. 4 Worship.
परिवाधा 1 Trouble, pain, annoyance. 2 Fatigue, hardship.
परिवृत्तं (वृ) हणं 1 Prosperity, welfare. 2 Appendix, supplement.
परिवृत्तं (वृ) हित *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. 2 Thriven, grown prosperous. 3 Accompanied by, furnished with. -तं The roar of an elephant.
परिमनः Shattering, breaking to pieces.
परिभर्त्सनं Threatening, menacing.
परि (री) भवः 1 Insult, injury, humiliation, disrespect, degradation, disgrace; पराक्रमः परिभवे धैर्यायं हृतेभ्यः (यूपणे) Si. 2. 44; R. 12. 37; V. 1. 25; Mv. 1. 40, 3. 17. 2 Defeat, discomfiture. -Comp. -आस्पदं, -पदं 1 an object of contempt; H. 3. 51. 2 a disgrace or disgraceful situation. -विधिः humiliation; नावो मूर्खः परिभवन्नि मे नाभिमानं ततोति S. Til. 16.
परिभविन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Humiliating, treating with disrespect or contempt. 2 Suffering disrespect.
परिभावः See परिभव.
परिभाविन *a.* (नी *f.*) Humiliating, despising, treating with contempt; 8. 4. 2 Putting to shame surpass-

ing. excellng. 3 Setting at naught, defying; वेद्यमपरिभाषिने गदे R. 19. 53 'defying medical remedies.'

परिभाषणं 1 Speaking, discourse, talking, chatting, gossiping. 2 Expression of censure, admonition, reproof, abuse. 3 Rule, precept.

परिभाषा: 1 Speech, discourse. 2 Censure, reproof, blame, abuse. 3 Terminology, technical phraseology, technical terms (used in a work); इति परिभाषाप्रकरणे Sk.; इको गुणवृद्ध्यादिका परिभाषा Mbh. 4 (Hocce) Any general rule, precept, or definition which is applicable throughout (अनियमनिवारको न्यायविशेषः); परितः प्रतिभाषारपि सर्वं विषयं प्राप्यती गता प्रतिष्ठा । न खलु प्रतिहन्यते कदाचिद् परिभाषेव गरीयसी यद्वाज्ञा Si. 16. 80. 5 A list of abbreviations or signs used in any work. 6 (In gram.) An explanatory Sūtra mixed up with the other Sūtras of Pāṇini, which teaches the method of applying them.

परिभुक्त p. p. 1 Eaten, used. 2 Enjoyed. 3 Possessed.

परिभुज a. Bowed, curved, bent.

परिभुति: f. Contempt, insult, disrespect, humiliation; Mu. 4. 11.

परिभूषण (Soil संधि) Peace obtained by cession of the whole revenue of a land.

परिभोग: 1 Enjoyment; R. 4. 45. 2 Especially sexual enjoyment; R. 11. 52, 19. 21, 28, 30. 3 Illegal use of another's goods

परिभ्रंश: 1 Escape. 2 Falling from.

परिभ्रम: 1 Wandering, going about.

2 Rambling discourse, circumlocution, periphrasis. 3 Error, delusion.

परिभ्रमणं 1 Going about, roaming, wandering. 2 Revolving, turning round. 3 Circumference.

परिभ्रष्ट p. p. 1 Fallen or dropped off. 2 Escaped. 3 Cast down, degraded. 4 Deprived of, devoid of (with abl. or instr.). 5 Neglecting.

परिमंडल a. Globular, round, circular. -ल 1 A globe, sphere. 2 A ball. 3 A circle.

परिमंथर a. Extremely slow; Si. 9. 78.

परिमंद् a. 1 Very dull or dim, quite faint; परिमंद्दुर्बलदो दिवसः Si. 9. 3. 2 Very slow. 3 Very tired or weak; Si. 9. 39. 4 Very little; Si. 9. 27.

परिमर: Destruction; चिराक्षनस्यास्तु प्रलय-रश् चोरः परिमरः Mv. 3. 41.

परिमर्दः, परिमर्दनं 1 Rubbing, grinding. 2 Crushing, trampling. 3 Destruction. 4 Hurting, injuring. 5 Embracing, pressing.

परिमर्षः 1 Bovy, dislike. 2 Anger.

परिमलः 1 Fragrance, perfume, scent; परिमलो शीघान्धेतोहरः Bv. 1. 63,

66, 70, 71; Me. 25. 2 Pounding or trituration of fragrant substances. 3 A fragrant substance. 4 Copulation; अथ परिमलजामवायु लक्ष्मी Ki. 10. 1. 5 A meeting of learned men. 6 A stain, spot.

परिमलित a. Perfumed. 2 Soiled, despoiled of beauty.

परि (री) माणं 1 Measuring, measure (of strength, power &c.); सद्यः परात्मपरिमाणविवेकमूढः Mu. 1. 10; Ku. 2. 8; Ms. 8. 133. 2 Weight, number, value; Y. 2. 62; 1. 319.

परिमाणः, परिमाणणं 1 Searching or looking for, seeking out, tracing, tracking. 2 Touch, contact; Si. 7. 75. 3 Cleaning, wiping off.

परिमारजनं 1 Cleaning, wiping off. 2 A dish of honey and oil.

परिमित p. p. 1 Moderate, sparing. 2 Limited. 3 Measured, meted out. 4 Regulated, adjusted. -Comp. -आभरण a. wearing a few ornaments, moderately adorned -आयुस् a. short-lived. -आहार, -भोजन a. abstemious, eating little food. -कथ a. saying or speaking little, using measured words; Me. 83.

परिमिति: f. 1 Measure, quantity. 2 Limitation.

परिमिलनं 1 Touch, contact; Ratn. 2. 12. 2 Combination, union.

परिमुखं ind: About the face, round or about (a person).

परिमुग्ध a. 1 Artlessly lovely, lovely yet simple. 2 Fascinating but foolish

परिमुदित p. p. 1 Trodden or trampled down, crushed, roughly handled; परिमुदिनदृग्गालीम्लानसं Mā. 1. 22; U. 1. 24. 2 Embraced, clasped. 3 Rubbed, ground.

परिमुष्ट p. p. 1 Washed, cleaned, purified. 2 Rubbed, touched, stroked. Ve. 3. 3 Embraced. 4 Spread, pervaded, filled with; Ki. 6. 23.

परिमेष a. 1 Few, limited; परिमेषपुरा-सरो R. 1. 37. 2 Measureable, calculable. 3 Finite.

परिमोक्षः 1 Removing, relieving; प्राये विषाणपरिमोक्षलवृत्तनामान्द्वयश्रकार वृत्ति-निश्चिन्ते: ह्रस्वे: R. 9. 62. removing the horns i. e. breaking them down. 2 Liberation, setting free, deliverance. 3 Emptying, evacuation. 4 Escape. 5 Final beatitude (निर्वाण). 6 परिमोक्षणं Liberation, deliverance. 2 Untying.

परिमोषः Stealing, robbing, theft.

परिमोषिन् m. A thief, robber.

परिमोहनं 1 Beguiling, alluring, enticing, fascinating. 2 Bewildering, infatuating.

परिमलान p. p. 1 Faded, faint, withered; Ku. 2. 2. 2 Languid,

faint. 3 Waned, impaired, diminished. 4 Soiled, stained.

परिरक्षकः A protector, guardian. परिरक्षणं, परिरक्षा 1 Protection, preservation, guarding; Ms. 5. 94, 7. 2. 2 Keeping, maintaining, adhering to; न समयपरिरक्षणं क्षणे ते Ki. 1. 45. 3 Deliverance, rescuing.

परिरथ्या A street, road.

परि (री) रम्भः, परिर्भणं Embracing, an embrace; द्रुतपरिर्भमपीडनक्षमसं Si. 1. 74, 10. 52; U. 1. 24, 27; किं पुरेव सप्त-भ्रमे परिर्भणं न ददाति Gft. 3.

परिरादिद् a. Crying aloud, screaming.

परिलघु. a. 1 Very light (lit.) (as clothes &c.). 2 Very light or easy to digest; क्षीणः परिलघु पयः क्षीतसो बोधयुज्य Me. 13. 3 Very small, U. 4. 21.

परिलुप्त p. p. 1 Interrupted, disturbed, diminished. 2 Lost, disappeared.

परिलेखः 1 An outline, a delineation, sketch. 2 A picture.

परिलोपः 1 Injury. 2 Neglect, omission.

परिवत्सरः A year, a full year, the revolution of one year; देव्या ह्यवत्स्य जगते द्वादशः परिवत्सरः U. 3. 33.

परिवर्जनं 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. 2 Giving up; resigning. 3 Killing, slaughter.

परि (री) वर्तः 1 Revolving, revolution (as of planet). 2 A period, lapse or expiration of time; युगव्रतपरि-वर्तः S. 7. 34. 3 The expiration of a Yuga; Si. 17. 12. 4 Repetition, recurrence. 5 Change, alteration; तदीदृशो जीवलोकस्य परिवर्तः U. 3. 'changed condition of life', 'change in circumstances'; 80 जीवलोकपरिवर्तमनु-भवाभि Mā. 7; स्वरपरिवर्तः Mk. 1. 6 Retreat, flight, desertion. 7 A year 8 Repeated birth, transmigration. 9 Barter, exchange; Si. 5. 39. 10 Re-quit, return. 11 An abode. 12 A chapter or section of a work. 13 N. of the Kūrma or second incarnation of Vishnu.

परिवर्तक a. 1 Causing to turn round or revolve. 2 Requiring, exchanging.

परिवर्तनं 1 Moving to and fro, turning about, rolling about (as on the lap, bed &c.), Ku. 5. 12; R. 9. 13; Si. 4. 47. 2 Turning round, revolving, whirling round. 3 Revolution, end of a period of time. 4 Change; चेषपरिवर्तनं विधाय Pt. 3. 5 Exchange, barter. 6 Inverting.

परिवर्तिका Phimosia or contraction of the prepuce (in medicine).

परिवर्तिन् a. 1 Moving or turning round, revolving. 2 Ever-recurring,

coming round again and again; परिवर्तिनि संसारे वृत्तः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. 3 Changing. 4 Being or remaining near, moving round about. 5 Retreating, flying. 6 Exchanging. 7 Recompensing, requiting.

परिवर्धनं 1 Increasing, enlarging. 2 Rearing, breeding. 3 Growing, growth.

परिवसथः A village.

परिवहः N. of one of the seven courses of wind; it is the sixth course, and bears along the *Saptarishis* and the celestial Ganges; सप्तविचक्र स्वर्ग्यां षष्ठः परिवहस्तथा; for the other courses of wind see under वायु; of the description of परिवह given by Kālidāsa:—विज्योतसं वहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठो ज्योतीषि वर्तयति न प्रविशत्करिणः। तस्य द्वितीय-हृदिकमनिस्तमस्कं वायोनिं परिवहस्य वदन्ति मार्ग S. 7. 6.

परि (री) वादः 1 Blame, censure, detraction, abuse; अयमेव सवि प्रथमं परिवदतः M. 1; Y. 1. 133. 2 Scandal, stain, stigma, illrepute; नान् सुखरीवादन-बावतारः R. 5. 24; 14. 86; Mv. 5. 28. 3 Charge, accusation; Mk. 3. 30. 4 An instrument with which the lute is played.

परिवादकः 1 A plaintiff, complainant, accuser. 2 One who plays on the lute.

परिवादिन् a. 1 Reviling, censuring, abusing, slandering. 2 Accusing. 3 Screaming, crying aloud. 4 Consured, slandered. —m. An: accuser, plaintiff, complainant. —नी A lute (वीणा) of seven strings; Si. 6. 9; R. 8. 35.

परि (री) शयः 1 Shaving, shearing. 2 Sowing. 3 A reservoir, pool, pond, a piece of water. 4 Furniture. 5 Train, retinue.

परिवायिव a. Shaven, shorn.

परि (री) वारः 1 Train, retinue, attendants or followers collectively; (यान्) अन्त्यास कन्या परिवारकोभि R. 6. 10; (यान्) 12. 16; ग्रहणपरिवारो राजमार्गप्रवृत्तिः Mk. 1. 57. 2 A cover, covering. 3 A sheath, scabbard.

परिवासः Residence, stay, sojourn.

परि (री) बाहः 1 Over-flowing, (of a tank &c.), inundation, overflow natural or artificial; प्रवेदं (कीवृहल) सपरिवाहमासीत् S. 2. 2 A water-course, drain or channel to carry off excess of water; पूरुषीहे तडागस्य परिवाहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29; Pt. 2. 105; Si. 16. 51; R. 8. 74.

परिवाहिन् a. Overflowing; as in आनन्दपरिवाहिना चक्षुषा S. 4.

परिविण्णः (अः), परिविचः, परिविचिः An unmarried elder brother whose younger brother is married; see Ms. 3. 171; and परिवेत् also.

परिविद्धः An epithet of Kubera.

परिविद्वकः, परिविद्वत् m. A younger brother married before the elder.

परिविहारः Walking about, strolling, walking for pleasure.

परिविह्वल a. Extremely confused, agitated or bewildered.

परिवारणं 1 A cover, an envelope. 2 A train, retinue. 3 Keeping or warding off.

परिवारित् p. p. 1 Encircled, encompassed, surrounded, encompassed. 2 Pervaded, overspread; Si. 3. 34; Ki. 5. 42. —त्तं The bow of Brahmā.

परिवृहः A master, lord, owner, head, chief (used adjectively also); किं ध्रुवः परिवृहान् विवेकं तत्र तादृशता विवर्धते N 5. 42; Ku. 12. 58; Mv. 6. 25, 31, 48.

परिवृत्त p. p. 1 Surrounded, encompassed, encircled, attended. 2 Hidden, concealed. 3 Pervaded, overspread. 4 Known.

परिवृत्त p. p. 1 Revolved, turned round; अर्धमुल्लि V. 1. 17. 2 Retreated, turned back. 3 Exchanged, bartered. 4 Finished, ended. —त्तं An embrace.

परिवृत्तिः f. 1 Revolution; Si. 10. 91. 2 Return, turning back. 3 Barter, exchange. 4 End, termination. 5 Surrounding. 6 Staying or dwelling in a place. 7 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which there is an exchange of a thing for what is equal, less or greater; परिवृत्तिर्विनिमयो योऽर्थानां स्यात्समासुभिः K. P. 10; a. g. दत्त्वा कटाक्षमेणाक्षी जयाह हृदयं मम । मया तु हृदयं दत्त्वा गृहीतो नन्दज्वरः ॥ S. D. 734. 8 Substitution of one word for another without affecting the sense; as in शब्दपरिवृत्तिरुक्तत्वे K. P. 10; a. g. in वृषज्ज, ज्ज may be substituted by लाञ्छन or बाहन.

परिवृद्धिः f. Growth, increase.

परिवेत् m., परिवेदकः A younger brother married before the elder; R. 12. 16; ज्येष्ठे अनिविष्टे कनीयान् विविशान् परिवेत्ता भवति, परिवेत्तणो ज्येष्ठः, परिवेदनीया कन्या, परिवेदनीया वाता, परिवेदनीया याजकः, सर्वे ते पतिताः Hārta.

परिवेदनं 1 The marriage of a younger brother before the elder 2 Marriage in general. 3 Complete or accurate knowledge. 4 Gain, acquisition. 5 Maintaining the household fire; (अन्त्यायान्); Ms. 11. 60. 6 Pervasion on all sides, universal pervasion or existence. —ना 1 Shrewdness, wit. 2 Prudence, foresight.

परिवेदनीया, परिवेदिनी The wife of a younger brother who is married before the elders.

परि (री) वेष्टः (अः) 1 Waiting at meals, distributing food, serving up meals. 2 A circle, circlet, halo (cf

lustre &c.); R. 5. 74, 6. 113; Si. 5. 52, 17. 9. 3 Especially, the halo round the sun or moon: लक्ष्यते स्य तदन्तरं परिवेष्टनीमपरिवेष्टमंडलः R. 11. 59. 4 The circumference of a circle. 5 The disc of the sun or moon. 6 Any thing which surrounds or protects परिवेष्टकः A waiter at meals.

परिवेष्टणं 1 Serving up meals, waiting, distributing food. 2 Enclosing, surrounding. 3 A halo round the sun or moon. 4 Circumference.

परिवेष्टनं 1 Surrounding, enclosing. 2 Circumference. 3 A cover, covering.

परिवेष्ट m. A waiter at meals, one who serves up meals; मन्त्रः परिवेष्टारो मन्त्रस्वावसन्तुहे Ait. Br.

परिवेष्टयः 1 Cost. 2 Condiment spices.

परिवेष्टायः A species of reed.

परिव्रज्या 1 Strolling, wandering from place to place. 2 Turning a recluse, leading the life of a religious mendicant or recluse. 3 Renunciation of the world, ascetic devotion, religious austerity.

परिव्राज् m., परिव्राजः-जकः A wandering mendicant, vagrant, recluse, an ascetic (of the fourth religious order) who has renounced the world.

परिश्रवत् a. (की f.) Perpetually the same.

परिशिष्ट a. Left, remaining.—हे A supplement, an appendix; as in गृहपरिशिष्ट.

परिशीलनं 1 Touch, contact (lit.); ललितलवण्यमृतापरिशीलनकौमलमलयसमीरे Gīt. 1; 80 वन्दनकमलपरिशिलितमिलित &c. 11. 2 Constant contact, intercourse or correspondence. 3 Study, application or attachment (to a thing), steady or fixed pursuit; कन्यार्थः S. D.

परिशुद्धिः f. 1 Complete purification, अग्नि° U. 4. 2 Justification, acquittal.

परिशुष्क p. p. 1 Thoroughly dried, completely dried or parched up; दूषा मध्या परिशुष्कतालवः Rs. 1. 11. 2 Withered, shriveled; hollow (as cheeks).—वत् A kind of fried meat.

परिशून्य 1 Quite empty; R. 8. 66. 2 Quite free from, completely devoid of; 19. 6.

परिश्रुतः Ardent spirits.

परि (री) रेवाः 1 Remainder, remnant. 2 Supplement. 3 Termination, conclusion, completion.

परिशोधः, परिशोधनं 1 Purifying, cleansing. 3 Quittance, discharging or paying off (a debt or obligation).

परिशोधः Act of being completely dry or parched up.

परिश्रमः 1 Fatigue, exhaustion, trouble, pain; आरुता परिश्रमस्य पददुष्पतीति

S. 1; R. 1. 58; 11. 12. 2 Exertion, labour. (Hence). 3 Close application to or study of, being constantly occupied with; अर्थे कृतपरिश्रमेति चतुष्टये ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mu. 1.

परिश्रमः 1 A meeting, an assembly 2 Refuge, asylum.

परिश्रयः 1 A meeting, an assembly 2 Refuge, asylum.

परिश्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Fatigue, weariness, trouble, exhaustion. 2 Labour, exertion.

परिश्रेषः An embrace.

परिश्रु *f.* 1 An assembly, a meeting, council, audience; अभिरूपसुविधा परिश्रुतिः S. 1. 2 A religious assembly or synod.

परिश्रुः *f.* 1 A member of an assembly.

परिश्रवः *f.* 1 An assembly, a meeting, council, audience; अभिरूपसुविधा परिश्रुतिः S. 1. 2 A religious assembly or synod.

परिश्रवः *f.* 1 An assembly, a meeting, council, audience; अभिरूपसुविधा परिश्रुतिः S. 1. 2 A religious assembly or synod.

परिश्रवः *f.* 1 An assembly, a meeting, council, audience; अभिरूपसुविधा परिश्रुतिः S. 1. 2 A religious assembly or synod.

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परिश्रवः *f.* 1 An assembly, a meeting, council, audience; अभिरूपसुविधा परिश्रुतिः S. 1. 2 A religious assembly or synod.

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परिश्रवः *f.* 1 An assembly, a meeting, council, audience; अभिरूपसुविधा परिश्रुतिः S. 1. 2 A religious assembly or synod.

परिश्रवः *f.* 1 An assembly, a meeting, council, audience; अभिरूपसुविधा परिश्रुतिः S. 1. 2 A religious assembly or synod.

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everything else is excluded; (परिश्रवः is opposed to विशि which lays down a rule for the first time, and to नियम which restricts the choice to an alternative which is expressly stated when several such alternatives are possible; विशि-त्यतमप्राप्तौ नियमः पाश्चिमे सति। तत्र चात्यत्र च प्राप्ते परिसंख्येति गणिते ॥ *c. g.* पंच पंचनका मध्याः usually quoted by Mīmāṃsakas; अत्र नियमविधिर्न तु परिसंख्या Kull. on Ms. 3. 45. 4 (In Rhet.) Special mention or exclusive specification; *i. e.* where with or without a query something is affirmed for the denial, expressed or understood, of something else similar to it; (this figure is particularly striking when it is based on a खेल or pun); परिसंख्या मही शास्त्रे चित्र-कर्मसु कर्णसंकराश्रयेषु गुणच्छेदाः &c. or यस्य द्रुपदे मुखता विवादेषु कर्मद्वयेन तुरगेषु कशामिघातः &c. K.; for other examples see S. D. 735.

परिसंख्यात *p. p.* 1 Enumerated, reckoned up. 2 Specified exclusively.

परिसंख्यानं 1 Enumeration, total, number. 3 Exclusive specification.

4 Correct judgment, proper estimate.

परिसंचरः Time of universal destruction.

परिसमापन, परिसमाप्तिः *f.* Finishing, completing.

परिसमूहनं 1 Heaping up. 2 Sprinkling water (in a particular way) round the sacrificial fire (अग्नेः समंतात् मार्जनं).

परिसरः 1 Verge, border, proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood, environs (of a river, mountain, town &c.); गोदावरीपरिसरस्य निरेस्तदानि U. 3. 8; परिसर-विषयेषु लौढयुक्ताः Ki 5. 38 2 Position, site. 3 Width, breadth. 4 Death. 5 A rule, precept.

परिसरणं Running about.

परिसर्पः 1 Going or moving about. 2 Going in search of, following, pursuing. 3 Surrounding, encircling.

परिसर्पणं 1 Walking or creeping about. 2 Running to and fro, flying about, constantly moving; पतमपतेः परिसर्पणे च तुल्यः Mk. 3. 21.

परि (री) सर्पा, परि (री) सारः Wandering or moving about, perambulation.

परिस्तरणं 1 Strewing or spreading round, scattering about. 2 A covering, cover.

परिस्फुट *a.* 1 Quite plain, manifest, distinctly visible. 2 Fully developed, blown or grown.

परिस्फुरणं 1 Quivering, shooting. 2 Budding.

परिस्फुटः 1 Oozing, trickling, dropping. 2 A flow, stream. 3 A train &c. see परिस्फुट

परिश्रवः 1 Flowing, streaming. 2 Gliding down. 3 A river, torrent.

परिश्रवः Effluxion, efflux.

परिश्रुत *f.* 1 kind of intoxicating liquor. 2 Trickling, dropping, flowing.

परिश्रुता A kind of intoxicating liquor. 2 Trickling, dropping, flowing.

परिहृत *a.* Loosened.

परिहरणं 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. 2 Avoiding, shunning. 3 Refuting. 4 Seizing, taking away.

परि (री) हारः 1 Leaving, quitting, giving up, abandoning. 2 Removing, taking away; as in विशेषपरिहारः. 4 Refuting, repelling. 5 Omitting to mention, omission, leaving out. 6 Reserve, concealment. 7 A tract of common land round a village or town; यद्वा शतं परिहारी ग्रामस्य स्वात्सम्यतः Ms. 8. 237. 8 A special grant, immunity, privilege, exemption from taxes; Ms. 7. 201. 9 Contempt, disrespect. 10 An objection.

परिहाणिः (नि) *f.* 1 Decrease, deficiency, loss. 2 Decay, decline, R. 19. 50.

परिहार्य *a.* To be shunned or avoided, to be escaped from, to be taken off or away. -र्यः A bracelet.

परि (री) हासः 1 Joking, jesting, mirth; merriment; त्वत्प्रस्तावोऽयं न खलु परिहासस्य विषयः Māl. 6. 44. परिहासपूर्वं jokingly or in jest R. 6. 82; परिहासविज-लिते S. 2. 18 uttered in jest; परिहासा-श्रिताः सततमभवन् येन भवतः Ve. 3. 14; Ku. 7. 19; R. 9. 8; Si. 10. 12- 2 Ridiculing, deriding. -Comp. -वेदिन् *m.* a buffoon, jester, a witty person.

परिहृत *p. p.* 1 Shunned, avoided. 2 Left, abandoned. 3 Refuted, repelled (as a charge, objection &c.). 4 Taken, seized; see हृ with परि

परीक्षकः An examiner, investigator, a judge.

परीक्षणं Putting to test, testing, examining; Ms. 1. 117; Y. 2. 177.

परीक्षा 1 Examination, test, trial, पत्ने विद्यमानेषु ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1; Ms. 9 19. 2 Trial by various kinds of ordeals (in law).

परीक्षित *m.* N. of a king, son of Abhimanyu and grandson of Arjuna. He succeeded to the throne of Hastināpura after Yudhishtira. He died of a snake-bite. The Kali age is said to have commenced with his reign.

परीक्षित *p. p.* Examined, tried, परीक्षितं काव्यमुवर्णमेतत् Vikr. 1. 24.

परीत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, encompassed. 2 Expired, elapsed. 3 Departed, gone forth. 4 Seized, taken possession of, filled with; कोपपरीतमात्स K' 2 25 Mn 3 30

परीताप, परीपाक, परीवार-ह, परीहास &c. see परिताप &c.

परीप्ता 1 Desire of obtaining. 2 Haate, hurry.

परीरं A fruit.

परीरण 1 A tortoise. 2 A stick. 3 A garment (पट्टाटक).

परीष्टिः f. 1 Research, inquiry, investigation. 2 Service, attendance. 3 Respect, worship, homage.

परुः 1 A joint, knot. 2 A limp, member. 3 The occasion. 4 Heaven, paradise. 5 A mountain.

परुत् ind. Last year.

परुद्धारः A horse.

परुष a. 1 Hard, rough, rugged, stiff (opp. दृढ़ or मृदु); परुषं वर्णं, परुषा माला &c. 2 Harsh, abusive, severe, unkind, cruel, stern (as word); (बाह्) अपरुषा परुषाक्षरमीरिता R. 9. 8; Pt. 1. 50; said also of a person; Gt. 9; Y. 1. 309. 3 Harsh or disagreeable to the ear (as a sound &c.); हेन बज्रपरुषस्य वतुः R. 11. 46; Me. 4 Rough, coarse, rough to the touch, shaggy (as hair); कुटुस्नानापरुषमलकं Me 19. 5 Sharp, violent, strong, keen, piercing (wind &c.), परुषवचन-वेगोक्तिरसंयुक्तपरुषः Rs. 1. 22; 2. 28. 6 Gross. 7 Dirty. -दं A harsh or abusive speech, abuse. -COMP. -द्वर a other than rough, soft, mild; R. 5. 68. -उक्तिः, -वचनं abusive or harsh language.

परुत् m. 1 A joint knot. 2 A limb or member of the body.

परेत p. p. Deceased, departed, dead. -तः A spirit, a ghost. -COMP. -भर्तुः, -राज m. the god of death, Yama; Si. 1. 57. -भूमिः f., -वासः a cemetery; Ku. 5. 68.

परेदधि, परेदुस ind. The other day. परेदुः f., परेदुका A cow that has often calved.

परोक्ष a. 1 Out of or beyond the range of sight, invisible, escaping observation, Absent; स्थाने दृता धृतिभिः परोक्षैः R. 7. 13. 3 Secret, unknown, stranger; परोक्षमन्मथो जनः S. 2. 18 'a stranger to the influence of love'; H Pr. 10. -क्षः An ascetic. -क्षं 1 Absence, invisibility. 2 (In gram.) Past time or tense (not witnessed by the speaker); परोक्षे लिट् P. III. 2. 115. Note The acc. and loc. singulars of परोक्ष (i. e. परोक्षं, परोक्षे) are used adverbially in the sense of 'in one's absence', 'out of sight', 'behind one's back,' with or without a gen.; परोक्षे श्लोकीकृतं शक्यते न ममाग्रतः M. 2; परोक्षे कार्यहेतारं प्रत्यक्षे श्रियवादिनं Chāp. 18; नोदाहीदस्य नाम परोक्षमपि केवलं Ms. 2. 119. -COMP. -भोगः enjoyment of anything in the absence of the owner -भुक्ति a. living out of sight. (-क्तिः f.) an unseen or absence life.

परोक्षिः, परोक्षी A cock-roach.

-पर्जन्यः 1 A rain-cloud, thundering cloud, a cloud in general; पवद्व इव पर्जन्यः सारगिरिभिर्नदितः R. 17. 15; यंतु नद्यो वर्षतु पर्जन्याः Tait. S.; Mk. 10. 60. 2 Rain; अन्नादृवेति धृतानि पर्जन्यादन्नसमयः Bg. 3. 14. 3 The god of rain, i. e. Indra.

पर्ण 10. U. (पर्णयति-ने) To make green or verdant; वसंतः पर्णयति चंपकं.

पर्णी 1 A pinion, wing; as in सुपर्ण.

2 The feather of an arrow. 3 A leaf. 4 The betel-leaf. -र्णः The

Palāsa tree. -COMP. -अज्ञानं feeding on leaves. (-नः) a cloud. -असिः a kind of basil. -आहार a. feeding upon leaves. -उडुजं a hut of leaves, a hermit's hut, a hermitage. -कारः a vendor of betel-leaves. -टिका,

-कुटी a hut made of leaves. -कुच्छः a kind of expiatory penance which consists in living upon an infusion of leaves and Kus'a grass only for five days; see. Y. 3. 317 and Mit. thereon. -संडः a tree without appar-

ent blossoms. (-डं) a collection of leaves. -वीरपटः an epithet of Siva.

-चोरकः a kind of perfume. -नरः the figure of a man made of leaves and burnt in place of a lost corpse.

-मेदिनी the Priyangu creeper. -भोजनः a goat. -सुख m. the winter season (शिशिर). -सुगः any wild animal living in the boughs of trees. &c. -रुह m. the spring season (वसंत)

-लता the betel-plant. -वीटिका pieces of areca-nut mixed with other spices and rolled up in betelleaves. -शय्या

a bed or couch of leaves. -शाला a hut made of leaves, a hermitage;

निर्दिष्टा कुलपतिना स पर्णशालामध्यास R. 1. 95; 12. 40.

पर्णल a. Full of or abounding in leaves, leafy; Bk. 6. 143.

पर्णसिः 1 A house standing in the midst of water, a summerhouse. 2 A lotus. 3 A vegetable. 4 Decora-

tion, toilet, adorning.

पर्णिन् m. A tree.

पर्णिल a. See पर्णल.

पर्ह 1 A. (पर्हते) To break wind.

पर्हः 1 A quantity of hair, thick hair. 2 A fart, breaking wind.

पर्पः 1 Young grass. 2 A seat for cripples (पृथुपिंडं), a wheelcarriage in which cripples are moved about; येन पठितेन पंचवक्त्रयति स पर्पः Sk. on P. IV. 4. 10. 3 A house.

पर्परीकः 1 The sun. 2 Fire. 3 A reservoir, tank.

पर्पक ind. Round about, in every direction.

पर्पकः 1 A bed, couch, sofa. 2 A cloth girt round the back, loins, and knees (by a person) when sitting on his hams; cf. अवसन्धिकार.

3 A particular kind of posture

practised by ascetics in meditation, sitting on the hams; it is the same as वीरसम which is thus defined by Vasistha:—एकं पादमधेकस्मिन् विन्यस्योरा तु संस्थितं । इतरास्मिन्त्येवोक्तं वीरसनमुदाहृतं ॥

पर्यकमधिव &c. Mk. 1. 1. -COMP. -बंध sitting on the hams, the posture called पर्यक; पर्यकबंधविश्वरूपकारं Ku. 3. 45, 59. -भोगिन् m. a kind of serpent.

पर्यटनं, पर्यटितं Wandering or roaming about, travelling over.

पर्युद्योगः An inquiry with the object of contradicting or refuting a statement (द्वयार्थं जिज्ञासा Halāy), एतेनास्यपि पर्युद्योगस्यानवकाशः Dāy. B.

पर्यंत a. Bounded by, extending as far as; समुद्रपर्यन्ता पृथ्वी the ocean-bound-

ed earth. -उः 1 Circuit, circum-

ference. 2 Skirt, edge, border, extremity, boundary; उडुजपर्यंतचारिणी S. 4; पर्यंतवने R. 13. 38; Rs. 3. 3. 3 Side, flank; Ratn 2. 3; R. 18. 43 4 End, conclusion, termination; Pt. 1. 125. -COMP. देहाः, -धूः, -धूमिः an adjoining district or region. -पर्यंत an adjoining hill.

पर्यंतिका Loss of good qualities, depravity, moral turpitude.

पर्ययः 1 Revolution, lapse, expiration; कालपर्ययात् Y. 3. 217; Ms 1. 30; 11. 27. 2 Waste or loss (of time). 3 Change, alteration. 4 Inversion; confusion, irregularity. 5 Deviation from customary obser-

ances; neglect of duty. 6 Op-

position.

पर्ययण 1 Walking round, circum-

mambulation. 2 A horse's saddle

पर्यवदात a. Perfectly pure or clean.

पर्यवरोधः Obstruction, hinderance.

पर्यवसानं 1 End, termination, conclusion. 2 Determination, ascertainment.

पर्यवसित p. p. 1 Finished, ended, completed. 2 Perished, lost. 3 Determined.

पर्यवस्था, पर्यवस्थानं 1 Opposition, resistance, obstruction. 2 Con-

tradiction.

पर्यश्रु a. Bathed in or suffused with tears, shedding tears, tearful; पर्यश्रुणी मंगलभोगमीरुनं लोचने नीलपितुं विषेहे Ki. 3. 36, पयश्रुरस्वजतं धृष्टिर्नि चोपजघ्नी B. 13. 70.

पर्यसनं 1 Casting, throwing about. 2 Sending forth, throwing. 3 Send-

ing away. 4 Putting off or away.

पर्यस्त p. p. 1 Thrown round, scattered over or about; पर्यस्तो वनंजय खोपरि शिलीमुखासारः Vc. 4; Si. 10 91.

2 Surrounded, encompassed. 2 Upset, overturned. 4 Dismissed, laid aside. 5 Struck, hurt; killed

पर्यस्तिः f., पर्यस्तिका Sitting upon the hams; see पर्यक 3.

पर्याकुल *a.* 1 Turbid, foul (as water). 2 Confused, confounded, frightened; *S.* 1. 3 Disordered, dishevelled; *S.* 1. 30. 4 Excited, agitated, bewildered; *पर्याकुलोस्मि* *S.* 6; *Rs.* 6. 22. 5 Full of, filled with; *स्नेह*, *क्रोध* &c.

पर्याण *A.* saddled; *द्वत्पर्याण* *R.* 126 saddled.

पर्याप्त *p. p.* 1 Obtained, got, gained. 2 Finished, completed. 3 Full, whole, entire, complete, all; *पर्याप्तदेव शरत्त्रिपाना* *Ku.* 7. 26; *R.* 6. 44. 4 Able, competent, adequate; *R.* 10. 55. 5 Enough, sufficient; *R.* 15. 18, 17. 17; *Ms.* 11. 7. —*तं ind.* 1 Willingly, readily. 2 To one's satisfaction, enough, sufficiently; *पर्याप्तानामति* *U.* 4. 1 drinks his fill. 3 Fully, adequately, ably, competently.

पर्याप्ति *f.* 1 Obtaining, acquisition. 2 End, conclusion, close. 3 Enough, fulness, sufficiency. 4 Satiety, satisfaction. 5 Preserving, guarding, warding off a blow. 6 Fitness, competency.

पर्याय 1 Going or winding round, revolution. 2 Lapse, course, ex-pi-tion (of time). 3 Regular recurrence or repetition. 4 Turn, suc-cession, due or regular order; *पर्यायेवा-मृत्युज्य* *Ku.* 2. 36; *Ms.* 4. 87; *Mu.* 3. 27. 5 Method, arrangement. 6 Man-ner, way, method of proceeding. 7 A synonym, convertible term; *पर्याये निवन्त्याय निवन्तं शरीरिणि* *Pt.* 2. 99. *पर्याय* *पर्याय इमे* &c. 8 An opportunity, occasion. 9 Creation, formation, preparation, manufacture. 10 Property, quality. 11 (In *Rhet.*) A figure of speech; see *K. P.* 10; *Chandr.* 5. 108, 109; *S. D.* 733. (Note *पर्याय* is often used adverbially in the sense of 1 in turn or succession, by rotation, by regular gradation; 2 occasionally, now and then *पर्याये* हि दृश्यते स्वमाः कामं शुभाशुभाः *Ve.* 2. 13. *Comp.* —*उक्तं* a figure of speech in *Rhetoric*; it is a circumlocutory or periphrastic way of speaking, when the fact to be intimated is expressed by a turn of speech or periphrasis *e. g.* see *Chandr.* 5. 66 or *S. D.* 703. —*च्युत* *a.* supplanted, superseded. —*वचनं*, —*शब्दः* a synonym. —*शयनं* alternate sleeping and watching.

पर्याली *ind.* A particle expressing 'harm or injury' (*हित्*) used with कृ, सू or अस्; *पर्यालीकृत्य=हित्* *वित्वा*.

पर्यालोचनं —*ना* 1 Circumspection, attentive observation, deliberation, mature reflection. 2 Knowing, recognition.

पर्यावर्तः, **पर्यावर्तनं** Coming back, return

पर्याविल *a.* Very muddy or turbid, much soiled; *R.* 7. 40.

पर्याप्तः 1 End, conclusion, ter-mination. 2 Rotation, revolution. 3 Inverted order or position.

पर्याहारः 1 A yoke worn across the shoulders in carrying a load. 2 Conveying. 3 A load or burden. 4 A pitcher. 5 Storing grain.

पर्युक्षणं Sprinkling round water silently and without uttering any ritual formulæ or Mantras.

पर्युत्थानं Standing up.

पर्युत्सुक *a.* Sorrowful, sorry, regretting, sad; *त्यक्तं* sorrow; *R.* 5. 67. 2 Eagerly desirous, anxious, anxiously longing for; *स्मर पर्युत्सुक एव मायवः* *Ku.* 4. 28; *V.* 2. 16.

पर्युद्धनं 1 Debt. 2 Raising up, drawing out (उद्धार).

पर्युद्धस्त *p. p.* 1 Excluded, excepted. 2 Prohibited, objected (as a ceremony).

पर्युद्वासः An exception, a pro-hibitive rule or precept.

पर्युद्वाधानं Serving, waiting upon, attendance.

पर्युपासनं 1 Worship, honour, service. 2 Friendliness, courtesy. 3 Sitting round.

पर्युप्ति *f.* Sowing.

पर्युपनयनं Worship, adoration, service.

पर्युषित *a.* Stale, not fresh; cf. *अप्युषित*. 2 Insipid. 3 Stupid. 4 Vain.

पर्येषणं —*गा* 1 Investigation by reasoning. 2 Search, inquiry in general. 3 Homage, worship.

पर्याष्टिः *f.* Search, inquiry.

पर्यङ्कः The knee-joint.

पर्यङ्गी 1 The full-moon day or the day of new moon. 2 A festival. 3 A particular disease of the juncture or *संज्ञि* of the eye (in medicine).

पर्यतः 1 A mountain, hill; *पर-शुपपरमाप्युर्वतीकृत्य निर्व* *Bh.* 2. 78; *न पर्याये नलिनी प्रवेष्टि*. 2 A rock. 3 An artificial mountain or heap. 4 The number seven. 5 A tree. —*Comp.* —*अति*: an epithet of Indra. —*आत्मजः*: an epithet of the mountain Maināka.

—*आत्मजा* an epithet of Pārvatī. —*आधारा* the earth. —*आश्रयः* a cloud. —*आश्रयः* a fabulous animal called Sarabha *q. v.* —*काकः* a raven. —*जा* a river. —*पति*: an epithet of the Himā-laya mountain. —*मोचा* a kind of plantain. —*राज m.*, —*राजः* 1 a large mountain. 2 'the lord of mountains', the Himālaya mountain. —*स्थ a.* situated on a hill or mountain.

पर्यन्त *n.* 1 A knot, joint (some-times changed to *पर्व* at the end of *Bah. comp.*; as in *कर्कशाग्रलिपर्व्या* *R.* 12. 41) 2 A 1st member 3 A portion, part *d v s on* 4 A book

section (as of the Mahābhārata) 5 The step of a staircase; *R.* 16. 46. 6 A period, fixed time. 7 Particularly, the days of the four changes of the moon; *i. e.* the eighth and four-teenth day of each half month, and the days of the full and new moon 8 A sacrifice performed on the occasion of a change of the moon. 9 The day of new or full moon, the day of opposition or conjunction; *अपवर्णि* *वृहस्पति* *दुर्मेदला* *विम-वरी* *कथय कथं भविष्यति* *M.* 4. 15; *R.* 7. 33; *Ms.* 4. 150; *Bh.* 2. 34. 10 An eclipse of the sun or moon. 11 A festival, holiday, an occasion of joy. 12 An opportunity or occasion in general. —*Comp.* —*कालः* 1 a periodic change of the moon. 2 the time at which the moon at its conjunction or opposition passes through the node. —*कारिन् m.* a Brāhmana who from motives of gain performs on common days ceremonies which ought to be performed on periodical occasions, such as *अनादास्या*. &c. —*गतिन् m.* one who has sexual inter-course with his wife on particular times or occasions when such inter-course is prohibited by the Sāstras. —*धि*: the moon. —*यानि*: a cane or reed. —*वृह m.* a pomegranate tree. —*संज्ञि*: the junction of the fifteenth and first of a lunar fortnight, the full and change of the moon, or the exact moment of the full and change of the moon.

पर्युः 1 An axe, a hatchet; cf. *पर्यु*. 2 A weapon in general. —*Comp.* —*पाणिः* 1 an epithet of Gāṇesa. 2 of Parasurāma.

पर्युका A rib.

पर्युचः See *पर्युच*.

पर्युद् *f.* 1 An assembly, meeting, conclave. 2 Particularly, a reli-gious synod or assembly; *Y.* 1. 9

परुः Straw, husk. —*लं* 1 Flesh, meat. 2 A particular weight equal to four *karshas*. 3 A particular measure of fluids. 4 A particular measure of time. —*Comp.* —*अग्नि* bile. —*अंगः* a tortoise. —*अद्*, —*अशन* a demon. Rākshasa. —*क्षारः* blood —*गंधः* plasterer, mason. —*मियः* 1 a demon. 2 a raven. —*भ्रा* the equi-noctial shadow at mid-day.

परुंकट A Timid, bashful.

परुंकरः Bile.

परुंकवः 1 A demon, goblin, an evil spirit. —*लं* 1 Flesh. 2 Mire, mud. 3 A sweetmeat made of ground sesamum and sugar. —*Comp.* —*ज्वरः* gall, bile. —*मियः* 1 a raven. 2 a demon.

परुव A kind of net or basket for catch ng fish

पलाहु *m. n.* An onion; Ms. 5. 5; Y. 1. 176.

पलाहः 1 The temples of an elephant. 2 A halter, rope.

पलायने Running away, retreat, flight, escape; Bg. 18, 43; R. 19. 31.

पलायित *p. p.* Fled, retreated, run away, escaped.

पलालः -लं Straw, husk; N. 8. 2.

-COMP. -दोहदः the mango tree.

पलालिः A heap of flesh.

पलाशः *N.* of a tree, also called किंशुक; नवपलाशपलाशवने प्रः Si. 6. 2. -इ 1 The flower or blossom of this tree; बालेदुयकाप्याचिकाशमायाद्रुः पलाशा-न्यातिलोहितानि Ku. 3. 29. 2 A leaf or petal in general; चतुर्पलाशातयोचरास्तरेः Si. 1. 21, 6. 2. 3 The green colour. पलाशिन *m.* A tree.

पलित्ति 1 An old, grey-haired woman. 2 A cow for the first time with calf (बालगर्भिणी).

पलिवः 1 A glass-vessel, pitcher. 2 A wall or rampart. 3 An iron club; cf. पलिव. 4 A cow-pen (गोपृह).

पलित *a.* Grey, hoary, grey-haired, old, aged; तानस्य मे पलितयैलिनिरस्तकाशे (शिपसि) Ve. 8. 19. -ते 1 Grey hair, hair, or the greyiness of hair brought on by old age; केकेरीशकयेवाह पलितच्छन्ना जरा R. 12. 2; Ms. 6. 2. 2 Much or ornamented hair.

पलितकरण *a.* Rendering grey.

पलितभविष्णु *a.* Becoming grey.

पल्यकः A bed; see पल्यक.

पल्यचनं 1 A saddle. 2 A rein, bridle.

पल्लः A large granary.

पल्लवः -वे 1 A sprout, sprig, twig; कपल्लवः; लतेव संनद्धनमोक्षपल्लवा R. 3. 7. 2 A bud, blossom. 3 Expansion, spreading, dilating. 4 The red dye called Alakta, q. v. 5 Strength, power. 6 The blade of grass. 7 A bracelet, an armet. 8 Love, amorous sport. 9 Unsteadiness (चापलं). -वः A libertine. -COMP. -अंकुरः, आधारः a branch. -अन्नः an epithet of the god of love. -द्रुः the Asoka tree.

पल्लवकः 1 A libertine. 2 A catamite. 3 The paramour of a harlot. 4 The Asoka tree. 5 A kind of fish. 6 A sprout.

पल्लविकः 1 A libertine, a gallant. 2 A catamite.

पल्लवित *a.* 1 sprouting, having young shoots or sprouts. 2 Spread, extended; अलं पल्लवितेन 'enough of further amplification or exaltation.' 3 Dyed red with lac. -तः Lac-dye.

पल्लविच *a.* (नी. f.) Having young shoots or leaves; Ku. 3. 54. -m. A tree.

पल्लिः -पल्ली *f.* 1 A small village, 2 A hut. 3 A house, station. 4 A city or town (at the end of names of towns; as विजिपल्लि). 5 A house-lizard.

पल्लिका 1 A small village, station. 2 A house-lizard.

पल्लले A small pool or pond, a puddle, tank (अल्पे सरः); स पल्लले-सुना...कथं वर्तता Bv. 1. 3; R. 2. 17; 3. 3. -COMP. -आवासः a tortoise. -पकः the mud of a pool.

पवः 1 Wind. 2 Purification. 3 Winnowing corn. -वे Cow-dung.

पवनः Air, wind; सर्पाः विवर्ति पवनं च दुर्बलास्ते Subhāsh.; पवनपद्मी, पवनलुप्तः &c.

-ने 1 Purification. 2 Winnowing. 3 A sieve, a strainer. 4 Water. 5 A potter's kiln (*m.* also). -नी A broom. COMP. -अशनः, -सुज *m.* a serpent. -आत्मजः 1 an epithet of Hanumat. 2 of of Bhīma. 3 fire.

-आशः a serpent, a snake. नाशः 1 an epithet of Garuḍa 2 a peacock. तनयः -सुतः 1 an epithet of Hanumat. 2 of Bhīma. -न्याधिः 1 an epithet of Uddhava, a friend and counsellor of Kṛishṇa. 2 Rheumatism.

पवमानः 1 Air, wind; पवमानः वृषि-वीरुहानिव B. 8. 9. 2 One of the sacred fires, considered to be the same as गार्हपत्य q. v.

पवाका A whirl-wind, a hurricane.

पविः The thunderbolt of Indra.

पवित *a.* Purified, cleansed. -तं Black pepper.

पवित्र *a.* 1 Sacred, holy, sinless, sanctified (persons or things); श्रीणि आहु पवित्राणि दैहिकः कृतपस्तिलाः Ms. 3. 236; पवित्रो नरः, पवित्रं स्थानं &c. 2 Pure, cleansed. 3 Purified by the performance of ceremonial acts (such as sacrifices &c.). 4 Purifying, removing sin. -त्रं 1 An instrument for cleansing or purifying, such as a sieve or strainer &c. 2 Two blades of Kusa grass used at sacrifices in purifying and sprinkling ghee. 3 A ring of Kusa grass worn on the fourth finger on certain religious occasions. 4 The sacred thread worn by members of the first three castes of the Hindus. 5 Copper. 6 Rain. 7 Water. 8 Rubbing, cleansing. 2 A vessel in which the *arghya* is presented. 10 Clarified butter. 11 Honey. -COMP. -आरोपणं, आरोहणं investiture with the sacred thread. -पाणि *a.* holding *darbhā* grass in the hand. -धान्यं barley.

पवित्रकं A net or rope made of hemp or pack-thread.

पव्य *a.* 1 Fit or suitable for cattle; Y. 1. 321. 2 Relating to cattle,

or to a herd or drove. 3 Possessed of cattle. 4 Brutish.

पशुः 1 Cattle (both singly and collectively); Ms. 9. 327, 331. 2 An animal in general. 3 A sacrificial animal, such as a goat. 4 A brute, a beast; often added to words meaning 'man' to show contempt; पुरुषपशोश्च पशोश्च को विशेषः H. 1; cf. नृपशु, नरपशु. &c. 5 *N.* of a subordinate deity and one of Siva's followers. -COMP. अवसानं a sacrifice of animals. -क्रिया 1 the act of animal-sacrifice. 2 copulation. -गायत्री a Mantra whispered into the ear of an animal which is about to be sacrificed; it is a parody of the celebrated Gāyatrī q. v.; पशुपाशाय विद्महे शिरश्छेदाय (विश्वकर्मेणे) धमही। तन्नो जीवः प्रचोदयात्. -घातः slaughter of animals for sacrifice. -वर्चः copulation. -धर्मः 1 the nature or characteristics of cattle. 2 treatment of cattle. 3 promiscuous cohabitation; Ms. 9. 66. 4 the marrying of widows. -नाथः an epithet of Siva. -पः a herdsman. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Siva; Me. 36, 56; Ku. 6. 95. 2 a herdsman, owner of cattle. 3 *N.* of a philosophy who taught the philosophical doctrines called पशुपत; see Sarva. S. *ad. loc.* -पालः, -पालकः a herdsman; -पालनं, -रक्षणं the tending or rearing of cattle. -पाशकः a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -मेरणं the driving of cattle. -मारं *ind.* according to the manner of slaughtering animals; इति पशुमारं मारितः S. 6. -पज्ञः, -चापः, -द्रव्यं an animal sacrifice. -रज्जुः *f.* a cord for tethering cattle. राजः a lion.

पश्चात् *ind.* (Used by itself or with gen. or abl.) 1 From behind, from the back; पश्चाद्ब्रह्मवृक्षमवादाव S. 6; पश्चाद्बुधैर्मवति हरिणः स्वगमनयच्छमानः S. 4. v. 1. 2 Behind, backwards, towards the back (opp. प्रः) गच्छति प्रः हरिरे पावति पश्चाद्वस्तुनं चेतः S. 34; 3. 9. 3 After (in time or space), then, afterwards, subsequently; लब्ध्वी प्रु इक्षिमती च पश्चात् Bb. 2. 60; तस्य पश्चात् after him; R. 4. 30, 12. 7, 17, 39; 16. 29; Me. 36, 44. 4 At last, lastly, finally. 5 From the west. 6 Towards the west, westward. -COMP. -कृत *a.* left behind, surpassed, thrown into the background; पश्चात्कृताः क्षिप्रजवाशिशोपि Ku. 7. 28; R. 17. 18. -तपः repentance, contrition; ० कृ to repent.

पश्चार्धः 1 The hinder part or side (of the body); पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतः नमवाङ्मसा पूर्वकारं S. 1. 7. 2 Last (in time or space); पश्चिमे वयसि वर्तमानस्य K 25; R. 19. 1. 56; पश्चिमाद्यामिनीयामात्रं सादृशिव चेतता R. 17. 1; स्मरतः पश्चिमायाश्च

17 ६, पश्चिमदिशः पश्चिमः पश्चिमः Mn. 7. 3 Western, westerly; Ms. 2. 22: 5. 92. (पश्चिमेन is used adverbially in the sense of 'in the west'; or 'after, behind'; with acc. or gen.; so पश्चिमे in the west). -COMP. -अर्थः 1 the latter half. 2 the hinder part of the night; उदाहरणः पश्चिमरात्रौ चरात् Ki. 4. 10 v. 1.

पश्चिमा the west. -COMP. -उत्तरा the north-west.

पश्यत् a. (न्ती f.) Seeing, perceiving, beholding, looking at, observing &c.

पश्यतोहरः A thief, robber, highwayman (one who steals before a person's eyes, or in the very sight of the possessor; as for instance a goldsmith.)

पश्यती 1 A harlot, courtesan. 2 A particular sound.

पश्यत् A house, habitation, abode; पश्य प्रयत्नमथ तं प्रदुष्टपात्रे Kir. K. 9. 74.

पश्यः 1 N. of the first Ahnika of the first chapter of Patanjali's Mahabhashya; शब्दविशेषो नो भवति राजनीतिरप्यस्याः Si. 2. 112 (where अपश्य also means 'without spies'). 2 (fig.) An introductory chapter in general (उपेक्षित).

पश्य (ह) वा; पश्यिकाः (m. pl.) N. of a people; (the Persians?).

पा 1. 1. P. (पिबति, पीत; pass. पीयते)

1 To drink, quaff; दिनं स्तन्यं पोत Bv. 1. 60; दुःशासनस्य रुधिरं न विनाम्युरसः Ve. 1. 15; R. 3. 54; Ku. 3. 36; Bk. 14. 92, 15. 6. 2 To kiss; पिबत्यसौ पायये च सिङ्गु R. 13. 9; S. 1. 24. 3 To drink in, inhale; R. 7. 63. 4 To drink in (with the eyes or ears), feast on, look at or listen to intently; विवातपद्मशितमिमेन चक्षुरा नृपस्य कांतं पिबतः सुतानं R. 3. 17; 2. 19, 73; 11. 36; 13. 30, Me. 16; Ku. 7. 64. 5 To absorb, drink or swallow up; (वालेः) आदुर्दृष्टातिः पीतं रुधिरं तु पतति R. 12. 48.

-Caus. (पाययति) 1 To cause to drink, give to drink; R. 13. 9; Bk. 8. 41, 62. 2 To water. -Desid.

(पिपासति) To wish to drink &c. हला-हलं खलु पिपासति कौतुकेन Bv. 1. 95.

-WITH अद्भुतं to drink after, follow (one in drinking); अद्भुतास्यसि बाष्पद्वितं परलोकोपनतं जलजालं R. 8. 68.

-आ 1 to drink; R. 14. 22. 2 to drink up, absorb, soak up; अपीतस्य नमः Mk. 5. 20, उषति सविता हस्तं रसापीय पार्थिवं Mb. 2. to feast on (with the eyes or ears); ता राघवं दृष्टिभिरपिबन्त्यः R. 7. 12.

-न्ति 1 to drink, kiss; अत एव निपीयते उग्रः Pt. 1. 189; दंतच्छदं प्रियतमेन निपीतसारं Rs. 4. 13. 2 to feast on (with the eyes or ears). -परि 1 to drink; उपनिषद् परिपीतः Bv. 2. 40 -II 2 P. (पश्य पत)

1 To protect, guard, keep defend

prescr e. (oft. ४ th a). पश्येति प्रजाः पातु R. 10. 25; पातु R. 10. 25; पातु त्वां.....श्रुतेरास्य मुजंगवक्षितलक्ष्मणद्वन्द्वजटाः Māl. 1. 2; जीवन् पुरः शब्दपुष्पदेव्यः प्रजाः प्रजासाथं पितेव पाति R. 2. 48. 2 To rule, govern; पातु पृथ्वी.....सुपाः Mk. 10. 60. -Caus. (पालयति) 1 To protect, guard, keep, preserve; कथं सुतुः स्वयं यमे प्रजास्वं पालयिष्यति Bk. 6. 132; Ms. 9. 108; R. 9. 2. 2 To rule, govern; तां उरिं पालयामास Rām. 3 To observe, keep, adhere to, fulfil (as a vow or promise); पालितसंगराय R. 13. 65. 4 To bring up, nourish, maintain. 5 To wait for; अत्रोपविश्य सुहृदं नार्यः पालयतु कृष्णाय मनं Ve. 1. -WITH अद्भुतं to protect, guard &c.; Ms. 8. 27. -परि 1 to protect, preserve, guard, defend against; Y. 1. 334; Ms. 9. 251. 2 to rule, govern; Māl. 10. 25. 3 to bring up, nourish, support. 4 to keep to, observe, adhere to, persevere in; अंगीकृतं सुकृतिनः परिपालयति Ch. P. 60. 5 to wait for, await; अयं नन्दनपूरुषपूपांतं मयनकुक्का परिपालयाम्भुव Ku. 4. 46. -पति 1 to protect, preserve. 2 to wait for, await. 3 to act up to, obey.

पा a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking, quaffing; as in सोमपाः अत्रेपाः &c. 2 Protecting, guarding, keeping; गोपा.

पास (श) न a. (ना or नी f.) (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Disgracing, dishonouring, defiling; गैलस्यकुलपासन Mv. 5. 2 Vitiating, spoiling. 3 Wicked, contemptible. 4 Infamous.

पास (श) न a. Consisting of dust.

पासुः (छु) 1 Dust, dirt; crumbling soil; R. 2. 2; Rs. 1. 13; Y. 1. 150. 2 A particle of dust. 3 Dung, manure. 4 A kind of camphor. -COMP. -कासीसं sulphate of iron. -कुली a highroad, highway. -कूले 1 a dustheap. 2 a legal document not made out in any particular person's name (निष्पदशासनं). -कूल a. covered with dust. -क्षारं-जं a kind of salt. -चत्वरं hail. -चन्दनः an epithet of Siva. -चामरः 1 a heap of dust. 2 a tent. 3 a bank covered with Dūrva grass. 4 praise. -जालिकः an epithet of Vishnu. -पटले a mass or coating of dust. -मर्दनः an excavation for water round the root of a tree, trench or lasin.

पासु (छु) रः 1 A gadfly. 2 A cripple moved about in a wheel-chair.

पासु (छु) ल a. 1 Dusty, covered with dust; Māl. 2. 4. 2 Polluted, defiled, sullied, stained; दारुतापी मवाग्वाहो परस्त्री-सङ्गं दूष्य S 5 98 3 Defiling, disac-

ing dishonouring as in दूष्यपासु-ल

1 A p ofl gate or licentious person libertine, gallant. 2 An epithet of Siva. -ला 1 A menstruous woman. 2 An unchaste or licentious woman; अं a chaste woman; R. 2. 2. 3 The earth.

पाकः 1 Cooking, dressing; baking, boiling. 2 Burning (as bricks), baking; Ms. 5. 122 Y. 1. 187. 3 Digestion (as of food). 4 Ripeness, औषध्यः फलपाकांताः Ms. 1. 46; फलमभिमुख-

पाकं राजजंद्मस्य V. 4. 13; Māl. 9. 31. 5 Maturity, full or perfect development; धी नति°. 6 Completion, accomplishment, fulfilment: द्रव्यो-पाकामिमुलैर्भूत्यान् विज्ञापनाफलः R. 17. 40 7 Result, consequence, fruit, fruition (fig. also); आसीर्भिरयामासुः पुरापाका-

भिरविकं Ku. 6. 90; पाकामिमुलस्य देवस्य U. 7. 4; 14. 8 Development of the consequences of acts done. 9 Grain, corn; नीवारपाकादि R. 5. 9; (पच्यते इति पाकः वाच्यः). 10 Ripeness, suppuration (as of a boil). 11 Greyness of hair caused by old age. 12 A domestic fire. 13 An owl. 14 A child, young one. 15 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -COMP. -अगारः -रं, -आगार

-रं, -आगार, -स्थानं a kitchen. -अतीसारः chronic dysentery. -अभिमुख a. 1 ready for ripeness or development 2 inclined to favour. -जं 1 black salt. 2 flatulence. -पात्रं a cooking utensil -पुटी a potters kiln. -यज्ञ a simple or domestic sacrifice; (for some varieties of it; see Kull. on Ms. 2. 143). -सुक्का chalk. -शासन an epithet of Indra; Ku. 2. 63. -शासनिः 1 an epithet of Jayanta, son of Indra. 2 of Vālī. 3 of Arjuna.

पाकलः 1 Fire. 2 Wind. 3 A fever to which elephants are subject cf. हृत्पाकल.

पाकित a. 1 Cooked, dressed. 2 Ripened (naturally or artificially) 3 Got by boiling (as salt).

पाकुः, पाकुक् A cook.

पाक्य a. To be cooked, dressed, matured &c. -क्यः Salt-petre.

पाक्ष a. (क्षी f.) 1 Belonging to a lunar fortnight, fortnightly. 2 Relating to a party.

पाक्षिक a. (क्षी f.) 1 Belonging to a fortnight, fortnightly. 2 Belonging to a bird. 3 Favouring a party or faction. 4 Belonging to an argument. 5 Optional, subject to an alternative, allowed but not specifically laid down; नियमः पाक्षिके सति. -कः A fowler.

पाखंड A heretic; पाखंडचंडालयोः पापा-यकयोर्द्विगुणं दूकयोर्भिर्यता गोचरं Māl. 5. 24, दूकमन्पाखंडचंडाल Māl 5

पागल a Mad, deranged

1 A p ofl gate or licentious person libertine, gallant. 2 An epithet of Siva. -ला 1 A menstruous woman. 2 An unchaste or licentious woman; अं a chaste woman; R. 2. 2. 3 The earth.

पाकः 1 Cooking, dressing; baking, boiling. 2 Burning (as bricks), baking; Ms. 5. 122 Y. 1. 187. 3 Digestion (as of food). 4 Ripeness, औषध्यः फलपाकांताः Ms. 1. 46; फलमभिमुख-

पाकं राजजंद्मस्य V. 4. 13; Māl. 9. 31. 5 Maturity, full or perfect develop-

ment; धी नति°. 6 Completion, accomplishment, fulfilment: द्रव्यो-पाकामिमुलैर्भूत्यान् विज्ञापनाफलः R. 17. 40 7 Result, consequence, fruit, fruition (fig. also); आसीर्भिरयामासुः पुरापाका-

भिरविकं Ku. 6. 90; पाकामिमुलस्य देवस्य U. 7. 4; 14. 8 Development of the consequences of acts done. 9 Grain, corn; नीवारपाकादि R. 5. 9; (पच्यते इति पाकः वाच्यः). 10 Ripeness, suppuration (as of a boil). 11 Greyness of hair caused by old age. 12 A domestic fire. 13 An owl. 14 A child, young one. 15 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -COMP. -अगारः -रं, -आगार

-रं, -आगार, -स्थानं a kitchen. -अतीसारः chronic dysentery. -अभिमुख a. 1 ready for ripeness or development 2 inclined to favour. -जं 1 black salt. 2 flatulence. -पात्रं a cooking utensil -पुटी a potters kiln. -यज्ञ a simple or domestic sacrifice; (for some varieties of it; see Kull. on Ms. 2. 143). -सुक्का chalk. -शासन an epithet of Indra; Ku. 2. 63. -शासनिः 1 an epithet of Jayanta, son of Indra. 2 of Vālī. 3 of Arjuna.

पाकलः 1 Fire. 2 Wind. 3 A fever to which elephants are subject cf. हृत्पाकल.

पाकित a. 1 Cooked, dressed. 2 Ripened (naturally or artificially) 3 Got by boiling (as salt).

पाकुः, पाकुक् A cook.

पाक्य a. To be cooked, dressed, matured &c. -क्यः Salt-petre.

पाक्ष a. (क्षी f.) 1 Belonging to a lunar fortnight, fortnightly. 2 Relating to a party.

पाक्षिक a. (क्षी f.) 1 Belonging to a fortnight, fortnightly. 2 Belonging to a bird. 3 Favouring a party or faction. 4 Belonging to an argument. 5 Optional, subject to an alternative, allowed but not specifically laid down; नियमः पाक्षिके सति. -कः A fowler.

पाखंड A heretic; पाखंडचंडालयोः पापा-यकयोर्द्विगुणं दूकयोर्भिर्यता गोचरं Māl. 5. 24, दूकमन्पाखंडचंडाल Māl 5

पागल a Mad, deranged

पांकेय, पांकेय *a.* 1 Fit to sit in the same row at a dinner-party. 2 Fit to be associated with.

पाचक *a.* 1 Cooking, baking. 2 Digestive, tonic. -कः 1 A cook. 2 Fire. -कं Gall, bile. -COMP. -त्री a female cook.

पाचन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Cooking. 2 Ripening. 3 Digestive. -नः 1 Fire. 2 Sourness, acidity. -नं 1 The act of cooking. 2 The act of ripening. 3 A dissolvent, digestive medicine. 4 Causing a wound to close. 5 Penance, expiation (प्रायश्चित्त).

पाचलः 1 A cook. 2 Fire. 3 Wind. -ल Cooking, maturing.

पाच्य Cooking.

पांचकपाल *a.* (ली *f.*) Relating to an oblation offered in five cups (कपाल)

पांचजन्यः *N.* of the conch of Krishna. (दधानो) निश्चानसमृपत पांचजन्यः Si 3. 21; Bg. 1. 15. -COMP. -धरा an epithet of Krishna.

पांचदश *a.* (शी *f.*) Relating to the fifteenth day of a month.

पांचदश *a.* collection of fifteen.

पांचनद *a.* Prevalent in the पंचनद or Punjab.

पांचमैत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Composed of the five elements or containing them; पांचमैत्रिकी दृष्टिः Mv. 6; Y. 3. 175.

पांचवर्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Five years old.

पांचशब्दिक 1 Music of five kinds. 2 Musical instruments in general.

पांचाल *a.* (ली *f.*) Belonging to or ruling over the Panchālas. -लः 1 The country of the Panchālas. 2 A prince of the Panchālas. -लाः (*m. pl.*) The people of the Panchālas.

पांचालिका A doll, puppet; स्तन्यत्या-गात्रमृति दसुखी देतपांचालिकेच कीडायोगे तदु विनयं प्रापति वर्धिता च Māl. 10. 5.

पांचाली 1 A woman or princess of the Panchālas. 2 *N.* of Draupadi, the wife of the Pāṇḍavas. 3 A doll, puppet. 4 (In Rhet.) One of the four styles of composition. The S D. thus defines it:—वर्णैः शेषैः (i. e. साधुवर्ण्यजकारैः प्रकाशकार्याभिः) पुनर्द्वयोः । समस्तपंचपदो वचः पांचालिको मतः ॥ 628.

पाद *ind.* An interjection used in calling.

पादकः 1 A splitter, divider. 2 Part of a village. 3 The half of a village. 4 A kind of musical instrument. 5 A bank, shore. 6 A flight of steps leading to water. 7 Loss of capital or stock. 8 A long span. 9 Throwing dice.

पादधरः A thief, robber, pilferer; कुसुमपादधर S. 6; पश्चिनीपरिमलादिपादधरैः Bv. 2. 75

पाटनं Splitting, breaking, cleaving, destroying.

पाटल *a.* Pale-red, of a pink or pale-red colour; अग्ने कीनसपाटलं कुरवकं V. 2. 7; R. 1. 83; 2. 29; 7. 27; पाटलपाणिजाकितसुरः Gīt. 12. -लः The pale-red or pink colour; कपालपाटलदेशि बभूव खचेष्टितं R. 4. 68. 2 The trumpet flower; पाटलसर्वसुरभिरननातः S. 1. 3. -लं 1 The flower of this tree; R. 16. 59; 19. 46. 2 A kind of rice ripening in the rains. 3 Saffron. -COMP. -रुपलः a ruby. -डुमः the trumpet flower.

पाटला 1 The red *ludhra*. 2 The trumpet flower (the tree or its blossom). 3 An epithet of Durgā.

पाटलिः *f.* The trumpet flower. -COMP. -पुत्रं *N.* of an ancient city, the capital of Magadha, situated near the confluence of the Soga and the Ganges, and identified by some with the modern Patnā. It is also known by the names of पुष्पपुर, कुसुमपुर, see Mu. 2, 3, and 4. 16, and R. 6. 24 also.

पाटलिकः A pupil.

पाटलिसम् *m.* Pale-red colour.

पाटल्या A multitude of Pātala flowers.

पाटवं 1 Sharpness, acuteness. 2 Cleverness, skill, dexterity, proficiency; पाटवं संस्कृतोक्तिश्च H. 1; Ki. 9. 54. 3 Energy. 4 Quickness, rashness.

पाटविक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Clever, sharp, skilful. 2 Cunning, fraudulent, crafty.

पाटित *p. p.* 1 Torn, cleft, split, broken. 2 Pierced, pricked; R. 11. 31.

पाटी Arithmetic. -COMP. -गणितं arithmetic.

पाटीरः 1 Sandal; पाटीर त्व पाटीयान् कः परिपाटीमिमासुरीकर्तु Bv. 1. 12. 2 A field. 3 Tin. 4 A cloud. 5 A sieve.

पाठः 1 Reciting, recitation, repeating. 2 Reading, perusal, study. 3 Studying or reciting the Vedas (ब्रह्मयज्ञ), one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices to be performed by Brāhmanas. 4 The text of a book, a reading, variant; अत्र गेयवद्भ्य-माद्वनः इति आगतुः पाठः । प्राचीन पाठस्तु सुग-विर्णयमाद्वनः इति पुल्लिङ्गः Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. -COMP. -अंतरं another reading, a variant (*v. l.*). -छेदः a pause, caesura. -दोषः a false reading. -निश्चयः determining the text of a passage. -संजरी, -शालिनी the Sārikā bird. -शाला a school, college, seminary.

पाठकः 1 A teacher, lecturer, preceptor. 2 A public reader of the Purāṇas or other sacred books. 3 A

spiritual teacher. 4 A pupile, student, scholar.

पाठनं Teaching, lecturing.

पाठित *p. p.* Taught, instructed.

पाठित *a.* 1 One who has read or studied any subject. 2 Knowing or familiar with.

पाठीनः 1 A public reader of the Purāṇas or other mythological books. 2 A kind of fish; चित्रपाठीनस्य हतं पय Ki. 4. 5.

पाणः 1 Trade, traffic. 2 A trader. 3 A game. 4 A stake at play. 5 An agreement. 6 Praise. 7 The hand.

पाणिः The hand; दानेन पाणिर्न तु कंकलेन (विभाति) Bh. 2. 71. -णिः *f.* A market (पाणौ कु to hold by the hand, marry; पाणोकरणं marriage); -COMP. -ग्रहीती 'espoused by the hand', a wife. -ग्रहणं marrying, marriage; R. 7. 29; 8. 7; Ku. 7. 4. ग्रहीतु *m.*, ग्राहः a bridegroom, husband, ध्यादयेनिति चक्षिदित्यादिग्रहस्य चेतत Ms. 9. 26; बाह्ये पितृवंशे तिष्ठेत् पाणिग्रहस्य यौवने 5. 148. चः 1 a drummer. 2 a workman, handicraftsman. -घातः a blow with the hand. -जः a fingernail, तस्याः पाटलपाणिजाकितसुरः Gīt. 12. -तल the palm of the hand. -धर्मः due form of marriage. -वीडनं marriage, पाणिपीडनमहं दुर्गन्धः । कामधर्महि महीमहिजाशो N. 5. 99; पाणिपीडनविधेरन्तरं Ku. 8. 1. -पणयिनी a wife. -बंधः 'union of the hands', marriage. -मुष् *m.* the sacred fig-tree. -मुक्तं a missile thrown with the hand. रुह *m.*, -रुहः a finger-nail. -वादः 1 clapping the hands together. 2 playing on a drum. -सर्प्या-या a rope. पाणिनिः *N.* of a celebrated grammarian who is considered as an inspired *muni*, and is said to have derived the knowledge of this grammar from Siva.

पाणिनीय *a.* Relating to or composed by Pāṇini; Si. 19. 75. -य A follower of Pāṇini; अङ्कतयूहाः पाणिनीयः -य The grammar of Pāṇini.

पाणिधम-य *a.* Blowing through the hands.

पांडर *a.* Whitish, pale white. -इ 1 Red chalk. 2 The blossom of the jasmine.

पांडवः A son or descendant of Pāṇḍu. *N.* of any one of the five sons of Pāṇḍu; i. e. युधिष्ठिर, भीम, अर्जुन, नकुल, and सहदेव; हंताः सप्तति पांडवा इव बनादज्ञातचर्या गताः Mk. 5. 6. -COMP. -आसीलः *N.* of Krishna. -श्रेष्ठः *N.* of Yudhisṭhira.

पांडवीय *a.* Belonging to the Pāṇḍavas.

पांडवेयः पांडव *q. v.*

पांडित्यं 1 Scholarship, profound learning, erudition; तदेव नमकं पांडित्य-

वेदव्यवहारः Mā. 1. 7. 2 Cleverness; skill, dexterity, sharpness; नखानां पादित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन् मृगपतिः Bv. 1. 2

पांडु *a.* Pale-white, whitish, pale, yellowish; विकलकरणः पांडुच्छायाः शुचा परि-
दुर्बलः U. 3. 22. -दुः 1 The pale-white or yellowish-white colour. 2 Jaundice. 3 A white elephant. 4 N. of the father of the Pāṇḍavas. [He was begotten by Vyasa on Ambāhikā, one of the widows of Vichitravirya. He was called *Pāṇḍu*, because he was born pale (पांडु) by reason of his mother having become quite pale with fear when in private with the sage Vyasa; (यस्मात्पांडुत्वमाप्ता विरूपे दक्ष्य मासिह । तस्मादेव ह्यतस्ते वै पांडुरेव भविष्यति Mb.) He was prevented by a curse from having progeny himself; so he allowed his first wife Kuntī to make use of a charm she had acquired from Durvasas for the birth of sons. She gave birth to Yudhishtira, Bhīma and Arjuna; and Madri, his other wife, by the use of the same charm, gave birth to Nakula and Sahadeva. One day *Pāṇḍu* forgot the curse under which he was labouring, and made bold to embrace Madri, but he fell immediately dead [in her arms]. -COMP.

-आमयः jaundice. -कंबलः 1 a white blanket. 2 a warm upper garment. 3 the housings of a royal elephant. -पुत्रः a son of Pāṇḍu, any one of the five Pāṇḍavas. -सुसिका white or pale soil. -रोगः whiteness, pallor. -रोगः jaundice. -लेखः a sketch made with chalk; a rough draft or sketch made on the ground, board &c. पांडुलेखेन कलके चूर्णे वा प्रथमे लिखेत् । मृत्पात्रिकं तु संक्षोभ्य पश्चात्पने निवेशयत् ॥ Vyāsa. -कमिला an epithet of Draupadī. -सोपाकः N. of a mixed tribe; चांडालराक्षसोपाकस्त्वत्सार-
ग्व्यहारात् Ms. 10. 37.

पांडुर *a.* Whitish, pale-white, yellowish-white, pale; छविः पांडुरा S. 3. 10; R. 14. 26. Ku. 3. 33. -र The white leprosy, -COMP. -इक्षुः a species of sugar-cane.

पांडुरिमन् *m.* Paleness, white or pale colour.

पांड्याः (*m. pl.*) N. of a country and its inhabitants; तस्यामेव रघोः पांड्याः प्रताप न विभेदिरे R. 4. 49. -इवः A king of that country; R. 6. 60.

पात *a.* Protected, guarded, preserved. -तः 1 Flying, flight. 2 Alighting, descending, descent. 3 Falling down, fall, downfall (fig. also); दुर्गमं, दुर्हं; चरणपातः falling down at the feet; R; 11. 92; पातोत्पातौ rise and fall. 4 Destruction, dissolution, ruin; Ku. 3. 44. 5 A blow, stroke; as in स्रज्जपातः 6 Shedding, discharging, emitting; अदक्षपातः Ms. 8. 44. 7 A cast, throw, shot; दुष्टि° R. 13. 18. 8 An attack, inroad 9 Happening

coming to pass; occurrence. 10 Failing, defect. 11 An epithet of Rāhu.

पातक -कं Sin, crime; (Hindu law-givers enumerate five great sins: -ब्रह्महत्या मुरापानं स्तेयं दुर्दमनागमः । महाति पातकान्याहुः संसर्गश्चापि तैस्सह ॥ Ms. 11. 54).

पातंभिः 1 An epithet of Saturn. 2 Of Yama. 3 Of Karna; 4 of Sugriva.

पातंजल *a.* (की. f.) Composed by Patanjali; पातंजले महामाष्ये कृतसुरिपरिश्रमः Paribhāṣhendusekhara. -ले The Yoga system of philosophy taught by Patanjali. (It is generally believed that Patanjali, the author of the *Mahābhāṣya*, is the same as the author of the Yoga system; but it is a dubious point).

पातनं 1 Causing to fall, felling, bringing or throwing down, knocking down. 2 Throwing, casting. 3 Humbling, lowering. 4 Removing. N. B. पातनं may have different meanings according to the noun with which it is used; e. g. दहस्य पातनं 'causing the rod to fall,' chastising; गर्भस्य पातनं 'causing the foetus to fall,' causing an abortion.

पातालं 1 The last of the seven regions or worlds under the earth, said to be peopled by Nāgas; the seven regions are:—अतल, विनल, हुतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल and पाताल. 3 The lower regions or world in general; R. 15. 84; 1. 80. 3 An excavation, a hole. 4 Submarine-fire. -COMP. -गंगा the Ganges of the lower world. -ओक्त *m.* -विलयः, -निरासः, -वासिन् *m.* 1 a demon. 2 a Nāga or a serpent-demon.

पातकः The Gangetic porpoise.

पातित *p. p.* 1 Cast down, thrown, or felled down, struck down. 2 Overthrown, humbled. 3 Lowered.

पातित्वं Loss of caste or position.

पातिन् *a.* (की. f.) 1 Going to, descending, alighting on. 2 Falling, sinking. 3 Being contained in. 4 Falling or throwing down. 5 Pouring forth, discharging, emitting.

पातिली 1 A snare, trap. 2 A small earthen vessel.

पातुक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Falling habitually or frequently. 2 Apt or disposed to fall. -का 1 The declivity of a mountain, precipice. 2 The water-elephant.

पात्रं 1 A drinking-vessel, cup, jar. 2 A vessel or pot in general; पात्रे निवायार्थं R. 5. 2, 12. 3 A receptacle of any kind, recipient; Pt. 2. 97. 4 A reservoir. 5 A fit or worthy person, a person fit or worthy to receive gifts; वित्तस्य पात्रे व्ययः Bh. 2. 82 Bg 17 १२ Y 1 201 R 11 86 6

An actor, a *dramatis persona*; तत्पति-
पात्रमावीयतां यत्तः S. 1; उच्चतां पात्रवर्तः V 1. *dramatis personae*. 7 A king's minister. 8 The channel or bed of a river. 9 Fitness, propriety. 10 An order, command. -COMP. -उपकरण decoration of an inferior kind -पालः 1 a large paddle used as a rudder. 2 the rod of a balance (तुलायुत). -संस्कारः 1 the cleaning or purification of a vessel. 2 the current of a river.

पात्रिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Measured out with any vessel or a measure called आढक. 2 Fit, adequate, appropriate. -कं A vessel, cup, dish.

पात्रिय, पात्रय *a.* Worthy to partake of a meal.

पात्रीयं A sacrificial vessel or utensil.

पात्रीर -रे An oblation.

पात्रेवहुलः, पात्रेसमितः 1 'Constant at meals or dinner-time', a parasite. 2 A treacherous or hypocritical fellow.

पाथः 1 Fire. 2 The sun. -य Water.

पाथम् *n.* 1 Water; G. L. 26. 2 Air, wind 3 Food. -COMP. -जं 1 a lotus. 2 a conch. -दुः, -धरः a cloud. -धिः, -निधिः, -पतिः the ocean; N. 13 20.

पाथेयं 1 Provender or provisions for a journey, viaticum; जयाह पाथे-
यमिदं द्रुहः Ki. 3. 37; विसर्गिसलयच्छेदः पाथे-
यवतः Me. 11; V. 4. 15. 2 The sign *virgo* of the zodiac.

पादः 1 The foot (whether of men or animals); तयोर्जिह्वहः पादान् R. 1. 57, पादयोर्निर्ययः पादपतित &c. (The word पाद at the end of comp. is changed to पाद after ह and numerals; e. g. ह्यपाद, द्विपाद, त्रिपाद &c.; and also when the first member is used as a standard of comparison, but is a word other than हस्ति &c.; see P. V. 4. 138-140, e. g. व्याघ्रपाद. The nom. pl. of पाद is often added to names of persons or titles of address to show great respect or veneration; द्रव्येभ्य लघस्य वालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6; 1. 29; देवपादानां नास्माभिः प्रयोजनं Pt. 1; so पद्मपादापादा आज्ञापयति Prab. 1; so कुनारिलपादाः &c. 2 A ray of light; बालस्यापि रवेः पादाः पतंस्वरि भूयता Pt. 1. 328; Si. 9. 34, R. 16. 53 (where the word has sense 1 also). 3 The foot or leg of an inanimate object, as of a bedstead. 4 The foot or root of a tree, as in पादप. 5 The foot of a mountain, a hill at the foot of a mountain (पादाः प्रत्यंतपर्वताः); Me. 19; S. 6. 16. 6 A quarter, fourth part; as in सपादो रूपकः one and one-fourth rupee, Ms 8 241 Y 2 174 7 The fourth

part of a stanza, a line. 8 The fourth part of a chapter or book, as of the Adhyāyas of Pāṇini, or of the Brahma Sūtras. 9 A part in general. 10 A column, pillar. -**Comp.** -अग्र the point or extremity of the foot; Rā. 1. 1. -अंकः a foot-mark. -अंगदं, दी an ornament for the foot, an anklet. अंगुष्ठः the great toe. -अंतः the point or extremity of the foot. -अंतर the interval of a step, the distance of a foot. (-रं) ind. 1 after the interval of a step. 2 close or near to. -अंशु *n.* butter-milk containing a fourth part of water. -अंभस् *n.* water in which the feet (of revered persons) have been washed. -अरविंदं, -कमलं, -पंकजं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. -अलिंदी a boat. -अवसेचनं 1 washing the feet, 2 the water used for washing the feet. -आवातः a kick. -आनत *a.* prostrate, fallen at the feet of; Ku. 8. 8. -आवर्तः a wheel worked by the feet for raising up water from a well. -आसनं a foot-stool. -आस्फालनं trampling or motion of the feet, floundering. -आहत *a.* kicked. -उदकं, -जलं 1 water for washing the feet. 2 water in which the feet of sacred and revered persons are washed and which is thus considered holy. -उद्वरः a serpent. -कटकः, -कं, -कीलिका an anklet. -क्षेपः a foot-step. -ग्रंथिः the aukle. -ग्रहणं seizing or clasping the feet (as a mark of respectful salutation); Ku. 7. 27. -चतुरः, -चत्वरः 1 a slanderer. 2 a goat. 3 a sand-bank. 4 hail. -चारः going on foot, walking; यच्च च विचरेत् पादचारेण गौरी Me. 60 'if Gauri should walk on foot'; R. 11. 10. -चारिन् *a.* walking or fighting on foot. (-*m.*) 1 a pedestrian. 2 a foot-soldier. -जः a Sūdra. -जाहं the tarsus. -जले the sole of the foot. -जः, -जा, -जाणं a boot or shoe. -पः a tree; निरस्तपादे देश एरंडोऽपि दुनायते H. 1. 69; अनुभवति हि मूर्त्ता पादपस्ती-व्रह्मणं S. 5. 5. -खंडः, -वं a grove of trees. -पालिका an anklet. -पाशः a foot-rope for cattle. (-शी) 1 a fetter. 2 a mat. 3 creeper. -पीठः, -ठ a foot-stool; R. 17. 28; Ku. 3. 11. -पूरणं 1 filling out a line. 2 an expletive; तु पादपूरणे भेदे सप्तद्वयेऽवधारणे Visva. -पक्षालनं washing the feet. -प्रतिष्ठानं a foot-stool. प्रहारः a kick. -बंधनं a fetter. -मुद्रा a foot-print. -मूलं 1 the tarsus. 2 the sole of the foot. 3 the heel. 4 the foot of a mountain. 5 a polite way of speaking of a person; देवपादमूलमागतं K. 8. -रजस् *n.* the dust of the feet. -रज्जुः *f.* a leather for the foot of an elephant. -रपी a shoe boot -रोध-राहण the

(Indian) fig-tree. -चंदनं saluting the feet. -चिरजस् *n.* a shoe, boot. (-*m.*) a god. -शाखा a toe. -शैलः a hill at the foot of a mountain. -शोथः swelling of the foot. -शीचं cleaning the feet by washing, washing the feet. -सेवनं, -सेवा 1 showing respect by touching the feet. 2 service. -स्फोटः 'cracking of the feet', chilblain. -हत *a.* kicked.

पादविकः A traveller.

पादात् *m.* A foot-soldier, a foot-man.

पादातः A foot-soldier; Si. 13. 4. -तं Infantry.

पादातिः, पादाविकः A foot-soldier. पादिकः *a.* (की *f.*) Amounting to a quarter or fourth; पादिकं शतं 25 per cent.

पादिच् *a.* 1 Footed, having feet. 2 Having four parts, as a stanza. 3 Receiving or entitled to a fourth part.

पादिनः A fourth part.

पादुकः *a.* (का-की *f.*) Going on foot. -कार A wooden-shoe, sandal; ब्रज मरत गृहीत्वा पादुके त्वं मदीये Bk. 3. 56; R. 12. 17. -**Comp.** -कारः a shoemaker.

पादू *f.* A shoe. -कृन् *m.* a shoe-maker.

पाद्य *a.* Belonging to the foot. -चं Water for washing the feet; पाद्योः पाद्यं समर्पयानि.

पानं 1 Drinking, quaffing, kissing (a lip); पयः पानं; देहि ह्यक्षमलमधुपानं Gt. 10. 2 Drinking spirituous liquors; Ms. 7. 50, 9. 13, 12. 45. 3 A drink, beverage in general; Ms. 3. 227. 4 A drinking vessel. 5 Sharpening, whetting 6 Protection, defence. -नः A distiller. -**Comp.** -अगारः, -आगारः -रं, a tavern. -अव्ययः hard-drinking. -गोष्ठिका, -गोडी 1 a drinking party. 2 a drum shop, tavern. -प *a.* drinking spirituous liquors. -पात्रं, भाजनं, -भांडं a drinking vessel, a goblet. -भूः, भूमिः, भूमी *f.* a drinking room; R. 7. 49; 19. 11. -मंगलं a drinking party. -रत *a.* addicted to drinking. -वणिक् *m.* vender of spirits. -विभ्रमः intoxication. -होडः a hard drinker.

पानकं A drink, beverage, potion. पानिकाः A vender of spiritual liquors, a distiller.

पानिलं A drinking vessel, goblet. पानीचं 1 Water. 2 A drink, potion, beverage. -**Comp.** -नकुलः an otter. -वणिका sand. -क्षाला-शालिका a place where water is distributed to travellers; cf. प्रपा.

पांथः A traveller, a way-farer; र पांथ दिहलमना नमनागपि स्याः Bv. 1. 37.

पाप *a.* 1 Evil, sinful, wicked, vicious पापं कर्म च यत् परैरपि कृतं तदस्य

संभाव्यते Mk. 1. 36; Bg. 6. 9. 2 Mischievous, destructive, accursed; पापेन मृत्युना गृहीतोऽस्मि M. 4. 3 Low, vile, abandoned; Ms. 3. 52; 4. 171. 4 Inauspicious, malignant, foreboding evil; as in पापग्रह. -पं 1 Evil, bad fortune or state; पापं पापाः कथय्य कथं शीर्यपक्षोः पितुर्मै Ve. 3. 5; शतं पापं 'may the evil be averted', 'god forbid' (often used in dramas). 2 Sin, crime, vice, guilt; अपापानां कुले जति मयि पापं न विद्यते Mk. 9. 37; Ms. 11. 231, 4 181; R. 12. 19. -पः A wretch, sinful person, wicked or profligate person. -**Comp.** -अधम *a.* exceedingly wicked, the vilest. -अपक्षतिः *f.* expiation. -अग्रः an unlucky day. -आचार *a.* following evil or sinful courses, leading a sinful life, vicious, wicked. -आत्मन् *a.* evil-minded, sinful, wicked. (-*m.*) a sinner. -आश्रय, -चेतस् *a.* evil-intentioned, wicked-minded. -कर, -कारिन्, -कृत् &c. *a.* sinful, a sinner, villain. -क्षय removal or destruction of sin. -ग्रहः a planet of evil or malignant aspect such as Mars, Saturn, Rāhu or Ketu. -घ्न *a.* destroying sin, expiating. -चर्चः 1 a sinner. 2 a demon. -दृष्टि *a.* evil-eyed. -धी *a.* evil-minded, wicked. -नापितः a cunning or vile barber. -नाशन *a.* destroying or expiating sin. -पतिः a paramour. -पुरुषः a villainous person. -फल *a.* evil, inauspicious. -बुद्धि, -भाव, -मति *a.* evil-minded, wicked, depraved. -भाज् *a.* sinful, a sinner; Ku. 5. 83. -मुक्त *a.* freed from sin, purified. -मोचनं, -विनाशनं destruction of sin. -योनि *a.* low-born. (निः *f.*) vile birth, birth in an inferior condition. -रोगः 1 any bad disease. 2 small-pox. -शील *a.* prone to evil, wicked by nature, evil-minded. -संकल्प *a.* evil-minded, wicked. (-रूपः) a wicked thought.

पापद्विः Hunting, chase.

पापल *a.* Imparting or incurring sin.

पापिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Sinful, wicked, bad. -*m.* A sinner.

पापिष्ठ *a.* Most sinful, worst, very wicked (superl. of पाप *q. v.*).

पापीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) Worse, more vile or wicked (compar. of पाप *q. v.*)

पाप्मन् *m.* Sin, crime, wickedness, guilt; मया गृहीतनामानः सुख्यंत इव पाप्मना U. 1. 48; 7. 20; Mā. 5. 26; Ms. 6. ६5.

पाप्मन् *m.* A kind of skin-disease, scab. -**Comp.** -घ्नः sulphur.

पाप्मन *a.* Diseased with scab.

पाप्मर *a.* (रा-री *f.*) 1 Diseased with scab, scabby. 2 Vile, wicked 3 Low, vulgar, base. 4 Foolish, stupid 5 Poor helpless. Ud D 5

— 1 A fool, an idiot; बल्यति चेत्यामरा: Bv. 1. 72. 2 A wicked or low man. 3 One engaged in the most degrading occupation.

पामा See पाम् above. COMP. -अरि: sulphur.

पायना 1 Causing to drink. 2 Watering, moistening. 3 Sharpening, whetting.

पायस a. (सी f.) Made of water or milk. -स, -सं 1 Rice boiled in milk; Ms. 3. 271, 5. 7; Y. 1. 173. 2 Turpentine. -सं Milk.

पायिक: A foot-soldier.

पायु: The anus; पायुस्व Ms. 2. 90, 91, Y. 3. 92.

पाय्य 1 Water. 2 Drinking. 3 Protection. 4 A measure (परिमाण).

पार: -रं 1 The further or opposite bank of a river or ocean; पारं दुःखोदये-न्तु तर यावत् भिद्यते Sānti. 3. 1; विश्वजलपे: पारमासादयिष्ये Pad. D. 13; H. 1. 204. 2 The further or opposite side of anything; Ku. 2. 58. 3 The end or extremity of anything; furtherest or concluding limit; Ve. 3. 35. 4 The fullest extent, the totality of anything; स पूर्वजन्मांतरद्वयपारः स्वरश्च R. 18. 50; (पारं गच्छ -इ- -या 1 to cross over, surmount. 2 to accomplish, fulfil; as in प्रतिज्ञायाः पारंगतः to master fully, become proficient in; सकलशास्त्र-पारंगतः-रः Quick-silver. (पार meaning 'on the other side of' 'beyond' sometimes enters into comp; e. g. पारंगतं, पारसमुद्रं beyond the Ganges or the ocean). -COMP. -अपारं, अवारं both banks, the nearer and further bank. (-रः) the sea, ocean; शोकपरा-वारमुच्यते मयस्त्वयसी Dk. 4; Bv. 4. 11. -अचरणं 1 going across. 2 reading through, perusal, thorough study. 3 the whole, completeness, or totality of anything; as in ब्रह्मपरायण, मंत्रपरायण &c. -अचणी 1 N. of the goddess Sarasvati. 2 considering, meditation. 3 an act, action. 4 light. -काम a. desirous of going to the other end. -या a. 1 crossing over, ferrying across. 2 one who has gone to the end of, one who has completely mastered anything, completely familiar or conversant with (with gen. or in comq.); Ms. 2. 148; Y. 1. 111 3 profoundly learned. -गत, -गामिन a. one who has gone to the other side or shore. -दर्शक a. 1 showing the opposite bank. 2 transparent. -दृष्टवन् a. 1 far-seeing, wise, prudent. 2 one who has seen the other side of anything, one who has completely mastered or has become familiar with anything; अतिपारदृष्ट्या R 5 24

पारक a. (की f.) 1 Enabling to

cross. 2 Carrying over, saving, delivering. 3 Pleasing, satisfying.

पारक्य a. 1 Alien, belonging to another. 2 Intended for others. 3 Hostile, inimical. -क्यं Doing anything for future happiness (परलोक-साधन); pious conduct.

पारभ्रामिक a. (की f.) Alien, hostile, inimical.

पारङ्ग m. Gold.

पारजायिक: An adulterer.

पारदीप: -नः A stone or rock.

पारण a 1 Carrying across, bringing over. 2 Saving, Delivering. -णः 1 A cloud. 2 satisfaction. -णं 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling. 2 Reading through, perusal. 3 Eating after a fast, concluding a fast. -णा 1 Eating after a fast, concluding a fast; कायं बहुवी पारणं Vb. 1; 2. 39, 55, 70. 2 Eating (in general); Ku. 5. 22; (अय्यदहारकर्म Malli.).

पारतः Quick-silver.

पारतन्त्र्य Dependence, subjection, subservience.

पारत्रिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to the next world. 2 Useful in the future life.

पारतन्त्र्यं Reward in a future life (परलोकफल); Ms. 2. 236.

पारदुः Quick-silver; विश्वं पारदोन्नतः Bv. 1. 82.

पारदारिक: An adulterer (intriguing with the wife of another); Y. 2. 295.

पारदार्यं Adultery, intriguing with another's wife; Ms. 11. 59; Y. 3. 235.

पारदेशिक a. (की f.) Foreign, out-landish. -कः 1 A foreigner, 2 A traveller.

पारदेश्य a. (द्यी f.) Belonging to a foreign country, foreign. -इयः 1 A foreigner. 2 A traveller.

पारदत्तं A present (perhaps a misreading for प्राप्त).

पारमहंस्यं Most sublime asceticism or meditation. -COMP. -परि and. relating to such asceticism.

पारमार्थिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to परमार्थ or the highest truth or spiritual knowledge. 2 Real, essential, truly or really existent; सचा विविधा परमार्थिकी, व्यावहारिकी, प्रातिविकी च Vedānta. 3 Caring for truth, loving truth or right; न लोकः पारमार्थिकः Pt. 1. 312. 3 Excellent, supremely good, best.

परमिक a. (की f.) Supreme, best, chief, principal.

पारमित a. 1 Gone to the opposite bank or side. 2 Crossed, traversed. 3 Transcendent.

पारमेष्ठ्यं 1 Supremacy highest position 2 Royal magna

पारंपरीय a. (जी f.) Handed down from father to son, hereditary, ancestral.

पारंपरीय a. Handed down, traditionally, hereditary.

पारंपर्यं 1 Hereeditary succession, continuous order. 2 Traditional instruction, tradition. 3 Intermediation. -COMP. -उपदेशः traditional instruction, tradition, regarded by the Paurānikas as a प्रमाण or proof.

पारयिष्णु a. 1 Pleasing, gratifying 2 Able to go to the end of or accomplish anything.

पारलौकिक a. (की f.) Relating to or useful in the next world चर्चं एको मनुष्याणां सहायः पारमार्थिकः Mb. ; N. 5. 92

पारवतः A pigeon.

पारवश्यं Dependence, subjection, subservience.

पारश्व a. (वी f.) 1 Made of, iron. 2 Relating to or derived from an axe. -वः 1 Iron. 2 The son of a Brāhmaṇa by a Śūdra woman; यं ब्राह्मणस्तु शूद्रायां कामादुत्पादयेत्ततः स पारश्वश्च श्वस्त-स्मात्पारश्वः स्तुतः Ms. 9. 178; [or परं श्वात् ब्राह्मणस्य पुत्रः शूद्रादुत्पन्नं पारश्वं समाहुः Mb 3 An adulterine, a bastard.

पारश्वधः, पारश्वधिकः A man armed with an axe, halberd-man.

पारस a. (सी f.) Persian.

पारसिकः 1 Persia. 2-पारसीक 2 p v. पारसी The Persian language.

पारसीकः 1 Persia. 2 A Persian horse. -काः (m. pl.) The Persians, पारसीकास्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 6.

पारस्त्रियेयः An adulterine, a bastard (born from another's wife परस्त्री)

पारहंस्य a. Relating to an ascetic who has subdued all his senses.

पारा N. of a river; तदुचिष्ठं पारासिधु-संभेदमवाप्नोति नगरीनिव द्रविणायाः Mal. 4, 9 1.

पारापतः 1 A pigeon.

पारायणिकः 1 A lecturer, reader of the Puranas or mythological works. 2 A pupil, scholar.

पारावतः 1 A pigeon, a turtledove, dove. पारावतः खराशिलाकणनाभभोजी काभी मयस्त्वयिने वद कोन हेतुः Bh. 3. 154; Me 38. 2 A monkey. 3 A mountain -COMP. -अंघ्रिः, -पिच्छः a kind of pigeon.

पारारुकः A stone, rock.

पारावारीण a. 1 One who goes to both sides. 2 Completely conversant with.

पाराशरः, पाराशर्यः An epithet of Vyāsa, son of Parāshara.

पाराशरिः 1 An epithet of Suka 2 N. of Vyāsa.

पाराशरिन् m. 1 A religious mendicant. 2 Particularly, such religious mendicants or ascetics as study the Śāstra Sūtras of Vyāsa pl)

m A contempt ve

saint, an ascetic who devotes himself to abstract meditation.

पारिक्षतः A patronymic of Janamejaya, great-grandson of Arjuna, and son of परीक्षित.

पारिख्य *a.* (की *f.*) Surrounded by a ditch.

पारिजातः, पारिजातकः 1 N. of one of the five trees of Paradise (said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean and come into the possession of Indra, from whom it was wrested by Krishna and planted in the garden of his beloved Satya-bhāmā); कल्पद्रुमाणादिषु पारिजातः R. 6. 6. 10. 11: 17. 7. 2 The coral tree. 3 Fragrance.

पारिणय *a.* (यवी *f.*) 1 Relating to marriage. 2 Obtained on the occasion of marriage. -य्यं 1 Property received by a woman at the time of marriage; नातुः पारिणयं क्रियो विप्रजैश्च Vasistha. 2 Marriage-settlement.

पारिणाह Household furniture and utensils; Ms. 9. 11.

पारितट्या A string of pearls for binding the hair.

पारितोषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Pleasing, gratifying, consolatory. -क 1 A present, reward; गृह्यतां पारितोषिकमिदं मण्डलिकं Mk. 5.

पारिष्वजिकः A standard-bearer.

पारिष्वजः A lion.

पारिषथिकः A robber, highwayman. **पारिपात्य** 1 Mode, method, manner (परिपाटी). 2 Regularity.

पारिपार्थ Retinue, attendants, followers.

पारिपार्थकः, पारिपार्थिकः 1 A servant or an attendant. 2 An assistant of the manager of a play, one of the interlocutors in the prologue; प्रविश्य पारिपार्थकः तस्मिन्मिति पारिपार्थिकं नारभ्यसि कुशीलवेः सह संगतिं Ve. 1.

पारिपार्थिका A female-attendant, a chamber-maid.

पारिप्लव *a.* 1 Moving to and fro, rolling, shaking, unsteady, tremulous; नन्दे पारिप्लवेनया नृपः R. 3; 11. 2 Swimming, floating; R. 13. 30; 16. 61. 3 Agitated, bewildered, disturbed or perplexed; U. 4. 22. -वः A boat. -वं Restlessness, uneasiness; Māl. 4. 3.

पारिप्लव्यः A goose. -य्यं 1 Perplexity, uneasiness, agitation. 2 Tremour, tremulousness.

पारिषद् A wedding present.

पारिषद् 1 The coral tree. 2 The Devadaru tree. 3 The Sarala tree. 4 The Nimba tree.

पारिषाव्य Bail, security, surety.

पारिषाविक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Current, common universally received. 2 Technica (as a word &c.)

पारिमाहल्यं An atom, a mote in a sun-beam; Bhāṣā P. 15.

पारिमुखिक *a.* (की *f.*) Being before the face, being near or present.

पारिमुख्य Presence.

पारिया (पा) ऋ N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges; R. 18. 16; see कुलाचल.

पारिया (पा) ऋकः 1 An inhabitant of the Pāriyātra mountain. 2 The Pāriyātra mountain itself.

पारियानिकः A travelling carriage.

पारिरक्षिकः A religious mendicant, an ascetic.

पारिविष्यं, पारिविष्यं Being unmarried while a younger brother is married.

पारिवाजकं, पारिवाज्यं The wandering life of a religious mendicant, asceticism.

पारिशीलः A cake (अणु q. v.).

पारिविष्यं That which is left over, remainder.

पारिष्व *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to an assembly or council. -वः 1 A person present at an assembly, a member of an assembly such as an assessor. 2 A king's companion. -वः (m. pl.) The retinue of a god.

पारिष्व One present at an assembly, a spectator.

पारिहारिकी A kind of riddle.

पारिहार्यः A bracelet. -र्यं Taking, seizing.

पारिहास्यं Jest, joke, fun.

पारी 1 A rope for tying an elephant's feet. 2 A quantity of water.

3 A drinking vessel, water-jar, cup.

4 A milk pail; Si. 12. 40.

पारीक्षितः पारिष्वित q. v.

पारीण *a.* 1 Being on or going over to the other or opposite side.

2 (At the end of comp.) Thoroughly versed in, well-acquainted with; त्रिवर्गपारीणमसौ भवन्तमभ्यासयज्ञासनयेकभिः Bk. 2. 46.

पारीणह्यं Household furniture or utensils.

पारीरुः 1 A lion. 2 A large serpent, boa.

पारीरणः 1 A tortoise. 2 A strick, staff.

पारुः 1 The sun. 2 Fire.

पारुह्यं 1 Roughness, ruggedness, hardness. 2 Harshness, cruelty, unkindness (as of disposition). 3 Abusive language, abuse, reproach, scurrilous language, insult; Bg. 16. 4; Y. 2. 12, 72. 4 Violence (in word or deed); Ms. 8. 6, 72; 7. 43, 51. 5 The garden of Indra. 6 Aloe-wood. -य्यः An epithet of Brihaspati.

पारोक्ष्यं Tradition.

पार्ष्वं Dust or ashes.

पार्ष्व *a.* Belonging to the side.

पार्ण *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Relating to, or made of leaves, leafy. 2 Raised from leaves (as a tax).

पार्थः 1 A metronymic of Yudhis-thira, Bhima and Arjuna; but especially of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 25 and several other places. 2 A king. -COMP. -सारथिः an epithet of Krishna.

पार्थक्यं Severalty, separateness, separation, singleness, variety.

पार्थक्यं Greatness, immensity, width.

पार्थिव *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Earthen, earthly, terrestrial, relating to the earth; यतो रजः पार्थिवमुज्जिहीते R. 13. 64. 2 Ruling the earth. 3 Princely, royal. -वः 1 An inhabitant of the earth. 2 A king, sovereign; R. 8. 1. 3 An earthen vessel. -COMP.

-चन्दनः, -सुतः a prince, the son of a king. कन्या, -चन्द्रिनी, -सुता the daughter of a king, princess.

पार्थिवी 1 An epithet of Sitā, daughter of the earth; पार्थिवीसुवहद-चन्द्रः R. 11. 51. 2 An epithet of Lakshmi.

पार्परः 1 A handful of rice. 2 Consumption (ह्ययोग).

पार्थतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Final, last, conclusive.

पार्वण *a.* (जी *f.*) Belonging or relating to a *Parvan* q. v.; R. 11. 82. 2 Waxing, increasing (as the moon). -णं The general ceremony of offering oblations to all the Manes at a *Parvan*.

पार्वत *a.* (ती) 1 Being or living in a mountain. 2 Growing on or coming from a mountain. 3 Mountainous.

पार्वतिकं A multitude of mountains, a mountain-range.

पार्वती 1 N. of Durgā, born as the daughter of the Himālaya mountain (she was Sati in her former birth, cf. Ku. 1. 21); तां पार्वतीं स्वामिजेन नाम्ना वेषुभिर्वा वेषुजनी जुहाव Ku. 1. 26

2 A female cowherd. 3 An epithet of Draupadī. 4 A mountain stream.

5 A kind of fragrant earth. -COMP.

-चन्दनः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 of Ganeṣa.

पार्वतीय *a.* (की *f.*) Dwelling in a mountain. -वः A mountaineer. 2 N. of a particular mountain tribe (pl), तत्र जन्मं स्वर्गोत्तरं पार्वतीयैर्गणैश्च R. 4.

पार्वतेय *a.* (की *f.*) Mountain-born. -यं Antimony.

पार्ष्वः A warrior armed with an axe.

पार्श्वः -र्यं 1 The part of the body below the arm-pit, the region of the ribs; ज्ञानेन संनिष्पण्णैकपार्श्वं Me. 89. 2 The side, flank (in general) (of animate or inanimate objects); विप्र-

कथयतिमात्रं दक्षितपट P. 1. 324

3 Vicinity. -**पार्श्वः** An epithet of Jina. -**पार्श्वः** 1 A multitude of ribs. 2 A fraudulent expedient, a dishonourable means. (पार्श्वः is used adverbially in the sense of 'near to,' 'by the side of,' 'towards'; S. 7. 8; so पार्श्वोत् 'from the side of,' 'away from'; पार्श्वे 'near,' 'at hand,' 'at the side'; न मे दूरे किञ्चित्पुनर्मपि न पार्श्वे रथज्वात् S. 1. 9, Bh. 2. 37). -**COMP.** -**अह्वरः** an attendant, a servant; R. 2. 9. -**अस्थि** n. a rib. -**आयात** a. one who has come very near. -**आसन्न** a. standing by the side. -**उद्वरमियः** a crab. -**नः** an attendant, servant; R. 11. 43. -**गत** a. 1 being at the side, being near or close to, attending upon. 2 sheltered. -**वरः** a servant. an attendant; R. 9. 72; 14. 29. -**वः** an attendant, a servant. -**वैशः** the side (of the human body). -**परिवर्तनं** 1 turning round from one side to the other in a bed. 2 N. of a festival on the eleventh day of the first half of Bhādrapada (when Vishnu is supposed to turn upon the other side in his sleep). -**भारः** the side or flank. -**वसिष्ठ** a. 1 being by the side, attending, waiting upon. 2 adjacent. -**शय** a. sleeping on the side. 2 sleeping by the side. -**शूलः** a shooting pain in the side. -**चक्रकः** a kind of ornament. -**स्थ** a. being at the side, near, close, proximate. (-**स्थः**) 1 a companion. 2 an assistant of a stage-manager; cf. पारिपार्श्वक. **पार्श्वकः** (की f.) A swindler, pilferer, thief. **पार्श्वतश्च** ind. Near, at hand, by the side, close to; R. 19. 31. **पार्श्विक** a. (की f.) Belonging to the side. -**कः** 1 A sidesman, partisan. 2 A companion, an associate. 3 A juggler. **पार्श्वतः** a. (की f.) Belonging to the spotted antelope; Ms. 3. 269; Y. 1. 257. -**तः** A patronymic of king Drupada, and of his son Dhṛiṣṭadyumna. **पार्श्वती** 1 An epithet of Draupadī. 2 Of Durgā. **पार्श्व** f. An assembly. **पार्श्वः** 1 A companion, an associate, attendant. 2 A train, retinue (of a god). 3 One present at an assembly, a spectator, an assessor. **पार्श्वः** A member of an assembly, an assessor. **पार्श्वः** m. f. 1 The heel; उद्वेज्य-स्वलिपार्श्वभागान् Ku. 1. 11; पार्श्वप्रहार K. 119. 2 The rear of an army. 3 The back or rear in general; छुद्र-पार्श्विरयान्वितः R. 4. 26 'with his rear cleared of foes'. 4 A kick. -**f.** 1 A licentious woman 2 An epithet of Kuntī -**COMP.** -**वद्** a follower

-**ग्रहणं** attacking or threatening an enemy in the rear. -**वाहः** 1 an enemy in the rear. 2 a general commanding the rear of an army. 3 an ally who supports a prince; Ms. 7. 207. -**वातः** a kick; Ki. 17. 50. -**व्रं** a rear-guard, a body of forces in the rear, reserve. -**वाहः** an outside horse. **पालः** 1 A protector, guardian, keeper; as in गोपालः, द्विगुपालः &c. 2 A herdsman; विवादः स्वामिपालयोः Ms. 8. 5, 229, 240. 3 A king. 4 A spitting-pot. -**COMP.** -**व्रः** a mushroom. **पालकः** 1 A guardian, protector. 2 A prince, king, ruler, sovereign. 3 A groom, horsekeeper. 4 A horse. 5 The Chitraka tree. 6 A foster-father. **पालकाप्यः** N. of a sage, son of Kareṇu (who first taught the science of elephants). -**पदं** The science of elephants. **पालकः** 1 The olibanum tree. 2 A hawk. -**की** Incense. **पालक्यः** क्या Incense. **पालन** a. Protecting, guarding &c.; Ki. 1. 1. -**नं** 1 Protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering; लब्धं R. 19. 3; so राज्ञः, क्षितिः, &c. 2 Maintaining, observing, keeping (as a promise, vow &c.). 3 The milk of a cow that has recently calved. **पालयितु** m. Protector, guardian; R. 2. 69; 8. 32. **पालाश** a. (शी f.) 1 Belonging to or coming from the Palāśa tree. 2 Made of the wood of the Palāśa tree; Ms. 2. 45. 3 Green. -**राः** The green colour. -**COMP.** -**वर्णः**, -**वर्णः** an epithet of the Magadha country. **पालिः** -**ली** f. 1 The tip of the ear; अग्रपालिः Gīt. 3. 2 The edge, skirt, margin; Bh. 3. 55. 3 The sharp side, edge or point of anything (अग्निः); Bv. 2. 3. 4 Boundary, limit. 5 A line, row; विपुलपुलकपाली Gīt. 6; Si. 3. 51. 6 A spot, mark. 7 A causeway, bridge. 8 The lap, the bosom. 9 An oblong pond. 10 Maintenance of a pupil by his teacher during the period of his studies. 11 A louse. 12 Praise, eulogium. 13 A woman with a beard. **पालिका** 1 The tip of the ear. 2 The sharp edge of a sword or of any cutting instrument. 3 A cheese or butter-knife. **पालित** p. p. 1 Protected, guarded, preserved. 2 Observed, fulfilled. **पालित्वं** Greyness of hair caused by old age, hoariness. **पालल** a. (ली f.) Coming from a pool **पाषक** 1 Fire महिमा स मण्डो

कक्षवज्ज्वलति सागरेधि यः R. 11. 75, 3 9, 16. 87. 2 Agni or the god of fire 3 The fire of lightning. 4 The Chitraka tree. 5 The number 'three'. -**COMP.** -**आत्मजः** 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 N. of a sage called हृद्देशन. **पावकिः** An epithet of Kārtikeya. **पावन** a. (नी f.) 1 Purifying, freeing from sin, purificatory, sanctifying; पादास्तामभितो निषण्णहरिणा गौरियतो पावनाः S. 6. 17, R. 15. 101, 19. 53, Bg. 18. 5, Ms. 2. 26; Y. 3. 307. 2 Sacred, holy, pure, purified; Ku. 5. 17. -**नः** 1 Fire. 2 Incense. 3 A kind of demi-god or Siddha. 4 N. of the poet Vyāsa. -**नं** 1 Purifying, purification; पद्मस्त्रीरज्जनितजनपावनं Gīt. 1. 2 Penance. 3 Water. 4 Cowdung. 5 A sectarian mark. -**COMP.** -**वदनिः** a conchshell. **पावनी** 1 The holy basil. 2 A cow. 3 The river Ganges. **पावनानी** An epithet of particular Vedic hymns. **पावरः** The side of a die which is marked with two points; or a particular throw of this die; पावरपतनाच्च शोषितशरीरः Mk. 2. 8. **पाशः** 1 A cord, chain, fetter, noose, पादाकृद्रततिलयलासंगजंजातपाशः S. 1. 32, बाहुपाशेन व्यापदिता Mk. 9; R. 6. 84 2 A snare, trap or net for catching birds and beasts. 3 A noose used as a weapon (as by Varuṇa); Ku. 2. 21. 4 A die, dice; Malli. on R. 6. 18. 5 The edge or border of anything woven. 6 (At the end of comp.) पाश expresses (a) contempt or depreciation; as in ह्रस्वपाशः a bad pupil; वैपाकण्ठः, भिषङ् &c. (b) beauty or admiration; as in सौवोदस्य स च कर्ण-पाशः U. 6. 27. (c) abundance, mass, or quantity (after a word signifying 'hair'); केशपाश q. v. -**COMP.** -**अंतः** the back of a garment. -**क्रीडा** gambling, playing with dice. -**वधः**, -**पाणिः** an epithet of Varuṇa. -**वज्र** a. entrapped, caught in a snare or net, noosed -**बंधः** a noose, snare, halter. -**बंधकः** a bird-catcher. -**बंधन** a snare. -**युतं** m. an epithet of Varuṇa, R. 2. 9. -**रज्जुः** f. a fetter, rope -**हस्तः** 'holding a noose in hand', an epithet of Varuṇa. **पाशकः** A die, dice. -**COMP.** -**पीठं** a gambling table. **पाशनं** 1 A noose, share, net, sling 2 A cord, lash. 3 Ensnaring, entrapping. **पाशव** a. (वी f.) Relating to or derived from animals. -**वं** A flock, heard. -**COMP.** -**पालनं**, pasturage or meadow grass. **पाशित** a Bound ensnared fettered

पाणिनि *m.* 1 An epithet of Varuna. 2 Of Yama. 3 A deercatcher, fowler, trapper.

पाशुपत *a.* (*सौ. f.*) Coming from or relating or sacred to Paśupati. -तः 1 A follower and worshipper of Siva. 2 A follower of the doctrines of Paśupati. -तः The Paśupata doctrines; (for the Paśupata doctrines, see Sarva. S.). -Comp. -अक्षं N. of a missile presided over by पशुपति or Siva (which Arjuna acquired from Siva).

पाशुपाल्यः The breeding or rearing of cattle, a herdsman's occupation.

पाश्चात्य *a.* 1 hinder. 2 Western; R. 4. 62. 3 Posterior, later. 4 Subsequent. -रश् The hinder part.

पाश्या 1 A net. 2 A collection of stairs or ropes.

पाशकः An ornament for the feet.

पाषण्डः पाषण्ड *q. v.*; Ms. 5. 90; 9 225.

पाषण्डकः, पाषण्डिन् *m.* A heretic, a religious hypocrite; Y. 1. 130; 2. 70

पाषाणः A stone. -णी A small stone used as a weight. -Comp. -दारकः,

-दारणः a stone-cutter's chisel. -संधिः a cave or chasm in a rock. -हृदय *a.* stonehearted, cruel, relentless.

पि 6 P. (*विद्यति*) To go, move.

पिकः The (Indian) cuckoo; कुहू-शरासनशसनयदिनि पिकनिकरे भज भावे Git. 11, or उन्मीलति कुहूः कुहूरिति कलोचालाः पिकाना गिरः Git. 1. -Comp. -आनन्दः, -आश्रयः the spring. -बन्धुः, -रागाः, -बल्लभः the mango-tree.

पिकाः 1 An elephant twenty years old. 2 A young elephant in general.

पिण *a.* Reddish-brown, tawny, yellow-red; अतर्निविशामरुपितारं (*विलोचने*) Ku 7. 33. -नः 1 The tawny colour.

2 A buffalo. 3 A rat. -नः 1 Turmeric. 2 Saffron. 3 A kind of yellow pigment. 4 An epithet of चंडिका.

-Comp. -अक्ष *a.* having reddish-brown eyes, red-eyed. (-क्षः) 1 an ape. 2 an epithet of Siva. -ईक्षणः an epithet of Siva. -ईक्षः an epithet of fire. -कपिका a species of cockroach. -चक्षुस् *m.* a crab. -जटः an epithet of Siva. -सारः yellow orpiment. -स्फटिकः ' yellow crystal ', a kind of gem (*गोमेद*).

पिणल *a.* Reddish-brown, yellowish, brown, tawny; R. 12. 71; Ms. 3. 8. -लः 1 The tawny colour.

2 Fire. 3 A monkey. 4 An ichneumon. 5 A small owl. 6 A kind of snake. 7 N. of an attendant on the sun. 8 N. of one of Kubera's treasures. 9 N. of a reputed sage, the father of Sanskrit prosody; his work being known as:—पिणलच्छन्दः

शब्दः छन्दोज्ञाननिधिं जगाम यकरो वेलावटे पिणले

Pt. 2. 33. -लं 1 brass. 2 Yellow orpiment. -ला 1 A kind of owl. 2 The Sisū tree (*शिंशपा*). 3 A kind of metal. 4 A particular vessel of the body. 4 The female elephant of the south. 5 N. of a courtesan who became remarkable for her piety and virtuous life; (the Bhāgavata mentions how she and Ajāmīta were delivered from the trammels of the world). -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Siva.

पिणलिका 1 A kind of crane. 2 A kind of owl.

पिणाशः 1 The headman or proprietor of a village. 5 A kind of fish. -शः Virgin gold. -शी The Indigo plant.

पिचंदः-इं, पिचिंदः-इं The belly.

पिचहकः A glutton (*औदृक्*).

पिचिहिका The calf of the leg.

पिचिहिल *a.* Big-bellied, corpulent.

पिङ्गुः 1 Cotton. 2 A kind of weight, a Karsha (equal to two tolas). 3 A kind of leprosy. -Comp.

-तलं cotton. -मेदः, -मदः the Nimba tree; Si. 5. 66.

पिङ्गुलः 1 Cotton. 1 A kind of cormorant or sea-crow.

पिङ्गुद *a.* Pressed fat. -तः Inflammation of the eyes, ophthalmia. -हं 1 Tin. 2 Lead.

पिङ्गा A string of 16 pearls weighing a *dharana* (a particular measure of pearls).

पिच्छं 1 A feather of a tail (as of a peacock). 2 The tail of a peacock Si. 4. 59. 3 The feathers of an arrow.

4 A wing. 5 A creat. -च्छः A tail in general. -च्छाः 1 A sheath, covering, coat. 2 The scum of boiled rice. 3 A row, line. 4 A heap, multitude. 5 The gum or exudation of the silk-cotton tree. 6 A plantain.

7 An armour. 8 The calf of the leg. 9 The venomous saliva of a snake. 10 A betelnut. -Comp. -बाणः a hawk.

पिच्छल *a.* Slimy, slippery.

पिच्छिका The feathers of a peacock's tail tied in a bunch, a feather-brush (used by conjurors &c.).

पिच्छिल *a.* 1 Slimy, lubricous, slippery, smeary; तरुणं सर्पश्चाक्षं नवौदनं पिच्छिलानि च क्षीणि Chānd. M. 1. 2

Having a tail. -लः -ला -लं 1 The scum of boiled rice (*युक्तमंड*). 2 sauce mixed with rice-gruel. 3 Curds with cream on the surface. -Comp. -रवच *m.* the orange tree or its peel.

पिञ्ज 1. 2 A. (*पिञ्जे*) 1 To tinge, dye. 2 To touch. 3 To adore. -इल. 10 U. (*पिञ्जयति-वे*) 1 To give. 2 To take. 3 To shine. 4 To be strong or powerful. 5 To live, dwell. 6 To hurt, injure. kill.

पिञ्जः 1 The moon. 2 A species of camphor. 3 Killing, slaughter. 4 Heap. -जं Strength, power. -जा 1 Injury, hurting. 2 Turmeric. 3 Cotton.

पिञ्जदः The mucus or excretion of the eyes.

पिञ्जने A bow-shaped instrument used for cleaning cotton.

पिञ्जर *a.* Reddish-yellow, tawny, gold-coloured; शिवा प्रदीपस्य सुवर्णपिञ्जर Mk. 3. 17; R. 18. 40. -रः 1 The reddish-yellow or tawny-brown colour. 2 The yellow colour. -रं 1 Gold. 2 yellow orpiment. 3 A skeleton. 4 A cage (for पंजर).

पिञ्जरकं Orpiment.

पिञ्जरित *a.* Coloured yellow, tinged brown.

पिञ्जल *a.* 1 Overcome with grief or terror, extremely confounded or perplexed. 2 Panicstruck (as an army). -लं 1 Yellow orpiment. 2 The leaf of the Kusa grass.

पिञ्जालं Gold.

पिञ्जिका A roll of cotton from which threads are spun.

पिञ्जुषः The wax of the ear (*कर्णमल*).

पिञ्जदः The excretion or mucus of the eyes.

पिञ्जोला The rusting of leaves, rustling noise of leaves.

पिडः A box, basket. -हं 1 A house, hovel. 2 A roof.

पिडका-कं 1 A box, basket. 2 A granary. 3 A pimple, pustule, small boil or ulcer; (also पिडका or पिडिका in this sense); ततः गंदस्योपरि पिडका संवृत्ता S. 2. 4 kind of ornament on the banner of Indra.

पिडक्या A multitude of boxes.

पिडाका A basket, box.

पिडकं The tartar of the teeth; (*दंतकिट्ट*).

पिडरः-रं A pot, pan, boiler (also पिडरी in this sense); पिडरं ब्रह्मदत्तमान निजपार्श्वेनैव दहति ततः Pt. 1. 324; जडरपिडरी पुण्यैव करोति विडम्बनां Bh. 3. 116 -रं A churning stick.

पिडरकः-कं A pot, pan. -Comp. -कपालः-लं a pot-sherd.

पिडका-का A small boil, pimple, pustule.

पिंड 1 A., 10. U. (*पिंडते, पिंडयति ते, पिंडित*) 1 To roll into a lump or ball, put together. 2 To join, unite. 3 To heap or accumulate.

पिंड *a.* (*सौ. f.*) 1 Solid (*घन*) 2 Compact, dense, close. -हं-हं 1 A round mass, ball, globe; (as अयःपिंडः, &c.). 2 A lump, clod (of earth &c.) 3 A round lump of food, morsel, mouthful; R. 2. 59. 4 A ball or lump of rice offered to the Manes at obsequial ceremonies or Śrāddhas; B. 1. 66: 8. 26: Ms. 3. 216: 9. 132

136, 140; Y. 1. 159. 5 Food in general; सकलिकृतमर्तुपिंडः M. 5 'who was true to his master's salt.' 6 Livelihood, sustenance, subsistence. 7 Alms; पिंडपातवेला Māl. 2. 8 Flesh; meat. 9 The fetus or embryo in an early stage of gestation. 10 The body, corporeal frame; रक्तविविधं पिंडमिव पिंडिवासा खलु भौतिकेषु R. 2. 57. 11 A heap, collection, multitude. 12 The calf of the leg; Māl. 5. 16. 13 The frontal sinus of an elephant or its projection. 14 A portico or shed in front of the door. 15 Incense, frank-incense. 16 (In arith.) Sum, total amount. 17 (In geom.) Thickness. -**हं** 1 Power, strength, might. 2 Iron. 3 Fresh butter. 4 An army. (पिंडीकृतं to make into a lump or ball, press or heap together; पिंडीकृतं to be made into a ball or lump). -**COMP.** -**अन्वाहार्य** *a.* to be eaten after the funeral rice-ball has been offered to the Manes; Ms. 3. 123. -**अन्वाहार्यकं** a meal in honour of the Manes. -**अग्रं** hail. -**अयसं** steel. -**अलककः** a red dye. -**अज्ञानः**, **आज्ञः**, -**आज्ञकः**, -**आज्ञिन्** *m.* a beggar. -**उद्धकक्रिया** an oblation of obsequial rice-balls and water to the deceased. -**उद्धरणं** participating in funeral offerings. -**गोसं** gum myrrh. -**तैलं**, -**तैलकः** incense. -**द्व** *u.* 1 one who gives food, one who supplies with bread or with any other means of subsistence; आ पिंडवस्य ब्रूते गजमुगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चादुशः तैश्च भुङ्क्ते Bh. 2. 31. 2 one who is qualified to give the funeral rice-ball to deceased ancestors; Y. 2. 132 (-**द्वः**) 1 the nearest male relation who offers the funeral rice-ball. 2 a master, patron. -**दानं** 1 presentation of the obsequial rice-ball. 2 the funeral oblation made to deceased ancestors on the evening of new-moon. -**निर्वपणं** presenting obsequial rice-balls to the Manes. -**पातः** giving alms; Māl. 1. -**पातिकः** one who lives on alms. -**पादः**, -**पाद्यः** an elephant. -**पुष्पः** 1 the Asoka tree, 2 the China rose. 3 the pomegranate. (-**पुष्पं**) the blossom of the Asoka tree. 2 the flower of the China-rose. 3 a lotus. -**भाज्** *a.* receiving or entitled to a share in the funeral rice-ball. (*m. pl.*) the deceased ancestors or Manes; S. 6. 25. -**भृतिः** *f.* livelihood, means of subsistence. -**मूलं**, -**मूलकं** a carrot. -**पञ्चः** the presentation of the obsequial rice-balls to the deceased ancestors; Y. 3. 16. -**लेपः** fragments of the obsequial rice-balls which cling to the hand; (these are presented to the three ancestors immediately preceding the *d* father) -**लोप** interrup-

tion in offering the funeral rice-balls (as the failure of issue). -**संबन्धः** relationship between a living person and one deceased such as is sufficiently near to qualify the former to offer the obsequial rice-balls to the latter.

पिंडकः -**कं** 1 A lump, ball, globe. 2 A round swelling or protuberance. 3 A lump of food. 4 The calf of the leg. 5 Incense. 6 Carrot. -**कः** A goblin, demon (पिशाच).

पिंडनं Forming globes.

पिंडलः 1 A bridge, cause-way. 2 A mound, ridge.

पिंडसः A beggar, a mendicant living on alms.

पिंडातः Incense.

पिंडारः 1 A religious mendicant or beggar. 2 A cow-herd. 3 A buffalo-herdsman. 4 The *Vikankata* tree. 5 An expression of censure.

पिंडिः -**दी** *f.* 1 A round mass, ball. 2 The nave of a wheel. 3 The calf of the leg. 4 The Asoka tree. 5 The long gourd (अलातु). 6 A house. 7 A species of palm. -**COMP.** -**पुष्पः** the Asoka tree. **लेपः** a kind of unguent. -**शूरः** 'brave in the house', or 'a cake hero', a braggart, cowardly boaster, poltroon, coltquean; cf. गेहे-नदिर, गेहेरु &c.

पिंडिका 1 A round or fleshy swelling. 2 The calf of the leg &c.; see पिंडि above.

पिंडित *a.* 1 Pressed or rolled into a ball or lump. 2 Thick, lumpish. 3 Heaped together, collected. 4 Mixed with. 5 Added, multiplied. 6 Counted, numbered.

पिंडित्र *a.* Receiving the funeral rice-balls (as ancestors). -*m.* 1 A beggar. 2 One who offers funeral rice-balls to the Manes.

पिंडिलः 1 A bridge, cause-way, mound. 2 An astronomer, a calculator of nativities.

पिंडीर *a.* Sapless, insipid, arid, dry. -**रः** 1 The pomegranate tree. 2 Cuttle-fish-bone. 3 Foam of the sea; cf. डिंडीर.

पिंडोली *f.* Fragments dropped from the mouth, offal, leavings of a meal.

पिण्णकः -**कं** 1 Oil-cake. 2 Incense. 3 Saffron. 4 Asafoetida.

पितामहः (हि *f.*) 1 A paternal grandfather. 2 An epithet of Brahmā.

पितृ *m.* A father; तेवास लोकः पितृमानु विनेषा R. 14. 23; 1. 24; 11. 67. -**ते** (dual) Parents, father and mother; जगतः पितरौ धेदु पार्थवीपतिवैश्वरी R. 1. 1; Y. 2. 117. -**रः** (pl.) 1 Forefathers, ancestors *fa* *he* S 6 24 2 *Pat* *or*

nal ancestors taken collectively, Ms. 2. 151. 3 The Manes; R. 2. 16, 4. 20. Bg. 10. 29; Ms.: 3. 81; 192. -**COMP.** -**अजित** *a.* acquired by a father, paternal (as property) -**कर्मन्** *n.*, -**कार्यं**, -**कृत्यं**, क्रिया oblation or sacrifice offered to deceased ancestors, obsequial rites. -**काननं** a cemetery; R. 11. 16. -**कुल्या** *N.* of a river rising in the Malaya mountain. -**गण** 1 the whole body of ancestors taken collectively. 2 a class of Manes or deceased progenitor who were sons of the Prajāpati; see Ms. 3. 194-195. -**गृहं** 1 a paternal mansion 2 cemetery, burial ground. -**चातक**, चातिन् *m.* a parricide. -**तर्पणं** 1 an oblation to the Manes. 2 the act of throwing water out of the right hand (as at the time of ablutions) as an offering to the Manes or deceased ancestors; Ms. 2. 176 3 sesamum. -**तिथिः** *f.* the day of new-moon (अमावास्या). -**तीर्थं** 1 *N.* of the place called Gayā where the performance of funeral rites, such as Śrāddhas in honour of the Manes, is held to be particularly meritorious 2 the part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (considered to be sacred to the Manes) -**दानं** an offering to the Manes. -**दायः** patrimony. -**दिनं** the day of new-moon (अमावास्या). -**देव** *u.* 1 worshipping a father. 2 relating to the worship of the Manes. (-**जा**) the divine Manes. -**वैवत** *a.* presided over by the Manes. (-**तं**) *N.* of the tenth lunar mansion (मघा). -**द्वय** patrimony; Y. 2. 118. -**पक्षः** 1 the paternal side, paternal relationship 2 relatives by the father's side 3 'the fortnight of the manes', *N.* of the dark half of Bhādrapada which is particularly appointed for the celebration of obsequial rites to the Manes. -**पतिः** an epithet of Yama. -**पद्वे** the world of the Manes. -**पितृ** *m.* paternal grandfather. -**पुत्रौ** (पितापुत्रौ dual) father and son (पितुः पुत्रः means 'the son of a well-known and renowned father') -**पूजनं** worship of the Manes. -**पैतामह** *a.* (ही *f.*) inherited from ancestors, ancestral, hereditary. (-**हाः** pl) ancestors. -**प्रसूः** *f.* 1 paternal grandmother. 2 evening twilight. -**मात** *a.* 1 inherited from a father. 2 inherited patrimonially. -**वंधुः** a kins man by the fathers side. (-**धु**) relationship by the father's side. -**भक्त** *a.* dutifully attached to a father. -**भक्तिः** *f.* filial duty. -**भोजनं** food offered to the Manes. -**भ्रातृ** *m.* a father's brother paternal

uncle. -मंदिरं 1 a paternal mansion 2 a cemetery -नेधः sacrifice offered to the Manes, obsequial offerings. -यज्ञः 1 obsequial offerings. 2 offering libations of water every day to the deceased ancestors; it is one of the five daily Yagnas enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmana; पितृ-यज्ञस्तु तर्पणं Ms. 3. 70; also 122, 283. -राज् m. राजा, -राजन् m. an epithet of Yama. -रूपः an epithet of Siva. -लोकः the world of the Manes. -वंशः the paternal family. -वनं a cemetery. (पितृवनेचरः 1 a demon, goblin. 2 an epithet of Siva). वसतिः f. -सक्तम् n. a cemetery; Ku. 5. 77. -व्रतं obsequial rites. -आहुते obsequial rites in honour of a father or deceased ancestor. -स्वसृ f. (also पितृस्वसृ as well as पितुः स्वसृ or पितुः स्वसृ) a father's sister. Ms. 2. 131. -स्वस्त्रीयः a paternal aunt's son, संनिभ a. fatherly, paternal. -सूः 1 paternal grandmother. 2 evening twilight. -स्थानः -स्थानीयः a guardian (who is in the place of a father). -हत्या parricide. -हन् m. a parricide.

पितृक a. Paternal, ancestral, hereditary. 2 Obsequial.

पितृव्यः 1 A father's brother, paternal uncle. 2 Any elderly male relation; Ms. 2. 130.

पित्तं Bile, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and कफ); पित्तं यदि शर्करया शान्यति कौर्यः पटोलन Pt. 1. 378. Comp. -अवीसारः a bilious form of diarrhoea. -उपहत a. affected by bile; पश्यति पिबोपहतः शशिचन्द्रं शोभनपि पीतं K. P. 10. -कोषः the gall-bladder. -क्षोभः excess or derangement of the bilious humour. -उज्वरः a bilious fever. -प्रकृति a. of a bilious or choleric temperament -प्रकोपः excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. -रक्तं plethora. -वायुः flatulence caused by the excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. -विदग्ध a. impaired by bile. -हमन, -हर a. antibilious.

पित्तल a. Bilious. -लं 1 Brass. 2 A species of birch tree.

पितृय a. 1 Paternal, patrimonial, ancestral. 2 (a) Relating or sacred to the deceased ancestors; Ms. 2. 59 (b) Obsequial. -प्राः 1 The eldest brother. 2 The month of Māgha. -प्रा 1 The constellation called Māghā. 2 The day of full as well as new moon. -पं 1 The lunar mansion called Māghā. 2 The part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (sacred to the Manes).

पितृसन् m. A bird.

पितृल a road path

पिधानं 1 Covering, concealing. 2 A sheath. 3 A wrapper, cloak. 4 A lid or top.

पिधानकं 1 A sheath, scabbard. 2 A lid.

पिधानक a. Covering, hiding, concealing.

पिन्ड p. p. 1 Fastened, tied or put on. 2 Dressed. 3 Hid, concealed. 4 Pierced, penetrated. 5 Wrapped, covered, enveloped.

पिनाक-कं 1 The bow of Siva. 2 A trident. 3 A bow in general. 4 A staff or stick. 5 A shower of dust. -Comp. -गोत्, धृत्, धृत्, पाणिः m. epithets of Siva; Ku. 3. 10.

पिनाकिन् m. An epithet of Siva; Ku. 5. 77; S. 1. 6.

पिपतिषत् m. A bird.

पिपतिषु a. Being about to fall.

-पुः A bird.

पिपासा Thirst.

पिपासित, पिपासित्, पिपासु a. Thirsty.

पिपीलः, पिपीली An ant.

पिपीलकः A large black ant.

पिपीलिकः An ant. -कं A kind of gold (said to be collected by ants).

पिपीलिका A female ant. -Comp. -परितर्पणं the running about of ants.

पिप्पलः 1 The holy fig-tree; Y. 1. 302. 2 A nipple. 3 The sleeve of a jacket or coat. -लं 1 A berry in general. 2 A berry of the holy fig-tree. 3 Sensual enjoyment. 4 Water.

पिप्पलिः -ली f. Long pepper.

पिप्पिका The tartar of the teeth.

पिप्पुः A mark, mole, freckle.

पिपालः N. of a tree; Ku. 3. 31.

-लं The fruit of this tree.

पिप् 10 P. (पेलयति-ते) 1 To throw, cast. 2 To send, direct. 3 To incite, prompt.

पिप्पुः See पीड.

पिप्पु a. Blear-eyed. -लं A bleared eye.

पिप्पिका A female elephant.

पिप् 6 U. (पिपति-ते) 1 To shape, fashion, form. 2 To be organised. 3 To light, irradiate.

पिप्पिग a. Reddish-brown, reddish, of a tawny colour; मध्येयद्रं ककुभः पिप्पिगीः Si. 3. 33; 1. 6; Ki. 4. 36. -गः The tawny colour.

पिप्पिगः An epithet of Vishnu or his attendant.

पिप्पाचः A fiend, goblin, devil, spirit, malevolent being; नन्वाश्रयितः पिप्पाचोपि भोजनेन V. 2; Ms. 1. 37; 12. 44. -Comp. -आलयः phosphorescence. -द्रुः a kind of tree. -वाधा-संचारः demoniacal possession. -भाषा 'the language of devils', a giberish or corruption of Sanakrit, one of the lowest Prākṛita dialects used in plays -सर्गं 1 an assemblage of

fiends. 2 pandemonium, the hall of their assembly.

पिप्पाचकिन् m. An epithet of Kubera, the god of wealth.

पिप्पाचिका 1 A she-demon, a female imp. 2 (At the end of comp.) Devilish or diabolical fondness for a thing; किमनया आशुपिप्पाचिकया Mv. 3 devilish fondness for fighting; पिप्पाची is used in the same sense; तस्य खल्वियं शायज्जीवमाशुपिप्पाची न हृदयदयकामनि B. R. 4, or कियच्चिमिदमतिनादविष्यति भवन्तमाशुपिप्पाची A. R. 4.

पिप्पितं Flesh; कुशापि नापि तदु हा पिप्पितं लेशः Bv. 1. 105; R. 7. 50. Comp. -अशानः, -आशः, -आशिरः, -सूच m. 1 flesh-eater, a demon, goblin, (कायाः) संशययौदकपिप्पाः पिप्पितान्नानां चरति S. 3. 27. 2 a man-eater, cannibal.

पिप्पुन a. 1 (a) Indicating, manifesting, evincing, displaying, indicative of; शङ्खामिहिनं विनाशपिप्पुनः Si 1. 75; तुल्याह्वरामपिप्पुनं V. 2. 14; R. 1. 53, Amaru. 97. (b) Memorable for, commemorating; स्वं क्षुद्रपदनपिप्पुनं कौरवं तद्रज्याः Me. 48. 2 Slanderous, backbiting, calumniating; पिप्पुनजनें खलु विप्रति क्षितिद्राः Bv. 1. 74. 3 Wicked, cruel, malignant. 4 Low, vile, contemptible. 5 Foolish, stupid. -नः 1 A slanderer, back-biter, tale-bearer, base informer, traitor, calumniator; H. 1. 135, Pt 1. 304, Ms. 3. 161. 2 Cotton. 3 An epithet of Nārada. 4 A crow. -Comp. -वचनः, -वाक्यं slander, detraction, calumny.

पिप् 7 P. (पिनहि, पिष्ट) 1 To pound, grind, pulverize, crush, अथवा भयतः प्रवर्तना न कर्तव्यं पिष्टमियं पिनहि नः N. 2. 61, 13. 19; माषपेवं विपेन Mv. 6. 45; Bk 6. 37; 12. 18; Bv. 1. 12 2 To hurt, injure, destroy, kill (with gen); क्रोधेन पेष्टुं शुचनद्विषामसि Si. 1. 40. -With उद् to crush or grind down. -निष् 1 to pound, powder, pulverize, reduce to atoms; (तं) विमियेष क्षितौ क्षिपे दूर्जं कुम्भविनाशसि Mb.; शिलानिषिष्टमुद्गरः R. 12. 73 2 to hurt, injure, bruise; Bk. 6. 120

पिष्ट p. p. 1 Ground, powdered, crushed; Bv. 1. 12. 78. 2 Rubbed together, squeezed or clasped (as the hands). -ष्टं 1 Anything ground, a ground substance. 2 Flour, meal, पिष्टं पिनहि 'he grinds flour'; i. e. does a useless work or a profitless repetition. 3 Lead. -Comp. -उदकं 'water mixed with flour' -पचनं a pan for parching flour, a boiler &c. -पशु an effigy of a beast made with flour. -पिष्टं a cake or ball of flour. -पुरः see चूतदूर. -पेषः, -पेषणं 'grinding flour'; i. e. doing any useless work, a vain or profitless repetition. -न्याय see under न्याय. -मेहः a variety of diabetes -वर्तिः a kind of small ball

made of the flour of barley, pulse or rice. -सौरभं (pounded) sandal-wood.

पिटकः -कं 1 A cake made of the flour of any grain. 2 A baked cake, bread. -कं Pounded sesamum seeds.

पिटपः -वं A division of the universe; cf. विष्टप.

पिष्टातः Scented or perfumed powder.

पिष्टिक A cake made of rice-flour.

पित् I. 1 P. (पेसति) To go, move.

-II. 10 U. (पेसति ते) 1 To go. 2 To be strong. 3 To dwell. 4 To hurt, injure. 5 To give or take.

पिहित p. p. 1 Shut, closed, barred, fastened; see वा with अपि. 2 Covered, concealed, hidden; see अपिहित. 3 Filled or covered with.

पी 4 A. (पीयते) To drink तव वदन-मवाधुतं निपीव Mk. 10. 13; N. 1. 1.

पीचं The chin.

पीठे 1 A seat (a stool, chair, bench, sofa &c.); ज्वेन पीठादुपनिषद्च्युतः St. 1. 12; R. 4 84; 6. 15. 2 The seat of a religious student made of Kusa grass. 3 The seat of a deity, an altar. 4 A pedestal in general, basis. 5 A particular posture in sitting. COMP. -केलिः a male confidant, a parasite. -गर्भः the cavity in the pedestal of an idol. -नायिका a girl of fourteen who represents Durgā at the festival of that goddess. -यूः basis, basement. -मर्दः 1 a companion, parasite, one who assists the hero of a drama in great undertakings, e. g. in securing his mistress; so पीठमर्दिनी 'a lady who assists the heroine in securing her lover'. 2 a dancing master who instructs courtezans in the art of dancing. -सर्व्वे a. lame, crippled.

पीठिका 1 A seat (bench, stool). 2 A pedestal, base. 3 A section or division of a book, as the पूर्व्वपीठिका, and उत्तरपीठिका of दशकुमारचरित.

पीड 10 U. (पीडयति-ते, पीडित) 1 To pain, torment, harm, hurt, injure, harass, annoy, molest; नलिं चापीविडच्छरेः BK. 15. 82; Ms. 4. 67, 235; 7. 29. 2 To oppose, resist. 3 To besiege (as a city). 4 To press or squeeze together, compress, pinch; कंठे पीडयन् MK. 8. लभेत सिकताह तेलमपि यस्ततः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5; दशनपीडिताधरा R. 19. 35. 5 To suppress, destroy; Ms. 1. 51. 6 To neglect. 7 To cover with anything inauspicious. 8 To eclipse. -WITH अभि-अव to press, squeeze, pain. -आ to press, weigh down; पशोधरमारे-जापीडितः Git 12. -उद् 1 to press against, a rike or rub against: अन्गोप्युद्गी-र्य्युत्तराक्ष्य स्तनद्वयं पादौ तथा पृष्ठं hu 1 40; 8 8 60 2 to press o t brow

or strike upwards, propel, urge; R. 5. 46; 16 66. -उप 1 to hurt, injure, trouble, harass, molest; स्तनोपपीडं परि-च्युत्तम Ki. 3. 54; St. 10. 47. 2 to oppress, lay waste; Ms. 8. 67; 7. 195. -नि 1 to harass, pain, molest, punish, trouble; Ms. 7. 23. 2 to squeeze, press together, hold fast, seize, grasp; द्रोः सदारास्य निपीडय पादौ R. 2. 23; 5 65. -निस् to press or squeeze out; see निष्पीडित. -परि 1 to pain, trouble, molest. 2 to press, squeeze. -न 1 to pain excessively, torment, harass. 2 to press or squeeze. -सं to press together, pinch; कंठे जीर्णलताप्रतान-वलयेनायव्यसंपीडितः S. 7. 11.; Ch. P. 3.

पीडकः An oppressor.

पीडनं 1 Paining, distressing, oppressing, inflicting pain; Ms. 9. 299. 2 Squeezing, pressing; कौबेदि-बंधनिविडस्तनपीडनानि Git. 10; दैतौपीडन-नखक्षतराक्षसिका Ch. P. 48. 3 An instrument for pressing. 4 Taking, holding, seizing; as in करपीडन or पाणिपीडन q. v. 5 Laying waste, devastation. 6 Threshing corn. 7 An eclipse; as in ग्रहपीडन q. v. 8 Suppressing sounds, a fault in the pronunciation of vowels.

पीडा 1 Pain, trouble, suffering, annoyance, molestation, agony; आश्रमपीडा R. 1. 87 disturbance; 71; मदनं, दारिद्र्यं &c. 2 Injury, damage, harm; Bg. 17. 19; Ms. 7. 169. 3 Devastation, laying waste. 4 Violation, infringement. 5 Restriction. 6 Pity, compassion. 7 Eclipse. 8 A chaplet, garland for the head. 9 The Sarala tree. -COMP. -कर a. troublesome, painful.

पीडित p. p. 1 Pained, harassed, tormented, oppressed, pinched. 2 Squeezed, pressed. 3 Espoused, held. 4 Violated, broken. 5 Laid waste, devastated. 6 Eclipsed. 7 Bound, tied. -तं 1 Paining, injuring, harassing. 2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -तं ind. Fast, closely, firmly.

पीत a. 1 Drunk, quaffed. 2 Steeped, soaked in, filled or saturated with. 3 Yellow; त्रिभुजभारचितपीतयो-त्तरीयः Mk. 5. 2. -तः 1 Yellow colour. 2 Topaz. 3 Safflower. -तं 1 Gold. 2 Yellow orpiment. -COMP. -अविष्टः an epithet of Agastya. -अंबरः 1 An epithet of Vishnu; इति निगदितः प्रीतः प्रीतांबरोपि तथा करोत् Git. 12. 2 an actor. 3 a religious mendicant wearing yellow garments. -अरुण a. yellowish-red. -अमन m. topaz. -कदली a species of Banana (स्वर्णकदली). -कंदं the carrot. -कापरे 1 saffron 2 brass. -काह ye ow sanda n. -गदं yel ow sanda पीतं 1 a species of sandal

wood. 2 saffron. 3 turmeric. -चंपक a lamp. -कुंडः Kāraṇḍava bird. -दारु n. a kind of pine or Sarala tree. -दुग्धा a milch cow. दुः the Sarala tree. -पाद्वी a species of bird (Mar मैना). -मणिः a topaz. -माक्षिकं a kind of mineral substance. -मूलकं the carrot. रक्त a. yellowish red, orange-coloured. (-क्तं) a kind of yellow gem, the topaz. -रानः 1 the yellow colour. 2 wax. 3 the fibres of a lotus. -वालुका turmeric. -वात्स m. an epithet of Krishna. -सारः 1 the topaz. 2 the sandal tree. (-रे) yellow sandal-wood. -सारि n. antimony. -स्कंधः a hog. -स्कटिकः the topaz. -हरित a. yellowish green.

पीतकं 1 Yellow orpiment. 2 Brass. 3 Saffron. 4 Honey. 5 Aloe-wood. 6 Sandal-wood.

पीतनः A species of fig tree (waved-leaf). -नं 1 Yellow orpiment. 2 Saffron.

पीतल a. Yellow. -लः The yellow colour. -लं Brass.

पीतिः A horse. -f. 1 Draught, drinking. 3 A tavern. 3 The proboscis of an elephant.

पीतिका 1 Saffron, 2 Turmeric. 3 Yellow jasmine.

पीतुः 1 The sun. 2 Fire. 3 The chief elephant of a herd.

पीथः 1 The sun. 2 Time. 3 Fuel. 4 Drink. 5 Water.

पीथिः A horse.

पीन a. 1 Fat, fleshy, corpulent 2 Plump, large, thick; as in पीनस्तनी 3 Full, round. 4 Profuse, excessive. -COMP. -ऊधस् f. (पीनोद्धी) a cow with full udders. -वक्षस् a. full-chested, having a full bosom.

पीनस्तः 1 Cold affecting the nose. 2 Cough, catarrh.

पीयुः 1 A crow. 2 The sun. 3 Fire. 4 An owl. 5 Time. 6 Gold.

पीयूषः -वं 1 Nectar, ambrosia; ननति वचसि कार्ये गुणपीयूषपूर्णाः Bh. 2. 78; इति पीयूषलहरी G. I. 53. 2 Milk in general. 3 The Milk of a cow during the first seven days after calving. -COMP. -सहस् m., रुचिः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -वर्षः 1 a shower of nectar, 2 the moon. 3 camphor.

पीलकः The large black ant.

पीलुः 1 An arrow. 2 An atom. 3 An insect. 4 An elephant. 5 The stem of the palm. 6 A flower. 7 A group of palm trees. 8 A kind of tree.

पीलुकः An ant.

पीर् 1 P. (पीयति) To be fat or corpulent

पीवन a (पीवरी f) 1 Fat fat arge 2 Stout, strong m Wnd

पर्वर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) 1 Fat, large, stout, fleshy, corpulent; R. 3. 8. 5. 65; 19. 32. 2 Plump, thick. -रः 1 A tortoise. -री 1 A young woman. 2 A cow.

पर्वर Water.

पुष्ट 10 U. (पुंस्यति-ने) 1 To crush, grind. 2 To pain, trouble, punish.

पुम् *m.* (Nom. पुमान्, पुमांसौ, पुमांसः; Instr. Du; पुम्; Voc. sing. पुम्.) 1 A male, male being; पुंसि विश्वसिति कुम् पुमती N. 5. 110. 2 A man, human being; यस्यार्थः न पुमांल्लोके H. 1. 3. man, mankind, people; वन्देः पुंसां रघुपतिपदेः Me 12. 4 A servant, an attendant. 5 A word in the masculine gender. 6 The masculine gender; पुंसि वा हरिचन्दन Ak. 7 The soul. -COMP. -अनुज *a.* (पुंसाञ्ज) having an elder brother. -अनुजा (पुंसाञ्जा) a girl born after the male child; i. e. a girl having an elder brother. -अपत्यं (पुंसापत्यं) a male child. -अर्थः (पुंसापत्यं) 1 the aim of man. 2 any one of the four ends of human existence; i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष, see पुंसापत्यं.

-आख्या (पुंसाख्या) a designation of a male being. -आचारः (पुंसाचारः) a usage of men. -कटिः *f.* a man's hip. -कामा a woman wishing for a husband. -कौकिलः a male cuckoo; Ku. 3. 32. -क्रेतः (पुंसाक्रेतः) a male planet. -गवः (पुंसागवः) 1 a bull, an ox. 2 (at the end of comp.) chief, best, most excellent, distinguished or pre-eminent of any class; वाल्मीकिर्हृदिपुंगवः Rām; so गजपुंगवः Bh. 2. 31; नरपुंगवः &c. -केतुः an epithet of Siva; Ku. 7. 77. -चली (पुंसाचली) a harlot, an unchaste woman; Y. 1. 162. -चलीया (पुंसाचलीयाः) the son of a harlot. -चिह्नं (पुंसाचिह्नं) the characteristic of a male, the membrum virile. -जन्मन् (पुंसाजन्मन्) n the birth of a male child. योगः a constellation under which male children are born. -दासः (पुंसादासः) a male slave. -ध्वजः (पुंसाध्वजः) 1 the male of any species of animal. 2 a mouse. -नक्षत्रं (पुंसानक्षत्रं) a male asterism. -नागः (पुंसानागः) 1 'an elephant among men', a distinguished man. 2 a white elephant. 3 a white lotus. 4 nutmeg. 5 N. of a tree called नागकेशरः; R. 6. 57. -नाटः-डः (पुंसानाटः-डः) N. of a tree. -नामधेयः (पुंसानामधेयः) a male. -नामन् (पुंसानामन्) *a.* holding a masculine name. (*m.*) the tree called पुंसाग. -पुत्रः a male child. -प्रजनन the male organ of generation. -धूमन् (पुंसाधूमन्) *m.* a word of the masculine gender used only in the plural number; दारः पुंस्मिन् वाक्ताः Ak.

-योग (पुंसायोगः) 1 cohabitation with men. 2 reference to a male or husband. पुंयोगे क्षत्रियः. -रत्नं (पुंसारत्नं) an

excellent man. -राशिः (पुंसारशिः) a male sign of the zodiac. -रूप (पुंसारूप) the form of a man. -रिग *a.* (पुंसारिग) of the masculine gender, masculine. (*m.*) 1 masculine gender. 2 virility, manhood. 3 the male organ -वस्तः (पुंसारवस्तः) a bull-calf. -वृषः (पुंसारवृषः) the musk-rat. वेष्ट *a.* (पुंसारवेष्ट) dressed like a male, clad in male attire. -सवन (पुंसारसवन) *a.* causing the birth of a male child. (*m.*) the first of the purificatory Samskāras; it is a ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving the first signs of a living conception, with a view to the birth of a son; R. 3. 10. 2 fetus. 3 milk.

पुस्तं 1 The characteristic of a male, virility, potency, masculiness; यत्पुस्तं परीक्षितः Y. 1. 56. 2 Semen virile. 3 The masculine gender.

पुंत् *ind.* 1 Like a man; R. 6. 20. 2 In the masculine gender.

पुक्कस *a.* (शी *f.*), पुक्कस *a.* (सी *f.*) Low, vile. -ज्ञः, -सः N. of a degraded mixed caste, the offspring of a Nishāda by a Sūdra woman; जज्ञो निषादाच्छूद्रायां जात्या भवति पुक्कसः Ms. 10. 18. -शी-सी 1 A bud. 2 The indigo plant. 3 A woman of the Pukkasa caste.

पुखः खं 1 The feathered part of an arrow; R. 2. 31; 3. 64; 9. 61. 2 A falcon, heron.

पुंखित *a.* Furnished with feathers (as an arrow).

पुंगः, -गं A heap, collection, multitude.

पुंगलः The soul.

पुच्छः -च्छं 1 A tail in general; पञ्चपुच्छे वहति विष्णु U. 4. 27. 2 A hairy tail; 3 A peacock's tail. 4 The hinder part. 5 The end of anything. -COMP. -अग्रं, -मूले the tip of the tail. -कंदकः a scorpion. -जाहं the root of the tail.

पुच्छतिः -री *f.* Cracking the fingers (छेदिका).

पुच्छिन् *m.* A cock.

पुञ्जः A heap, multitude, quantity, mass, collection; क्षुरिद्वलेय सकेनपुजा Ku. 7. 26; प्रयुद्धच्छति मुञ्जति स्थिरतमःपुञ्जं निङ्कुजे प्रियः Git. 11.

पुञ्जिः *f.* A heap, quantity, mass.

पुञ्जिकः Hail.

पुञ्जितः *a.* 1 Heaped, collected, heap-ed together. 2 Pressed together.

पुट् 1. 6. P. (पुटति) 1 To embrace, clasp. 2 To intertwine. -11. 10 U. (पुटयति-ने) 1 To be in contact with. 2 To bind together, fasten. 3 (पोटयति-ने) (*a.*) To grind, reduce to powder. (*b.*) To speak. (*c.*) To shine. -111. 1. P. (पोटति) 1 To grind. 2 To rub.

पुटः -टं 1 A fold. 2 A hollow space, cavity, concavity; मित्रपटवपुटो वनाविलः

R. 9. 68, 11. 23; 17. 12; M. 3. 9, अजलिपुट, नात्रापुट, कणपुट &c. 3 A cup made of a leaf folded or doubled; a vessel of leaves; पुट्या पयः पयपुटे मदीये R. 2. 65; Ms. 6. 28; 4 Any shallow receptacle 5 The pod or capsule which envelops young shoots. 6 A sheath, cover, covering. 7 An eyelid. (पुटि also in all these senses) 8 A horse's hoop. -टः A casket. -ट A nutmeg. -COMP. -उटजं a white umbrella. -उटकः a cocoa-nut. -श्रीवः 1 a pot, jar, pitcher. 2 a copper-vessel. -पटकः a particular method of preparing drugs, in which the various ingredients are wrapped up in leaves, and being covered with clay are roasted in the fire; अनिर्दिक्तो गंभीर-त्वाद्वद्विद्वन्मयः 1 पुटपाकप्रतीकाशो रामस्य कश्चो रः U. 3. 1. -भेदः 1 a town, city. 2 a kind of musical instrument (आतोय). 3 a whirl-pool or eddy. -भेदः a town, city; Si. 13. 26.

पुटकं 1 A fold. 2 Any shallow cup or cavity. 3 A vessel made of a leaf. 4 A lotus. 5 Nutmeg.

पुटकिनी 1 A lotus 2 Group of lotuses.

पुटिका Cardamoms.

पुटित *a.* 1 Rubbed, ground. 2 Contracted. 3 Stitched, sewn. 4 Split

पुटी See पुट.

पुट् 6 P. 1 To leave, quit, abandon. 2 To dismiss. 3 To emit, send forth. 4 To discover.

पुट् 1 P. (पुटति) To grind, reduce to powder, pound.

पुटः A sign, mark.

पुटरीकं 1 A lotus-flower, especially a white lotus; U. 6. 27; Mā. 9. 14. 2 A white parasol. -कः 1 The white colour. 2 N. of the elephant presiding over the south-east direction, R. 18. 8. 3 A tiger. 4 A kind of serpent. 5 A species of rice. 6 A kind of leprosy. 7 A fever in an elephant. 8 A kind of mango-tree. 9 A pitcher, water-pot. 10 Fire. 11 A (sectarial) mark on the forehead. -COMP. -असः an epithet of Vishnu; R. 18. 8. -पटवः a kind of bird. -सुखी a kind of leech.

पुट्टः 1 A kind of sugar-cane (red variety). 2 A lotus in general. 3 A white lotus. 4 A mark or line (on the forehead) made with sandal &c. sectarial mark. 5 A worm. -पुट्टः pl N. of a country and its inhabitants -COMP. -केलिः an elephant.

पुट्टकः 1 A variety of sugar-cane (red-variety). 2 A sectarial mark.

पुण्य *a.* 1 Holy, sacred, pure; जनकतनयास्तानपुण्योदकेषु आश्रयेषु Me. 1; पुण्यं चण्डीश्वरस्य 33; R. 3. 41; S. 2. 14; Ms. 2. 68. 2 Good, meritorious

virtuous, righteous, just. **3** Auspicious, propitious, lucky, favourable (as a day). Ms. 2, 30, 26. **5** Agreeable, pleasing, lovely, beautiful, प्रदुष्या पुण्यलक्ष्मिकौ Mv. 1. 16; 24, U. 4. 19; so पुण्यदशनः &c. **5** sweet, fragrant (as odour). **6** solemn, festive. -पुण्ये **1** Virtue, religious or moral merit; अल्लुकरैः पापपुण्यैरिहैव कलमञ्जुते H. 1. 83; महता पुण्यपण्येन क्रियेयं कायनोस्त्वयः Sānti, 3. 1; R. 1. 69; N. 3. 87. **2** A virtuous or meritorious act, good or virtuous works. **3** Purity, purification. **4** A trough for watering cattle. -पुण्या The holy basil. -Comp. -अहं (for अहम्) a happy or auspicious day; पुण्याहं भवेतो भवन्तु । अस्तु पुण्याहं; पुण्याहं ब्रज मंगलं सुविचरं प्रातः प्रयातस्य ते Amaru, 61. 'वाचने' repeating 'this is an auspicious day' three times at the commencement of most religious ceremonies. -उदयः the dawn or resulting of good fortune. -उद्यान a having lovely gardens. -कर्तृ m. a meritorious or virtuous man. -कर्तृन् a. doing meritorious acts, upright, righteous. (-n.) a meritorious act. -कालः an auspicious time. -कीर्ति a. bearing a good or holy name, of auspicious fame, celebrated; Bk. 1. 5. -कृत् a. virtuous, meritorious. -कृत्या a meritorious work. -क्षेत्रे **1** a holy place, place of pilgrimage. **2** 'the holy land', N. of Āryāvarta. -गन्ध a. sweetscented. -गृह **1** an alms-house. **2** a temple. -जनः **1** a virtuous man. **2** a demon, goblin. **3** a Yaksha; R. 13. 60. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera; अनुपयी वसुपुण्यजनेश्वरी R. 9. 6. -जित a. won by merit or good works. -तीर्थ a holy place of pilgrimage. -दर्शन a. beautiful. (-नः) the blue jay. (-नं) visiting holy shrines. -पुरुषः a man rich in moral merit, a virtuous man. -प्रतापः the efficacy of virtue or moral merit. -फलः the reward of good works. (-लः) a grove. -भाज a. blessed, virtuous, meritorious; पुण्यभाजः सत्त्वमी भवयः K. 43. -भूः, -भूमिः f. 'the holy-land'; i. e. Āryāvarta. -रात्रः an auspicious night. -लोकः heaven, paradise. -सङ्गुनं an auspicious omen; (-नः) a bird of good omen. -शिल a. of a virtuous disposition, inclined to pious acts, virtuous, pious, righteous. -श्लोक a. 'well-spoken of' or 'auspicious to repeat or utter the name of', of good fame. (-कारः) an epithet of Nala, (of Nishadha), Yudhishtira and Janārdana; पुण्यश्लोकी नदी राजा पुण्यश्लोकी सुविष्टिः । पुण्यश्लोका च वैदेकी पुण्यश्लोकी जनार्दनः ॥ (-कारः) an epithet of Sita and Draupadi. -स्थान a sacred or holy place, a place of pilgrimage.

पुण्यवत् a. **1** Meritorious, virtuous. **2** Lucky, auspicious, fortunate. **3** Happy, blessed.

पुत्र n. A particular division of Hell or the infernal regions to which childless persons are said to be condemned; see पुत्र below. -Comp. -नामन् a. called पुत्र.

पुत्तलः—ली **1** An image, idol, a statue, effigy. **2** A doll, puppet. -Comp. -दहनं, -विधिः burning an effigy in place of the body of one who has died abroad or whose corpse is lost.

पुत्तलकः, पुत्तलिका A doll &c.

पुत्तिका **1** A small kind of bee. **2** The white ant.

पुत्रः **1** A son; (the word is thus derived:—पुत्राश्रो नरकायस्मात्पावते पितरं पुत्रः । तस्मात्पुत्र इति श्लोकः स्वयमेव स्वर्गयुवा ॥ Ms. 9. 138; the word, therefore, should be strictly written पुत्रः). **2** A child, the young one of an animal. **3** A dear child (a term of endearment in addressing young persons). **4** (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind; as in असि-पुत्रः, शिलापुत्रः &c. -जौ (bu.) A son and daughter. (पुत्रीकृत to adopt as a son; R. 2. 36.). -Comp. -अकादः **1** one who lives at a son's expense, one who is maintained by his son. **2** a mendicant of a particular order; see कुटीचक. -अर्थिन् a. wishing for a son. -इष्टिः, -इष्टिका f. a sacrifice performed to obtain male issue. -काम a. desirous of sons. -कार्य a ceremony relating to a son. -कृतकः one who is adopted as a son, an adopted son; श्यामाकमुष्टिपरिवर्तितो जहाति सोयं न पुत्र-कृतकः पदवीं ह्यते S. 4. 13. -जात a. one to whom a son is born. -द्वारं son and wife. -धर्मः filial duty. -पौत्र or -त्राः sons and grandsons. -पौत्रेण a. transmitted from son to son, hereditary; Bk. 5. 15. -प्रतिनिधिः a substitute for a son (e. g. an adopted son). -लाभः obtaining a son. -बधूः f. a daughter-in-law. -सखः 'a friend of children', one who is fond of children. -हीन a. sonless, childless.

पुत्रकः **1** A little son or boy, boy, chap, lad (often used as a term of endearment). **2** A doll, puppet; Ku. 1. 29. **3** A rogue, cheat. **4** A locust, grasshopper. **5** A fabulous animal with eight feet (शरम). **6** Hair.

पुत्रिका, पुत्रिका, पुत्री **1** A daughter. **2** A doll, puppet. **3** (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind; as in असिपुत्रिका, खड्गपुत्रिका &c. -Comp. -पुत्रः, -सुतः **1** a daughter's son who by agreement becomes the son of her father; see Ms. 9. 127. **2** a daughter who being regarded as

a son, returns to her father's house; (पुत्रिकैव पुत्रः; अथवा पुत्रिकैव सुतः पुत्रिकासुतः सोऽपौरुषसम् एव Mit. on Y. 2. 128). **3** a grandson. -मत्तः a mother of daughters. -भर्तृ m. 'a daughter's husband,' a son-in-law.

पुत्रिन् a. (जी f.) Having a son or sons; R. 1. 91; V. 5. 14. -m. The father of a son.

पुत्रिय, पुत्रीय, पुत्र्य a. Relating to a son, filial.

पुत्रीया The desire of a son.

पुद्गल a. Beautiful, lovely, handsome. -लः **1** An atom (परमाणुः); पुद्गलः परमाणवः Sridhara. **2** The body, matter. **3** The soul. **4** An epithet of Siva.

पुनर् ind. **1** Again, once more, anew; न पुनरेव प्रवर्तितव्यं S. 6; किमप्यव बहु पुनर्विचक्षुः स्फुरितोच्चारः Ku. 5. 82; so पुनर्भू to become a wife again. **2** Back, in an opposite direction (mostly with verbs); पुनर्भू to give back, restore; पुनर्भा-इ गम् &c. to go back, return &c. **3** On the other hand, on the contrary, but, however, nevertheless, still (with an adversative force), प्रसाद इव धूर्तस्ते स्पृशः सोऽर्हर्षशीतलः । अद्याप्य नन्दयति मां त्वं पुनः क्लासि नन्दिनि U. 3. 14, मम पुनः सर्वेष्वेव तदास्ति U. 3. पुनः पुनः 'again and again,' 'repeatedly,' 'frequently'; पुनः पुनः स्तुतिनिद्रिचापल R. 3. 42; किंपुनः 'how much more,' or 'how much less'; see under किम्, पुनरपि again, once more, and also, on the other hand. -Comp. -अर्थिता a repeated request. -आगत a. come back, return; भस्मिभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः Sarva. 8. -आधानं, -आधिर् renewing the consecrated fire. -आवर्तः **1** return. **2** repeated birth. -आवर्तिन् a. returning to mundane existence. -आवृत् f. आवृत्तिः f. **1** repetition. **2** return to worldly existence, repetition of birth; Y. 3. 194. **3** revision, another edition (of a book &c.). -उक्त a. **1** said again, repeated, reiterated. **2** superfluous, unnecessary, शशंशं वाचा पुनरुक्तयेव R. 2. 68; Si. 9. 64 (-क्तं), पुनरुक्तता **1** repetition. **2** superfluity, redundancy, uselessness, tautology; U. 5. 15; Bh. 3. 78. -जन्मन् m. a Brāhmana (द्विजन्मन्) पुनरुक्तवदाभासः seeming tautology, appearance of repetition, regarded as a figure of speech; e. p. सुजङ्गमली व्यक्तशशिमुद्राग्रशीतलः । जगत्पति सदा पायाद्व्या-ञ्जितोऽहः शिवः S. D. 622; (here the first impression of the tautology is removed when the passage is rightly understood; cf. also K. P. 9 under पुनरुक्तवदाभास). -उक्तिः f. **1** repetition. **2** superfluity, uselessness, tautology. -उत्थानं rising again, resurrection. -उत्पत्तिः f. **1** reproduction **2** return of birth metempsychosis

ret in वायाभ्यां पुनरुपगम दृष्ट्वा वने व
U 2 13 ग्राहा ऊहा a woman mar-
ried again -गमन return going
again -जन्म n repeated birth
metempsychosis. -जात a. born
again. -जन्म-नवः 'growing again
and again', a fingernail. -द्वारक्रिया
marrying again, taking a second
wife. -प्रत्युपकारः returning one's
obligations, repeated or recurring
birth, metempsychosis; नमपि च क्षयतु
निलोहितः पुनर्भवः पणितशक्तिरामभूः S. 7. 35
Ku. 3. 5. 2 a finger-nail. -भावः new
birth, repeated birth. -धुः 1 a widow
remarried 2 re-existence. -यात्रा 1
going again. 2 repeated procession.
-वचनं repetition. -वसुः (usually
dual) 1 the seventh lunar mansion
(consisting of two or four stars); न
गताविद्विषः पुनर्वसु R. 11. 36. 2 an epi-
thet of Vishnu. 3 of Siva. -विवाहः
remarriage. -संस्कारः (पुनः संस्कारः)
repetition of any Samskāra or purifi-
catory ceremony. -संगमः, -संधानं (पुनः
संधानं &c.) reunion. -संभवः (पुनः
संभवः) being born again (into the
world), metempsychosis.

पुष्कलः Flatulency or wine (in the
stomach).

पुष्कलः 1 The lungs. 2 The peri-
carp of a lotus.

पुर f. (Nom. sing. पुः instr. पूर्वा)
1 A town, fortified town पूर्वाभिषक्त-
दक्षप्रसादा R. 16. 23. 2 A fortress, cas-
tle, stronghold. 3 A wall, rampart.
4 The body. 5 Intellect. -Comp.
-द्वार f., -द्वारः the gate of a city.

पुर 1 A town, city (containing
large buildings, surrounded by a
ditch, and not less than one Krosa
in extent); पुरे तावन्मेवास्य तनेति रवितातं
Ku. 2. 3. R. 1. 59. 2 A castle, for-
tress, stronghold. 3 A house, resi-
dence, abode. 4 The body. 5 The fe-
male apartments. 6 N. of the town
पादलिपुत्र. q. v. 7 The calyx of a flo-
wer or any cup formed of leaves.
8 A brothel. 9 The skin. 10 Belli-
um, Comp. -अट्टः a turret on a city-
wall. -अधिपः, -अध्यक्षः the governor
of a town. -अरातिः, -अरिः, -असहृद्
m -रिपुः epithets of Siva; पुरातिश्रया
कुसुमशर किं मा प्रहरसि Subhāsh; see विपु-
-उत्सवः a festival celebrated in a city.
-उद्यानं a city-garden, park. -आकस्
m an inhabitant of a town. -कोटं
a citadel. -ग a. 1 going to a town,
2 favourably inclined. -जित्, -क्षिप,
भिद् m, epithet of Siva. -ज्योतिस्
m, 1 an epithet of fire. 2 the world
of Agni. -तटी a small market-town
small village. -तोरणं the outer gate of
a city. -द्वारं a city-gate. -निवेशः the
founding of a city. -पालः 'city-
governor', the commandant of a

fortress सधन an epithet of Siva
माग the street of a town Ku 4
11 P 11 3 रथ रथक रथिन् m
a constable police officer -रोध the
siege of a fortress. वासिन् m. a
citizen, a townsman. -शासनः 1 an
epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Siva.

पुरं Gold.

पुरणः The sea, ocean.

पुरतस् ind. Before, in front (opp.
पश्चात्); पश्यामि तामित इतः पुरतस् पश्चात् Māl.
1. 40; in the presence of; ये ये पश्यति
तस्य तस्य पुरतो ना ब्रूहि दीनं वचः Bh. 2. 51.

2 Afterwards; इयं च तेन्या पुरतो विडम्बना
Ku. 5. 70. (आदावेव Malli.); Amaru. 43.

पुरंदरः 1 N. of Indra; R. 2. 74. 2
An epithet of Siva. 3 Of Agni. 4
A thief, house-breaker. 2 -रा An
epithet of the Ganges.

पुरंधिः, -श्री f. 1 An elderly married
woman, a respectable matron; पुरंधीनां
चित्रं कुसुमकुमारं हि भवति U. 4. 12; Mu.
2. 7; Ku. 6. 32; 7. 2. 2 A woman
whose husband and children are
living.

पुरता An epithet of Durgā.

पुरतस् ind. 1 Before, in front, in
the presence of, before the eyes of
(by itself or with gen.); अहं पुः
पश्यसि देवद्वारं R. 2. 36; तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि
पुरः Me. 3; Ku 4. 3; Amaru. 43;
often used with कृ, गम्, वा, सू (see
the roots). 2 In the east, from the
east. 3 Eastward. -Comp. -सरणं,
-कारः 1 placing before or in front.
2 preference. 3 treating with
honour, showing respect, deference.
4 worshipping. 5 accompanying,
attending. 6 preparing. 7 arrang-
ing. 8 making complete or perfect,
9 attacking. 10 accusation. -कुत a.
placed in front; R. 2. 80. 2 honoured,
treated with respect, distinguished.
3 chosen, adopted, followed; पुरस्कृत-
नम्यक्रमः R. 8. 9. 4 adored, worship-
ped. 5 attended or accompanied by,
combined with. 6 prepared, got
ready. 7 consecrated. 8 accused,
calumniated. 9 made perfect. 10
anticipated. -क्रिया 1 showing re-
spect, treating with honour.
2 a preparatory or initiatory rite.
-ग, -गम (पुरोग-गम). a. 1 chief,
leading, foremost, pre-eminent, oft.
with the force of a noun; स किंवदंतीं
वदतां पुरोगः R. 14. 31, 6. 55; Ku. 7.
40. 2 led or presided over by (at
the end of comp.); इन्द्रपुरोगमा देवाः 'the
gods with Indra at the head'. -गति
f. 1 precedence (-तिः) a dog. -गंतु,
-गमिन् a. 1 going before or in
front. 2 chief, leading, a leader.
(-m.) a dog. -चरणं 1 a prepara-
tory or initiatory rite. 2 preparation,
initiation. 3 repetition of the name

of a deity accompanied with burnt
offerings छद् a npple -जन्म
(पुराजन्म) a born before डाश
n डाश (पुरोडाश) a sacrificial
oblation made of ground rice and
offered in Kapālas or vessel; Ms.
7. 21. -धस् (पुरोधस्) m. a family-
priest (particularly) that of a
king. -धानं (पुरोधानं) 1 placing in
the front. 2 ministrating by a
priest. -धिका (पुरोधिका) a favourite
wife (preferred to all others). -पाक
a. near fulfilment, about to be ful-
filled; Ku. 6. 90. -प्रहर्तु m. one who
fights in the van or front line; R.
13. 72. -फल a. having the fruit near
or at hand, promising fruit (in the
near future); R. 2. 22. -भाग (पुरो-
भाग) a. 1 obtrusive, officious 2
fault-finding. 3 envious or jealous
of; श्रावः समानदिशः परस्परयशः पुरोभागः M.
1. 20 (पुरोभाग may here mean 'envy'
also). (-नः) 1 the front part, fore-
part, van. 2 obtrusiveness, officious-
ness. 3 jealousy, envy. -भासिन् a 1
forward, self-willed, naughty; S 5.
2 obtrusive, officious; V. 3. 3 fault-
finding. -मारुतः, -वातः (पुरोमारुतः
-वातः) a forewind, wind blowing in
front; M. 4. 3; R. 18. 38. -सर a.
going or moving in front. (रः) 1
a fore-runner, harbinger; S. 4. 2 2
a follower, attendant; servant,
परिवेष्टुरः सरौ R. 1. 37. 3 a leader, one
who leads the way, foremost, pre-
eminent; Ku. 6. 49. 4 (at the end
of comp.) attended or preceded by,
with; as मानपुरःसरं, प्रमाणपुरःसरं, वृक्षपुरःसराः
&c. -स्थायिन् a. standing in front
-हित a. 1 placed in front. 2 ap-
pointed, charged, commissioned.
(-नः) 1 one holding a charge, an
agent. 2 a family-priest, one who
conducts all the ceremonial rites of
the family.

पुरस्तात् ind. 1 Before, in front
(oft. with gen. or able.); R. 2. 44;
Ku. 7. 30; Me. 15; or used by itself,
अभ्युचता पुरस्तात् S. 3. 8. 2 At the head
of, foremost; M. 1. 1. 3 In the
first place, at the beginning. 4 For-
merly, previously. 5 Eastward, in
or towards the east. 6 Later or fur-
ther on, in the sequel.

पुरा ind. 1 In former times, for-
merly, of yore, in the olden time,
पुरा सक्तुपस्थाय R. 1. 75; पुरा सरसि मानसे
यस्य यातं वयः Bv. 1. 3; Ms. 1. 119, 5.
32. 2 Before, hitherto, up to the
present time. 3 At first, in the first
place. 4 In a short time, soon,
ere-long, shortly, (in this sense
usually with a present tense to which
it gives a future sense); पुरा सक्तुप-
जयति बहुश्रामप्रतिरथः S. 7. 33; पुरा दूषयति

स्थली R. 12. 30; आलोके ते निपतति पुरा सा बलिव्याकुला वा Ms. 85; N. 1. 18; Si. 15. 56; Ki. 10. 50; 11. 36. -**Comp.** -**उपनति** *a.* formerly possessed. -**कथा** an old legend. -**कल्पः** 1 a former creation. 2 a story of the past. 3 a former age; द्यूमेतपुराकले हृष्ट वैकरं महत् Ms. 9. 227. -**कृत** *a.* done formerly. -**योनि** *a.* of ancient origin. -**वसुः** an epithet of Bhishma. -**विद्** *a.* acquainted with the past, knowing the events of former times, conversant with former times or events; वदंयपेति च तां पुराविद्: Ku. 5. 28, 6. 9; R. 11. 10. -**वृत्त** *a.* occurring in, or relating to, ancient times. 2 old, ancient. -**कथा** an old legend. (-**स्तं**) 1 history. 2 an old or legendary event; पुरावृत्तेर्ह्येतत्तु च कथिता कार्यपद्वी Māl. 2. 13.

पुरा 1 An epithet of the Ganges 2 A kind of perfume. 3 The east. 4 A castle.

पुराण *a.* (पा or पी *f.*) 1 Old, ancient, belonging to olden times; पुराणमित्येव न साधु सर्वं न चापि कार्यं नवमित्येव M. 1. 2; पुराणप्रकाशनादन्तरं R. 3. 7. 2 Aged, primeval; अजो नित्यः शाश्वतोयं पुराणः Bg. 2. 20. 3 Decayed, worn out. -**णं** 1 A past event or occurrence. 2 A tale of the past, legend, ancient or legendary history. 3 N. of certain well-known sacred works; these are 18; they are supposed to have been composed by Vyāsa, and contain the whole body of Hindu mythology. A Purāṇa treats of five topics (or लक्षणानि), and is hence often called पंचलक्षणं; सर्वत्र प्रतिस्मर्यं वंशो मन्वतराणि च । वंशानुचरितं चैव पुराणं पंचलक्षणं ॥ For the names of the 18 Purāṇas see under अष्टादशान्. -**णः** A coin equal to 80 cowries. -**Comp.** -**अंतः** an epithet of Yama. -**उक्त** *a.* enjoined by or laid down in the Purāṇas. **गः** 1 an epithet of Brāhman. 2 a reciter or reader of the Purāṇas. -**पुरुषः** an epithet of Vishnu.

पुरातन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Old, ancient; Si. 12. 60; Bg. 4. 3. 2 Aged, primeval; R. 11. 85; Ku. 6. 9. 3 Worn out, decayed. -**तः** An epithet of Vishnu.

पुरिः *f.* 1 a town, city. 2 A river. **पुरिषाय** *a.* Reposing in the body. **पुरी** 1 A city, town; जराचैकपुरीमिच R. 1. 30. 2 A stronghold. 3 The body. -**Comp.** **सोहः** the Dhattūra plant.

पुरीतत् *m., n.* 1 A particular intestine near the heart. 2 The entrails in general; (also पुरीतत्, but it appears to be a wrong form).

पुरीषं 1 Faeces, excrement, ordure: Ms. 3 250 5 123 6 76 4 58 2

Rubbish, dirt. -**Comp.** -**उत्सर्गः** voiding excrement. -**निग्रहणं** obstruction of the bowels.

पुरीषणः Faeces, ordure. -**णं** Evacuation by stool, voiding of excrement.

पुरीषमः The black kidney bean.

पुरु *a.* (रु-वी *f.*) Much, abundant, excessive, many; (in classical literature पुरु occurs usually at the beginning of proper names). -**रः** 1 The pollen of flowers. 2 Heaven, the world of the immortals 3 N. of a prince, the sixth monarch of the lunar race. [He was the youngest son of Yayati and Sarmishtha. When his father asked his five sons if any one of them would exchange his youth and beauty, for his own decrepitude and infirmities, it was Puru alone who consented to make the exchange. After a thousand years Yayati restored to Puru his youth and beauty, and made him successor to the throne. Puru was the ancestor of the Kauravas and Pandavas]. -**Comp.** -**जित्** *m.* 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 N. of king Kuntibhoja or his brother. -**वृं** gold. -**वृशकः** a gosse. -**लंपट** *a.* very lustful or lascivious. -**ह-हु** much, many. -**हुत** *a.* invoked by many. (-**तः**) an epithet of Indra; R. 4. 3, 16 5; Ku. 7. 45; Ms. 11. 22. **द्वि** *m.* an epithet of Indrajit.

पुरुषः 1 A male, male being, man; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी वा नारी सार्धतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27; Ms. 1. 32; 7. 17; 9. 2; R. 2. 41. 2 Men, mankind. 3 A member or representative of a generation. 4 An officer, functionary, agent, attendant, servant. 5 The height or measure of a man (considered as a measure of length); द्वौ पुरुषौ प्रमाणमस्याः सा द्विपुरुषा-वी परित्रा Sk. 6 The soul; द्विविधौ पुरुषौ लोके क्षराक्षर एव च Bg. 15. 16 &c. 7 The Supreme Being, God (soul of the universe) Si. 1. 33; R. 13. 6. 8 A person (in grammar); प्रथमपुरुषः the third person, मध्यमपुरुषः the second person, and उत्तमपुरुषः the first person, (this is the strict order in Sk.) 9 The pupil of the eye. 10 (In Sān. phil.) The soul (opp. ऋति); according to the Sāṅkhyas it is neither a production nor productive; it is passive and a looker-on of the Prakṛiti; cf. Ku. 2. 13 and the word सत्त्व also. -**व** An epithet of the mountain Meru. -**Comp.** -**अंगं** the male organ of generation. -**अद्**: 'a man-eater', cannibal, goblin. -**अधमः** the vilest of men, a very low or despicable man. -**अधिकारः** 1 a manly office or duty. 2 calculation or estimation of men. K 3 51 -**अतरं** another man -**अर्थ**

1 any one of the four principal objects of human life; i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. 2 human effort or exertion (पुरुषकार); H. Pr. 35. -**अस्मिन्** *m.* an epithet of Siva. -**आद्यः** an epithet of Vishnu. -**आयुषः** *m.* the duration of a man's life; अक्षुण्णमतिः कामं जीव्याज्जन्तः पुरुषायुषः V. 6. 44; पुरुषायुषजीविन्यो निरातंका निरीतयः R. 1. 63. -**आशिनः** *m.* 'a man-eater', a demon, goblin. -**ईश्वरः** a king. -**उत्तमः** 1 an excellent man. 2 the highest or Supreme Being, an epithet of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa; यस्मात् क्षरमतीतोऽनक्षरादपि चोत्तमः । अतोऽस्मिन् लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः ॥ Bg. 15. 18. -**कारः** 1 human effort or exertion, manly act, manliness, prowess (opp. देव); एवं पुरुषकरणेन विना देवं न सिध्यति H. Pr. 32; देवे पुरुषकरि च कर्मसिद्धिर्येव सिध्यति Y. 249; cf. "god helps those who help themselves"; Pt. 5. 30; Ki. 5. 52. 2 manhood, 'virility'. -**कुण्ठः** -**व** a human corpse. -**कैसरिन्** *m.* 'man-lion', an epithet of Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; पुरुषकैसरिणश्च पुरा नलेः S. 7. 3. -**ज्ञानं** knowledge of mankind. -**वृक्षः** *a.* of the height of a man. -**द्विषु** *m.* an enemy of Vishnu. -**नायः** 1 a general, commander. 2 a king. -**पशुः** a beast of a man, brutish person; cf. नरपशु. -**पुनः** -**पुंडरिकः** a superior or eminent man. -**ननुमानः** the esteem of mankind; Bh. 3. 9. -**सेवः** a human sacrifice. -**वरः** an epithet of Vishnu. -**बाहः** 1 an epithet of Garuḍa. 2 an epithet of Kubera. -**व्याघ्रः** -**शार्ङ्ग** -**सिंहः** 'a tiger or lion among men,' a distinguished or eminent man. 2 a hero, brave man. 2 -**समवायः** a number of men. -**सुतं** N. of the 90th hymn of the 10th Maṇḍala of the Rīgveda (regarded as 'a very sacred hymn').

पुरुषकः -**तं** Standing on two feet like a man, the rearing of a horse; श्रीवृक्षी पुरुषकोचमिताग्रकायः Si. 5. 56.

पुरुषताः त्वं 1 Manhood, manliness, prowess. 2 Virility.

पुरुषायित *a.* Acting like a 'man' -**तं** 1 Playing the man, acting a manly part, conduct 2 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment in which the woman plays the man; आकृतिमवलोक्य कयापि वितर्कितं पुरुषायित असिलताल्लङ्घनेन वैदग्ध्यद्विभक्तिसुपनीतम् K. P. 10.

पुरुषवत् *m.* The son of Budha and Ilā and founder of the lunar race of kings. [He saw the nymph Urvāś, while descending upon earth owing to the curse of Mitra and Varuṇa and fell in love with her. Urvāś, too, was enamoured of the king who was as renowned for personal beauty as for truthfulness of action, and genealogy and

became his wife. They lived happily together for many days, and after she had borne him a son, she returned to the heaven. The king heavily mourned her loss, and she was pleased to repeat her visits five successive times and bore him five sons. But the king, who wanted her life-long company, was not evidently satisfied with this; and he obtained his desired object after he had offered oblations as directed by the Gandharvas. The story told in Vikramorvasiya differs in many respects; so does the account given in the Satapatha Brahmana, based on a passage in the Rigveda; where it is said that Urvashi agreed to live with Pururavas on two conditions:—namely that her two sons which she loved as children must be kept near her bed-side and never suffered to be carried away, and that he must take care never to be seen by her undressed. The Gandharvas, however, carried away the sons, and so Urvashi disappeared.]

पुरोहिः 1 The current of a river. 2 The rustling noise of leaves (पद्मत्रय).

पुरोडाश, पुरोधस &c. See under पुष्क. **पुर्व** 1 P. (पूर्वति) 1 To fill. 2 To dwell, inhabit. 3 To invite (said to be 10 P. in the last two senses).

पुल a. Great, large, wide, extensive. -लः Horripilation.

पुलकः 1 Erection or bristling of the hairs of the body, a thrill (of joy or fear), horripilation; चार्चुडनं निर्वचवती दयितं पुलकैरुल्लेखे Git. 1; वृणमदलिलकं लिखति सपुलकं दृगमिष रजनीकरे 7, Amaru. 57, 77. 2 A kind of stone or gem. 3 A flaw or defect in a gem. A kind of mineral. 5 A ball of food with which elephants are fed (रजजपिड). 6 Yellow orpiment. 7 A wine-glass. 8 A species of mustard. -COMP. -अंगः the noose of Varuṇa. -आलयः an epithet of Kubera. -उद्भूतः erection of the hairs of the body, horripilation.

पुलकित a. Having the hairs of the body erect, thrilled with joy; hence rejoiced, enraptured.

पुलकिन् a. (नी f.) Having the hairs of the body erect &c. -m. A species of Kadamba tree.

पुलस्तः -स्त्यः N. of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmā; Ms. 1 35.

पुला The soft palate, uvula.

पुलाकः -कं 1 Empty, bad or shrivelled grain. 2 A lump of boiled rice. 3 Abridgment, compendium. 4 Brevity, conciseness. 5 Rice-water. 6 Despatch, celerity.

पुलाकिन् m. A tree
पुलायित A horse & gaol

पुलिनः -नं 1 A sand-bank; a sandy beach; स्मृते यमुनापुलिन्दवने विजयी मुरारि-खुना Git. 7; R. 14. 52; sometimes used in pl.; कालिन्ध्याः पुलिनेषु केलिकुपिता-सुष्ठूयं रासे रसे Ve. 1. 2. 2 A small island left in the bank of a river by the passing off of the water, an islet. 3 The bank of a river.

पुलिनवति A river.

पुलिङ्गः 1 N. of a barbarous tribe (usually in pl.). 2 A man of this tribe, a savage, barbarian, mountaineer; R. 16. 19, 32.

पुलिरिकः A snake.

पुलोमन् m. N. of a demon, the father-in-law of Indra. -COMP. -अरिः, -जित्, -भिर्, -द्विर् m. epithets of Indra. -जा -पुत्री Sachi, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra.

पुर् 1. 4. 9. P. (पोषति, पुष्यति, पुष्पाति, पुष्ट or पुषिन्) 1 To nourish, foster, rear, bring up, nurture; तेनाय वसन्तिव लोकमष्टं पुषाण Bh. 2. 46; Bg. 15. 13; Bk. 3. 13, 17. 32. 2 To support, maintain, bear. 3 To cause to thrive or grow, unfold, develop, bring into relief; पुषोष लावण्यमवान् विरोषात् Ku. 1. 25; R. 3. 32; न तिरोषीयते स्थायी तैस्ते पुष्यते परं S. D. 3. 4 To increase, augment, further promote, enhance; पंचानामपि धृतामुष्कर्वं पुष्टुर्धृता R. 4. 11; 9. 5. 5 To get, possess, have, enjoy; Bh. 3. 34. 6 To show, exhibit, bear, display; वपुरभिन्वमस्याः पुष्यति स्वा न शोभा S. 1. 19; Ku. 7. 18, 78; R. 6. 58; R. 6. 58; 18. 32; न हीश्वरव्याहतयः कदाचित्पुष्पति लोके विपरीतमर्थं Ku. 3. 63; Me. 80. 7 To be increased or nourished, thrive, prosper. 8 To magnify, extol. -CAUS. or 10 U. (पोषयति-ते) 1 To nourish, bring up, maintain &c. 2 To increase, promote.

पुष्कर 1 A blue lotus. 2 The tip of an elephant's tongue; Si. 5. 30. 3 The skin of a drum; i. e. the place where it is struck; पुष्करव्याहृत्य Me. 66; R. 17. 11. 4 The blade of a sword. 5 The sheath of a sword. 6 An arrow. 7 Air, sky, atmosphere. 8 A cage. 9 Water. 10 Intoxication. 11 The art of dancing. 12 War, battle. 13 Union. 14 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage in the district of Ajmere. -रः 1 A lake, pond. 2 A kind of serpent. 3 A kind of drum, kettle-drum. 4 The sun. 5 An epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine; Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50. 6 An epithet of Siva. -रः रं N. of one of the seven great divisions of the universe. -COMP. -अक्षः an epithet of Vishnu -आरुह्यः, -आहः the (Indian) crane. -तीर्थः N. of a sacred bathing place above

-पत्रं a lotus-leaf. -त्रियः wax -बीज lotus-seed. -चक्रः an alligator -शिखा the root of a lotus. -स्थपतिः an epithet of Siva. -सर्ज् f. a garland of lotuses.

पुष्करिणी 1 A female elephant. 2 A lotus-pool. 3 A piece of water, a lake or pool in general. 4 The lotus-plant.

पुष्करिन् a. (जी f.) Abounding in lotuses. -m. An elephant.

पुष्कल a. 1 Much, copious, abundant; मल्लिनेनापि यवता नाहारे मम पुष्कलः H. 1. 84; Ms. 3. 277. 2 Full, complete, Bg. 11. 21. 3 Rich, magnificent, splendid. 4 Excellent, best, eminent. 5 Near. 6 Loud, resonant, resounding. -लः 1 A kind of drum. 2 An epithet of mount Meru. -लं 1 A particular measure of capacity = 64 handfuls. 2 Alms to the extent of four morsels of food.

पुष्कलकः 1 The musk-deer; सीति पुष्कलको दंतः Sk. 2 A bolt, pin, wedge.

पुष्ट p. p. 1 Nourished, fed, reared, brought up. 2 Thriving, growing, strong, fat. 3 Tended, cared for. 4 Rich, magnificently provided. 5 Complete, perfect. 6 Full-sounding, loud. 7 Eminent.

पुष्टिः f. 1 Nourishing, breeding, or rearing. 2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance; यस्मिन्वितानपि वृणा विष्टीषि ततोपि परिमलैः पुष्टि Bṛ. 1. 12. 3 Strengthfulness, plumpness; अयस्य इष्टिरिव इष्टिर्वातुरस्य Mk. 1. 49. 4 Wealth, property, means of comfort; R. 18. 32. 5 Richness, magnificence. 6 Development, perfection. -COMP. -कर a. nourishing, nutritive. -कर्मन् n. a religious ceremony performed for the attainment of worldly prosperity. -द a. causing growth or prosperity. -वर्धन a. promoting welfare, causing prosperity. (-तः) a cook.

पुष्प 4 P. (पुष्यति) To open, blow, expand, bloom; पुष्पत्युष्करवासितस्य पद्म U. 3. 16.

पुष्प 1 A flower, blossom. 2 The menstrual discharge; as in पुष्यती q. v. 3 A topaz. 5 A disease of the eyes (albugo). 5 The car or vehicle of Kubera, see पुष्क. 6 Gallantry, politeness (in love language). 7 Expanding, blooming, blossoming (said to be m. in this sense). -COMP. -अञ्जनं calx of brass used as a collyrium. -अञ्जलिः a handful of flowers. -अभिषेकः = स्नान q. v. -अञ्जुं the sap of flowers. -अवचयः collecting or gathering flowers. -अक्षः an epithet of the god of love. -आकार a. rich or abounding in flowers; मसौ तु पुष्पकर V. 1. 9 -आगमः the spring -आजीवा a florist gar and maker

-आपीडः a chaplet of flowers. -आयुधः इषुः the god of love. -आसवं honey. -आसारः a shower of flowers; Ms. 43 -उद्गमः appearance of flowers. -उद्यानं a flower-garden. -उपजीविन m a florist, gardener, garland-maker. -कालः 1 ' flower-time, the spring. 2 the time of the menses. -कासीसे green (or black) sulphate of iron. -कीटः a large black bee. -केतनः the god of love. -केतुः the god of love. (-न.) 1 calx of flowers, 2 vitriol (used as a collyrium). -ग्रहं a flower-house, conservatory. -घातकः the bamboo. -चयः 1 gathering flowers 2 a quantity of flowers. -चापः the god of love. -चामरः a kind of cone. -जं the juice of flowers. -दृः a tree. -दूतः 1 N. of an attendant of Siva. 2 N. of the author of the Mahimāstotra, 3 N. of the elephant presiding over the north-west. -द्वान् u. a garland of flowers. -द्वयः 1 the sap or exudation of flowers. 2 an infusion of flowers. -द्रुमः a flowering tree. -धः the offspring of an outcast Brāhmaṇa; cf. Ms. 10. 21. -धनुस् -धन्वन् m. the god of love; Si. 9 41; Ku. 2. 64. -धरणः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -ध्वजः the god of love. -दक्षिः a bee. -निर्यासः, -निर्यासकः the sap, nectar, or juice of flowers. -नेत्रं the tube of a flower. -पतिन् m. the god of love. -पथः the vulva. -पुरं N. of Pātāliputra; R. 6. 24. -प्रचयः, प्रचायः the plucking or gathering of flowers. -प्रचायिका gathering of flowers. -प्रस्तारः a bed or couch of flowers. -चलिः an offering of flowers. -चाणः -चाणः an epithet of the god of love. -भवः the nectar or juice of flowers. -नजरिका a blue lotus. -माला a garland of flowers. -मासः 1 the month of Chaitra. 2 the spring. -रजस् n. the pollen. -रथः a carriage for traveling or for pleasure (but not for war). -रसः the nectar or juice of flowers. -अह्वयं honey. -रोगः, -राजः a topaz. -रेणुः pollen; वायुर्विबुनयति वैनकुपरेणुः Kāviraḥaṣya; R. 1. 38. -लोचन- the Nāgakesara tree. -लावः a flower-gatherer. (-वी) a female flower-gatherer; Ms. 26. -लिङ्गः -लिङ्ग m. a bee. -बटुकः a gallent. -वर्षः, -वर्षणं a shower of flowers; R. 12. 102. -वाटिका, -वाटी f. a flower-garden. -वृक्षः a tree bearing flowers; R. 12. 94. -वेणी a garland of flowers. -शकटी a heavenly voice from heaven. -शय्या a flowery bed, a couch of flowers. -शरः -शरासनः, -सायकः the god of love. -समयः the spring. -सारः, स्वेदः the nectar or honey of flowers. -हासा a woman in her courses. -हीना a woman past child-bearing

पुष्पकं 1 A flower. 2 Calx of brass. 3 A cup of iron. 4 The ear of Kubera (snatched off from him by Rāvana and from him by Rāma); R. 13. 40; 16. 46. 5 A bracelet. 6 A kind of collyrium. 7 A particular disease of the eyes.

पुष्पधयः A bee.

पुष्पवत् a. 1 Blooming, flowery. 2 Set off with flowers. -m. (dual) The sun and moon. -ती A woman in her courses; पुष्पवत्यपि पतिना K. 20.

पुष्पा N. of the town Champā.

पुष्पिका 1 The tartar of the teeth. 2 The mucus of the penis. 3 The last words of a chapter, which state the subject treated therein; इति श्रीमहाभारते शतसाहस्र्यां संहितायां वनपर्वणि &c. ... अनुकोट्याय.

पुष्पिणी A woman in her courses.

पुष्पित a. 1 Flowered, full of flowers in bloom, blooming; चिरविलेखं विलोक्य पुष्पितायां Gīt. 4 (where पुष्पिताया is also the name of a metre). 2 Florid, flowery (as speech). 3 Abounding or rich in; as in हृवर्गपुष्पिता पृथ्वी Pt. 1. 45. 4 Full developed, completely manifested. -ता A woman in her courses.

पुष्पिन् a. 1 Bearing flowers, blooming. 2 Rich or abounding in flowers.

पुष्यः 1 The Kali age. 2 The month called वैष. 3 The eighth lunar mansion (consisting of three stars), written also तिष्य. COMP. -रथः = पुष्यरथ q. v.

पुष्यलका See पुष्पलक.

पुस्ते 1 Plastering, painting, anointing. 2 Working in clay, modelling. 3 Anything made of clay, wood or metal. 4 A book, manuscript. -COMP -कर्मन् n. plastering, painting.

पुस्तकः पुस्तकः पुस्ती A book, manuscript.

पू 1. 4. A; 9 U. (पक्ते, पूते, पुनाति, पुनीते; पूत; caus. पावयति; desid; पुपूति, पिपिषते) 1 To make pure, cleanse, purify (lit. and fig.); अवश्यपाच्यं पक्ते Bk. 6. 64, 3. 18; पुष्याग्रमदृशनेन तावदात्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1; Ms. 1. 105; 2. 62; Y. 1. 58. R. 1. 53; Bg. 10. 31. 2 To refine. 3 To clean from chaff, winnow. 4 To expiate, atone for. 5 To discern, discriminate. 6 To think out, devise, invent.

पूयः 1 A multitude, heap, collection, quantity; Si. 9. 64. 2 An association, corporation, union; Y. 2. 30; Ms. 3. 151. 3 The areca or betel-nut-tree (पूषी also); R. 4. 44; 6. 63; 13. 17. 4 Nature, property, disposition. -नं Areca-nut, betel-nut. -COMP -पायं 1 a spitting pot spittoon 2 a betel box -पीठ-ठ a

spitting-pot. -फलं the areca-nut. -वैर enemy against many men.

पूज 10 U. (पूजयति-ते, पूजित) 1 To adore, worship, revere, honour, receive with respect; यद्गुपुजस्त्वमिह पार्थ सुरजितमपूजितं सतां Si. 15. 14; Ms. 4 31, Bk. 2. 26; Y. 2. 14. 2 To present or honour with; Ms. 7. 203. -WITH सम् 1 to worship, revere, honour 2 to present or honour with.

पूजक वः (जिका f.) Honouring, adoring, worshipping, respecting &c पूजने Worshipping, honouring, adoring; Bg. 17. 14.

पूजा Worship, honour, adoration, respect, homage, R. 1. 79. -COMP. -अर्ह a. venerable, respectable, worshipful, worthy of reverence

पूजित p. p. 1 Honoured, respected 2 Adored, revered. 3 Acknowledged 4 Endowed. 5 Recommended.

पूजिल a. Venerable, respectable. -लः A god.

पूज्य a. Deserving respect, worthy of honour, respectable, venerable -उवः 1 A father-in-law.

पूय 10 U. (पूजयति-ते) To heap together, accumulate, amass.

पूत ind. An imitative word expressive of hard breathing or blowing

पूत p. p. 1 Purified, cleansed, washed (fig. also); इष्टीयते न्यतेत्यादे वक्ष्यते जलं पिबेत् । सत्यपूतां बद्ध्वाचं मनःपूतं समाचरेत् Ms. 6. 46. 2 Threshed, winnowed. 3 Expiated. 4 Contrived, invented. 5 Stinking, putrid, fetid, foul-smelling. -तः 1 A conch-shell 2 white Kusa grass. -तं Truth. -COMP. -आत्मन a. pure-minded (-m.) an epithet of Viṣṇu. -कदायी Sachī, the wife of Indra. -कतुः an epithet of Indra; Bk. 8. 29. तुणं white Kusa grass. -तुः the tree called पलाशः. -आन्व्यं sesamum. -पाप -पापमन् a. freed from sin. -फलः the bread-fruit-tree (पमस).

पूतना 1 N. of a female demon who, while attempting to kill Krishna when but an infant, was herself crushed by him. 2 A demoneas or Rākshasī in general; मा पूतनावमुपाः शिवदातिरेषि Māl. 9. 49. -COMP -अति, -सूदनः -हन् m. epithets of Krishna.

पूति a. Putrid, stinking, fetid, foul smelling; Bg. 17. 10. -तिः f 1 Purification. 2 Stink, stench 3 Putrefaction. -न. 1 Filthy water- 2 Pus, matter. -COMP. -अंधः a musk-deer. -काष्ठं the Devadāru tree -काष्ठकः the Sarala tree. -रंध a. putrid, fetid, foul-smelling. stinking -र 1 stench, fetid odour 2 sulphur (रं) 1 tin 2 sulphur -रधि

a stinking, foul-smelling. -नासिक
a. having a fetid nose. -चकत्र *a.*
having offensive breath. -व्रण *a* foul
ulcer (discharging pus).

पुतिक *a.* Stinking, fetid, foul. -क
Ordure, excrement.

पुतिका *A* kind of herb. -Comp.
-सुख: *a* bi-valve shell.

पू *a.* Destroyed (*p. p.* of 'दू to
destroy').

पूव: *A* sort of bread; see अपूव.

पूपला (ली), पूपालिका, पूपाली, पूपिका
A sort of sweet cake.

पूव: -चं Pus, discharge from an
ulcer or wound, suppuration, matter;
Ms 3. 180; 4. 220; 12 72. -Comp.

-रक्त: *a* kind of disease of the nose
(wherein purulent blood or sanies
flows out). (क्त) 1 ichor, sanies. 2
discharge of sanies from the nostrils.

पूयनं = पूय *q. v.*

पूर *I.* 4. *A.* (पूर्यते, पूर्ण) 1 To fill,
fill out (allied in this sense with the
pass. of *q. b. v.*). 2 To please,
satisfy. -11. 10 *U.* (पूरयति-ते, पूरित;
strictly the caus. of *q. p. v.*) 1 To
fill को न याति वशं लेकि सुखे पिडेन पूरितः Bh.
2 118; Si. 9. 64. 2 To blow into
or fill with wind, blow (as a conch-
shell). 3 To cover, surround;
Bk 7. 30. 4 To fulfil, satisfy;
पूरयतु कुरुते वलः *U.* 4; आशो, नरोरथ &c.
5 To intensify, strengthen (as
sound). 6 To make resonant. 6
To load or enrich with (gifts &c.).
-With आ 1 to fill, make full or
complete, fill up (fig. also); R. 16.
65, Bg. 11. 30; Bk. 6. 118. 2 to fill
with wind, blow (as a conch) used
in the pass. 3 to intertwine or cover
with; Rs. 3. 18. -परि to fill, fill up
or completely. -न 1 to fill. 2 to
load with gifts, enrich; Mk. 9. 59
(where it has both senses). -सं to
fill.

पूर: 1 Filling, making full. 2
Satisfying, pleasing, making con-
tent. 3 Pouring in, supplying; अल-
पूरा: हस्तप्रदीपाः Ku. 1. 10. 4 The
swelling or rising of a river or of
the sea, flood; R. 3. 17. 5 *A* stream
or flood in general; अंशु वायु, शोणित
&c 6 *A* piece of water, lake, pond.
7 The healing or cleansing of
wounds. 8 *A* kind of cake. -र *A*
kind of incense. -Comp. -उरपीडः *a*
flood or excess of water.

पूरक *a.* 1 Filling up, completing.
2 Satisfying, making content. -कः
1 The citron tree. 2 *A* ball of meal
offered at the conclusion of the
oblations to the Manes. 3 (In
arith.) The multiplier.

पूरण *a.* (जी. f.) 1 Filling up, com-
pleting. 2 Ordinal (as applied to num-
bers) (द्वितीय तृतीय &c.) न पूर्य त संपूर्यते

संख्यां Ki. 3. 51. 3 Satisfying. -णः 1 *A*
bridge, dam, causeway. 2 The
ocean. -जं 1 Killing. 2 Filling up,
completing; R. 9. 73. 3 Pulling or
swelling. 4 Fulfilling, accomplishing.
5 *A* sort of cake. 6 *A* funeral
cake. 7 Rain, raining. 8 Warp. 9
Multiplication (in math.) -Comp.
-प्रत्ययः an affix forming an ordinal
number.

पूरिका *A* kind of cake.

पूरित *p. p.* 1 Filled, complete. 2
Overspread, covered over with. 3
Multiplied.

पूरुषः = पुरुष *q. v.*; Bv. 1. 75.

पूर्ण *p. p.* 1 Filled, filled with, full
of; अंशु, शोक &c. 2 Whole, full,
entire, complete; R. 3. 38. 3 Ful-
filled, accomplished. 4 Ended,
completed. 5 Past, elapsed. 6 Sa-
tisfied, contented. 7 Full-sounding,
sonorous. Strong, powerful. 9
Selfish, or self-indulgent. -Comp.
-अंकः an integer. -अभिलाष *a.* satis-
fied, contented. -आनकं 1 *a* drum. 2
the sound of a drum. 3 *a* vessel. 4
a moon-beam. 5 = पूर्णपात्र *q. v.*; (some-
times read पूर्णालक also). -इंद्रः the
full moon. -उपमा *a* full or com-
plete simile, i. e. one in which the
four requisites उपमान, उपमेय, साधारण्य
and उपमाप्रतिपादक are all expressed;
(opp. लुप्तोपमा); *e. g.* अंभोरुहमिवातारं सुखे
कल्पते तव; see K. P. 10 under उपमा
also. -ककुद् *a.* full-humped. -काम
a. one whose desires are fulfilled,
satisfied, contented. -कुम्भः 1 *a* full
jar. 2 *a* vessel full of water. 3 *a*
particular mode of lighting. 4 *a*
hole (in a wall) of the shape of *a*
water-jar; तद्वत् पकेष्टके पूर्णकुम्भ एव क्षीयते
Mk. 3. -पात्रं *a* full cup of jar. 2 *a*
cupful. 3 *a* measure of capacity
equal to 256 handfuls. 4 *a* vessel
(or *a* box or basket) filled with
valuable things (such as cloths,
ornaments &c.) and scrambled for
by servants or relatives on festive
occasions or distributed as presents;
hence the word is often used to
denote 'a present made to one who
brings a happy news'; कदा मे तनयजन्म-
महोत्सवार्चनं निर्मरी हरिश्चयि पूर्णपात्रं परिजनः K.
62, 70, 73, 165; सखीजनेनापहियमाणपूर्णपात्रं
299; तत्कारः प्रभवति पूर्णपात्रवत्त्वा स्वीकर्तुं मम
हृदयं च जीवितं च Māl. 4. 1. (पूर्णपात्र is
defined: -हर्षादुत्सवकाले यदलंकारांशुकादिकं ।
आकृत्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं स्वात्पूर्णां च तत् । or
वर्षापके यदानंदादलंकारादिकं पुनः ॥ Hārāvālī).
की (की) जा: *a* citron. -मासी the day
of full moon.

पूर्णक: *A* kind of tree. 2 *A* cock.
3 The blue jay.

पूर्णमा. पूर्णिमासी The day of full
moon N 2 76

पूर्व *a.* 1 Full, complete. 2 Con-
cealed, covered. 3 Nourished, pro-
tected. -त 1 Fulfilment, 2 Cherish-
ing, nourishing. 3 *A* reward, merit
4 *An* act of pious liberality; it is
thus defined: -वसीकृत्यवागादि देवतायतनानि
च अन्नदाननाराजः पूर्वनिष्कर्मिणीये Ms. 4. 226
(opp. इत्तु which is thus defined by
Atri: -अग्निहोत्रं तपः सत्यं वेदानां च परात्मनः ।
आतिथ्यं वैश्वदेवश्च इष्टनियमिधीयते) cf. इष्टान
पूर्ति: *f.* 1 Filling. 2 Completion,
fulfilment, accomplishment. 3 Sit-
iety; satisfaction.

पूर्व *a.* (Declined like *a* pronoun
when it implies relative position in
time or space, but optionally so in
nom. pl.; and abl. and loc. sing.) 1
Being in front of, first, foremost. 2
Eastern, easterly, to the east of,
ग्रन्तात्पूर्वतः पूर्वः 3 Previous to, earlier
than. 4 Old, ancient; पूर्वपुरिभिः R. 1
4. 5 Former, previous, anterior,
prior, antecedent (opp. उत्तर); in this
sense often at the end of comp. and
translated by 'formerly' or 'before',
शुभपूर्वं &c. 6 Aforesaid, before-
mentioned. 7 (At the end of comp)
Preceded by, accompanied by, at-
tended with; संबन्धमात्राणामुत्तराद् पूर्वः R. 2
58; पुनः शब्दो नूनिरिति सुहुः केवलं राजपूर्वः S.
2. 14. तान् स्मिन्पूर्वमाह Ku. 7. 47; 5. 31,
दशपूर्वर्थां वमाहव्या दश कंठारिष्यं विदुर्बुधाः R.
8. 29; सो नतिपूर्वं Ms. 11. 147 'intention-
ally', 'knowingly', 12 89; अवेगपूर्व
'unconsciously', *g.* 5. 3. &c. -ई: *An*
ancestor, forefather; पूर्वैः क्लिष्टं परि-
श्रितो नः R. 13. 3; एवः पूर्वैः सानिष्ठाभिः कदाचन-
पमुज्यते 1. 67; 5. 14 -ई The forepart
-ई *ind.* 1 Before (with abl.); मातात्पूर्वं
2 Formerly, previously, at first,
antecedently, beforehand; तं पूर्वमभि-
वादेत् Ms. 2. 117; 3. 94; 8. 205, R.
12. 35. पूर्वण 'to the east of'; with
gen. or acc.; अद्य पूर्व 'till-now'
hitherto'; पूर्व -ततः पश्चात्-उपरि 'first
then, first afterwards', 'previously',
subsequently', पूर्व-अधुना or अद्य
formerly'-now.' -Comp. -अचलः, अद्रि
the eastern mountain behind which
the sun and moon are supposed to
rise. -अंतः the end of a preceding
word. -अपर *a.* 1 eastern and west-
ern; पूर्वपरी तोयनिधिं वमाह Ku. 1. 1 2
first and last 3 prior and sub-
sequent, preceding and following 4
connected with another. (-र) 1 what
is before and behind. 2 connection
3 the proof and the thing to be
proved. -विरोधः inconsistency, incon-
gruity. अभिमुख *a.* turned towards or
facing the east. -अंडुधिः the eastern
ocean. -अजित *a.* attained by former
works. (तं) ancestral property. -अर्धः
-क्षि 1 the first half; दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपर्यायमिह
छायेव मैत्री खलसज्जनानां Bh. 2. 60; समा-
पूर्वं &c 2 the 1 per pa t (of th

body) R. R. 17. 6. 3 the first half of a hemistich. अह्नः the earlier part of the day, forenoon; Ms. 4. 96; 7. 87, (पूर्वोक्तम्. पूर्वोक्तम् a. relating to the forenoon). -आवेदकः a plaintiff. -आषाढा N. of the 20th lunar mansion, consisting of two stars. -इतर a before-mentioned, aforesaid. -उत्तर a. north-eastern. (-रे dual) the preceding and following, antecedent and subsequent. -कर्मन् n. 1 a former act or work. 2 the first thing to be done, a prior work. 3 actions done in a former life. -कल्पः former times. -कायः 1 the fore-part of the body of animals; पञ्चर्षिन् प्रविष्टः शरपतनमसद् भूयसा पूर्वकां S. 1. 7. 2 the upper part of the body of men; सुशङ्क करेणान्तपूर्वकां R. 5. 32; पर्यकवचस्थितपूर्वकां Ku. 3. 46. -कालः former or ancient times. -कालिक, -कालीन a. ancient. -काष्ठा the east, eastern quarter. -कृतं an act done in a former life. -क्रोडिः f. the starting point of a debate, the first statement or पूर्वपक्ष q. v. -नीमा N. of the river Narmadā. -बोद्धित a. 1 afore-said, above-mentioned, 2 previously stated or advanced (as an objection). -ज्ञ a. 1 born or produced before or formerly, first-born. 2 ancient, old. 3 eastern. (-जः) 1 an elder brother; Si. 16. 44; R. 15. 36. 2 the son of the elder wife. 3 an ancestor, a forefather. -जन्मन् n. a former birth. (-m.) an elder brother; R. 14. 44. 15. 96. -जा an elder sister. -जातिः f. a former birth. -ज्ञानं knowledge of a former life. -दक्षिण a. south-eastern. (-ण) the south east. -दिक्षुपतिः Indra, the regent of the east. -दिनं the forenoon. -दिक्षु f. the east. -दिष्टं the award of destiny. -देवः 1 an ancient deity. 2 a demon or Asura. 3 a progenitor (पितृ). -देशः the eastern country or the eastern part of India. -निपातः the irregular priority of a word in a compound; cf. परिपात. -पक्षः 1 the fore-part or side. 2 the first half of a lunar month. 3 the first part of an argument, the *prima facie* argument or view of a question. 3 the first objection to an argument. 4 the statement of the plaintiff. 5 a suit at law. -पदं the first member of a compound or a sentence. -पर्वतः the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise. -पांचालक a. belonging to the eastern Panchālas. -पाणिनीयाः (m. pl.) the disciples of Pāṇini living in the east. -पितामहः a forefather, an ancestor. -पुरुषः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 any one of the first three ancestors beginning with the father (पितृ पितामह and प्रपितामह) 3 an ancestor n

general. -पूर्व a. each preceding one. -कल्युनी the eleventh lunar mansion containing two stars. -भजः an epithet of the planet Jupiter. -भागः the fore-part. -भाद्रपदा the twenty-fifth lunar mansion containing two stars. -भुक्तिः f. prior occupation or possession. -भूत a. preceding, previous. -मीमांसा 'the first Mīmāṃsā'; an inquiry into the first or ritual portion of the Veda, as opposed to the उत्तरमीमांसा or वेदांत; see मीमांसा. -रंगः the commencement or prelude of a drama, the prologue; पूर्वर्गं विधायिव सूत्रधारो निवर्तते S. D. 283; पूर्वर्गः प्रसंगाय नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8 (see milli. thereon). -रागः the dawning or incipient love, love between two persons which springs (from some previous cause) before their meeting. -रात्रः the first part of the night. -रूपे 1 indication of approaching change. 2 a symptom of occurring disease. 3 the first of two concurrent vowels or consonants that is retained. -वयस् a. young. -वर्तिन् a. existing before, prior, previous. -वाद् the first plea or commencement of an action at law. -वादिन् m. the complainant or Plaintiff. -वृत्तं 1 a former event; R. 11. 10. 2 previous conduct. -शरद् a. relating to the first half of autumn. -शैलः see पूर्वपर्वत. -सक्यं the upper part of the thing. -संहरा day-break, dawn; Si. 11. 40. -सर a. going in front. -सागरः the eastern ocean; R. 4. 32. -साहसः the first or heaviest of the three fines. -स्थितिः f. former or first state.

पूर्वक a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Preceded by, attended with; आनामन-प्रत्यक्षकमाह S. 5. 2 Preceding, antecedent. -कः An ancestor, a forefather. पूर्वगम a. Going before, preceding. पूर्वतस् ind. 1 In the east, to the east; R. 3. 42 2 Before, in front of. पूर्वत्र and. In the preceding part, previously.

पूर्ववत् ind. As before. पूर्विन् a. (जी. f.), पूर्वीण a. 1 Ancient. 2 Ancestral.

पूर्वैस् ind. 1 On the former day. 2 On the day before, yesterday; Ms. 3. 187. 3 During the first part of the day, at dawn. 4 Early, betimes. पूर्व 1 P., 10 U. (पूर्वति, पूर्वयति-ते) To heap up, collect, gather.

पूलः, पूलकः A bundle, pack. पूलाकः = पूलक q. v. पूलिका A kind of cake. पूषः, पूषकः The mulberry tree. पूषन् m. (nom. पूषा, पूषी, पूषः) The sun; सदापाथः पूषा गमनपरिमाणं कलयति Bh. 2. 114 इवैव नश्यति पूषन् 8' 2. 23. -ऊम असुखम् an op that

of Siva. -आत्मजः 1 a cloud. 2 an epithet of Indra. -भासा the city of Indra.

पृ 6 A. (प्रियते, पुत) To be busy or active (mostly with व्या); कार्यं व्याप्ति यते; see व्यापृत. -Caus. (पारयति-ते) 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to; (usually with loc.); व्यापारितः कुलभृता विधाय सिंहव-मेकामतसस्त्वृत्ति R. 2. 38. 2 To place, set, fix, direct, cast; व्यापारयामास करं किरिटे R. 6. 19; उदासुसे ... व्यापारयामास विलोचनानि Ku. 3. 67; व्यापारितं शिरसि ब्रह्ममशस्त्रपाणे Ve. 3. 19; R. 13. 25. -11 3 P. (विपत्ति, पूर्ण) 1 To bring or carry over. 2 To deliver from, bring out of. 3 To fill. 4 To protect, maintain, sustain. 5 To promote, advance. -111. 9 P. (पुणाति). To protect. -1V. 10. U. (पारयति-ते; sometimes पार is regarded as a separate root) 1 To carry over or across, ferry over. 2 To reach the otherside of anything, accomplish, perform, achieve, bring to a conclusion (a vow &c.). 3 To be able or capable; अधिकं न हि पारयामि वक्तुं Bv. 2. 59; S. 4. 4 To deliver, save, extricate, rescue. -V. 5 P. (पुणेति) 1 To please or delight, gratify. 2 To be pleased or delighted.

पृक्त p. p. 1 Mixed, mingled; R. 2. 12. 2 Touched, brought into contact, touching, united. -क्तं Property, wealth.

पृक्तिः f. Touch, contact, union. पृक्त्वं Property, wealth, possessions

पृक् 1. 2 A. (पृक्ते, पृक्) To come in contact with. -11. 7 P. पुणाक्ति, पृक्) 1 To bring into contact with, join, unite; एवं वदन् दाशरथिरयुगधनुषा चरं Bk. 6. 39. 2 To mix, mingle. 3 To be in contact with, touch. 4 To satisfy, fill, satiate. 5 To augment, increase. -With सं to mix, bring in contact with, join, unite; वागर्थोद्विष संयुक्ती R. 1. 1; Bk. 17. 106; see संयुक्त. -III. 1 P., 10 U. (पृचति, पृचयति-ते) 1 To touch, come in contact with. 2 To hinder, oppose.

पृच्छकः An inquirer, an investigator; पृच्छकेन सदा भाग्यं पुरुषेण विज्ञानता Pt. 5. 93; Y. 2. 268.

पृच्छन् Asking, inquiring. पृच्छा 1 Questioning, asking, inquiring. 2 An inquiry into the future.

पृच् 2 A. (पृक्ते) To come in contact with, touch.

पृच् f. An army. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for पुतना after acc. dual).

पुतना 1 An army (in general) 2 A division of an army consisting of 243 elephants as many chariots 722

horse, and 1215 foot. 3 Battle, fight, encounter. -COMP. -साहः an epithet of Indra.

पृथ 10 U. (पर्ययतिने) 1 To extend. 2 To throw, cast. 3 To send, direct.

पृथक् ind. 1 Severally, separately, singly; संख्यार्थं दृष्टुः पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18; Ms. 3. 26; 7. 57. 2 Different, separate, differently; Bg. 5. 4; 13. 4; रचित्वा पृथगर्थता गिरा Ki. 2. 27. 3 Apart, aside, alone; V. 4. 20. 4 apart from, except, with the exception of, without; (with acc., instr., or abl.) पृथग्भावेण-रामात्-रामं वा Sk.; Bk. 8. 109. (पृथक् कृत्वा to separate, divide, sever, analyse). -COMP. -आत्मता 1 severalty, separateness. 2 distinction, difference. 3 discrimination, judgment. आत्मन् a. distinct, separate. -आत्मिका individual existence, individuality. -करणं, क्रिया 1 separating, distinguishing. 2 analysing. -कुल a belonging to a different family. -क्षेत्रः (m. pl.) children of one father by different wives, or by wives of different classes. -चर a. going alone or separately. -जनः 1 a low man, an unenlightened, vulgar man, the mob, low people; न पृथग्जनवच्छब्दो वशं वशिनामुक्तं वंतुमर्हति R. 8. 90; Ki. 14. 24. 2 a fool, a block-head. an ignorant man; Si. 16. 39. 3 a wicked man, sinner. -भावः separateness, individuality; (so पृथक्त्वम्). -रूप a. of different shapes or kinds. -विध a. of different kinds, diverse, various. -शय्या sleeping apart. -स्थितिः f. separate existence.

पृथवी See पृथिवी.

पृथा N. of Kuntī, one of the two wives of Pāṇdu. -COMP. -जः, -तनयः, सुतः, -पुत्रः an epithet of the first three Pāṇḍava princes, but generally applied only to Arjuna; अथथानां हतः इति पृथासुतानां स्पष्टमुक्त्वा Ye. 3. 9; अशितस्तं पृथासुतः स्नेहेन पतितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. -पतिः an epithet of Pāṇdu.

पृथिकरा A centipede.

पृथिवी The earth; (sometimes written पृथिवी also.) -COMP. -ईशः, ईशः -क्षित m., -पालः, पालकः, -भुज m., -भुजः, -शक्रः a king. -तले the surface of the earth. -पतिः 1 a king. 2 Yama, the god of death. -मंडलः-ले the circuit of the earth. -रुद्रः a tree; यमनामः पृथिवीरुद्रानिव R. 8. 9. -लोकः terrestrial world, the earth.

पृथु a. (थु or थ्वी f.; compar. प्रथियस; superl. प्रथिड) 1 Broad, wide, spacious, expansive; पृथुवित्तं q. v. below; सिंघोः पृथुमवि तदु Me. 46. 2 Copious, abundant, ample; V. 4. 25. 3 Large, great; दृष्टः पृथुवित्तः Ratn. 2. 15; Si. 12. 48; R. 11. 25. 4 Detailed. prolix. 5 Numerous 6 smart sha p caver 7

Important. -थुः N. of Agni or fire. 2 N. of a king. [Prithu was the son of Vena, son of Anga. He was called the first king, from whom the earth received her name Prithvi. The Vishnu Purana relates that when Vena who was wicked by nature and prohibited worship and sacrifice, was beaten to death by the pious sages and when consequently robbery and anarchy prevailed in the absence of a King, the Munis rubbed the right arm of the dead king to produce a son, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu, glowing like Agni. He was immediately declared King, and his subjects who had suffered from famine, besought the monarch for the edible fruits and plants which the earth withheld from them. In anger Prithu took up his bow to compel her to yield the supply so much needed by his subjects. She assumed the form of a cow and began to flee chased by the King. But she at last yielded and requested him to spare her life, and at the same time promised to restore all the needed fruits, plants &c., ' if a calf were given to her through which she might be able to secrete milk'. Prithu thereupon made Svayambhuva Manu the calf, milked the earth and received the milk into his own hand, from which proceeded all kinds of corn, vegetables, fruits &c. for the maintenance of his subjects. The example of Prithu was afterwards followed by a variety of milkers gods, men, Fishes, mountains, Nagas, Asuras &c. who found out the proper milkman and calf from their own number, and milked the earth of whatever they wanted; cf. Ku. 1. 2]. थुः f. Opium. -COMP. -उदर a. big-bellied, corpulent. (-रः) a ram. -जघन, -वित्तं a. having large or broad hips or slopes; पृथुवित्तं वित्तं वती तव V. 4. 26. -पत्रः-त्रे red garlic. -प्रथ, -प्रथक् a. far-famed, widely renowned. -रोमन् m. a fish. -रुमः the sign Pisces of the zodiac. -श्री a. highly prosperous. -श्रोणि a. having large hips. -संपद् a. rich, wealthy. -स्कंधः a hog.

पृथुकाः-कं Rice parched and flattened (Mar. पोहे). -कः ' A child; निरुज्जनः पृथुकात् पथिभ्यः Si. 3. 30. -का A girl.

पृथुल a. Broad, large wide; श्रोणिषु प्रियकरः पृथुलाश्च स्पर्शमात्रं सकलेन तलेन Si. 10. 65.

पृथ्वी 1 The earth. 2 The earth as one of the five elements. 3 Large cardamoms. 4 N. of a metre; (see App. I.). -COMP. -ईशः, -पतिः, -पालः, -भुज m. a king, sovereign. -खरं a cavern. -गर्भः an epithet of Ganesa. -गृहं a cave, grotto. -जः 1 a tree. 2 the planet Mars.

पृथ्वीका 1 Large cardamoms. 2 Small cardamoms

पृथाकुः 1 A scorpion. 2 A tiger. 3 A serpent, adder. 4 A tree. 5 An elephant. 6 A panther (चित्रक).

पृथ्वि (विण) a. 1 short, small, dwarfish. 2 Delicate, feeble. 3 Diversified, spotted. -प्रिः 1 A ray of light. 2 The earth. 3 The starry sky. 4 N. of Devaki, mother of Krishna. -COMP. -गर्भः, -धरः, -भद्रः epithets of Krishna. -कुंजः 1 an epithet of Krishna. 2 of Ganesa.

पृथ्वि (विण) का, पृथ्वी (ज्वा) N. of an aquatic plant.

पृथुत n. 1 A drop of water or of any other liquid; (said by some to be used only in pl.). -COMP. -अंशः, -अश्वः 1 wind, air. 2 an epithet of Siva. -आज्यं ghee mixed with coagulated milk. -पतिः (पृथुतां पति) wind. -चलः N. of the horse of Wind.

पृथतः 1 The spotted antelope. 2 A drop of water; पृथतेरां इत्यतः च रज Ki. 6. 27; R. 3. 3; 4. 27; 6. 51. 3 A spot, mark. -COMP. -अश्वः air, wind.

पृथक् An arrow; तदुपोदैश्च नमश्चैः पृथक् Ki. 13. 23; Si. 20. 18; Ub. 1. 1; वसुधेतां हस्तवतां पृथक् R. 7. 45.

पृथ्विः A drop of water; पथः पृथ्विः सृष्टा वाति वाताः इतिः इतिः Bharata on Ak. पृथभावा-सूयमत्ता. q. v.

पृथकारा A small stone.

पृथातकं Mixture of ghee and coagulated milk.

पृथोदरः Wind, air. (The word is supposed to be compounded of पृथ् and उदर, the त् of पृथ् being dropped as an irregular case. The word is thus taken as the type of a whole class of such irregular compounds), पृथोदरादित्वात् सङ्घः; see Gāṇa to P. IV. 3. 109.

पृथ p. p. 1 Asked, inquired, interrogated, questioned 2 Sprinkled

पृथहायनः 1 A species of grain 2 An elephant.

पृथिः f. Inquiry, interrogation.

पृथं 1 The back, hinder part, rear. 2 The back of an animal; अथपृथमान्द्र &c. 3 The surface or upper side, R. 4. 31, 12. 67; Ku. 7. 51; so अयनिपृथ-चारिणी U. 3. 4 The back or the other side (of a letter, document &c), Y. 2. 93. 5 The flat roof of a house. 6 The page of a book.

-COMP. -अस्थि n. the back-bone.

-गोपः, -रक्षः a soldier who protects the rear of a warrior while he is fighting.

-ग्रंथि a. hump-backed.

-चक्षुस् m. a card. -तदपनं the exterior muscles on the back of an elephant.

-दृष्टिः 1 a crab. 2 a bear. -फलं the superficial contents of a figure. -भागः the back. -सांसं 1 fish on the back 2 a fleshy protuberance on the back

अद, अदन, *a.* back-biter, slanderer, calumniator. (-दं -दने) back-biting; दृढमः/नादनं तदन्तं परोक्षे दोषकीर्तनं Hemachandra; cf. ब्राह्म पदयोः पदति स्मरति दृढमसि H. 1. 81. -यानं riding. -वन्त्र the back-bone. -वास्तु *n.* the upper story of a house. -वाह *m.*, वाहाः a draught ox. -शय *a.* sleeping on the back. -शूंगः a wild goat. -शूंगिन् *m.* 1 a ram. 2 a buffalo, 3 a eunuch. 4 an epithet of Bhīma.

पृष्ठकं The back.
पृष्ठतः *ind* 1 Behind, behind the back, from behind; गच्छतः पृष्ठतोऽन्विताद् Ms. 4. 154; 8. 300; Bg. 11. 40. 2 Towards the back, backwards; गच्छ दृष्टः 3 On the back. 4 Behind the back, secretly, covertly. (पृष्ठतः कृ means 1 to place on the back, leave behind. 2 to neglect, forsake, abandon. 3 to renounce, desist from, leave off, resign; पृष्ठतो गच्छ to follow; पृष्ठतो भू 1 to stand at the back. 2 to be disregarded).

पृष्ठय *a.* Relating to the back -ड्यः A pack-horse.

पृष्णिः *f.* The heel.

पू 3. 9. P. (पिपति, पूषति, पूर्णः; *pass.* पूषति, *caus.* पूषति-ते; *desid.* पिपि-सि-पति, पूषति) 1 To fill, fill up, complete. 2 To fulfil, gratify (as hopes &c.) 3 To fill with wind, blow (as a conch, flute &c.). 4 To satisfy, refresh, please; पितृनारी Bk. 1. 2. 5 To rear, bring up, nourish, nurture, cherish.

पेचकः 1 An owl. 2 The root of an elephant's tail. 3 A couch, bed. 4 A cloud. 5 A louse.

पेचकिन् *m.* पेचिलः Anelephant.

पेजूषः The wax of the ear; see पिजूष

पेडः-ड 1 A bag, basket. 2 A chest. -ह The open hand with the fingers extended.

पेडकः-कं 1 A basket, box, bag. 2 A multitude, quantity.

पेडाकः A bag, basket, box.

पेडिका, पेडी A small bag, a basket. पेडा A large bag.

पेय *a.* 1 Drinkable, fit to be quaffed or drunk. 2 Sapid. -दं A drink, beverage. -रा Ricegruel.

पेयुः 1 The sea. 2 Fire. 3 sun.

पेयूषः-यं 1 Nectar. 2 The milk of a cow that has calved within seven days; सत्तरावन्मतायः क्षीरं पेयूषमुच्यते Hārāvāt; Ms. 5. 6. 3 Fresh glue.

पेरा A kind of musical instrument. BL 17. 7.

पेल 1. P., 10 U. (पेलति, पेलयति-वे) 1 To go or move. 2 To shake or tremble.

पेल, पेलकः A testicle.

पेलव *a.* 1 Delicate, fine, soft, tender; यक्ष्यः पेलवपुष्पनिगः Ku. 4. 29.

5. 4; 7. 65. 2 Lean, thin, slender; S. 3. 22.

पेलि, पेलिन् *m.* A horse.

पेश (प-स) ल *a.* 1 Soft, tender, delicate; R. 9. 40. 11. 45; Ms. 93. 2 Thin, slender (as waist); R. 13. 34. 3 Lovely, beautiful, charming, good; Bv. 2. 2. 4 Expert, clever, skilful; Bh. 3. 56. 5 Crafty, fraudulent.

पेशिः -ही *f.* 1 A piece of flesh. 2 A ball or mass of flesh. 3 An egg. 4 A muscle; Y. 3. 100. 5 The foetus shortly after conception 6 A bud on the point of blowing. 7 The thunderbolt of Indra (said to be *m.* also). 8 A kind of musical instrument. -COMP. -कोशः-वः a bird's egg.

पेषः Grinding, pounding, crushing; Śi. 11. 45.

पेषणं 1 Pounding, pulverizing. 2 A threshing-floor. 3 A stone and muller, any grinding or pounding apparatus.

पेषणिः *f.* पेषणी, पेषाकः A millstone, a grind-stone, muller.

पेस्वर *a.* 1 Going, moving. 2 Destructive.

पै 1 P. (पायति) To dry, wither.

पैणिः A patronymic of Yāska.

पैजूषः The ear.

पैडर *a.* (पी *f.*) Boiled in a पिर q. v.

पैडीनसिः *N.* of an ancient sage, author of a system of laws.

पैडिक्यं, पैडिन्यं Living on alms, mendicity.

पैतमह (ही *f.*) 1 Relating to a paternal grandfather. 2 Inherited or derived from a paternal grandfather. 3 Derived from, presided over by, or relating, to Brahmā; R. 15. 60. -हाः (pl.) Ancestors, forefathers.

पैतमहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a paternal grandfather.

पैतु *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a father. 2 Coming or derived from a father, ancestral, paternal; R. 8. 6; 18. 40; Ms. 9. 104; Y. 2. 47. 3 Sacred to the Manes. -कं A Śrāddha performed in honour of the Manes or deceased ancestors.

पैतुमत्यः 1 The son of an unmarried woman (पितुमत्याः पुत्रः). 2 The son of an illustrious person (पितुमत्तः पुत्रः) पैतुष्यसेयः, पैतुष्यस्त्रीयः The son of a paternal aunt.

पैच (ची *f.*); पैसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bilious.

पैच *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a father or ancestors generally, paternal, ancestral. 2 Sacred to the Manes. -चं The part of the hand between the forefinger and the thumb. (Also पैच in this sense).

पैलव *a.* (पी *f.*) Made of the wood of the Pilu tree; Ms. 2. 45.

पैशर्यं Mildness, affability, softness

पैशाच *a.* (ची *f.*) Demoniacal, infernal. -चः 1 The eighth or lowest of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which a lover ravishes a maiden without her consent when she is sleeping or intoxicated, or deranged in intellect; ह्यहा मर्ता प्रमत्ता वा रक्षी यत्रोपगच्छति । स पापिष्ठो विवाहानां पैशाचश्चाष्टमोऽयम् Ms. 3. 34; Y. 1. 61. 2 A kind of demon or religious ceremony. 2 Night. 3 A sort of gibberish spoken on the stage by demons, one of the lowest forms of Prakṛita.

पैशाचिक *a.* (की *f.*) Infernal, demoniacal.

पैशुनं, -स्यं 1 Back-biting, slander, tale-bearing, calumny; Ms. 7. 48; 11. 55; Bg. 16. 2. 2 Roguery, depravity. 3 Wickedness, malignity.

पैठ *a.* (पी *f.*) Made of flour or meal.

पैष्ठिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of flour or meal. -कं 1 A number of cakes. 2 A spirituous liquor distilled from meal.

पैडी A spirituous liquor distilled from meal; cf. गौडी.

पेगेड *a.* 1 Young, not adult or full-grown. 2 Having a deficient or redundant member. 3 Deformed. -ह A boy, one from his 5th to his 16th year; cf. अपगण्ड.

पोतः The foundation of a house. -COMP. -गलः 1 a kind of reed (नल). 2 kind of grass (काश). 3 a kind of fish.

पोदकः A servant.

पोदा 1 A masculine woman, a woman with a beard or such other maculine features. 2 A hermaphrodite. 3 A female servant.

पोडी A large alligator.

पोडलिका, पोडली A bundle, packet, parcel.

पोतः 1 The young of any animal, cub, colt, foal &c; पिब सत्त्वं पोत Bv. 1. 60; द्यपोतः, करिपोतः &c. वरिपोत a young warrior; U. 5. 3. 2 An elephant ten years old. 3 A ship, raft, boat; पोतो दुस्तवागिराशितरणे H. 2. 164, Ms. 7. 32. 4 A garment, cloth. 5 The young shoot of a plant. 6 The site of house. -COMP. -आच्छादनं a tent -आघानं a shoal of small fish. -धारिन् *m.* the master of a vessel. -भंगः a ship-wreck. -रक्षः the rudder of a boat or ship. -वणिज् *m.* a sea-faring merchant. -वाहः a rower, steersman

पोतकः 1 The young of an animal. 2 A young plant. 3 The site of a house.

पोतासः A kind of camphor.

पोतु *m.* One of the sixteen officiating priests at a sacrifice (assistant of the priest called ब्रह्मन्).

पोत्या A multitude of boats.

पोत्रं 1 The snout of a hog. 2 A boat, ship. 3 A ploughshare. 4 The thunderbolt. 5 A garment. 6 The office of the Potri. —**COMP.** —**आयुधः** a hog, boar.

पोत्रि *m.* A hog, boar.

पोलः 1 A heap. 2 Bulk, magnitude.

पोलिका, पोलि A kind of cake (of wheat).

पोलिद् The mast of a ship.

पोषः 1 Nourishing, supporting, maintaining. 2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance. 3 Prosperity, plenty, abundance.

पोषणं Nourishing, fostering, supporting, maintaining.

पोषयितुः The cuckoo.

पोषिष्ठ *a.* One who feeds, nourishes &c. —*m.* A feeder.

पोषिन्, पोष्टु *a.* One who feeds, nourishes &c. —*m.* A feeder, nourisher, protector.

पोष्य *a.* 1 To be fed, nourished or supported. 2 Well-fed, thriving. —**COMP.** —**पुत्रः, सुतः** an adopted son. —**वर्गः** a class of relatives, who must be nourished and protected.

पौश्वलीय *a.* (*ची. f.*) Relating to barlots.

पौश्वल्यं Harlotry, female incontinence; Ms. 9. 15.

पौसवनं See पुसवन.

पौस्न *a.* (*ची. f.*) 1 Fit for a man; Bk 5. 91. 2 Manly, virile. —**स्नं** Manhood, virility.

पौगंड *a.* (*डी*) Boyish. —**डं** Boyhood (from the 5th to the 16th year).

पौङ्गः 1 N. of a country. 2 A king or inhabitant of that country. 3 kind of sugarcane. 4 A sectarian mark. 5 N. of the conch-shell of Bhīma; पौङ्गं दधौ महाशंखं भीमकर्मा बृहद्वीरः Bg. 1. 15.

पौङ्कः 1 A kind of sugar-cane. 2 A mixed caste (of sugar-boilers); cf. Ms. 10. 44.

पौङ्किकः A kind of sugar-cane

पौतर्व A measure.

पौत्तिकं A kind of honey (pale-coloured).

पौत्र *a.* (*त्री. f.*) Relating to or derived from a son. —**त्रः** A grandson, son's son. —**त्री** A granddaughter.

पौत्रिकेयः The son of a daughter appointed to raise issue for her father.

पौनःपुनिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Frequently repeated, recurring again and again.

पौनःपुन्यं Frequent or constant repetition.

पौनरुक्तं, पौनरुक्त्यं 1 Repetition; आवृत्तिर्गोमीति पौनरुक्त्यं K. 237; R. 12. 40. 2 Superfluity, redundancy, uselessness; अविश्वकथायां चंद्रिकायां किं दीपिकायां पौनरुक्त्येन V. 3.

पौनर्भव *a.* 1 Relating to a widow who has married a second husband. 2 Repeated. —**वः** 1 The son of a widow remarried, one of the twelve sons recognised by the old Hindu law; Y. 2. 130; Ms. 8. 155. 2 The second husband of a woman; Ms. 9. 176.

पौर *a.* (*री. f.*) Relating to a city or town. —**रः** A townsman, citizen; (*opp* ज्ञानपद); Ku. 6. 41; Ms 27; R. 2. 10, 74; 12. 3; 16. 9. —**COMP.**

—**अंगना, -योषित्** *f.*; स्त्री a woman living in a town. —**ज्ञानपद** *a.* belonging to town and country. (*दाः* pl.) citizens and rustics, townsmen and country people; कथं वर्जनाः पौरज्ञानपदाः U. 1. —**वृज्जः** an eminent citizen, an alderman.

पौरकं 1 A garden near a house. 2 A garden near a town.

पौरंदर *a.* (*री. f.*) Derived from or sacred to, Indra. —**रं** The lunar mansion called ज्येष्ठा.

पौरव *a.* (*वी. f.*) Descended from Puru. —**वः** 1 A descendant of Puru; S. 5. 2 N. of a country or people in the north of India. 2 An inhabitant or ruler of that country.

पौरवीय *a.* (*ची. f.*) Devoted to Paurava.

पौरस्त्य *a.* 1 Eastern; पौरस्त्यो वा सुखयति मरुत्सायुर्लमाहनाभिः Māl. 6. 25. पौरस्त्यद्वैष्टामरुत् 9. 17; R. 4. 34. 2 Foremost. 3 Prior, first, preceding.

पौराण *a.* (*जी. f.*) 1 Belonging to the past, ancient, of the past, primeval. 2 Relating to the Purāṇas or derived from them.

पौराणिक *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Belonging to the past, ancient. 2 Belonging to the Purāṇas or derived from them. 3 Versed in the legends of the past.

—**क** Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the Purāṇas; a public reader of the Purāṇas. 2 A mythologist.

पौरुष *a.* (*बी. f.*) 1 Relating to a man or man in general, human. 2 Manly, virile. —**वः** A weight which can be carried by one man. —**बी** A woman.

—**व** 1 Human action, man's work, exertion, effort; विविग्धया पारुषं Bh. 2. 88; देवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 2. Heroism, prowess, valour, manliness, courage; पौरुषपूषणः R. 15. 28; 8. 28. 3 Virility; Bg. 7. 8. 4 Semen

virile. 5 Penis. 6 The full-height of a man, the height to which he reaches with both arms elevated and the fingers extended. 7 Sun-dial

पौरुषेय *a.* (*वी. f.*) 1 Derived from man; made, established or propounded by man; as in अपौरुषेया वै वेदाः. 2 Manly, virile. 3 Spiritual. —**वः** 1 Man-slaughter (पुरुषवध). 2 A crowd of men. 3 A day labourer, hireling. 4 Human action, man's work.

पौरुष्यं Manliness, courage, heroism.

पौरुगवः A superintendent of the royal household; especially, of the royal kitchen.

पौरौभाव्यं 1 Fault-finding, censoriousness; त्रिविधभोगचिह्नैश्च पौरौभाव्यमिवाचरत् R. 12. 22. 2 Ill-will, envy, jealousy.

पौरौहित्यं The office of a family-priest.

पौर्णमास *a.* (*सी. f.*) Relating to the full moon. —**सः** A ceremony performed on the fullmoon day by one who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोत्रि).

पौर्णमासी, पौर्णमी A day of full moon.

पौर्णमास्यं A sacrifice performed on the full-moon day.

पौर्णिमा A day of full moon.

पौर्तिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Relating to acts of pious charity; Ms. 3. 178; 4. 227

पौर्व *a.* (*बी. f.*) 1 Relating to the past. 2 Relating to the east, eastern.

पौर्वदे (*दे*) **द्विक** *a.* (*की. f.*) Relating to a former existence, done in a former existence, done in a former life; Bg. 6. 43; Y. 1. 348.

पौर्वपद्विक *a.* (*की. f.*) Relating to the first member of a compound.

पौर्वापर्यं 1 The relation of prior and posterior. 2 Due order, succession, continuity.

पौर्वाहिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Relating to the forenoon.

पौर्विक *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Previous, former, prior. 2 Ancestral. 3 Old, ancient.

पौलस्त्यः 1 An epithet of Rāvaṇa; पौलस्त्यः कथमन्वदारुणे दोषं न विज्ञातवान् Pt. 2. 4; R. 4. 80; 10. 5; 12. 72. 2 Of Kubera. 3 Of Bibhishana. 4 The moon.

पौलिः *m. f.* —**पौली** *f.* A kind of cake. —**पौलोमी** Saohit, daughter of Pulo-man and wife of Indra; आश्रित्वा न ते युक्ता पौलोम्या सदशी मव S. 7. 28. —**COMP.** —**संभवः** an epithet of Jayanta.

पौष N. of a lunar month in which the moon is in the Pushya asterism (corresponding to December-January). —**वी** The day of full moon in the month of Pausa; R. 18. 32.

पौष्कर-रक (*री. की. f.*), Relating to the blue lotus.

पौष्करिणी A lotus-pool or pond.
पौष्कलः A species of grain.
पौष्कल्यं 1 Maturity, complete development, full growth. 2 Abundance.

पौष्टिक a. (की.) 1 Promoting growth or welfare. 2 Nourishing, nutritive, nutritious, invigorating.
पौष्णं The lunar mansion called Revatī.

पौष्य a. (की.) Relating to or coming from flowers, floral, flowery. —की 1 N. of the town पालिपुत्र q. v. 2 A kind of spirituous liquor (made from flowers).

प्याह ind. A particle of calling (ho!, holla).

प्याय् a. (प्यायते, प्याय or पीन) To swell, grow; see प्ये below.

प्यायन् Increase, growth.

प्यायित a. 1 Grown, increased. 2 Grown fat. 3 Refreshed, strengthened.

प्यै 1 A. (प्यायते पीन) 1 To grow, increase, swell; Bk. 6. 33. 2 To become full or exuberant. —Caus. (प्याययति) 1 To increase, enlarge, make fat or comfortable; Ms. 9. 314. 2 To gratify, regale.

प्र ind. 1 As a prefix to verbs it means 'forward', 'forth', 'in front', 'onward', 'before', 'away', as in प्रगृह्ण, प्रस्था, प्रचर, प्रदा &c. 2 With adjectives it means 'very', 'excessively' 'very much' &c.; प्रवृद्ध, प्रवृत्त &c., see further on. 3 With nouns whether derived from verbs or not, it is used in the following senses according to G. M.:—(a) beginning, commencement; (प्रमाणं प्रस्थानं, प्रहृ); (b) length; (प्रबालवृद्धि); (c) power (प्रभु); (d) intensity, excess; (प्रवाद, प्रकथ, प्रकाश, प्रयुग); (e) source or origin; प्रभव, प्रवृत्ति); (f) completion, perfectness, satisfaction (प्रभुक्रमन्); (g) destitution, separation, being without; (प्रोषिता, प्रणवृद्ध); (h) apart; (प्रभु); (i) excellence; (प्रचार्य); (j) purity (प्रसन्नं जलं); (k) wish (प्रार्थना); (l) cessation; (प्रज्ञम); (m.) adoration, respect; (प्रोजलिः who respectfully folds his hands together); (n) prominence (प्रणस, प्रबाल).

प्रकट a. 1 Evident, plain, clear, apparent, manifest. 2 Undisguised, public. 3 Visible. —इ ind. Clearly, manifestly, publicly, visibly &c. (प्रकटीकृत to manifest, unfold, display; प्रकटीभू to become manifest, appear). Comp. —प्रतिवर्धनः an epithet of Siva.

प्रकटनं The act of manifesting, disclosing, unfolding.

प्रकटित p. p. 1 Manifested, displayed, unfolded 2 Publicly exhibited 3 Apparent

प्रकंपः Trembling, shaking, quivering, violent motion or tremour; बाला चाहं मनसिजवशात्तात्माद्वयकंपा Subhāsh; संशयकंपं Si. 13. 42.

प्रकंपन a. Causing to shake. —नः 1 Wind, violent wind or gust; प्रकंपनानुचकंपिरेसुराः Si. 1. 61. 14. 43. 2 N. of a hell. —न Excessive or violent trembling, violent motion.

प्रकरः 1 A heap, multitude, quantity, collection; सुकाफलप्रकरभाजि गृहागृहाणि Si. 5. 12; द्वापप्रकरकलुषा इति S. 6. 8; R. 9. 56; Ku. 5. 68. 2 A nosegay, bunch of flowers. 3 Aid, assistance, friendship. 4 Usage, practice. 5 Respect. 6 Seduction, abduction. —र Aloewood.

प्रकरणं 1 Treating, explaining, discussing. 2 A subject, topic, department, a subject (of representation); कतमप्रकरणमाश्रित्य S. 1. 3 A section, chapter or any smaller division of a work. 4 An opportunity, occasion. 5 An affair, a matter. 6 An introduction, prologue. 7 A species of drama with invented or fictitious plot; as the सूचकटिक, मालतीमाधव, पुष्प-धूषित &c. The S. D. thus defines it:—भवेत् प्रकरणे वृत्तं लौकिकं कविकल्पितं । कुंगारोज्जी नायकेस्तु विप्रोऽप्योऽप्यथा वणिक् । साधारणमकामार्थयोरौ धीरज्ञातकः ॥ 511.

प्रकरणिका, प्रकरणी A drama of the same character as the प्रकरण. The S. D. thus defines it:—नाटिकैव प्रकरणिका सार्थबाह्यादिनायिका । सामानवर्षज्ञा नेतुर्मेवद्य च नायिका ॥ 554.

प्रकरिका An interlude or episode inserted in a drama to explain what is to follow.

प्रकरी 1 An interlude or episode inserted in a drama to explain what is to follow. 2 Theatrical dress. 3 An open piece of ground. 4 A place where four roads meet. 5 A kind of song.

प्रकर्षः 1 Excellence, eminence, superiority; बहुप्रकर्षादजगद्गुरुं रघुः R. 3. 34; वर्णप्रकर्षे सति Ku. 3. 23. 2 Intensity, high degree, excess; प्रकर्षणेन शोकसंतापेन U. 3 3 Strength, power. 4 Absoluteness. 5 Length, protraction. (प्रकर्षणं and प्रकर्षात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'exceedingly', 'pre-eminently', 'in a high degree'.)

प्रकर्षणं 1 The act of drawing away; attracting. 2 Ploughing. 3 Duration, length, extension. 4 Excellence, superiority. 5 Distraction.

प्रकला A minute portion.

प्रकल्पना Settlement, fixing, allotment; Ms. 8. 211.

प्रकल्पित p. p. 1 Made, done, formed 2 Settled allotted —ता A kind of riddle

प्रकांड-डं 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the branches; Si 9 45. 2 A branch, shoot. 3 (At the end of comp.) Anything excellent or prominent of its kind; ऊरुप्रकांड-द्वितयेन तस्याः N. 7. 93; क्षत्रप्रकांडः Mv 4. 35; 5. 48. 3 The upper part of the arm.

प्रकांडकः See प्रकांड above; Bk. 5 6
प्रकांडरः A tree.

प्रकाम a. 1 Amorous. 2 Excessive, much, to the heart's content, at pleasure; प्रकामवित्तर R. 2. 11; प्रकामालो-कनीयतां Ku. 2. 24. —नः Desire, pleasure, satisfaction. —ने ind. 1 Very much, exceedingly; जातो ममार्थे विशद् प्रकामं (अंतरात्मा) S. 4. 21; R. 6. 44, Mk. 5. 25. 2 Sufficiently, to the heart's content, according to the wish or desire. 3 Voluntarily, willingly. —Comp. —भुज् a. eating till satisfied or to the heart's content, R. 1. 66.

प्रकारः 1 Manner, mode, way, fashion; कः प्रकारः कियेत् Māl. 5. 20 2 Sort, kind, variety, Species; oft. in comp.; बहुप्रकार manifold; विप्रकार, नाना &c. 3 Similitude. 4 Speciality, special property or quality.

प्रकाश a. 1 Bright, shining, brilliant; प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इवाचल R. 1. 68; 5. 2. 2 Clear, visible, manifest; Si. 12. 56; Bg. 7. 25 3 Vivid, perspicuous; Ki. 14. 4 4 Famous, renowned, celebrated, noted; R. 3. 48. 5 Open, public 6 Cleared of trees, open; R. 4. 31 7 Blown, expanded. 8 (At the end of comp.) Looking like, like, resembling. —नः 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness. 2 (Fig.) Light, elucidation, explanation (mostly at the end of titles of works); काव्यप्रकाश, भावप्रकाश, तर्कप्रकाश &c. 3 Sunshine 4 Display, manifestation; Si. 9. 5 5 Fame, renown, celebrity, glory 6 Expansion, diffusion. 7 Open spot or air; प्रकाशं निगलौषलोकयानि S. 4. 8 A golden mirror. 9 A chapter or section (of a book). —इ ind. 1 Openly, publicly; प्रतिवृत्तिपितो रघु प्रकाशं धनिनो धन Y. 2. 56; Ms. 8. 193; 9. 228. 2 Aloud, audibly (used as a stage-direction in dramas; opp. आत्मगत). —Comp. —आत्मक a. shining, brilliant —आत्मन् a. bright, shining. (—m) an epithet of Siva. 2 the sun. —हृत्तर a. invisible. —कथः an open purchase —नारी a public woman, prostitute, harlot; अलं चतुःशाक्षमिमे प्रवेक्ष्य प्रकाशनारीधृत एव स्यमात् Mk. 3. 7.

प्रकाशक (शिका f.) 1 Making apparent, discovering, disclosing, evincing betraying displaying 2 Expressing nd cation 3 Explain

shining, brilliant. 6
ted, renowned. -कः 1
discoverer. 3 A publi-
-ज्ञातृ *m.* a cock.

Illuminating, making
1 Making known or
aging to light, disclos-
aying, manifesting. 3
irradiating, making
f. of Vishnu.

p. 1 Made clear or
isplayed, manifested. 2

Published; प्रणीतो न तु प्रकाशितः U. 4.
3 Illuminated, irradiated, enlight-
ened. 4 Visible, evident, apparent.

प्रकाशित् *a.* Clear, bright, shin-
ing &c.

प्रकीर्णः Scattering about, strewing.

प्रकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered about,
scattered forth, thrown about, dis-
persed; प्रकीर्णः पुष्पाणां हरिचरणयोरैजलिर्यं Ve.

1 1. 2 Spread, published, promul-
gated. 3 Waved, waving; Si. 12.

17 4 Disordered, loose, dishevelled.
5 Confused, incoherent; बहुविधं स्वेच्छया

कामं प्रकीर्णमभिधीयते Si. 2. 63. 6 Agita-
ted, excited. 7 Miscellaneous, mixed,

as the प्रकीर्णकांड of Bhattikāvya.
-र्ण 1 A miscellany, any miscellane-
ous collection. 2 A chapter contain-

ing miscellaneous rules.

प्रकीर्णक *a.* Scattered or strewn
about &c. -कः -कः A chowrie, fly-flap

(चारर); Si. 12. 17. -कः A horse.
-क 1 A miscellany, any collection

of miscellaneous things. 2 A mis-
cellaneous chapter.

प्रकीर्तनं 1 Proclaiming, announc-
ing. 2 Praising, extolling, lauding.

प्रकीर्तिः *f.* 1 Celebration, praise. 2
Fame, celebrity. 3 Declaration.

प्रकुचः A particular measure of
capacity.

प्रकुपित *p. p.* 1 Very angry, enrag-
ed, incensed. 2 Excited.

प्रकुले A handsome body.

प्रकुष्मांडी An epithet of Durgā.

प्रकृत *p. p.* 1 Accomplished, com-
pleted. 2 Commenced, begun. 3

Appointed, charged. 4 Genuine,
real. 5 Forming the subject of discus-

sion, that which is under consi-
deration, the subject in hand (often

used in works on Alankāra for उप-
मेय); संभावनमर्थलेशः प्रकृतस्य समेयं यत् K.

P. 10. 6 Important, interesting. -तं
The original subject, the matter or

subject in hand; यातु किमनेन प्रकृतमेव
अनुसरामः. -COMP. -अर्थ *a.* having the

original sense. (-र्थः) the original
sense.

प्रकृतिः *f.* 1 The natural condition
or state of anything, nature, natural

form (opp. विकृति which is a change
or effect) : प्रकृत्या यदुक्तं S. 1. 9: उज्ज्वल-

मय्या शैवं हि वस प्रकृतिर्जनस्य R

5. 54; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणां विकृतिर्जीविनमुच्यते
कुपः R. 8. 87; अपेहि र अत्रभवान् प्रकृतिमायनः

S. 2 'has resumed his wonted
nature'; प्रकृतिमायद् or प्रतिपद् or प्रकृतौस्था,

'to come to one's senses', 'regain
one's consciousness'. 2 Natural

disposition, temper, temperament,
nature, constitution; प्रकृतिवृत्तयः, प्रकृति-

सिद्ध see below. 3 Make, form, figure;
महातुमावप्रकृतिः Māl. 1. 4 Extraction,

descent; Mk 7. 5 Origin, source,
original or material cause, the

material of which anything is made;
प्रकृतिश्चोपादानकारणं च ब्रह्माद्युपपत्तयः S. B.

(see the full discussion on Br. Sūt.
I. 4. 23); यमाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति S. 1. 1.

6 (In Sān. phil.) Nature (as
distinguished from पुरुष) the original

source of the material world, consist-
ing of the three essential qualities

सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस् 7 (In gram.) The
radical or crude form of a word to

which case-terminations and other
affixes are applied. 8 A model,

pattern, standard, (especially in
ritualistic works). 9 A woman. 10

The personified will of the Supreme
Spirit in the creation (identified

with मया or illusion); Bg. 9. 10. 11
The male or female organ of gen-

eration. 12 A mother. -*pl.* 1 A
king's ministers, the body of minis-

ters or counsellors, ministry; R. 12.
12; Pt. 1. 48, 301. 2 The subjects

(of a king); प्रवर्ततां प्रकृतिहिताय पार्थिवः S
7. 35. 3 वृत्तिः प्रकृतिरभेक्षितुं R. 8. 18, 10. 3

The constituent elements of the state
(सत्तागणि); i. e. 1 the king; 2 the

minister; 3 the allies; 4 treasure; 5
army; 6 territory; 7 fortresses; &c;

8 the corporations of citizens (which
is sometimes added to the 7); स्वाय-

मायसहस्रकोशराष्ट्रद्विवलानि च Ak. 4 The
various sovereigns to be considered

in case of war; (for full explan-
ation see Kull, on Ms. 7. 155 and

157). 5: The eight primary elements
out of which everything else is

evolved according to the Sāṅkhyas;
see Sān. K. 3. 6 The five primary

elements of creation (पंचमहाभूतानि);
i. e. पृथ्वी, अग्नि, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश.

-COMP. -ईश *a.* a king or magistate.
-कृपण *a.* naturally slow or unable to

discern; Me. 5. -तरुल *a.* fickle by
nature, naturally inconsistent;

Amaru. 27. -पुरुषः *a.* a minister, a
functionary (of the state); Me. 6.

-संजडल the whole territory or king-
dom; R. 9. 2. -लवः absorption into

the Prakṛiti, dissolution of the
universe. -सिद्ध *a.* inborn, in-

nate, natural; Bh. 2. 52. -सुमन *a.*
naturally lovely or agreeable. -स्थ

a. 1 being in the natural state or
condition natural genu no 2 nher

ent, innate, incidental to nature, R
8. 21. 3 healthy, in good health. 4

recovered. 5 come to oneself. 6
stripped of everything, bare.

प्रकुट *p. p.* 1 Drawn forth or out.
2 Protracted, long, lengthy. 3 Super-

rior, distinguished, excellent, emi-
nent, exalted. 4 Chief, principal. 5

Distracted, disquieted.

प्रकृत *p. p.* Prepared, made ready,
arranged.

प्रकोथः Putrefaction, putridity.

प्रकोष्ठः 1 The fore-arm, the part
above the wrist; वामप्रकोष्ठं (रितहेननेनः Ku.

3. 41. कनकवलयमंत्रारिक्तप्रकोष्ठः Me. 2; R
3. 59. S. 6. 6. 2 The room near the

gate of a place. Mn. 1. 3 A court in
a house, a quadrangle or square

(surrounded by buildings); इमं ग्रामं
प्रकोष्ठं प्रविशन्त्यर्थः &c. Mk. 4.

प्रकोष्ठकः A room near the gate of a
place (=प्रकोष्ठक); तस्मिन्निर्वाहकित्तिपालसंकुल

तद्वनद्वारवहिःप्रकोष्ठके Ku. 15. 6.

प्रकुलः 1 An armour for the
defence of a horse or elephant. 2 A

dog. 3 A mule.

प्रक्रमः 1 A step, stride. 2 A pace
considered as a measure of distance.

3 Commencement, beginning. 4
Proceeding, course; Māl. 5. 24 5

The case in question. 6 Leisure,
opportunity. 7 Regularity, order,

method. 8 Degree, proportion, mea-
sure. -COMP. -अन्यः want of sym-

metry or regularity, the breaking of
arrangement, regarded as a fault of

composition. (It is the same as मनु-
प्रक्रमता mentioned in K. P. 7, the

break of symmetry being either in
expression or construction; नाथे निश्चाया

नियतेनियोगादस्तं गते हंत निश्चायि याता is an in-
stance of the former, where गता

निश्चायि would relieve the irregularity
of expression; and विश्रम्भं क्रियतां बराहत-

तिभिर्मुक्ताः (कृतिः पल्लवे is an instance of the
latter, where the symmetry of the

verse requires the active instead of
the passive construction, and the

fault may be removed by reading the
line as विश्रम्भा रचयंतु सुकरवरा मुक्ताः कृति

पल्लवे; see K. P. 7 under मनुप्रक्रमता for
further details.

प्रक्रांत *p. p.* 1 Commenced, begun.
2 Gone, proceeded. 3 In hand,

under discussion. 4 Brave.

प्रक्रिया 1 Way, manner, conduct 2
A rite, ceremony. 3 The bearing of

royal insignia. 4 High position,
precedance. 5 A chapter or section

(of a book); as उणादिप्रक्रिया. 6 (In
gram.) Etymological formation. 7

A privilege.

प्रकीडः Play, pastime, sport.

प्रक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Moist, humid, wet.

2 Satisfied (वृत्त). 3 Moved with

praty

प्रकाशः, प्रकाशः The sound of a lute.
प्रकाशः Ruin, destruction.

प्रकाशः See प्रकाशः.

प्रकाशः Trickling out, oozing, flowing.

प्रकाशः 1 Washing, washing off; R. 6. 48. 2 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. 3 Bathing. 4 Anything used for purifying. 5 Water for washing.

प्रकाशित *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleansed. 2 Purified. 3 Expiated.

प्रकाशित *p. p.* 1 Thrown at, cast, hurled. 2 Thrown into; Māl. 5. 22. 3 Projected. 4 Interpolated, spurious as in प्रकाशिते श्लोकेः

प्रकाशित *p. p.* 1 Decayed, wasting. 2 Destroyed. 3 Atoned. 4 Vanished, disappeared.

प्रकाशित *p. p.* 1 Crushed. 2 Pierced through. 3 Incited.

प्रकाशः 1 Throwing forward, projecting. 2 A throw, cast. 3 Scattering upon. 4 Spurious insertion, interpolation. 5 The box of a carriage. 6 The sum deposited by each member of a commercial company.

प्रकाशः Throwing, casting, hurling. प्रकाशः Exciting, agitating.

प्रकाशः 1 An iron arrow. 2 Clamour, hubbub.

प्रकाशित *a.* Clamorous, shouting, noisy.

प्रकाश *a.* 1 Very hot; as in प्रकाशः. 2 Very acrid or pungent, sharp. 3 Very hard or rough. -*R.* See प्रकाशः.

प्रकाश *a.* 1 Clear, visible, distinct. 2 Looking like, resembling (at the end of comp.); अद्भुतं, श्लाघनं &c.

प्रकाश 1 Perceptibility, visibility. 2 Renown, fame, celebrity; स्वयम्भुव-प्रकाशः संप्रत्येव पुरिमिनां Rām. 3 Disclosure. 4 Resemblance, similitude (in comp) Y. 3. 10.

प्रकाशित *p. p.* 1 Famous, celebrated, renowned, noted. 2 Forestalled, claimed by right of pre-emption. 3 Happy, pleased. -*Comp.* -चक्र *a.* having a celebrated father.

प्रकाशित *f.* 1 Fame, renown, celebrity. 2 Praise, eulogium.

प्रकाशः The upper part of the arm from the elbow to the shoulder.

प्रकाशः The outer wall (of a city).

प्रकाश *p. p.* 1 Gone forth or forward 2 Separate, apart. -*Comp.* -जातु, -जातु *a.* bandy-legged, bow-legged.

प्रकाशः The first advance in courtship, first manifestation of love.

प्रकाशः 1 Advance, progress. 2 The first advance in courtship; see प्रकाशः above.

प्रकाशः Roaring.

प्रकाशः 1 Bold confident 2 Daring brave, intrepid, spirited courageous

R. 2. 41. 3 Bold in speech, eloquent; R. 6. 20. 4 Ready-witted, prompt. 5 Resolute, energetic. 6 Mature (as age); Ku. 1. 51. 7 Matured, developed, full-grown, strong; प्रकाशः Ku. 5. 30. (प्रकाशः) Māl. 9. 29. U. 6. 35. 8 Skilful; K. 12. 9 Audacious, arrogant, officious, proud. 10 Shameless, impudent; R. 13. 9. 11 Illustrious, eminent. -*हमा* 1 A bold woman. 2 A shrew, scolding woman. 3 A bold or mature woman, one of the classes of heroines in poetic composition; she is versed in all kinds of caresses, lofty of demeanour, possessed of no great modesty; of mature age, and ruling her husband; see S. D. 101 and examples quoted *ad loc.*

प्रकाश *p. p.* 1 Dipped into, soaked, steeped. 2 Much, excessive, intense. 3 Firm, strong. 4 Hard, difficult. -*हं* 1 Privation. 2 Penance, bodily mortification. -*हं ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly. 2 Firmly.

प्रकाश *m.* An excellent singer.

प्रकाश *a.* Straight, honest, upright (lit. and fig.); नहिः सर्वाकारप्रकाशमयं स्ववह्म Māl. 1. 14. 2 Being in the right state or condition, having excellent qualities; अमजयाप्रकाशं च करोत्यसौ तदुपतोद्धतः सचिर्वैद्यो R. 9. 49. 3 (*a*) Worthy, suitable, meritorious; Māl. 1. 16; (*b*) Efficient; 9. 45. 4 Skilful, clever. (प्रकाशः means 1 to make straight, put in order, arrange. 2 to make smooth. 3 to nourish, bring up).

प्रकाशित *a.* 1 Made even or straight. 2 Made smooth.

प्रकाशित *p. p.* 1 Held forth or out. 2 Received, accepted. 3 Not subject to the rules of euphony (संवि); see प्रकाश below.

प्रकाशः A vowel which is not liable to the rules of *Sandhi* or euphony and which is allowed to be written and pronounced separately; ईदृइद्विच-चनं प्रकाशः P. I. 1. 11.

प्रकाश *ind.* Early in the morning, at day-break; इत्ये रथाश्वमनिकादिनां प्रगे गणो नृणां वायु तोरणादृहिः Si. 12. 1; सारं स्नाया-रगे तथा Ms. 6. 6; 4. 62. -*Comp.* -सना-*a.* to be performed in the morning. -निश-प्रकाश *a.* who is asleep at day-break.

प्रकाशः Protection, preservation.

प्रकाशः Stringing together, weaving.

प्रकाशः 1 Holding or stretching forth, holding out. 2 Laying hold of, taking, grasping, seizing. 3 The commencement of an eclipse. 4 A rein, bridle; वृत्ताः प्रकाशः अवतरत्वाद्भ्याम् S. 1; Si. 12. 31. 5 A cheek, restraint. 6 Binding confine ent 7 A prisoner captive 8 Faming breaking (as an

animal). 9 A ray of light. 10 The string of a balance. 11 A vowel not subject to the rules of *Sandhi* or euphony; see प्रकाशः.

प्रकाशः 1 Taking, seizing, grasping

2 The commencement of an eclipse

3 A rein, bridle. 4 A cheek, restraint.

प्रकाशः 1 Seizing, taking. 2 Bearing, carrying. 3 The string of a balance. 4 A rein, bridle.

प्रकाशः-वै 1 A painted turret. 2 A wooden fence round a building. 3 A stable. 5 The top of a tree.

प्रकाशः A rule, doctrine, precept.

प्रकाशः The first elements or rudiments of a science. -*Comp.* -विद् *m.* a superficial reader, smatterer.

प्रकाशः (नः), प्रकाशः (नः) 1 A porch before the door of a house; पोर्चो. 2 A copper-pot. 3 An iron mace, crow-bar.

प्रकाशः *a.* Voracious, gluttonous. -*स* 1 A demon. 2 Voracity, gluttony

प्रकाशः 1 Killing. 2 A combat, battle.

प्रकाशः A guest (v. l. for प्राहुष or प्राहुष *p. v.*).

प्रकाशः A guest; see प्राहुषः.

प्रकाशः 1 Sound, noise. 2 Uprou

प्रकाशः An army in motion.

प्रकाशः *m.* 1 The planet Jupiter. 2 An epithet of Brihaspati.

प्रकाश *a.* 1 Vehement, excessively violent, impetuous. 2 Strong, powerful, fierce. 3 Very hot, stifling (as heat). 4 Furious, wrathful. 5 Bold, confident. 6 Terrible, terrific. 7 In tolerable, unbearable. -*Comp.* -आतप fierce heat. -योग *a.* large-nosed -सूर्य *a.* having a hot or burning sun, Rs. 1. 1, 10.

प्रकाश (चर) सः 1 Collecting, gathering (as flowers). 2 A multitude, quantity, collection, number; Mv 2. 15. 3 Growth, increase. 4 Slight union.

प्रकाशः Collecting, gathering.

प्रकाशः 1 A road, path, way. 2 A custom, usage.

प्रकाश *a.* 1 Trembling, shaking, tremulous; Ku. 5. 35. Māl. 1. 38 2 Current, customary.

प्रकाशः 1 Archery. 2 A peacock's tail. 3 A snake.

प्रकाशकित् *m.* A peacock. U. 2. 29

प्रकाशित *a.* Rolling about, tossing -*तं* Nodding the head (while asleep in a sitting posture).

प्रकाशिका 1 Gathering (flowers &c.) in turn. 2 A female who gathers.

प्रकाशः 1 Going forth, ranging walking about, wandering. Ku. 3 42 3 Appearance coming n manifestation U 1 Mn 1 4 Currency

prevalence, use, being used or applied; विलोक्य तैत्तिरुना प्रचारे Trik. 5 Conduct, behaviour. 6 Custom, usage. 7 A play-ground, place of exercise. 8 A pasture-ground, pasturage, Y. 2. 166. 9 A passage, path; Ms. 9. 219.

प्रचालः The neck of the Indian lute. प्रचालनं Stirring, shaking, a stir. प्रचित्त *p. p.* 1 Gathered, collected, plucked. 2 Amassed, accumulated. 3 Covered, filled.

प्रचुर *a.* 1 Much, ample, abundant, plentiful; नित्यव्यास प्रचुरनित्यव्यासमा च Bh. 2-47. Si. 12. 72. 2 Great, large, extensive; प्रचुरप्रचुरवत् Gt. 2. 3 (At the end of comp.) Abounding in, filled or replete with. रः A thief. -Comp. -पुरुष *a.* populous. (-वः) a thief.

प्रचेतस् *m.* 1 An epithet of Varuna; Ku. 2. 21. 2 N. of an ancient sage and law-giver, Ms. 1. 35.

प्रचेतु *m.* A charioteer, coachman. प्रचेल Yellow sandal-wood.

प्रचेलकः A horse.

प्रचोदः 1 Driving onward, urging, inciting. 2 Instigating.

प्रचोदनं 1 Driving onward, urging, inciting. 2 Instigating, setting on. 3 Ordering, enjoining. 4 A rule, precept, commandment.

प्रचोदित *p. p.* 1 Urged, incited. 2 Instigated. 3 Directed, ordered, prescribed; Ma. 2. 191. 4 Sent, despatched. 5 Deceit, determined.

प्रच्छ 6. P. (दृच्छति, पृष्ठ; caus. प्रच्छयति; pass; पृच्छयते; desid. विप्रच्छयति) 1 To ask, question, interrogate, inquire of (with two acc.); पृच्छ समं रमणीमिल्लं R. 14. 27; Br. 6. 8; R. 3. 5. Bg. 2. 7; ब्राह्मणं कुशलं पृच्छत् Ms. 2. 127. 2 To seek, seek for. -With अनु to inquire or question about. -आ 1 to ask or question. 2 to bid adieu to, take leave of (Atm.); आपृच्छस्व म्रियत-खमसुं हेममालिन्यं शैलं Me. 12. R. 8. 49; 12. 103. -परि to ask, question, inquire about.

प्रच्छदः A cover, wrapper, coverlet, bed-clothes, bed-cover; R. 19. 22. -Comp. -पटः bed-clothes, coverlet.

प्रच्छन्नं, प्रच्छन्ना Inquiry, interrogation.

प्रच्छन्न *p. p.* 1 Covered, clothed, clad, wrapped, enveloped. 2 Private, secret; Bh. 2. 64. 3 Concealed, hidden. (see छ् with प्र). -छ 1 A private door. 2 A loop-hole, lattice, window. -छ ind. Secretly, covertly. -Comp. -तस्करः an unseen thief.

प्रच्छर्दनं 1 Vomiting. 2 Emitting, sending forth. 3 An emetic.

प्रच्छदिका Vomiting.

प्रच्छादनं 1 Covering, concealing. 2 An upper garment. -Comp. -पटः a wrapper cover, coverlet.

प्रच्छादित *p. p.* 1 Covered, enveloped, clothed &c. 2 Hidden, concealed.

प्रच्छादं Thick or dense shade, a shadowy place; प्रच्छादयुक्तमनिद्रा दिवसाः परिणामरमणीयाः S. 1. 3; M. 3.

प्रच्छिन्न *a.* Dry, waterless (निर्जल).

प्रक्षयः 1 Fall, ruin. 2 Improvement, advancement, growth. 3 Withdrawal.

प्रक्षयनं 1 Departing, retreating, withdrawal. 2 Loss, deprivation. 3 Oozing, dropping (क्षरण).

प्रक्षुत *p. p.* 1 Fallen off or from. 2 Strayed, deviated. 3 Dislodged, displaced, degraded. 4 Routed, put to flight.

प्रक्षुतिः *f.* 1 Departing, withdrawal. 2 Loss, deprivation, falling down from; दिव्यं प्रक्षुतिशक्त्या क्षणमपि स्वर्गे न मोक्ष-महे Sānti. 4. 20. 3 Fall, ruin.

प्रज्ञः A husband.

प्रजनः 1 Impregnating, begetting, generating, production; Ms. 8. 61; 9. 61. 2 The impregnation of cattle. 3 Bringing forth, bearing; Ms. 9. 96.

प्रजननं 1 Procreation, generation, conception in the womb. 2 Production, birth, delivery. 3 Semen. 4 The male or female organ of generation (penis or vulva). 5 Offspring.

प्रजनिता A mother.

प्रजलुक् The body.

प्रजल्पः Prattle, gossip, heedless, or frivolous words (used in greeting a lover); अस्मैर्बान्दुजा योवधरिणमुद्रा (म्रियस्य कौशलीद्वारा प्रजल्पः स तु कथ्यते ॥

प्रजरूपनं 1 Talking, speaking. 2 Prattle, gossip.

प्रज्विद् *a.* (नी *f.*) Rapid, swift, speedy. -*m.* An express, a courier.

प्रज्ञा (Changed to प्रज्ज्ञ at the end of a Bah. compound, when the first member is अ, इ or इत्; see. R. 8. 32, 18. 29.) 1 Procreation, generation, propagation, birth, production. 2 Offspring, progeny, issue, children, brood (of animals); प्रजाध्वनतकक्षितं R. 2, 73; प्रजाले पृथगेभिर्ना 1. 7; Ms. 3. 42; Y. 1. 269; so बकस्य प्रजा, सर्पप्रजा &c. 3 Subjects, people, mankind; नन्दुः सप्रजाः प्रजाः R. 4. 3; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तेषु-लिखा S. 5. 5; (where प्रजा has sense 2 also); R. 1. 7; 2. 73; Ms. 1. 8. 4 Semen. -Comp. -अंतकः Yama, the god of death; R. 8. 45. -ईप्सु *a.* desirous of progeny. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः the lord of men, a king, sovereign; R. 3. 68; 5. 32; 18. 29. -उत्पादनं the raising up of progeny. -काम *a.* desirous of progeny. -तनुः a line of descendants, race. -हानं silver. -नाथः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 a king, sovereign, prince; R. 2. 48, 10 83 -यः a king -विषेक

impregnation, seed (implanted in the womb); R. 14. 60. -वत्तिः 1 the god presiding over creation; Ms. 12. 121. 2 an epithet of Brahmā; अत्वाः समविधौ प्रजापतिरुद्बुद्धौ न कांतिप्रदः V. 1. 9 3 an epithet of the ten lords of created beings (first created by Brahmā; (see Ms. 1. 34). 4 an epithet of Visvakarman, the architect of gods. 5 the sun. 6 a king. 7 a son-in-law. 8 an epithet of Vishnu. 9 a father, progenitor. 10 the penis. -पालः, -पालकः a king, sovereign. -पालीः an epithet of Siva. -वृद्धिः *f.* increase of progeny. -सूत्र *m.* an epithet of Brahmā; Si. 1. 28. -हित *a.* beneficial to children or people. (-नं) water.

प्रजागरः 1 Lying awake at night, sleeplessness; प्रजागराविवलीकृतस्तस्याः स्वदे समगमः S. 6. 21. 2 Vigilance, carefulness. 3 A guardian. 4 An epithet of Krishna.

प्रजात *p. p.* Born, produced &c. -ता A woman who has borne a child.

प्रजातिः *f.* 1 Procreation, production, propagation. 2 Delivery. 3 Procreative Power. 4 Travail, labour.

प्रजावत् *a.* 1 Having subjects or children. 2 Pregnant. -सौ A brother's wife; (ब्राह्मजया); R. 14. 45; 15. 13. 2 A matron, mother.

प्रजिनः Wind, air.

प्रजीवनं Livelihood, subsistence.

प्रजुष्ट *a.* Attached or devoted to, intent on.

प्रज्ञ *a.* Wise, intelligent, learned.

प्रज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 Agreement, engagement. 2 Teaching, informing, communicating. 3 A doctrine.

प्रज्ञा 1 Intelligence, understanding, intellect, wisdom; आकारसदृशप्रज्ञः प्रज्ञा सदृशगमः R. 1. 15; शब्दे निहाति पुरुषस्य शरीरनेके प्रज्ञा कुलं च विमर्शं च यज्ञश्च इति ॥ Subhāsh. 2 Discernment, discrimination, judgment. 3 Device or design. 4 A wise or learned woman. -Comp. -चक्षुस् *a.* blind; (lit. having understanding as the only eyes). (-*m.*,) an epithet of Dhritarāshtra. (-*n*) the mind's eye, mental eye, the mind; M. 1. -वृद्ध *a.* old in wisdom. -हीन *a.* void of wisdom, silly, foolish.

प्रज्ञात *p. p.* 1 Known, understood. 2 Distinguished, discerned. 3 Distinct, clear. 4 Famous, well-known, renowned.

प्रज्ञानं 1 Intelligence, knowledge, wisdom. 2 A mark, token, sign.

प्रज्ञावत् *a.* Wise, intelligent.

प्रज्ञाल, प्रज्ञिव (नी *f.*), प्रज्ञिल *a.* Wise, intelligent, prudent.

प्रजुष्ट *a.* Bow-legged, bandy-legged &c. (also प्रज्ञ)

प्रज्वलने Blazing up, flaming, burning.

प्रज्वलित *p. p.* 1 Being in flames, burning, flaming, blazing. 2 Bright, shining.

प्रकीर्णे 1 Flying in every direction. 2 Flying forward; see under हीन. 3 Taking flight.

प्रण *a.* Old, ancient.

प्रणखः The point of a nail.

प्रणत *p. p.* 1 Bending, inclined, stooping. 2 Bowing to, saluting. 3 Humble. 4 Skilful, clever; see नन् with प्र.

प्रणतिः *f.* 1 A bow, salutation, obeisance; तत्र सर्वविधयश्चिन्तिः प्रणतिं विभ्रति के न सूक्तः Si. 16. 5; R. 4. 88. 2 Submissiveness, humility, courtesy; स दर्शनेतस्वनाचरितां प्रणतिं बलीयसि सम्यक्किरीं Ki. 6. 5; निजिनिष्ठ तस्मात् तस्मिन् सवृषु प्रणतिरेव कीर्तये R. 11. 89.

प्रणदन् Sounding, a sound.

प्रणयः 1 Espousing, seizing (as in marriage); Māl. 6. 14. 2 (a) Love, affection, fondness, attachment, liking, regard; साधारणोद्यमयोः प्रणयः स्वरस्य V. 2. 16; साधारणोद्यमयोः प्रणयः S. 3; S. 6. 7; 5. 23; Me. 105; R. 6. 12; Bh. 2. 42. (b) A wish, desire, longing; Ku. 5. 85, Māl. 8. 7; S. 7. 16. 3 Friendly acquaintance or regard, friendship, intimacy; Māl. 1. 9. 4 Familiarity, confidence, trust; S. 6. 5 Favour, kindness, act of courtesy. अलङ्कृतोऽस्मि स्वयमग्राहप्रणवेन भवत Mk. 1; 1. 45. 6 An entreaty, request, solicitation; तद्गत-वाचादग्न नर्हसि त्वं सर्वविधो मे प्रणयं विहंतु R. 2. 28; V. 4. 13. 7 Reverence, obeisance. 8 Final beatitude. -Comp.

-अपराधः an offence against friendship or love. -उन्मुख *a.* 1 disposed or about to declare one's love; M. 4. 13. 2 impatient through love. -कलहः a lover's quarrel, a mock or feigned quarrel; सान्ध्यस्मात्प्रणयकलहाद्वि-प्रयोगोपपत्तिः Me. (considered spurious by Malli.). -क्रुपित *a.* angry through love, feigning anger; Me. 105. -क्रोपः feigned anger of a mistress towards her lover, coquettish anger. -प्रकर्षः excessive love, intense attachment. -भंगः 1 breach of friendship. 2 faithlessness. -वचनं expression of love. -विमुख *a.* 1 averse from love. 2 disinclined to friendship; Me. 27. -विदितिः, विवातः non-compliance, refusal (of a request &c.).

प्रणयन् 1 Bringing, fetching. 2 Conducting, conveying. 3 Carrying out, executing, performing; Ku. 6. 9. 4 Writing, composing. 5 Decreeing, sentencing; awarding; as देहस्य प्रणयने.

प्रणयवत् *a.* 1 Loving fond af affectionate B 10 57 2 Candid,

frank. 3 Earnestly desirous of, longing for.

प्रणयित् *a.* 1 Loving, affectionate, kind, attached; Māl. 3. 9. 2 Beloved, dearly loved. 3 Desirous of, longing for, fondly solicitous of; S. 7. 17; Me. 3; R. 9. 55, 11. 3. 4 Familiar, intimate. -*m.* 1 A friend, companion, favourite; Ku. 5. 11. 2 A husband, lover. 3 A supplicant, humble petitioner, suitor; स्वार्थात् सतां युक्तता प्रणयिक्रियैव V. 4. 15; 1. 2. 4 A worshipper; devotee; Ku. 3. 66. -नी 1 A mistress, beloved, wife. 2 A female friend.

प्रणवः 1 The sacred syllable om; आसीत्सहीक्षितामादः प्रणवश्छंदसाभि R. 1. 11; Ms. 2. 74; Ku. 2. 12; Bg. 7. 8. 2 A kind of musical instrument (drum or tabor). 3 An epithet of Vishnu or the Supreme Being.

प्रणस *v.* Having a prominent nose, large-nosed.

प्रणाही Intervention, interposition, medium.

प्रणादः 1 A loud noise, shout, cry. 2 Roaring, a roar. 3 Neighing, braying. 4 A murmur or rapture; huzza. 5 A cry for help. 6 A particular disease of the ear (a buzzing sound in the ear).

प्रणानः 1 Bending, bowing, stooping. 2 A reverential salutation, obeisance, prostration, bow; as in साष्टांग प्रणाम; Ku. 6. 91.

प्रणायकः 1 A leader or commander (of an army). 2 A guide, head, chief.

प्रणाय *a.* 1 Dear, beloved. 2 Upright, honest, straightforward. 3 Disliked, disapproved; Bk. 6. 66. 4 Free from passion, indifferent to worldly attachments (निरक्त).

प्रणालः -ली, प्रणालिका 1 A channel, water-course, drain; कुर्वन् पूर्णा नयनपथकां चक्रवर्तिः प्रणालीः Ud. S. 2; Si. 3. 44. 2 Succession, uninterrupted series.

प्रणाशः 1 Cessation, loss, disappearance; Ki. 14. 9. 2 Death, destruction; R. 14. 1.

प्रणाशन *a.* Destroying, removing. -न Destruction, annihilation; R. 3. 60.

प्रेणिसित *a.* Kissed.

प्रणिधानं 1 Applying, employing, application, use. 2 Great effort, energy. 3 Profound religious meditation, abstract contemplation; R. 1. 74; S. 19; V. 2. 4 Respectful behaviour towards (with loc.). 5 Renunciation of the fruit of actions (कर्मफलत्याग).

प्रणिधिः 1 Observing, spying out. 2 Sending out spies. 3 A spy, an attendant. Ku 3 6 R 17 48 Ms 7 153 8 182 4 An attendant,

follower. 5 Care, attention. 6 Soli citation, entreaty, request.

प्रणिनादः A deep sound.

प्रणिपतने, प्रणिपातः 1 Falling at one's feet, prostration, submission, R. 4. 64. 2 Obeisance, salutation, reverential bow; Ku. 3. 61, 4. 35, R. 3. 25. -Comp. -रसः a magical formula pronounced over weapons

प्रणिहित *p. p.* 1 Laid on, applied. 2 Deposited. 3 Outstretched, stretched forth; Me. 105. 4 Consigned, delivered, entrusted. 5 Having the attention fixed upon one object, with the mind concentrated, intent. 6 Determined, decided. 7 Cautious, wary. 8 Obtained, attained. 9 Spied out, (see धा with प्रणि).

प्रणीत *p. p.* 1 Put forward, advanced, presented. 2 Delivered, given, offered, presented. 3 Brought into, reduced to. 4 Executed, effected, performed. 5 Taught, prescribed. 6 Cast, sent, discharged. (see नी with प्र). -तः Fire consecrated by prayers. -तः Anything cooked or dressed, such as a condiment.

प्रणुत *p. p.* Praised, landed.

प्रणुत *p. p.* 1 Driven away, repelled. 2 Scared away.

प्रणुत *p. p.* 1 Driven or sent away. 2 Set in motion. 3 Scared away. 4 Shaking, trembling.

प्रणेत्तु *m.* 1 A leader. 2 A maker, creator. 3 The promulgator of a doctrine, expounder, teacher. 4 An author.

प्रणेय *a.* 1 To be guided or led, tractable, yielding, submissive, obedient. 2 To be executed or accomplished. 3 To be settled or fixed.

प्रणेद् 1 Driving. 2 Directing.

प्रत *p. p.* 1 Spread over, covered. 2 Stretched out, diffused.

प्रततिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion, diffusion. 2 A creeper.

प्रतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Old, ancient.

प्रतनु *a.* (नु or नी *f.*) 1 Very thin or minute, delicate; Me. 29. 2 Very small, limited, narrow; प्रतनुतपस K 43; U. 1. 20; Me. 41. 3 Slender, emaciated. 4 Insignificant, trifling

प्रतपने Warming, making warm.

प्रतप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated. 2 Hot, ardent. 3 Tormented, tortured, pained.

प्रतरः Crossing, crossing or going over.

प्रतर्कः, प्रतर्कणं 1 Conjecture, supposition, guess. 2 Discussion.

प्रतले One of the seven divisions of the lower world; see पाताल. -हः The open hand with the fingers extended.

प्रतान 1 A shoot, tendril

प्रतानयिते स केरी B 2. 8 S 7 11 2 A

creeper, low spreading plant. 3 Branching out, ramification. 4 Tetanus or epilepsy.

प्रतानिन् *a.* 1 Spreading. 2 Having shoots or tendrils. —नी A spreading creeper.

प्रतापः *a.* 1 Heat, warmth; Pt. 1 107. 2 Radiance, glowing heat; Ku. 2. 24. 3 Splendour, brilliancy. 4 Dignity, majesty, glory; Mv. 2. 4. 5 Courage, valour, heroism; प्रतापस्तस्य भानोश्च युगपद् व्यावरो दिशः R. 4. 15 (where प्रताप means 'heat' also); 4. 30. 6 Spirit, vigour, energy. 7 Ardour, zeal.

प्रतापन *a.* 1 Warming. 2 Distressing. —न 1 Burning, heating, warming. 2 Paining, tormenting, inflicting punishment. —नः N. of a hell.

प्रतापवत् *a.* 1 Glorious, dignified. 2 Valorous, powerful, mighty.—*m.* An epithet of Siva.

प्रसारः 1 Carrying or bearing over, crossing. 2 Deceit, fraud.

प्रसारकः A cheat, an impostor.

प्रसारण 1 Carrying over. 2 Deceiving, cheating, deception. —णः Fraud, deceit, knavery, trickery, roguery, deception, hypocrisy, यदीच्छति वशीकर्तुं जगदीशेन कर्मणः । उपास्यतां कलौ कल्पलतादिवी प्रसारणा ॥ प्रसारणात्मनर्थस्य विद्यया किं प्रयोजनं Udb.

प्रसारित *a.* Deceived, defrauded.

प्रति *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs it means (a) towards, in the direction of; (b) back, in return, again; (c) in opposition to, against, counter; (d) upon, down upon; (see the several roots with this preposition). 2 As a prefix to nouns not directly derived from verbs it means (a) likeness, resemblance, equality; (b) rivalry; as in प्रतिचंद्रः a rival moon; प्रतिपूरकः &c. 3 As a separable preposition (with acc.) it means (a) towards, in the direction of, to; तौ द्वेष्टी स्वा प्रति राजधानीं प्रस्थापयामास वशी वसिष्ठः R. 2 70, 1. 75; त्वयिनिष्ठं विधेयः Ku. 3. 31; हृष्यं प्रति विद्योतते विशुत् Sk.; (b) against, counter, in opposition to, opposite; तदा यावाद्रिपुं प्रति Ms. 7. 171; प्रदुदुस्ते प्रति राक्षसेभ्यः Rām.; यथावजः प्रत्यस्मिन्मेव R. 7. 55, (c) in comparison with, on a par with, in proportion to, a match for; त्व सहजगति प्रति Rv. 2. 1. 8; (d) near, in the vicinity of, by, at, in, on; समासे-दुस्ततो गंगं शुंगवेरुरं प्रति Rām.; गंगं प्रति; (e) at the time, about, during; आदित्यस्यो-दये प्रति Mb.; कारयन् वाय चैत्रं वा मासौ प्रति Ms. 7. 182; (f) on the side of, in favour of, to the lot of; यद्व न मां प्रति स्यात् Sk.; हरे प्रति हलाहलं (अमवत्) Vop.; (g) in each, in or at every, severally (used in a distributive sense); वर्षं प्रति प्रतिवर्षं वर्षं प्रति Y-1-110: हृष्यं हृष्यं प्रति सिंघनि Sk (h) with regard or

reference to, in relation to, regarding, concerning, about, as to; नहि मे संशी-तिरस्या दिव्यतां प्रति K. 132; चंद्रोपरानं प्रति तु केनापि विशलब्धतां Mu. 1; धर्मं प्रति S. 5; मैदस्तुकोस्मि नगरात्मनं प्रति S. 1; Ku. 6. 27; 7. 83; Y. 1. 218; R. 6. 12; 10. 20; 12. 51; (i) according to, in conformity with; मां प्रति in my opinion; (j) before, in the presence of (b) for, on account of. 4 As a separable preposition (with abl.) it means either (a) a representative of, in place of, instead of; प्रयुक्तः कृष्णासति Sk., संग्रामे यो नारायणतः प्रति Bk. 8. 89; or (b) in exchange or return for; तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति माषान् Sk.; भक्तः प्रत्ययुतं शंभोः Vop. 5 As the first member of Avyayi-bhāva compounds it usually means (a) in or at every; as प्रतिवर्षं every year; प्रतिक्षणं, प्रत्यहं &c.; (b) towards, in the direction of; प्रकाशं शलभा हव्ये. 6 प्रति is sometimes used as the last member of Avyayi. comp. in the sense of 'a little'; सूत्रप्रति, शाकप्रति. (Note. In the compounds given below all words the second members of which are words not immediately connected with verbs, are included; other words will be found in their proper places).—Comp. —अक्षरं *ind.* in every syllable or letter; प्रत्यक्षप्रत्यक्षमय-प्रक्षय Vās. —अग्नि *ind.* towards the fire. —अंगं 1 a secondary or minor limb (of the body), as the nose. 2 a division, chapter, section. 3 every limb. 4 a weapon. (—नं) *ind.* 1 on or at every limb of the body; as in प्रत्यंगमालिङ्गितः Gīt. 1. 2 for every subdivision. —अनेतर *a.* 1 being in immediate neighbourhood. 2 standing nearest (as an heir). 3 immediately following, closely connected with; जीवित् क्षत्रियधर्मं च ह्यस्य (बाह्यस्य) प्रत्यनेतरः Ms. 10. 82; 8. 185. —अनिलं *ind.* towards or against the wind. —अनीक *a.* 1 hostile, opposed, inimical. 2 resisting, opposing. (—कः) an enemy. (—कं) 1 hostility, enmity; hostile attitude or position; न शक्राः प्रत्यनीकेषु स्थातुं मम सुराहाराः Rām. 2 a hostile army; यस्य ह्युरा मेहेष्वासाः प्रत्यनीकगता रणे Mb.; वैश्वरिण्याः प्रत्यनीकेषु गोधाः Bg. 11. 32 (यः may have here sense 1 also). 3 (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which one tries to injure a person or thing connected with an enemy, who himself cannot be injured; प्रतिपक्षम-शक्तेन प्रतिकर्तुं तिरस्किता । या तदीयस्य तत्सुखे प्रत्यनीकं तदुच्यते K. P. 10. —अनुमानं an opposite conclusion. —अंत *a.* contiguous, lying close to, adjacent, bordering (—तः) 1 a border, frontier; R. 4. 26. 2 a bordering country, especially, a country occupied by barbarians or Mlechchhas. —वेक्षः a bordering country पर्यंत an adjacent

hill; पादाः प्रत्यंतपर्वताः Ak. —अपकारः retaliation, injury in return; शास्वत् प्रत्यप-कारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40. —अवर्द्धं *ind.* every year. —अभियोगः a counter-charge or accusation. —अनिष्टं *ind.* towards an enemy. —अर्कः a mock sun. —अत्रयं *ind.* 1 in every limb. 2 in every particular, in detail. —अवर *a.* 1 lower, less honoured 2 very low or degrading, very insignificant. —अश्मन् *m.* red chalk. —अहं *ind.* every day, daily; day by day; गिरिशमुपचचार प्रत्यहं Ku. 1. 60. —आकारः a scabbard, sheath. —आवातः 1 a counterstroke 2 reaction. —आचारः suitable conduct or behaviour. —आत्मं *ind.* singly, severally. —आदित्यः a mock sun. —आरंभः 1 recommencement, second beginning. 2 prohibition. —आज्ञा 1 hope, expectation; Māl. 9. 8. 2 trust, confidence. —उत्तरं a reply, rejoinder. —उत्तुकः 1 a crow. 2 a bird resembling an owl. —ऊचं *ind.* in each Rik. —एक *a.* each, each one, every single one. (—कं) *ind.* 1 one by one, one at a time, severally; singly, in every one, to every one; oft. with the force of an adjective विविदा इन्द्रकारण्य प्रत्येकं च सतां मनः R. 12. 9 'entered the mind of every good man'; 12. 3; 7. 34; Ku. 2. 31. —कञ्चुकः an adversary. —कंठं *ind.* 1 severally, one by one. 2 near the throat. —कज्ञ *a.* not obeying the whip. —कायः 1 an effigy, image, picture, likeness. 2 an adversary; Ki. 13. 28. 3 a target, butt, mark. —कितवः an opponent in a game. —कुंजरः a hostile elephant. —कूप a moat, ditch. —कूल *a.* unfavourable, adverse, contrary, hostile, opposite, प्रतिकूलतामुपगते हि विप्री विकलत्वमेति बहुसाध-नता Si. 9. 6; Ku. 3. 24. 2 harsh, discordant, unpleasant, disagreeable; अप्यनपुष्टा प्रतिकूलशब्दा Ku. 1. 45. 3 inauspicious. 4 contradictory. 5 reverse, inverted. 6 perverse, cross, peevish, stubborn. —आचरतं any offensive or hostile action or conduct, R. 8. 81. —उक्त-क्तिः *f.* a contradiction. —कारिन् *a.* opposing. —दृशन *a.* having an inauspicious or ungracious appearance. —प्रवर्तिन्-वर्तिन् *a.* acting adversely, taking an adverse course. —भाविन् *a.* opposing, contradicting. —वचनं disagreeable or unpleasant speech. —कूलं *ind.* 1 adversely, contrarily. 2 inversely, in inverted order. —क्षणं *ind.* at every moment or instant; Ku. 3. 56. —गजः a hostile elephant. —गात्रं *ind.* in every limb. —गिरिः 1 an opposite mountain. 2 an inferior mountain. —गृहं, —गेहं *ind.* in every house. —ग्रामं *ind.* in every village. —चंद्रः a mock moon. —चरणं *ind.* 1 in every (Vedic) school or branch 2 at every

footstep १ या 1 a reflected mage, reflection, shadow. 2 an image, picture. -जंघा the fore part of the leg. -जिह्वा, -जिहिका the soft palate. -तंत्र *ind.* according to each Tantra or opinion. -तंत्रसिद्धांतः a conclusion adopted by one of the disputants only; (वादिप्रतिवाद्येकतरमाशब्दमुपगतः) -द्वयं *ind.* for three days at a time. -दिनं *ind.* in every direction, all round, everywhere; Me. 58. -देशं *ind.* in every country. -देहं *ind.* in every body. देवतं *ind.* for every deity. -द्वन्द्वः 1 an antagonist, opponent, adversary, rival. 2 an enemy. (-इ) opposition, hostility. -द्विन्द्व *a.* 1 hostile, inimical. 2 adverse (प्रतिद्वन्द्व); Ki. 16. 29. 3 rivalling, vying with; S. 4. 4. (-म.) an opponent, adversary, rival; R. 7. 37; 15. 25. -द्वारं *ind.* at every gate. -धुरः a horse harnessed by the side of another. -नप्तृ m. a great-grand-son. -नव *a.* 1 new, young, fresh. 2 newly blown or budded; Me. 36. -नाडी a branch-vein. -नायकः the adversary of the hero of any poetic composition; as रावण in the Rāmāyana. -शिष्टपाल in Māgha Kāvya &c. -पक्षः 1 the opposite side, party or faction, hostility. 2 an adversary, enemy, foe, rival; प्रतिपक्षकामिनी a rival wife; Bv. 2. 64, Vikr. 1. 70, 73; प्रतिपक्षमशक्तेन प्रतिकर्तुं K. P. 10; often used in comp. in the sense of 'equal' or 'similar'. 3 a defendant or respondent (in law). -पक्षित *a.* 1 containing a contradiction. 2 nullified by a contradictory premiss; (as a *hetu* in न्याय); cf. स्वतिपक्ष. -पक्षिण *m.* an opponent adversary. -पथं *ind.* along the road, towards the way; प्रतिपथगतिरासद्विगदीर्घा-कृताः Ku. 3. 76. -पादं *ind.* 1 at every step. 2 at every place, everywhere. 3 in every word. -पादं *ind.* in each quarter. -पात्रं *ind.* with regard to each part, of each character; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्ना S. 1 'let care be taken of each character'. -पादपं *ind.* in every tree. -पार *a.* returning sin for sin, requiting evil for evil. -पु (पू) रूपः 1 a like or similar man. 2 a substitute, deputy. 3 a companion. 4 the effigy of a man pushed by thieves into the interior of a house before entering it themselves (to ascertain if any body is awake.) 5 an effigy in general. -पूनीहं *ind.* every forenoon. -प्रभातं *ind.* every morning. -प्रकारः an outer wall or rampart. -प्रियं a kindness or service in return; R. 5. 56. -सङ्गः an equal in rank or station. -बल *a.* equal in strength, equally matched or powerful. (-लं) a hostile army.

यमणे Ve 3 5 -बाहु he forepart of the arm. -विं (विं) वः -वं 1 a reflection, reflected image; Ku. 6. 42; Si. 9. 18. 2 an image, a picture. -वट *a.* vying with, rivalling; वटप्रति-भटस्तनि N. 13. 5. (-टः) 1 a rival, an opponent. 2 a warrior on the opposite side; समालोक्याजो त्वां विदधति विकल्पान् प्रतिमदाः K. P. 10. -भय *a.* 1 fearful, formidable, terrible, frightful. 2 dangerous; Pt. 2. 166. (-यं) a danger. -मंडलं an eccentric orbit. -मंदिरं *ind.* in every house. -मल्लः an antagonist, a rival; N. 1. 63; पातलप्रति-मल्लमल्ल &c. Māl. 5. 22. -माया a counter spell or charm. -मासं *ind.* every month, monthly. -मित्रं an enemy, adversary. मुख *a.* 1 standing before the face, facing; प्रतिमुखागत Ms. 8. 291. 2 near, present. (-खं) a secondary plot or incident in a drama which tends either to hasten or retard the catastrophe; see S. D. 334 and 351-364. -मुद्रा a counter-seal. -मुहूर्तं *ind.* every moment. मूर्तिः *f.* an image, a likeness. -गृध्रः the leader of a hostile herd of elephants. -रथः an adversary in war (lit. in fighting in a war-chariot); दौर्घ्यति-मप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेक्ष्य S. 4. 19. -राजः a hostile king. -रात्रं *ind.* every night. -रूप *a.* 1 corresponding, similar, having a counter-part in; चेष्टाप्रतिरूपिका मनोवृत्तिः S. 1. 2 suitable, proper. (-र्यं) a picture, an image, a likeness. -रूपकं a picture, an image. -लक्षणं a mark, sign, token. -लिपिः *f.* a transcript, a written copy. -लोम *a.* 1 'against the hair or grain', contrary to the natural order, inverted, reverse. 2 contrary to caste (said of the issue of a woman who is of a higher cast than her husband). 3 hostile. 4 low, vile, base. 5 left (वाम). (-नं) *ind.* 'against the hair or grain', inversely, invertedly. -ज *a.* born in the inverse order of the castes; i. e. born of a mother who is of a higher caste than the father. -लोमकं inverted order. -वत्सरं *ind.* every year. -वनं *ind.* in every forest. -वर्षं *ind.* every year. -वस्तु *n.* 1 an equivalent, a counter part. 2 anything given in return. 3 a parallel. उपमा a figure of speech thus defined by Māmmata:—प्रतिवस्तु-पमा तु सा । समान्यस्य द्विरैकस्य च वाच्यद्वये स्थितिः K. P. 10; e. g. तापेन प्राजते सूर्यः शूराणि सजते Chandra. 5. 48. -वातः a contrary wind. (-तं) *ind.* against the wind; चीनांशुकमिव केतोः प्रतिवातं नीय-मानस्य S. 1. 34. -वासरं *ind.* every day. -विटपं *ind.* 1 on every branch. 2 branch by branch. -वेदं *ind.* in or for every Veda. -विषं an antidote. -विष्कम्भः a Muchakunda tree -वीरः an

opponent, antagonist. -वृषः a hostile bull. -वेलं *ind.* at each time, on every occasion. -वेशः 1 a neighbouring house, neighbourhood. 2 a neighbour. -वेशिन् *a.* a neighbour. वेष्टनं *n.* a neighbour's house. -वेष्टः a neighbour. -वेष्टं requital of hostilities, revenge. -शब्दः 1 echo, reverberation; बहुधावाक्यद्वयमिदं प्रतिशब्दोऽपि इति-नसि नामात् V. 1. 16; Ku. 6. 64; R. 2. 28. 2 a roar. -शशिन् *m.* a mock-moon. -संवत्सरं *ind.* every year. -सम *a.* equal to, a match for. -सत्य *a.* in an inverted order. -सारं *ind.* every evening. -सूर्यः -सूर्यकः 1 a mock-sun. 2 a lizard, chameleon, U. 2. 16. -सेना a hostile army. -स्थानं *ind.* in every place, everywhere. -स्रोतश्च *ind.* against the stream. -हस्तः -हस्तकः a deputy, an agent, substitute, proxy; आश्रितानां भूती स्वामिसंवायां समसेवते । पुनस्त्वोत्पादेन चैव न चेति प्रतिहस्तकाः ॥ H. 2. 33. प्रतिक *a.* Worth or brought for a Kārshāpana, q. v.

प्रतिकरः Requital, compensation. प्रतिकर्तुं *a.* (वी *f.*) Requiring, recompensing. —*m.* An opponent, adversary.

प्रतिकर्मन् *n.* 1 Requital, retaliation. 2 Redress, remedy, counteraction. 3 Personal decoration, dress, toilet, (अवलाः) प्रतिकर्म कर्तुं यत्नकरिरे समये हि सर्व-मुपकारं कृतं Si. 9. 43; 5. 27; Ku. 7. 6 4 Opposition, hostility.

प्रतिकर्षः 1 Aggregation, drawing together. 2 Anticipation (of a word) occurring later on.

प्रतिकारः 1 A leader. 2 An assistant. 3 A messenger (वार्ताहर).

प्रति (ती) कारः 1 Requital, reward, return. 2 Revenge, retaliation, retribution. 3 Counter-action, obviating, prevention, remedy, application of a remedy; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वाज्जन्म-प्रतिकारस्य S. 3; प्रतिकारोऽप्याधेः सुखमिति विप-र्यस्यति जनः Bh. 3. 92. 4 Opposition. —Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* making reparation or amends. -विधानं application of a remedy, medical treatment; प्रतिकारवि-धानमायुषः सति शेषे हि फलाय कल्पते R. 8. 40. प्रति (ती) कारः 1 A reflection. 2 Look, appearance, resemblance; oft at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'like,' 'resembling'; प्रुदपाकप्रतीकारः U. 3. 1.

प्रतिकुञ्चित *a.* Bent, curved.

प्रतिकृत *p. p.* 1 Returned, repaid, requited, retaliated. 2 Counter-acted, remedied.

प्रतिकृतिः *f.* 1 Revenge, retaliation. 2 Return, requital. 3 A reflection, reflected image. 4 A likeness picture, statue an image R 8 92 14 87 18 53 5 A substitute

प्रतिकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Twice ploughed. 2 Repulsed, despised, rejected. 3 Hidden, concealed. 4 Low, vile, abject.

प्रतिक्रोधः *प्रतिक्रोधः* Anger against any one.

प्रतिक्रमः Inverted order.

प्रतिक्रिया 1 Recompense, requital.

2 Retaliation, revenge, retribution. 3 Counteracting, remedying, removal; अहेतुः पक्षपातो यस्य सति प्रतिक्रिया U 5. 17; R. 15. 4. 4 Opposition. 5 Personal decoration, embellishment, dress. 6 Protection. 7 Help, succour.

प्रतिकृष्ट *a.* Miserable, poor.

प्रतिक्षयः A guard, an attendant.

प्रतिक्षित *p. p.* 1 Turned away, rejected, dismissed. 2 Repelled, resisted, repulsed, opposed. 3 Abused, reviled, traduced. 4 Sent, despatched.

प्रतिक्षुत् Sneezing.

प्रतिक्षेपः 1 Not acknowledging, rejection. 2 Opposing, controverting, contradiction. 3 Contest.

प्रतिख्यातिः *f.* Renown, fame.

प्रतिगत *p. p.* Flying backward and forward, wheeling about.

प्रतिगमनं Returning, going back, return.

प्रतिगर्हित *p. p.* Blamed, reviled.

प्रतिगर्जना Roaring against, answering roar.

प्रतिगृहीत *p. p.* 1 Taken, received, accepted. 2 Admitted, assented to. 3 Married.

प्रतिग्रहः 1 Receiving, accepting.

2 Receiving or accepting a donation.

3 The right of receiving or accepting a donation. 3 The right of receiving gifts (which is a peculiar prerogative of Brāhmanas); Ms. 1. 88; 4. 86; Y. 1. 118. 4 A gift, present, donation; राज्ञः प्रतिग्रहोऽयं S. 1; Si. 14. 35. 5 A receiver (of a gift). 6 Kind or friendly reception. 7 Favour, grace. 8 Marrying. 9 Listening to. 10 The rear of an army. 11 A spitting-pot.

प्रतिग्रहणं 1 Receiving presents. 2 Reception. 3 Marrying.

प्रतिग्रहीन्, प्रतिग्रहीतु *m.* A receiver.

प्रतिग्राहः 1 Accepting gifts. 2 A spitting-pot, spittoon.

प्रतिग्रहः 1 Opposition, resistance. 2 Fighting, combat, mutual beating. 3 Anger, wrath. 4 Fainting. 5 An enemy.

प्रति (सी) घातः 1 Warding off, repulse. 7 Opposition, resistance. 3 A counterblow, blow in return. 4 Rebound, reaction. 5 Prohibiting.

प्रतिघातनं 1 Repulsing, warding off. 2 Killing, slaughter.

प्रतिघ्नं The body

प्रतिचिकीर्षा Desire of retaliation or revenge, desire to be avenged.

प्रतिचिन्तनं Meditating upon.

प्रतिच्छदन् A cover, a piece of cloth for a covering.

प्रतिच्छदः, प्रतिच्छदकः 1 A likeness, picture, statue, an image. 2 A substitute; Si. 12. 29.

प्रतिच्छन्न *p. p.* 1 Covered, covered over, enveloped. 2 Hidden, concealed. 3 Furnished or provided with. 4 Beset, hemmed in.

प्रतिच्छेदः Resistance, opposition.

प्रतिजल्पः An answer, reply.

प्रतिजल्पकः A respectful concurrence.

प्रतिजगरः Watchfulness, vigilance, attention.

प्रतिजीवनं Resuscitation.

प्रतिज्ञा 1 Admission, acknowledgment. 2 A vow, promise, engagement, solemn declaration; देवाचीर्ण-प्रतिज्ञाः Mu. 4. 12; तीर्था जघेनैव वितातकुत्तरा नदीं प्रतिज्ञाभिव तां गरीयसीं Si. 12. 74. 3 A statement, assertion, declaration, affirmation. 4 (In Nyāya phil.) A proposition, statement of the proposition to be proved, the first member of the five-membered Indian syllogism; see under न्यायः (पर्वते वहिमान् is the usual instance). 5 A plaint, an indictment. -Comp. -पत्रं a bond, written contract or document. -भेदः breach of promise. -विरोधः acting contrary to promise. -विवाहित *a* betrothed. संन्यासः 1 breaking a promise. 2 (in logic) abandonment of the original proposition; also प्रतिज्ञाहानि in this sense.

प्रतिज्ञात *p. p.* 1 Declared, stated, asserted. 2 Promised, agreed. 3 Admitted, acknowledged. -तं A promise.

प्रतिज्ञानं 1 Asserting, affirmation.

2 Agreement, promise. 3 Admission.

प्रतिज्ञातः An oarsman, a sailor.

प्रतिज्ञाती The key of a door.

प्रतिदर्शनं Seeing, perceiving.

प्रतिदानं 1 Restoration, giving back, restitution (as of a deposit). 2 Barter, exchange.

प्रतिदारणं 1 Fighting, battle. 2 Splitting.

प्रतिदिवश्च *m.* 1 A day 2 The sun.

प्रतिदृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Beheld. 2 Come in sight, become visible.

प्रतिघातनं Assailing, attacking.

प्रतिध्वनिः, प्रतिध्वानः An echo, reverberation.

प्रतिध्वस्त *p. p.* Down-cast.

प्रतिन्दनं 1 Congratulating, welcoming. 2 Thanksgiving.

प्रतिनादः An echo, reverberation.

प्रति (सी) नाहः A flag, banner.

प्रतिनिधिः 1 A representative, substitute. सेऽप्यव्यातिनिधिर्न कर्मण B. 11.

13. 1. 81; 4. 54; 5. 63; 9. 39. 2 A deputy, vicegerent. 3 Substitution. 4 A surety. 5 An image, likeness, picture.

प्रतिनियमः A general rule.

प्रतिनिजित *p. p.* 1 Vanquished, subdued. 2 Rescinded.

प्रतिनिर्देश *a.* That which, though before expressed, is repeated in order to state something more about it; cf. the instance give in K. P. 7, उदेति सविता तावत्तत्र एवास्तमेति च, where तत्र is repeated to show that the sun that rises *red* sets also *red*.

प्रतिनिर्घातनं Retribution, retaliation.

प्रतिनिर्विष्ट *a.* Perverse, obstinate, hardened. -Comp. -नूर्खः a perverse fool, confirmed blockhead; न तु प्रतिनिर्विष्टमूर्खमचित्तमादायेत् Bh. 2. 5.

प्रतिनिवर्तनं 1 Returning, return. 2 Turning away from.

प्रतिनोदः Repelling, repulse.

प्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Getting, acquirement, gain; चंद्रलोकाप्रतिपत्तिः; स्वर्ग &c. 2 Perception, observation, consciousness, (right) knowledge; वार्थप्रतिपत्तिश्च R. 1. 1; तयोरेव प्रतिपत्तिरस्ति मे Bh. 3. 99; क्षणिकमपि निजस्वरूपप्रतिपत्तिः परत एव संभवति Vās. 3. 3. Assent, compliance, acceptance; प्रतिपत्तिराद्भुतसि Bk. 8. 95 averse from compliance, unyielding. 4 Admission, acknowledgment. 5 Assertion, statement. 6 Undertaking, beginning, commencement. 7 Action, proceeding, course of action, procedure; यस्य का प्रतिपत्तिश्च M. 4; Ku. 5. 42; विषादलुपप्रतिपत्तिश्चैनं R. 3. 40 'which did not know what course of action to follow through dismay.' 8 Performance, doing, proceeding with; प्रस्तुत-प्रतिपत्तिश्च R. 15. 75. 9 Resolution, determination; व्यवहारः प्रतिपत्तिनिष्ठः R. 8. 65. 10 News, intelligence; कर्मसिद्धि-वाद्यु प्रतिपत्तिमानय Mu. 4; S. 6. 11 Honour, respect, mark of distinction, respectful behaviour; सान्नाय्यप्रतिपत्तिपूर्व-निर्णये दृष्टेः दृष्ट्या स्वया S. 4. 16; 7. 1; R. 14. 22; 15. 12. 12 A method, means. 13 Intellect, intelligence, 14 Use, application. 15 Promotion, preferment, exaltation. 16 Fame, renown, reputation. 17 Boldness, assurance, confidence. 18 Conviction, proof. -Comp. -दक्ष *a.* knowing how to act. -पट्टः a kind of kettledrum. -भेदः difference of view. -विशारद *a.* knowing how to act, skilful, clever.

प्रतिपद् *f.* 1 Access, entrance, way. 2 Beginning, commencement. 3 Intelligence, intellect. 4 The first day of a lunar fortnight. 5 A kettledrum. -Comp. -चंद्रः the new moon (the moon on the first day) particularly revered and saluted by people; प्रतिपच्चंद्रनिर्भोगमात्मजः R. 8. 65. -तूर्य *a* kind of kettle-drum.

प्रतिपदा-दी The first day of a lunar fortnight.

प्रतिपक्ष *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. 2 Done, performed, effected, accomplished. 3 Undertaken, commenced. 4 Premised, engaged. 5 Agreed to, admitted, acknowledged. 6 Known, understood. 7 Answered, replied. 8 Proved, demonstrated (see *पृ* with *प्रति*).

प्रतिपादक *a.* (दिका *f.*) 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, imparting. 2 Demonstrating, supporting, proving, establishing. 3 Treating of, explaining, illustrating. 4 Promoting, furthering, advancing. 5 Effective, accomplishing.

प्रतिपादन् 1 Giving, granting, bestowing. 2 Demonstrating, proving, establishing. 3 Treating of, explaining, expounding, illustrating. 4 Effecting, accomplishing, fulfilment. 5 Causing, producing. 6 Repeated action, practice. 7 Commencement.

प्रतिपादित *p. p.* 1 Given, bestowed, granted, presented. 2 Established, proved, demonstrated. 3 Explained, expounded. 4 Declared, asserted. 5 Caused, produced.

प्रतिपालकः A protector, guardian. **प्रतिपालने** Guarding, protecting, defending, observing, practising.

प्रतिप्रीडनं Oppressing, molesting. **प्रतिपूजनं**, -पूजा 1 Doing homage, showing respect. 2 Mutual salutation, exchange of courtesies.

प्रतिपूरणं 1 Filling, filling up. 2 Injecting (a fluid &c.).

प्रतिप्रणासः An obelissance in return. **प्रतिप्रदानं** 1 Returning, restoring. 2 Giving in marriage.

प्रतिप्रयाणं Return, retreat.

प्रतिप्रश्नः 1 A question asked in return. 2 An answer.

प्रतिप्रसङ्गः 1 A counter-exception, an exception to an exception (wherein the general rule is shown to be applicable to cases falling under the exception); तुजकास्यां कर्तार इत्यस्य प्रतिप्रसङ्गोऽयं (राजकादिभिश्च) Sk.

प्रतिप्रहारः A counter-blow, a blow in return.

प्रतिपुर्वनं Leaping back.

प्रतिफलः, **प्रतिफलनं** 1 A reflection, reflected image, an image or shadow. 2 Remuneration, requital. 3 Retaliation, retribution.

प्रतिफुल्लक *a.* Blossoming, full-blown.

प्रतिबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened to. 2 Connected with. 3 Hindered, obstructed, impeded. 4 Set, inlaid, Si 9. 8. 5 Furnished with, possessing. 6 Entangled, involved. 7 Kept at a distance. 8 Disappointed. 9 (In phil.) Invariably and inseparably

connected and implied (as fire in smoke).

प्रतिबंधः 1 Binding or tying to. 2 Obstruction, impediment, obstacle; स तपःप्रतिबंधमनुवृत्ता R. 8. 80. Mv. 5. 4. 3 Opposition, resistance. 4 Investment, blockade, siege. 5 Connection. 6 (In phil.) Invariable and inseparable connection.

प्रतिबंधक *a.* (धिका *f.*) 1 Binding, fastening. 2 Impeding, obstructing, hindering. 3 Resisting, opposing. —कः A branch, shoot.

प्रतिबंधनं 1 Binding, tying. 2 Confinement, 3 Obstructing, impeding.

प्रतिबंधि -धी 1 An objection. 2 An argument which equally affects the other side; (प्रतिबंधी also in this sense).

प्रतिबाधक *a.* 1 Repelling, keeping off. 2 Preventing, obstructing.

प्रतिबाधनं Repelling; keeping off, rejecting.

प्रतिबिम्बनं 1 Reflection. 2 Comparison; द्वातः पुनरेतेषां सर्वेषां प्रतिबिम्बनं K. P. 10.

प्रतिबिम्बित *a.* Reflected, mirrored.

प्रतिबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused. 2 Recognized, observed. 3 Celebrated, known.

प्रतिबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Awakening. 2 Hostile purpose or intention.

प्रतिबोधः 1 Waking, awaking, being awakened; तद्वोदितमहंति त्रिषे प्रतिबोचनं विषादमाद्य मे R. 8. 54; अथतिबोचसादिनी 58 'sleeping not to wake again'; Ki. 6. 12; 12. 48. 2 Perception, knowledge. 3 Instruction. 4 Reason, reasoning, faculty; किमुत याः प्रतिबोचक्यः S. 5. 22.

प्रतिबोधनं 1 Awakening. 2 Instructing, instruction.

प्रतिबोधित *p. p.* 1 Awakened, 2 Instructed, taught.

प्रतिभा 1 An appearance, look. 2 Light, splendour. 3 Intellect, understanding; Ki. 16. 2; Vikr. 1. 18, 23. 4 Genius, bright conception, vivid imagination; (प्रज्ञा नवनवोन्मेषशालिनी प्रतिभा मता). 5 An image, reflection. 6 Audacity, impudence. —Comp. —अन्वि-त *a.* 1 endowed with genius, intelligent. 2 audacious, bold. —सुख *a.* bold, confident. —हानिः *f.* 1 darkness. 2 absence of intellect or genius.

प्रतिभात *p. p.* 1 Bright, luminous. 2 Known, understood.

प्रतिभानं 1 Light, splendour. 2 Intellect, or understanding, brightness of conception; H. 3. 19. 3 Readiness of wit, presence of mind; कालावबोधाप्रतिभानवत्वं Māl. 3. 11; दम्बोव-हृतेन कश्चन प्रतिष्ठितः प्रतिभानवान्च || Si. 16. 1.

प्रतिभाषः Corresponding disposition.

प्रतिभाषा An answer, a reply.

प्रतिभासः 1 Occurring to, flashing across, the mind at once, (sudden) perception; वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासदिव K. P. 10. 2 A look, appearance. 3 Illusion.

प्रतिभासनं Look, appearance, semblance.

प्रतिभिक्ष *p. p.* 1 Pierced through. 2 Closely connected with. 3 Divided.

प्रतिभूः A bail, surety, guarantee; लीभाग्यलामप्रतिभूः पदानां Vikr. 1. 9; Y. 2. 10, 54; N. 14. 4.

प्रतिभेदनं 1 Piercing, penetrating. 2 Cutting, splitting, cleaving. 3 Putting out (as the eyes). 4 Dividing.

प्रतिभोगः Enjoyment.

प्रतिमा 1 An image, a likeness, statue, figure, an idol; R. 16. 39. 2 Resemblance, similitude; oft. in comp.; युरोः कुशाद्रुप्रतिमा R. 2. 49. 3 A reflection, reflected image; सुहृन्नि-बुद्धलक्षणेन प्रतिमाचकलेन वृद्धशामविश्व Si. 9. 48, 73; R. 7. 64; 12. 100. 4 A measure, extent. 5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks. —Comp. —गत *a.* present in an idol. —चन्द्रः the reflected moon, reflection of the moon; R. 10. 65; so प्रतिनिर्दुः, प्रतिमाज्ञाकाः. —परिचारकः an attendant upon an idol.

प्रतिमानं 1 A model, pattern. 2 An image, idol. 3 Likeness, similitude, similarity. 4 A weight. 5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks; पृथग्प्रतिमानमात्र &c. Si. 5. 36. 6 A reflection.

प्रतिमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Put on, worn, applied. 2 Tied, bound, fastened. 3 Armed, accoutred. 4 Liberated, released. 5 Restored, returned. 6 Flung, hurled (see *बुद्ध* with *प्रति*).

प्रतिमोक्षः, **प्रतिमोक्षणं** Liberation, deliverance.

प्रतिमोचनं 1 Loosening. 2 Requital, retaliation, retribution; वैप्रतिमोचनाय R. 14. 41. 3 Liberation, release.

प्रतियत्नः 1 An effort, endeavour, exertion. 2 Preparation, elaboration, Si. 3. 54. 3 Making complete or perfect. 4 Imparting a new quality or virtue; सतो गुणातराधानं प्रतियत्नः Kāsi on P. II. 3. 53. 5 Wish, desire. 6 Opposition, resistance. 7 Retaliation, retribution, revenge. 8 Making captive, taking prisoner. 9 Favour.

प्रतिपातनं Requital, retaliation; as in वैप्रतिपातन.

प्रतिपातना A picture, an image, statue; Si. 3. 34.

प्रतिपानं Return, retreat.

प्रतियोगः 1 Being or forming a counter-part of anything. 2 Opposition, resistance. 3 Contradiction. 4 Co-operation. 5 An antidote, a remedy.

प्रतियोगिन् *a.* 1 Opposing, counter-acting, impeding. 2 Related or

corresponding to, being or forming counter-part of (anything); often used in works on Nyāya. 3 Co-operating with. —m. 1 An adversary, opponent, enemy; दहल्यशेषं प्रतियोगिगर्व विक्र. 1. 117. 2 A counter-part, match.

प्रतियोगि m. प्रतियोगः An adversary, opponent.

प्रतिरक्षण-रक्षा Safety, preservation, protection.

प्रतिरम्भः Passion, rage.

प्रतिरवः 1 Quarrel, contest. 2 Echo.

प्रतिशब्द p. p. 1 Impeded, obstructed, hindered. 2 Interrupted. 3 Impaired. 4 Disabled. 5 Invested, blockaded.

प्रतिरोधः 1 Impediment, obstruction, hindrance. 2 Siege, blockade. 3 An opponent. 4 Concealing. 5 Theft, robbery. 6 Censure, despising.

प्रतिरोधकः, प्रतिरोधिन् m. 1 An opponent. 2 A robber, thief; M. 5. 10. 3 An obstacle.

प्रतिरोधनं Opposing, obstructing.

प्रतिरम्भः 1 Getting, obtaining, receiving. 2 Censure, abuse, reviling.

प्रतिरम्भः Taking or obtaining back, taking, getting.

प्रतिवचनं, प्रतिवचस्व n. प्रतिवाच f. प्रतिवाचकं An answer, reply; प्रतिवाचमदत्त केशवः ह्यपमानाय न वेदियुज्जे Si. 16. 25; पर-भूतविरुद्धं कलं यथा प्रतिवचनीकृतमेभिरेव S. 4. 9.

प्रतिवर्तनं Returning.

प्रतिवसथः A village.

प्रतिवहनं Leading back.

प्रतिवाहः 1 An answer, a rejoinder, reply. 2 Refusal, rejection.

प्रतिवादिन् m. 1 An opponent. 2 A defendant, respondent (in law).

प्रतिवारः, प्रतिवारणं Warding or keeping off, keeping back.

प्रतिवार्ता Account, information, news, tidings.

प्रतिवासिन् a. (नी. f.) Dwelling near, neighbouring. —m. A neighbour.

प्रतिविघातः Striking back, defending.

प्रतिविघानं 1 Counteracting, counter-working, taking measures against. 2 Arrangement, array. 3 Prevention. 4 Substituted ceremony, subsidiary rite.

प्रतिविधिः 1 Retaliation. 2 A remedy, means of counter-acting.

प्रतिविशिष्ट a. Most excellent.

प्रतिवेशः 1 A neighbour. 2 The residence of a neighbour, neighbourhood —Comp. —वासिन् a. living in the neighbourhood. (—m.) a neighbour.

प्रतिवेशिन् a. (नी. f.) A neighbour; इष्टि हे प्रतिवेशिनि क्षणमिहायस्मद्दे वाससि S. D.; M. 3. 14.

प्रतिवेशः A neighbour.

प्रतिवेष्टित p. p. Rolled back, reverted.

प्रतिव्यूह p. p. Down out in battle-array.

प्रतिव्यूहः 1 Arraying an army against an enemy. 2 A multitude, collection.

प्रतिशमः Cessation.

प्रतिशयनं The act of lying down without food before a deity to secure some desired object.

प्रतिशयित a. One who lies down without food before a deity to secure his desired object; अथवा च किलस्मि प्रतिशयिताय स्वप्ने स्यादिति D. K. 121.

प्रतिशपः A curse for curse, a curse in return.

प्रतिशसनं 1 Giving orders, sending on an errand, ordering. 2 Ordering or despatching an inferior after calling him to attend. 3 Counter-manding. 4 A rival command or authority; अप्रतिशसनं जगत् R. 8. 27 'completely under the sway of one ruler'.

प्रतिशिष्ट p. p. 1 Ordered, sent; Si. 16. 1. 2 Dismissed, rejected. 3 Famous, celebrated.

प्रतिश्याः, प्रतिश्यानं, प्रतिश्यायः A catarrh or cold.

प्रतिश्रयः 1 A shelter, asylum. 2 A house, dwelling, residence; Y. 1. 210; Ma. 10. 51. 3 An assembly. 4 A sacrificial hall. 5 Help, assistance. 6 A promise.

प्रतिश्रवः 1 Assent, agreement, promise. 2 An echo.

प्रतिश्रवणं 1 Listening to; Ms. 2. 195. 2 Promising, assenting, agreeing. 3 A promise.

प्रतिश्रुतिः f. 1 A promise. 2 An echo, reverberation; R. 13. 40; 16. 31; Si. 17. 42.

प्रतिश्रुत p. p. Promised, agreed, assented.

प्रतिश्रुत p. p. 1 Forbidden, prohibited, disallowed, refused. 2 Contradicted.

प्रतिशेषः 1 Keeping or warding off, driving away, expulsion; Vikr. 1. 8. 2 Prohibition; as in शास्त्रप्रतिशेषः. 3 Denial, refusal. 4 Negation, contradiction. 5 A negative particle. —Comp. —अक्षरं, —उक्तिः f. words of denial, refusal; S. 3. 25. —उपमा one of the several kinds of Upamā mentioned by Dandin. It is thus explained:—न जातु शक्तिरिदंसे सुखेन प्रति-गर्जितुं । कलंकितो जडस्येति प्रतिशेषोपमेव सा ॥ Kāv. 2. 34.

प्रतिशेषक, प्रतिशेषक a. 1 Warding off, prohibiting, preventing. 2 Preventive. —m. A hinderer, prohibitor.

प्रतिशेषनं 1 Keeping or warding off, preventing. 2 Prohibition. 3 Denial, refusal.

प्रतिशक्तः, प्रतिशक्तः A spy, messenger, an emissary.

प्रतिशक्तः 1 A spy, emissary. 2 A whip.

प्रतिशक्तः A whip, leather-thong.

प्रतिशब्धः Obstruction, impediment, resistance, opposition, obstacle; बाह्यप्रतिशब्धमविद्वज्जन्तुः R. 2. 32, 59.

प्रतिष्ठा 1 Resting, remaining, situation, position; अवैरुषेयप्रतिष्ठं Māl. 9; S. 7. 6. 2 A house, residence, home, habitation; R. 6. 21; 14. 5. 3 Fixity, stability, strength, permanence, firm basis; अप्रतिष्ठे रज्ज्येहे का प्रतिष्ठा कुलस्य नः U. 5. 25; अथ खलु मे वंशप्रतिष्ठा S. 7; वंशः प्रतिष्ठा नीतः K. 280; Si. 2. 34. 4 Basis, foundation, site; as in गृहप्रतिष्ठा. 5 A prop, stay, support; (hence) an object of glory, a distinguished ornament; लक्षा मया नाम कुलप्रतिष्ठा S. 6. 24; हे प्रतिष्ठे कुलस्य नः 3. 21; Ku. 7. 27; Mv. 7. 21. 6 High position, pre-eminence, high authority; Mu. 2. 5. 7 Fame, glory, renown, celebrity; मा निवाद् प्रतिष्ठो त्वमयमः शायसीः सनाः Rām (=U. 2. 5.). 8 Installation, inauguration; Mu. 1. 14. 9 Attainment of a desired object, accomplishment, fulfilment (of one's desire); औत्सुक्यमात्रमववाच्यमिति प्रतिष्ठा S. 5. 6. 10 Tranquillity, rest, repose. 11 A receptacle. 12 The earth. 13 The consecration of an idol or image. 14 A limit, boundary.

प्रतिष्ठानं 1 Basis, foundation. 2 Site, situation, position. 3 A leg, foot. 4 N. of a town at the confluence of the Ganges and Yamunā and capital of the early kings of the lunar race; cf. V. 2. 5 N. of a town on the Godāvarī.

प्रतिष्ठित p. p. 1 Set up, erected. 2 Fixed, established. 3 Placed, situated. 4 Installed, inaugurated, consecrated. 5 Completed, effected. 6 Prized, valued. 7 Famous, celebrated; (see स्या with प्रति).

प्रतिष्ठित f. An accurate knowledge of the particulars of anything.

प्रतिष्ठितः 1 Taking back, withdrawing. 2 Diminution, compression. 3 Comprehension, inclusion. 4 Yielding, giving up.

प्रतिष्ठित p. p. 1 Taken back, withdrawn; एव प्रतिष्ठितः S. 1. 2 Comprehended, included. 3 Compressed

प्रतिष्ठितः 1 Reabsorption. 2 Reflection (प्रतिच्छाया).

प्रतिष्ठितः Consciousness.

प्रतिष्ठितः 1 Moving backwards 2 Reabsorption. 3 Especially, reabsorption (of the world) back into Prakṛiti.

प्रतिशेदशः A message in return, an answer to a message.

प्रतिशेधानं 1 Joining together, uniting. 2 The period of transition between two ages. 3 A means, remedy. 4 Self-command, restraint of feelings or passions. 5 Praise.

प्रतिशेधिः 1 Reunion. 2 Entering into the womb. 3 The period of transition between two ages. 4 Stop, cessation (उपसर्ग).

प्रतिशेधमाधानं Cure, remedy.

प्रतिशेधमासनं 1 Coping with, being a match for. 2 Resisting, opposing, withstanding.

प्रतिशेधः-रं A cord or ribbon worn round the wrist or neck as an amulet. -रः 1 A servant, follower.

2 A bracelet, marriage-string; सत्तो-रप्रतिशेधेन करेण प्राणिः (अनुवृत्त) Ki. 5. 33 (=नैतुहृदय Malli.). 3 A garland, wreath. 4 Day-break. 5 The rear of an army. 6 A form of incantation.

7 Healing or dressing a wound.

प्रतिशेधः 1 Secondary creation (as by the agents of one Supreme Being). 2 Dissolution.

प्रतिशेधानिकः A bard, panegyrist.

प्रतिशेधारणं 1 Dressing the edges of a wound. 2 An instrument used for anointing a wound.

प्रतिशेधिर A screen, a curtain, a wall of cloth.

प्रतिशेधः p. p. 1 Sent out, despatched. 2 Celebrated. 3 Repulsed, rejected. 4 Intoxicated (प्रमत्त according to वृण्).

प्रतिशेधः p. p. Bathed.

प्रतिशेधः Love in return, requital or reciprocation of love.

प्रतिशेधः Throbbing.

प्रतिशेधः An echo, reverberation; Si. 13. 31.

प्रतिशेधः p. p. 1 Struck or beaten back; knocked back. 2 Driven away, repelled, repulsed. 3 Opposed, obstructed. 4 Sent, despatched. 5 Hated, disliked. 6 Disappointed, frustrated. -Comp. -सति a. hating, disliking.

प्रतिशेधः f. 1 Striking or knocking back, repelling. 2 Rebound, recoil.

3 Disappointment, frustration. 4 Anger.

प्रतिशेधः Striking or knocking back, returning a blow.

प्रतिशेधः m. One who beats back or removes, repeller, remover.

प्रति (सी) हारः 1 Striking back. 2 A door, gate. 3 A porter, door-keeper. 4 A juggler. 5 Juggling, a juggling trick. -Comp. -सुतिः f. the threshold (of a house &c.); Ku. 3. 58. -रक्षी a female door-keeper; R. 6. 20.

प्रतिहारकः A juggler.

प्रतिहासः Returning a laugh.

प्रतिहिंसा Retaliation, revenge.

प्रतिहित p. p. 1 Fitted to, put close to.

प्रतीक a. 1 Directed or turned towards. 2 Inverted, reverse. 3 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse.

-कः 1 A limb, member; Si. 18. 79. 2 A part, portion. -कं 1 An image. 2 Mouth, face. 3 The front (of anything). 4 The first word (of a verse, sentences &c.).

प्रतीक्षणं, प्रतीक्षा 1 Waiting for. 2 Expectation, hope. 3 Regard, consideration, attention.

प्रतीक्षित p. p. 1 Waited for, expected. 2 Considered.

प्रतीक्ष्य pot. p. 1 To be waited for. 2 Worthy of consideration or regard.

3 Venerable, respectable; R. 5. 14; Si. 2. 108. 4 To be adhered to or maintained, to be fulfilled; Si. 2. 180.

प्रतीची The west.

प्रतीचीन a. 1 Western, westerly. 2 Future, subsequent, following.

प्रतीच्छकः A receiver.

प्रतीच्य a Living in the west, western, westerly.

प्रतीत p. p. 1 Set forth, started. 2 Gone by, past, gone. 3 Believed, trusted. 4 Proved, established. 5 Acknowledged, recognised. 6 Called, known as, named; सोयं वतः स्वाम इति प्रतीतः R. 13. 53. 7 Well-known, renowned, famous. 8 Firmly resolved. 9 Believing, trusting, confident. 10 Pleased, delighted; R. 3. 12; 5. 26; 14. 47; 16. 23. 11 Respectful. 12 Clever, learned, wise.

प्रतीतिः f. 1 Conviction, settled belief; S. 7. 31. 2 Belief. 3 Knowledge, ascertainment, clear or distinct perception or apprehension; अपि तु वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासादेव चारुताप्रतीतिः K. P. 10. 4 Fame, renown. 5 Respect. 6 Delight.

प्रतीत a. Given back, restored.

प्रतीधकः N. of a country called विदेह p. v.

प्रतीप a. 1 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse, opposite. तत्प्रतीपवनादि वैकुण्ठे R. 11. 62. 2 Reverse, inverted, out of order. 3 Backward, retrograde. 4 Disagreeable, displeasing. 5 Refractory, disobedient, obstinate, perverse; Pt. 1. 424. 6 Hindering.

-पः N. of a king, father of S'antanu and grandfather of Bhishma. -पं N. of a figure of speech in which the usual form of comparison is inverted, the उपमान being compared with the उपमेय; प्रतीपमुपमानस्यानुपमेयस्य कल्पनं । तद्वहोचनसमं पदं तद्वहोचनसदृशं विष्णुः ॥ Chandr. 5. 9. (for fuller definitions and explanation see K. P. 10 under प्रतीप). -पं ind.

1 On the contrary. 2 In an inverted order. 3 Against, in opposition to, प्रतीपं कृतापि रोषणतया मा स्म प्रतीपं गमः S. 4. 18. -Comp. -य a. 1 going against 2 adverse, unfavourable; R. 11. 58.

-गमनं, -गतीः f. retrograde motion, Ku. 2. 25. -तरणं going or sailing against the stream; V. 2. 5. -दर्शिनी a woman. -वचनं 1 contradiction. 2 a perverse or evasive manner of speaking. -विपाकिन् a. producing the opposite result (recoiling on the door); Māl. 5. 26.

प्रतीरे A shore, bank.

प्रतीवापः 1 Adding to, inserting (as an ingredient). 2 calcining or fluxing metals. 3 An epidemic, disease, a plague.

प्रतीवशः, प्रतीहारः, प्रतीहास &c. See प्रतिवेद &c.

प्रतीवेदिन् a. See प्रतिवेदिन्.

प्रतीहारी 1 A female door-keeper. 2 A door-keeper in general.

प्रतुदः 1 An epithet of a class of birds (such as hawks, parrots, crows &c.). 2 An instrument for pricking.

प्रतुष्टिः f. Gratification, satisfaction.

प्रतोदः 1 A goad. 2 A long whip. 3 A pricking instrument.

प्रतुर्ण a. Speedy, quick, fleet.

प्रतोली A street, main road, principal street through a town; प्रापत्प्रतोली-मत्तुल्यतापः Si. 3. 64.

प्रत्त p. p. 1 Given, given away, presented, offered. 2 Given in marriage, married.

प्रत्त a. 1 Old, ancient. 2 Former. 3 Traditional, customary.

प्रत्यक्ष ind. 1 In an opposite direction, backwards. 2 Against. 3 Westward, to the west of. (with abl) 4 In the interior, inwardly. 5 Formerly, in former times.

प्रत्यक्ष a. 1 Perceptible (to the eye), visible; प्रत्यक्षमिदं प्रत्यक्षं वस्तुमिदं प्रत्यक्षं S. 1. 1. 2 Present, in sight, before the eye. 3 Cognizable by any organ of sense. 4 Distinct, evident, clear. 5 Direct, immediate. 6 Explicit, express. 7 Corporeal. -क्षं 1 Perception, ocular evidence, apprehension by the senses, considered as a प्रमाण or mode of proof, इन्द्रियार्थसिद्धिर्जन्यं ज्ञानं प्रत्यक्षं T. S. 2 Explicitness, distinctness. (The forms प्रत्यक्ष, प्रत्यक्षेण, प्रत्यक्षतः, प्रत्यक्षात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1 Before, in the presence of, in the sight of. 2 Openly, publicly. 3 Directly, immediately. 4 Personally. 5 At sight. 6 Explicitly). -Comp. -ज्ञानं ocular evidence, knowledge obtained by direct perception. -दर्शिना, -दर्शिन् m. an eye-witness. -दृष्ट a. personally seen. -यथा correct or certain knowledge, such as is obtained

by direct perception through the senses. -प्रमाणं ocular proof, evidence of the senses. -फलं *a.* having evident or visible consequences. -वादिन् *m.* a Buddhist who admits no other evidence than ocular proof or perception. -विहितं *a.* directly or explicitly enjoined.

प्रत्यक्षिन् *m.* An eye-witness.

प्रत्यय *a.* 1 Fresh, young, new, recent; प्रत्ययवतानां मांसं Ve. 3; कुष्ठमशयनं न प्रत्ययं V. 3. 10; Me. 4; R. 10. 54; Ratn. 1. 21. 2 Repeated. 3 Pure. -Comp. -वयस् *a.* young in age, in the prime of life, youthful.

प्रत्यय *a.* (प्रतीची *f.* or according to Vopadeva प्रत्यची also) 1 Turned or directed towards. 2 Being behind. 3 Following, subsequent. 4 Averted, turned away. 5 Western, westerly. -Comp. -अक्षं (प्रत्ययक्षं) an inner organ. -आत्मन् *m.* (प्रत्ययात्मन्) the individual soul. -आक्षापतिः (प्रत्ययाक्षापतिः) 'the lord of the western direction', an epithet of Varuna. -उत्तर *f.* (प्रत्ययुत्तर) the north-west. -दक्षिणतः (प्रत्ययदक्षिणतः) *ind.* towards the south-west. -दृक् *f.* (प्रत्ययदृक्) an inward glance, a glance directed inwards. -मुख *a.* (प्रत्ययमुख) 1 facing the west. 2 having the face averted. -जोतस् *a.* (प्रत्ययजोतस्) flowing towards the west; Malli. on Si. 4. 56. (-*f.*) an epithet of the river Narmadā.

प्रत्ययिन् *a.* Honoured, worshipped.

प्रत्ययन् 1 Eating. 2 Food.

प्रत्ययिज्ञा Knowing, recognition; सप्रत्ययिज्ञानं मानवलोचनं Mal. 1. 25.

प्रत्ययिज्ञानं 1 Recognition (in return); प्रत्ययिज्ञानरत्नं च रामायणदर्शिकृती R. 12. 64.

प्रत्ययिज्ञात *p. p.* Recognised.

प्रत्ययिभूत *p. p.* Overcome, conquered.

प्रत्ययिभुक्त *p. p.* Accused in return.

प्रत्ययिभोगः A counter-charge, an accusation in return; Y. 2. 10.

प्रत्ययिवाङ् प्रत्ययिवाङ् Returning a salutation; Ms. 2. 126.

प्रत्ययिस्त्वन् A counter-plaint or charge.

प्रत्ययः 1 Conviction, settled belief; मुहः पराजयनेयकृद्धिः M. 1. 2; संज्ञाप्रत्ययः Pt. 4. 2 Trust, reliance, faith, confidence; Ku. 6. 20; Si. 18. 63; Bb. 3. 60. 3 Conception, idea, notion, opinion. 4 Surety, certainty. 5 Knowledge, experience, cognition; स्थानप्रत्ययत् S. 7 'judging by the place'; ५० आकृतिप्रत्ययत् M. 1. Me 8. 6 A cause, ground, means of action; Ku. 3. 18. 7 Celebrity, fame, renown. 8 A termination, an affix or suffix; Si. 14. 66. 9 An oath. 10 A dependant.

11 A usage, practice. 12 A hole. 13 Intellect, understanding (बुद्धि). -Comp. -कारक, -कारिन् *a.* producing assurance, convincing. (-णी) a seal, signet-ring.

प्रत्ययित *a.* 1 Relied upon, confided in. 2 Trusty, confidential.

प्रत्ययिन् *a.* 1 Relying upon, trusting, believing. 2 Trustworthy, confidential.

प्रत्ययि *a.* Useful, expedient. -ई 1 A reply, an answer. 2 Hostility, opposition.

प्रत्ययिकः An opponent.

प्रत्ययिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Hostile, opposing, inimical to; नास्मि मन्त्रोत्पीयस्वनि-योगप्रत्ययि V. 2. -*m.* 1 An opponent, adversary, enemy. 2 A rival, equal, match; चन्द्रो मुखस्य प्रत्ययि. 3 (In law) A defendant; सवर्गस्वसत्तः सवर्गप्रत्ययिनां स्वयं R. 17. 39; Ms. 8. 79; Y. 2. 6.

-Comp. -युत *a.* coming in the way, become an obstacle; Ku. 1. 59.

प्रत्ययणं Giving back, restoring; सीताप्रत्ययणैविणः R. 15. 85.

प्रत्ययित *p. p.* Restored, given back.

प्रत्ययमर्हः -र्वः 1 Profound meditation or reflection. 2 Counsel, advice. 3 A counter-conclusion.

प्रत्ययरोधनं Obstruction, hindrance.

प्रत्ययसानं Eating, or drinking; P. I. 4. 52.

प्रत्ययसित *a.* Eaten, drunk.

प्रत्ययसक्तः -द्वन् (In law) A special plea; admitting a fact, but qualifying it in such a manner that it may not appear as a count of accusation.

प्रत्ययस्थानं 1 Removal. 2 Hostility, opposition. 3 Status quo.

प्रत्ययवहारः 1 Withdrawal. 2 Universal destruction, dissolution (of the world); सर्गस्थितिप्रत्ययवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44.

प्रत्ययवायः 1 Decrease, diminution. 2 An obstacle, impediment; U. 1. 9.

3 Contrary or opposite course, contrariety; Ms. 4. 245. 4 A sin, an offence, sinfulness, अद्वयत्तिं तथा चानि प्रत्ययवायस्य मन्त्रे Jābali.

प्रत्ययवेक्षणं, प्रत्यवेक्षा Taking care of, regard for, looking after R. 17. 53.

प्रत्ययस्तमयः 1 Setting (of the sun). 2 End, cessation.

प्रत्याखेपक *a.* (पिका *f.*) Jeering, derisive, deriding, treating scornfully.

प्रत्याख्यात *p. p.* 1 Refused, denied. 2 Prohibited, forbidden. 4 Set aside, rejected. 4 Repulsed.

प्रत्याख्यातं 1 Repulse, rejection. 2 Denial, refusal, disavowal. 3 Disregard. 4 Reproach. 5 Refutation.

प्रत्यापतिः *f.* Coming back, return.

प्रत्यागमनः, प्रत्यागमनं Return, coming back.

प्रत्यादानं Receiving [back, resumption.

प्रत्यादिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Prescribed. 2 Informed. 3 Rejected, repulsed. 4 Removed, set aside. 5 Obscured. 6 Thrown into shade; R. 10. 58. 6 Warned, cautioned.

प्रत्यादेशः 1 An order, command. 2 Information, declaration. 3 Refusal, denial, rejection, repulse, repudiation; प्रत्यादेशात् खट्व मन्त्रो धीरतां कल्पयामि Me. 114. 95. S. 6. 9. 4 Obscuring, eclipsing, one that obscures, puts to shame or throws into shade; या प्रत्यादेशो रूपगर्वितायाः श्रियः V. 1; K. 5. 5 Caution, warning. 6 Particularly divine caution, supernatural warning.

प्रत्यानयनं Bringing back, recovery.

प्रत्यापत्तिः *f.* 1 Return. 2 Aversion from, or indifference to worldly objects (वैराग्य).

प्रत्यामन्वायः The fifth member of a complete syllogism: *i. e.* विगमन (the repetition of the first proposition).

प्रत्यायः A toll, tax.

प्रत्यायक *a.* 1 Proving, explaining. 2 Convincing, producing assurance.

प्रत्यायनं 1 Leading home (a bride), marrying. 2 Setting (of the sun)

प्रत्यालीङ् A particular attitude in shooting (opp. आलीङ् q. v.).

प्रत्यावर्तनं Returning, coming back.

प्रत्यावस्त *p. p.* Consolated, revived, refreshed.

प्रत्यावासाः Respiration, recovery (of breath).

प्रत्यावासानं Consolation.

प्रत्यासत्तिः *f.* 1 Close proximity or contiguity (in time or space). 2 Close contact. 3 An analogy.

प्रत्यासक्तः *p. p.* Proximate, near, contiguous.

प्रत्यास (सा) रः The rear of an army. 2 A form of array, one array behind another.

प्रत्याहरणं 1 Bringing or taking back, recovery. 2 Withholding. 3 Restraining the organs of sense.

प्रत्याहारः 1 Drawing back, marching back, retreat. 2 Keeping back, withholding. 3 Restraining the organs. 4 Dissolution of the world

5 (In gram) The comprehension of several letters or affixes into one syllable, effected by combining the first letter of a Sūtra with its final

indicatory letter, or in the case of several Sūtras, with the final letter of the last member; thus अण् is the

प्रत्याहार of the Sūtra अण्डण्; अण् (vowels) of the four Sūtras अण्डण्, ऋण्डण्, एण्डण्, ऐण्डण्; इण् of the consonants; अण् of all letters.

प्रत्युक्त *p. p.* Answered, said in return, replied.

प्रत्युक्तिः *f.* A reply, an answer.

प्रत्युच्चारः, उच्चारणं Repetition.

प्रत्युज्जीवनं Reviving, restoring to life, resuscitation (fig. also).

प्रत्युत्त *ind.* 1 On the contrary; कृतमपि महोपकारं यम इव पीत्वा निरातंकः । प्रत्युत्त हंतुं यन्ते वाकीशरोदरः खला जगति Bv. 1. 76. 2 Rather, even. 3 On the other hand.

प्रत्युत्क्रमः, क्रमणं, क्रांतिः *f.* 1 An undertaking. 2 Preparations for war. 3 Marching out to attack an enemy. 4 A secondary act or effort tending to a main object. 5 The first step in any business.

प्रत्युत्थानं 1 Rising against. 2 Making preparations for war. 3 Rising from one's seat (as a mark of respect) to welcome a visitor; Ms. 2. 210.

प्रत्युत्थित *p. p.* Risen to meet or encounter (a friend, foe &c.)

प्रत्युत्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Reproduced, regenerated. 2 Prompt, ready, quick. 3 (In math.) Multiplied. -*सं* Multiplication. -*Comp.* -*मति* *a.* 1 possessed of presence of mind, ready-witted. 2 bold, confident. 3 Subtle, sharp.

प्रत्युदाहरणं A counter illustration, an example to the contrary.

प्रत्युद्गत *p. p.* 1 Risen from one's seat as a mark of respect to greet or welcome a guest; प्रत्युद्गतो मां भरतः ससेन्यः R. 13. 64; 12. 62. 2 Gone forth against.

प्रत्युद्गतिः *f.*, प्रत्युद्गमः, प्रत्युद्गमनं Going out or rising from one's seat to meet or greet a guest.

प्रत्युद्गमनीयं A clean pair of garments; गृहीतप्रत्युद्गमनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7. 11. (*v.* 1. for प्रत्युद्गमनीयः); see उद्गमनीय.

प्रत्युद्गमनं 1 Recovering; re-obtaining. 2 Raising up again.

प्रत्युद्गमः 1 Counterbalance, counterpoise. 2 An effort or measure against, counteraction; Bh. 8. 88. *v.* 1.

प्रत्युद्गत *a.* See प्रत्युद्गत.

प्रत्युत्थमनं Rising or springing up again, rebounding.

प्रत्युत्पकारः Returning a service or kindness, requital of an obligation, service in return.

प्रत्युत्पक्रिया Return of a service.

प्रत्युत्पदेशः Advice in return; Ku. 1. 34.

प्रत्युत्पन्न *a.* See प्रत्युत्पन्न.

प्रत्युत्पमानं 1 A Counterpart of a resemblance. 2 A pattern, model. 3 A counter comparison; V. 2. 3.

प्रत्युत्पलब्ध *p. p.* Got back, recovered.

प्रत्युत्पवेशः -*वेष्टनं* Besetting any one in order to bring him to compliance.

प्रत्युत्पस्थान Vicinity, neighbourhood.

प्रत्युत्त *p. p.* 1 Inlaid, set with, studded. 2 Sown. 3 Fixed, implanted firmly fixed or lodged; Māl. 5. 10, U 3 35, 46

प्रत्युषः, -प्रत्युषस् *n.* Morning, day-break, dawn.

प्रत्युषः -*व* Day-break, morning, dawn; प्रत्युषेष्ट सुदितकमलामोदमिनीकषायः Me. 31. -*व* 1 The sun. 2 N. of one of the eight Vasus.

प्रत्युषस् *n.* Day-break, morning, dawn.

प्रत्युहः Impediment, obstacle, hindrance; विस्मयः सर्वथा हेयः प्रत्युहः सर्वकर्मणां H. 2. 15.

प्रथ 1 1 A. (प्रथते प्रथित) 1 To increase (wealth &c.). 2 To spread abroad (as fame, rumour &c.); तथा यज्ञोज्य प्रथते Ms. 11. 15. 3 To become well-known, become famous or celebrated; अतस्तदाख्यया तीर्थं पावनं ध्रुवि पत्रये R. 15. 101; अतोऽयं लोकं वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18; Si. 9. 16; 15. 23; Ku. 5. 7; Me. 24; R. 5. 65; 9. 76. 4 To appear, arise, come to light; असौ नु तस्मां भवतो नु पश्ये Ki. 8. 53. -II. 10. U. (प्रथयति-ते, प्रथित) 1 To spread, proclaim; सज्जना एव साधूनां प्रथयति गुणोत्करं Dri. S. 12; Bk. 17. 107. 2 To show, manifest, display, evince, indicate; परमं वयुः प्रथयतीव जयं Ki. 6. 35; 5. 3; Si. 10. 25; Ratn. 4. 13; S. 3. 16. 3 To increase, enlarge, enhance, augment, stretch; Bh. 2. 45. 4 To disclose.

प्रथनं 1 Spreading, extension. 2 Scattering. 3 Throwing, projecting. 4 Showing, evincing, displaying. 5 A place where anything is spread.

प्रथन *a.* (Nom. pl. -*m.* प्रथने or प्रथमाः) 1 First, foremost; R. 3. 44; H. 2. 36; Ki. 2. 44. 2 First, chief, principal, most excellent or eminent, matchless, incomparable; Si. 15. 42; Ms. 3. 147. 3 Earliest, most ancient, primeval, primary. 4 Prior, previous, former, earlier; प्रथमदुकृता-वेष्टया Me. 17; R. 10. 67. 5 (In gram. The first person (=third person according to European phraseology).

-*न* 1 The first (=third) person. 2 The first consonant of a class. -*ना* The nominative case. -*नं ind.* 1 First, firstly, at first; Ku. 7. 24; R. 3. 4. 2 Already, previously, formerly; R. 3. 68. 3 At once, immediately. 4 Before; याग्ये चोदयामास तं शक्रेः प्रथमं शरत् R. 4. 24; उल्लिख्यमं चास्य वरमं चैव संविशेत् Ms. 2. 194. 5 Newly, recently. प्रथमं-अनंतरं or ततः or पश्चात् first, afterwards. -*Comp.* -*अर्थ* -*ध* the first half. -*आश्रमः* the first of the four stages in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; i. e. Brahmacharya.

-*इतर* *a.* 'other than first,' the second.

-*उद्धित* *a.* first uttered; उवाच धाव्या प्रथमोद्धितं वचः R. 3. 25. -*कल्पः* the best course to adopt, a primary rule.

-*कल्पित* *a.* 1 first thought out 2 first in rank or importance -*ज* *a.*

first-born. -*दर्शनं* first sight. -*दिवस* the first day; Me. 2. -*पुरुषः* the first person (=the third person according to the English system of treating Sanskrit grammar). -*यौवनं* early youth or age. youthful state. -*वयस* *n.* early age, -youth. -*विरहः* separation for the first time. -*वैयाकरण* 1 the most distinguished grammarian 2 a beginner in grammar. -*साहस* the first or lowest of the three degrees of punishment or fine. -*सुकृत* former kindness or service.

प्रथा Fame, celebrity; Si. 15. 27.

प्रथित *p. p.* 1 Increased, extended. 2 Published, proclaimed, spread, declared; प्रथित्यशक्तं भासकविनीमिलकविनि आदीनां M. 1. 3 shown, displayed, manifested, evinced. 4 Famous, celebrated, renowned (see प्रथ also)

प्रथिमम् *m.* Breadth, greatness, extension, magnitude; प्रथिमानं दशनेन जघनेन वनेन च Bk. 4. 17; (गुणाः) प्रथम सूक्ष्माः प्रथिमानमापुः R. 18. 48.

प्रथिविः *f.* The earth.

प्रथिष्ठ *a.* Largest, widest, broadest; (superl. of पृथु *q. v.*).

प्रथीयस्व *a.* (*सि. f.*) Larger, wider, broader; (compar. of पृथु *q. v.*).

प्रथु *a.* Wide, wide-spread.

प्रथुकः Rice parched and flattened (cf. पृथुक).

प्रदक्षिण *a.* Being placed or standing on the right, moving to the right.

2 Respectful, reverential. 3 Auspicious, of good omen. -*गः* -*गा*, -*ग* Circumambulation from left to right, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated, a reverential salutation made by walking in this manner; Ku. 7. 79; Y. 1. 232. -*नं ind.* 1 From left to right. 2 Towards the right side, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated. 3 In a southern direction, towards the south, Ms. 4. 87. (प्रदक्षिणीकृ means 'to go round from left to right' as a mark of respect; प्रदक्षिणीकुरुष्व सद्योद्भूतासीत् S 4, प्रदक्षिणीकुरुष्व हुतं हुताशनं R. 2. 71). -*Comp.*

-*अन्वि* *a.* flaming towards the right, having the flames turned towards the right; प्रदक्षिणाधिर्विरादिरादे R. 3. 14. (-*f.*) flames turned towards the right; R. 4. 25. -*क्रिया* going round from left to right, keeping the right side towards one as a mark of respect; R. 1. 76. -*पट्टिका* a yard, court-yard.

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arrow. 5 A kind of disease of women.

प्रदर्पः Pride, arrogance.

प्रदर्शः 1 Look, appearance. 2 Direction, order.

प्रदर्शक *a.* Showing, manifesting &c. प्रदर्शने 1 Look, appearance; as in show, exhibition. 2 Manifesting, displaying, show, exhibition. 3 Teaching, explaining. 4 An example.

प्रदर्शित *p. p.* 1, Shown forth, exhibited, manifested, evinced, displayed. 2 Made known. 3 Taught. 4 Explained, declared.

प्रदलः An arrow.

प्रदवः Burning, inflaming.

प्रदातृ *m.* 1 A giver, donor. 2 A liberal man. 3 One who gives a daughter in marriage. 4 An epithet of Indra.

प्रदानं 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, offering; वरः, अग्निः, काष्ठः &c. 2 Giving away in marriage; कन्याः. 3 Imparting, teaching, instructing; विद्याः. 4 A gift, donation, present. 5 A goad. -Comp. -धूरः a very munificent man, donor.

प्रदानकं An offering, a gift, donation, present.

प्रदायं A present, gift.

प्रदोः, प्रदोषः A present, gift.

प्रदोष्य *p. p.* Be smeared, bedaubed, anointed. -रश्मिः Meat fried in a particular way.

प्रदिश *f.* 1 Pointing out. 2 An order, direction, command. 3 An intermediate point of the compass; such as नैऋती, आग्नेयी, दक्षिणी and वायवी.

प्रदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Shown, pointed out. 2 Directed, ordered. 3 Fixed upon, ordained, appointed; R. 2. 39.

प्रदीपः 1 A lamp, light (*fig.* also); अलौकिकः इत्यप्रदीपः Ku. 1. 10; R. 2. 24; 16. 4; कुलप्रदीपो वृषतिर्दिलीपः R. 6. 74. 'light or ornament of the family'; 7. 29. 2 That which enlightens or elucidates, elucidation; especially at the end of titles of works; as in महाभाष्यप्रदीपः, काव्यप्रदीपः &c.

प्रदीपन *a.* (नी. *f.*) 1 Kindling. 2 Stimulating, exciting. -नं The act of kindling, lighting, stimulating &c. -नः A kind of mineral poison.

प्रदीप्त *p. p.* 1 Kindled, lighted, inflamed, illuminated. 2 Blazing, burning, shining. 3 Raised, expanded; प्रदीप्तचित्तमासीद्विष Dk. 4 Stimulated, excited (hunger &c.)

प्रदुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Spoiled, corrupted. 2 Wicked, bad, sinful. 3 Licentious, wanton.

प्रदुषित *p. p.* 1 Corrupted, vitiated, spoiled, depraved. 2 Polluted, defiled, contaminated.

प्रदेय *pot p.* To be given, imparted, communicated &c.; R. 5. 18, 31.

प्रदेशः 1 Pointing out, indicating. 2 A place, region, spot, country, territory, district; विदुः प्रदेशस्तत्र वेदसुमयः Ku. 5. 45; R. 5. 60; so कर्षः, तर्षः, हृदयः &c. 3 A span measured from the tip of the thumb to that of the fore-finger. 4 Decision, determination. 5 A wall. 6 An example (in grammar).

प्रदेशनं 1 Pointing out. 2 Advice, instruct. 3 A gift, present, an offering especially to gods, superiors &c.

प्रदेश (नि) नी The fore-finger, the index finger.

प्रदेशः 1 Applying a plaster, unction. 2 A plaster, thick ointment.

प्रदोष *a.* Bad, corrupt. -प्रः 1 A fault, defect, sin, offence. 2 Disorder condition, such as mutiny, rebellion. 3 Evening, nightfall, the first part of the night; तमसश्चमावास्तोऽस्यस्ये प्रदोषमनुयायिनः Si. 2. 78 (where प्रदोष primarily means 'corrupt' or 'bad'); ब्रजहृदी जनमनस्तोषप्रदोषः Git. 5; Ku. 5. 44; R. 1. 98; Rs. 1. 12. -Comp. -कालः evening-time, night-fall. -तिमिरः evening darkness, the dusk of early night; कामं प्रदोषतिमिरा न इत्येते त्वं Mk. 1. 35.

प्रदोहः Milking.

प्रद्युम्नः An epithet of Cupid, the god of love. [He was a son of Krishna and Rukmini. When only six years old, he was stolen away by the demon Sambara, for he was foretold that Pradyumna would be his destroyer. Sambara cast the child into the roaring sea, and a large fish swallowed it. This fish was caught by a fisherman and taken to the demon; and when it was cut up, a beautiful child came out from the belly, and Mayavati, the mistress of Sambar's household, at the desire of Narada carefully reared him from childhood. As he grew up, she was fascinated by the beauty of his person, but Pradyumna reproved her for entertaining towards himself feelings so unbecoming a mother as he considered her. But when he was told that he was not her son, but of Vishnu and was cast into the sea by Sambara, he became enraged, and, challenging him to fight, succeeded in killing him by the force of illusions. He and Mayavati afterwards repaired to the house of Krishna, where Narada told him and Rukmini that the boy was their own and that Mayavati was his wife].

प्रद्योतः 1 Irradiating, lighting, illuminating. 2 Splendour, light, lustre. 3 A ray of light. 4 N. of a king of Ujjayini, whose daughter Vatas married; प्रद्योतस्य विषदुहितं वत्सपजोऽन जह्मे Me. (considered as an interpolation by Malli.); R. 1. 10.

प्रद्योतनं 1 Blazing, shining. 2 Light. -नः The sun.

प्रदवः Running.

प्रदावः 1 Running away, flight, retreat, escape. 2 Going quickly or fast.

प्रद्वार, प्रद्वारं A place before a door or gate.

प्रद्वेषः, प्रद्वेषणं Dislike, hatred, aversion.

प्रवर्नं 1 A battle, fight, war, contest; प्रहितः प्रवर्नाय माधवानहमाकारिहेतुं महीरता Si. 16. 52; हेतुं हनत्रयनपिष्टुर्न कीरकं तद्वर्जिताः Me. 48; R. 11. 77; Mv. 6. 33. 2 Spoil taken in battle. 3 Destruction. 4 Tearing, rending.

प्रधमनं 1 Blowing in or into. 2 A sternutatory.

प्रधर्षः Assaulting, attacking, outrage.

प्रधर्षणं-जा 1 An assault, attack. 2 An outrage, ill-treatment, insult.

प्रधर्षित *p. p.* 1 Assaulted, attacked. 2 Hurt, injured. 3 Haughty, arrogant.

प्रधान *a.* 1 Chief, principal, pre-eminent, main, best, most excellent; as in प्रधाननायक, प्रधानपुरुष &c.; Ms. 7. 203. 2 Principally inherent, prevalent, predominant. -नं 1 The chief thing or object, most important thing; head, chief; न परिचया मलिनारमनां प्रधानं Si. 7. 61; G. L. 18; प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नात्युवाचं M. 1; शनप्रधानेऽत्र तपोधनेषु S. 2. 7; R. 6. 79. 2 The first evolver, originator, or source of the material world, the primary germ out of which all material appearances are evolved, according to the Sāṅkhya philosophy; न पुनरपि प्रधानवादी अज्ञात्वं प्रधानस्यासिद्धमित्याह S. B; see प्रकृति also. 3 The supreme Spirit. 4 Intellect. 5 The principal member of a compound. -नः -नं 1 The principal attendant or companion of a king (his minister or confidant). 2 A noble, courtier. 3 An elephant-driver. -Comp. -अर्गः 1 the principal branch or part of anything. 2 the chief member of the body. 3 the principal or most eminent person in a state. -अमात्यः the prime minister, premier. -आत्मन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -धातुः the chief element of the body; *i. e.* semen virile. -धुरवः 1 the principal or most eminent person (in a state &c.). 2 an epithet of Siva. -मन्त्रिन् *m.* the prime minister. -शतम् *n.* a principal garment. -वृष्टिः *f.* a heavy shower of rain.

प्रधावनः Air, wind. -नं Rubbing; rubbing or washing off.

प्रधिः 1 The periphery of a wheel; Si. 15. 79; 17. 27. 2 A well.

प्रधी *a.* Pre-eminently intelligent. -*f.* Great intelligence.

प्रक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Fumigated, perfumed. 2 Heated, burned, 3 Inflamed. 4 Afflicted. -ता 1 A woman in trouble. 2 The quarter to which the sun is proceeding.

प्रभु *p. p.* 1 Treated with contempt. 2 Proud, arrogant, haughty. प्रध्वानं 1 Deep thought or reflection. 2 Reflection or thought in general.

प्रध्वंसः Utter destruction, annihilation. -COMP. अभाहः 'non-existence caused by destruction,' one of the four kinds of असत् or non-existence, in which the non-existence of a thing is caused by destruction, as of an effect subsequently to its production.

प्रध्वस्त *p. p.* Annihilated, completely destroyed.

प्रपञ्च *m.* The son of a grand-son, a great-grandson.

प्रपञ्च *p. p.* 1 Disappeared, vanished, not to be seen. 2 Lost. 3 Perished, dead. 4 Ruined, destroyed, annihilated.

प्रनायक *a.* 1 One whose leader is away. 2 Destitute of a leader or guide.

प्रनालः -ली *f.* see प्रनाल and प्रनाली.

प्रनिवातनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रनृत *a.* Dancing. -न्ते A dance.

प्रपक्षः The extremity of a wing.

प्रपञ्चः 1 Display, manifestation;

राजप्रपञ्चः *p. p.* K. 141, 2 Development, expansion, extension; Si. 20. 44. 3 Amplification, expatiation, explanation, elucidation. 4 Prolixity, diffuseness, copiousness; अलं प्रपञ्चः. 5 Manifoldness, diversity. 6 Heap, abundance, quantity. 7 An appearance, phenomenon. 8 Illusion, fraud. 9 The visible world or universe, which is illusory and the scene of manifold action. -COMP. -बुद्धि *a.* cunning, deceitful. -वचन *a.* a prolix discourse, diffuse talk.

प्रपञ्चपति Den. P. 1. To show forth, display; प्रपञ्च वचनं Git. 10. 2 To expand, amplify.

प्रपञ्चित *p. p.* 1 Displayed. 2 Expanded, amplified, 3 Dilated upon, fully explained, expatiated upon. 4 Erring, mistaken. 5 Deceived, tricked.

प्रपतनं 1 Flying forth or away. 2 Throwing oneself into, falling down. 3 Alighting. 4 Death, destruction. 5 A precipice, a steep crag.

प्रपदं The fore-part of the foot.

प्रपदीन *a.* Relating or extending to the forepart of the foot.

प्रपन्न *p. p.* 1 Arriving at, reaching or going to. 2 Resorting to, betaking oneself to Ku 8 5 5 59

3 Taking refuge with, seeking protection with, suppliant or submissive to; शिष्यस्तेहं शाधि मां त्वं प्रपन्नं Bg. 2. 7. 4 Adhering to. 5 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of; S. 1. 1. 6 Promised. 7 Got, obtained. 8 Poor, distressed.

प्रपञ्चाहः See प्रपुनाह.

प्रपणी *a.* Devoid of leaves (as a tree; प्रपतितानि पर्णानि यस्य). -र्णी A fallen leaf.

प्रपलायनं Flight, retreat.

प्रपा 1 A place where water is distributed to travellers; व्याख्यास्थानान्यमलसः लिङ्ग यस्य कृपाः प्रपात्र Vikr. 18. 78. 2 A well, cistern; Ma. 8. 319. 3 A place for watering cattle. 4 A supply of water. -COMP. -पालिका a woman who distributes water to travellers; Vikr. 1. 89; 13. 10. -वनं a cool grove.

प्रपाठकः 1 A lesson, lecture. 2 A chapter or division of a work.

प्रपाणिः 1 The forepart of the hand. 2 The palm of the extended hand.

प्रपातः 1 Going forth or away, departure. 2 Falling down or into, a fall; मनोरथानाम तत्प्रपातः S. 6. 9, Ku. 6. 57. 3 A sudden attack. 4 A cascade, waterfall, the place over which water falls down; R. 2. 26. 5 A bank, shore. 6 A precipice, steep rock. 7 Falling out or loss, as in केशप्रपातः. 8 Emission, discharge, efflux, as in दीर्घप्रपातः. 9 Throwing oneself down from a rock. 10 A particular mode of flight.

प्रपातनं Causing to fall, throwing down (on the ground).

प्रपादिकः A peacock.

प्रपानं Drinking.

प्रपानकं A kind of drink.

प्रपितामहः 1 A paternal great grandfather. 2 An epithet of Krishna; Bg. 11. 39. 3 Of Brahmā. -ही A paternal great-grandmother.

प्रपितुष्य A paternal grand-uncle.

प्रपीडनं 1 Pressing, squeezing. 2 An astringent.

प्रपीत (न) *a.* Swollen up, distended.

प्रपुना (जा) ङ-ङः N. of a tree (चक्रवर्ध).

प्रपूरणं 1 Filling, filling up, completing. 2 Inserting, injecting. 3 Satisfying, satiating. 4 Attaching to.

प्रपूरित *p. p.* Filled up.

प्रपृष्ठ *a.* Having a prominent back.

प्रपोत्रः A great-grandson; Y. 1. 78. -त्री A great-granddaughter.

प्रफुल्ल *p. p.* Blooming, blossomed, full-blown; लोभद्रुमं साधुवतः प्रफुल्लं R. 2.

29 (v. l. for प्रकुल.)

प्रफुल्लितः *f.* Blooming, expansion. blossoming

प्रफुल्ल *p. p.* 1 Full-blown, blossoming; न हि प्रकुलं सहकारित्वं वृक्षतर कांक्षति षट्पदाली R. 6. 69; 2. 29; Ku. 3. 45; 7. 11. 2 Expanded or dilated like a full-blown flower (as eyes). 3 Smiling. 4 Gay, cheerful, pleased. -COMP. -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन *a.* with eyes expanded with joy. -वदन *a.* having a beaming or cheerful countenance, looking cheerful.

प्रबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened. 2 Stopped, obstructed, checked. प्रबद्धः An author.

प्रबंधः 1 A bond, tie. 2 Uninterruptedness, continuance, continuity, uninterrupted series or succession, विच्छेदमात्रं युति यस्तु कथाप्रबंधः K. 239; त्रिया-प्रबंधाद्यमन्त्राणां R. 6. 23; 3. 58; Mā. 6. 3. 3 A continued or connected narrative or discourse; अनुसृजितार्थसद्वत् प्रबंधो वृक्षवाहः Si. 2. 73. 4 Any literary work or composition; especially, a poetical composition; प्रथितयज्ञां भातक-विशौमिलकविमिश्रादीनां प्रबंधावन्तिक्रम M. 1, प्रत्यक्षरप्रबंधप्रबंध &c. Vās. 5 Arrangement, plan, scheme; as in कपटप्रबंध. -COMP. -कल्पना a feigned story, a work of imagination founded on a substratum of fact; प्रबंधकल्पनां स्तोकसत्या प्रज्ञाः कथां विदुः.

प्रबंधनं Bond, tie.

प्रबन्धः An epithet of Indra.

प्रब (ब) हं *a.* Most excellent, best.

प्रबल *a.* 1 Very strong or powerful, mighty, valorous (as a man), R. 3. 60; Rs. 3. 23. 2 Violent, strong, intense, excessive, very great; प्रबलं रोचतया वृद्ध्या M. 4. 2; प्रबलां वेदना R. 50. 3 Important. 4 Abounding with 5 Dangerous, destructive.

प्रब (ब) ह्लिका See प्रबह्लिका.

प्रबाधनं 1 Oppressing, tormenting. 2 Refusing, denying. 3 Keeping off.

प्रबा (बा) लः-लं 1 A sprout, shoot, new leaf; अवि...प्रवालनासासामुत्पत्तिं वीक्ष्य Ku. 5. 34; 1. 44; 3. 8; R. 6. 12; 13. 49. 2 Coral. 3 The neck of the Indian lute. -लः 1 A pupil. 2 An animal. -COMP. -अस्मंतकः 1 the red Asmantaka tree. 2 the coral tree -प्रबोः a red lotus. -फलं red sandal wood. -भस्मन् *n.* calx of coral.

प्रबाहुः The forearm.

प्रबाहुर्ध्वं *ind.* 1 On high. 2 At the same time.

प्रबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 A awakened, roused. 2 Wise, learned, clever. 3 Knowing, conversant with. 4 Full-blown, expanded. 5 Beginning to work or take effect (as a charm).

प्रबोधः 1 Awaking (fig. also), awakening; regaining one's consciousness, consciousness; अत्रबोधाय सुखाय R. 12. 50: मोक्षद्वयप्रबोधः प्रबोधः 14. 56. 2 1 lowing expand ng (of flowers)

3 Wakefulness sleeplessness S 6
4 Vigance watchfulness 5 Know-
ledge understanding wisdom re-
moval of delusion real knowledge
as in ब्रह्मचन्द्रोदय. 6 Consolation. 7
Reviving the fragrance of a
perfume.

प्रबोधन *a.* (नी *f.*) Awakening,
rousing. -नं 1 Waking. 2 Awaken-
ing, rousing. 3 Regaining one's
consciousness. 4 Knowledge, wis-
dom. 5 Instructing, advising. 6
Reviving the scent of a perfume.

प्रबोध (धि) नी The eleventh day
of the bright half of Kārtika on
which Vishnu awakes from his four
months' sleep.

प्रबोधित *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused.
2 Instructed, informed.

प्रबोजनं Breaking to pieces. -नः
Wind, especially, stormy wind,
hurricane, N. 1. 61; Pt. 1. 122.

प्रबध्दः The Nimba tree.

प्रबन्धः 1 Source, origin; अवतरत्प्रम-
नस्य यस्य Ku. 1. 3; अक्षिपतः सन् प्रबन्धः स
स्रष्टा 5. 77; R. 9. 75. 2 Birth, pro-
duction. 3 The source of a river;
तस्या एवं प्रबन्धमलं प्राप्य नीरं तुषारैः Me. 52.
4 The operative cause, origin of
being (as father, mother &c.); तमस्याः
प्रबन्धमवगच्छ S. 1. 5 The author; creator;
Ku. 2. 5. 6 Birth-place. 7 Power,
strength, valour, majestic dignity
(-प्रभाव *q. v.*) 8 An epithet of
Vishnu. 9 (At the end of comp.)
Ausing or originating from, deriv-
ed from; हर्षप्रबन्धो वंशः R. 1. 2, Ku.
8 15.

प्रभवितु *m.* A ruler, great lord.

प्रभविष्णु *a.* Strong, mighty, power-
ful. -वर्यः 1 A lord, master; यत्प्रभवि-
ष्णवे रोचते S. 2. 2 An epithet of
Vishnu.

प्रभा 1 Light, splendour, lustre,
effulgence, radiance; प्रभास्ति शशिद्वयोः
Bg. 7. 8; प्रभा पतंगस्य R. 2. 15, 31; -6.
18, Re. 1. 19; Me. 47. 2 A ray of
light. 3 The shadow of the sun on a
sundial. 4 An epithet of Durgā. 5
N. of the city of Kubera. 6 N. of
an Apsaras. -COMP. -करः 1 the sun;
R. 10. 74. 2 the moon. 3 fire. 4 the
ocean. 5 an epithet of Siva. 6 N.
of a learned writer, the founder of
a school of Mīmāṃsā philosophy
called after him. -कीटः a fire-fly.
-तरल *a.* tremulously radiant; न प्रभा-
तरलं व्योतिरुदेति वक्ष्यताम् S. 1. 26. -मंडलं
a circle or halo of light; Ku. 1. 24;
6. 4; R. 3. 60; 14. 14. -लेपिच *a.*
covered with lustre, emitting lustre;
V. 4. 34.

प्रभाजः 1 Division. 2 The fraction
of a fraction (in math.).

प्रभात *p. p.* Begun to become clear

o l g t ननु प्रभातं न S 4 त D y
break dawn

प्रभान L g l t l u s t e s p l e n d o u r
r a d a n c e

प्रभावः 1 Lustre, splendour, bril-
liance. 2 Dignity, glory, majesty,
grandeur, majestic lustre; प्रभाववानिव
लक्ष्यते S. 1. 3 Strength, valour, po-
wer, efficacy; Pt. 1. 7. 4 Regal po-
wer (one of the three Saktis *q. v.*)
5 A superhuman power or faculty,
miraculous power; R. 2. 41, 62; 3.
40; V. 1, 2, 5. 6 Magnanimity.
-COMP. -ज *a.* proceeding from
majesty or regal power.

प्रभाषण Explanation, interpre-
tation.

प्रभासः Splendour, beauty, lustre.
-सः-सं N. of a well-known place of
pilgrimage near Dvārakā.

प्रभासनं Illuminating, irradiating,
brightening.

प्रभास्वर *a.* Brilliant, bright,
shining.

प्रभिक्ष *p. p.* 1 Severed, split, cleft,
divided. 2 Broken to pieces. 3 Cut
off, detached. 4 Budding, expanded,
opened. 5 Changed, altered. 6
Deformed, disfigured. 7 Relaxed,
loosened. 8 Intoxicated, in rut; Ku.
5. 80; (see भिद् with प्र). -जः An
elephant in rut. -COMP. -अञ्जनं a
kind of collyrium or eye-salve
mixed with oil.

प्रभु *a.* (भु -स्त्री *f.*) 1 Mighty,
strong, powerful. 2 Able, compet-
ent, having power to (with inf. or in
comp.); ऋषिप्रभावात्मनि नातकोऽपि प्रभुः
प्रहर्तुं किमुताह्वयिहाः B. 2. 62; समाधिमेवमवो
भवति Ku. 3. 40. 3 A match for;
प्रभुर्महो महाव Mbh. -भुः 1 A lord,
master; प्रभुर्बृहद्भुवनवस्य यः Si. 1. 49.
2 A governor, ruler, supreme
authority. 3 An owner, proprietor.
4 Quick-silver. 5 N. of Vishnu. 6
Of Siva. 7 Of Brahmā. 8 Of Indra.
-COMP. -भक्त *a.* attached or devoted
to one's lord, loyal. (-क्तः) a good
horse. -भक्तिः *f.* devotion to one's
lord, loyalty, faithfulness.

प्रभुता-त्वं 1 Lordship, supremacy,
mastery, ascendancy, authority; S.
5. 25; V. 4. 12. 2 Ownership.

प्रभुत *p. p.* 1 Sprung from, pro-
duced. 2 Much, abundant. 3 Nu-
merous, many. 4 Mature, perfect.
5 High, lofty. 6 Long. 7 Presided
over. -COMP. -यवसेधन *a.* abounding
in fresh grass and fuel. -वयस्त्र *a.*
advanced in age, old, aged.

प्रभुतिः *f.* 1 Source, origin. 2
Power, strength. 3 Sufficiency.

प्रभुतिः *f.* Beginning, commence-
ment; generally used in this sense
as the last member of Bah. com-

pound इन्द्रप्रभुतयो व &c. &d From
ever since beginning with (with
ab) प्राग्वह्यता पावनं यद्य U I 45
R 2 28 अथ प्रभुति henceforward
ततः प्रभात, अतः प्रभात &c.

प्रभेदः 1 Splitting, cleaving,
opening. 2 Division, separation. 3
The flowing of rut or ichor from
the temples of an elephant; R. 3. 37.
4 Difference, distinction. 5 A kind
or sort.

प्रभंशः Fall, falling off.

प्रभंशुः A disease of the nose.

प्रभंशित *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast
down. 2 Deprived of.

प्रभंशित्व *a.* Falling off or down.

प्रभंष्ट *p. p.* Fallen off, fallen or
dropped down. -ष्टः A garland of
flowers suspended from the look on
the crown of the head.

प्रभृष्टं See प्रभृष्ट above.

प्रभज *p. p.* Drowned, immersed,
dipped.

प्रभत *p. p.* Thought out.

प्रभत्त *p. p.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk,
S. 4. 1. 2 Mad, insane. 3 Careless,
negligent, inattentive, heedless,
regardless (generally with loc.) 4
Swerving from, failing to do (with
abl.); स्वाधिकारात् प्रभत्तः Me. 1. 5 Blun-
dering. 6 Wanton, lascivious.

-COMP. -गीत *a.* sung carelessly

-चित्त *a.* negligent, heedless, care-
less.

प्रभयः 1 A horse. 2 N. of a class
of Beings (said to be goblins)
attending on Siva; Ku. 7. 95. -COMP.
-अधियः -नाथः, -पतिः an epithet of
Siva.

प्रभयनं 1 Hurting, injuring, tor-
menting. 2 Killing, slaughter. 3
Churning, stirring about.

प्रभयित *p. p.* 1 Tormented, dis-
tressed. 2 Trampled down. 3 Slain,
killed; Māl. 3. 18. 4 Properly
churned. -तं Butter-milk without
water.

प्रभद् *a.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated (fig.
also). 2 Impassioned. 3 Careless
4 Wanton, dissolute. -दुः 1 Joy,
pleasure, delight; Si. 3. 54; 13 2 5
The Dhattūra plant. -COMP. -काननं,
-वनं a pleasure-garden attached to
the royal harem.

प्रभद्व *a.* Licitious, sensual.

प्रभद्वं Amorous desire.

प्रभद्वर 1 A young handsome wo-
man; R. 9. 31; S. 5. 17. 2 A wife
or woman in general; Ku. 4. 12; R.
8. 72. 3 The sign Virgo of the
zodiac. -COMP. -काननं-वनं a pleasure
garden attached to the royal harem
(for the use of the wives of a king).
-जनः a young woman. 2 womankind.

प्रभद्वर *a.* Careless, inattentive,
heedless.

प्रमनसू *a.* Delighted, happy, cheerful, in good spirits.

प्रमत्सू *a.* 1 Enraged, irritated, incensed against (with loc.); R. 7. 34. 2 Distressed, sorrowful, sorely grieved.

प्रमयः 1 Death. 2 Ruin, downfall, fall. 3 Killing, slaughter.

प्रमदने Crushing, destroying, trampling down.—नः An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रमा 1 Consciousness, perception. 2 (In logic) Correct notion or apprehension, true and certain knowledge, accurate conception (यथा रंजते इदं ज्ञेतमिति ज्ञानं T. S.).

प्रमाणं 1 A measure in general (of length, breadth &c.); R. 18. 38. 2 Size, extent, magnitude. 3 Scale, standard; प्रथिमां स्यामिमन्त्रानां प्रमाणे परमे स्थितः Mu. 2. 21. 4 Limit, quantity. 5 Testimony, evidence, proof. 6 Authority, warrant; one who judges or decides, one whose word is an authority; दुष्वा देवः प्रमाणं Pt. 1 'having heard this your Majesty will decide (what to do)'; आर्यमित्राः प्रमाणं M. 1; Mu. 1. 1; S. 1. 22; व्याकरणे पाणिनिः प्रमाणं 7. A true or certain knowledge, accurate conception or notion. 8 A mode of proof, a means of getting correct knowledge (the Naiyāyikas recognize only four kinds; प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द, the Vedāntins and Mīmāṃsakas add two more अनुपलब्धि and अर्थापत्ति; while the Sāṅkhyas admit प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान and शब्द only; cf. अनुभव also. 9 Principal, capital. 10 Unity. 11. Scripture, sacred authority. 12 Cause, reason.

(प्रमाणीकृत means 1 to hold or regard as an authority. 2 to obey, conform to, 3 to prove, establish. 4 to mete out or apportion). —Comp. —अधिक *a.* more than ordinary, inordinate, excessive; S. 1. 30. —अंतरं another mode of proof. —अभावः absence of authority. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the modes of proof, (as a logician). (—ज्ञः) an epithet of Siva. —ब्रह्म *a.* sanctioned by authority. —पत्रं a written warrant. —पुरषः an arbitrator, a judge, an umpire. —वचनं, वाक्यं an authoritative statement. —शास्त्रं 1 scripture. 2 the science of logic. —सूत्रं a measuring cord.

प्रमाणयति Den. P. To regard as an authority; H. 1. 10.

प्रमाणिक *a.* 1 Forming or being a measure. 2 Forming an authority.

प्रमातामहः A maternal greatgrandfather. —ही A maternal great-grandmother.

प्रमाथः 1 Excessive paining, tormenting torturing 2 Agitating

churning. 3 Killing, slaughter, destruction; सैनिकानां प्रमाथेन सत्यमोज्जायितं त्वया U. 5. 31; 4. 4 Violence, outrage. 5 Rape, forcible abduction.

प्रमाथिन् *a.* 1 Tormenting, harassing, torturing, afflicting, harrowing; क रुजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी क च ते विश्वसनीयमायुषं M. 3. 2; Māl. 2. 1; Ki. 3. 14. 2 Killing, destroying. 3 Agitating, setting in motion; Bg. 2. 60; 6. 34. 4 Tearing or pulling down, striking down; R. 11. 58. 5 Cutting down; Ki. 17. 31.

प्रमादः 1 Carelessness, negligence, inattention, inadvertence, oversight; नातुं प्रमादस्त्रलितं न शक्यं S. 6. 26; Ch. P. 1. 2 Intoxication. 3 Insanity, madness. 4 A mistake, blunder, mistaken judgment. 5 An accident, mishap, calamity, danger. अहो प्रमादः Māl. 3; U. 3.

प्रमाणं Killing, slaughter.

प्रमाज्जनं Wiping off, rubbing or washing off.

प्रमित *p. p.* 1 Measured off, limited, few, little; प्रमितविषयं शक्तिं विदन् Mv. 1. 51; Si. 16. 80. 3 Known, understood. 4 Proved, demonstrated.

प्रमितिः *f.* 1 Measurement, a measure. 2 True or certain knowledge, accurate notion or conception. 3 Knowledge obtained by any one of the Pramāṇas or sources of knowledge.

प्रमीढ *a.* 1 Thick, dense, compact. 2 Passed as urine.

प्रमीत *p. p.* Dead, deceased. —तः An animal immolated or killed at a sacrifice.

प्रमितिः *f.* Death, 'destruction' deace.

प्रमीला 1 Sleepiness, lassitude, enervation of spirits. 2 N. of a woman, sovereign of a kingdom of women. She fought with Arjuna when his horse entered her territory, but she was conquered and became his wife.

प्रमीलित *p. p.* With closed eyes.

प्रमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened. 2 Liberated, set free. 3 Resigned, renounced. 4 Cast, hurled. —Comp. —कठं *ind.* bitterly.

प्रमुख *a.* 1 Facing, turning the face towards. 2 Chief, principal, foremost, first. 3 (At the end of comp.) (a) Headed by, having as chief or at the head; बाहुक्षिप्रमुखाः Ku. 2. 38. (b) Accompanied with; श्रुतिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Ms. 4. —खः 1 A respectable man. 2 A heap, multitude. —खं 1 The mouth 2 The beginning of a chapter or section. (प्रमुखत्वं and प्रमुखे are used adverbially in the sense of 'in front of', 'before', 'opposite to'. Bg 1 25 8 7 92)

प्रमुग्ध *a.* 1 Fainting, unconscious Very lovely.

प्रमुद् *f.* Extreme joy.

प्रमुदित *p. p.* Delighted, glad, pleased, happy. —Comp —हृदय *a.* delighted at heart.

प्रमुषित *p. p.* Stolen, taken away, Si. 17. 71. —तः A kind of riddle.

प्रमूढ *p. p.* 1 Perplexed, bewildered, infatuated. 2 Stupid, foolish.

प्रमृत *p. p.* Dead, deceased. —तं 1 Death Cultivation.

प्रमृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Rubbed off, washed or wiped off, cleared off; R. 6. 41, 44. 2 Polished, bright, clear.

प्रमेय *a.* 1 Measurable, finite. 2 To be proved, demonstrable. —यं 1 An object of certain knowledge, a demonstrated conclusion, theorem. 2 The thing to be proved, the topic to be proved or discussed.

प्रमेहः A general name for a urinary disease (such as gleet, diabetes &c)

प्रमोक्षः 1 Dropping, letting fall. 2 Discharging, liberating.

प्रमोचनं 1 Liberating, setting free. 2 Emitting, shedding.

प्रमोदः Joy, delight, rejoicing, pleasure; प्रमोदनुल्लेः सह वारयोजितां R. 8. 19; Ms. 3. 61.

प्रमोदने 1 Gladdening, delighting, making glad. 2 Gladness. —नः An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रमोदित *p. p.* Pleased, delighted, joyful, happy. —तः An epithet of Kubera.

प्रमोहः 1 Stupefaction, insensibility, stupor; निरवति करणानां ग्राहकत्वं प्रमोहः Māl 1. 41 2 Infatuation, bewilderment.

प्रमोहित *p. p.* Infatuated, bewildered.

प्रयत्न *p. p.* 1 Restrained, self-subdued, holy, pious, devout, purified by austerities or religious observances; keeping the organs of sense under restraint; R. 1. 95; 8. 11; 13 70; Ku. 1. 58; 8. 16. 2 Zealous, intent. 3 Submissive.

प्रयत्नः 1 Effort, exertion, endeavour, R. 2. 56; Mu. 5. 20. 2 Persevering or continued effort; perseverance. 3 Labour, difficulty; प्रयत्नः श्रेष्ठतयाः संवृत्तः S. 1 'hardly visible', 'seen with difficulty'. 4 Great care, caution; कृतप्रयत्नोऽपि युद्धे विनश्यति Pt. 1. 20 5. 5 (In gram.) Effort in uttering, effort of the mouth in the production of articulate sounds.

प्रयस्त *p. p.* Seasoned, dressed with condiments.

प्रयागः 1 A sacrifice. 2 N. of Indra 3 A horse. 4 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage at the confluence of the Ganga and Yamunā near the mode n Alahabad Ms 2 21 (as d

to be *n.* also in this sense). -Comp. -भयः an epithet of Indra.

प्रयाचन Begging, requesting, imploring.

प्रयाजः A principal sacrificial ceremony.

प्रयण् 1 Setting out, starting, departure. 2 A march, journey; मार्गं तावच्छृणु कथयतस्त्वप्रयाणादुरूपं Me. 13. 3 Progress, advance. 4 The march (of an enemy), an attack, invasion, expedition; कानं पुरः शुकभिव प्रयाण Ku. 3. 43, R. 6. 33. 5 Beginning, commencement. 6 Death, departure (from the world); Bg. 7. 30. 7 The back of a horse. 8 The hinder part of any animal. -Comp. -भग्नः a break in a journey, a halt; Pt. 1.

प्रयाणक A journey, march; K. 118; 305.

प्रयात *p. p.* 1 Advanced, gone forth, departed. 2 Deceased, dead. -तः 1 An invasion. 2 A precipice, steep rock.

प्रयापित *p. p.* 1 Made to advance or go forward. 2 Made to go away.

प्रयानः 1 Dearth, scarcity, dearthness of corn &c. 2 Checking, restraining. 3 Length.

प्रयासः 1 Effort, exertion, endeavour; R. 12. 53; 14. 51. 2 Labour, difficulty.

प्रयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Yoked, harnessed. 2 Used, employed (as a word). 3 Applied. 4 Appointed, nominated. 5 Acted, represented. 6 Arising or resulting from, produced by, consequent on. 7 Endowed with. 8 Lost in meditation, abstracted. 9 Lent or put to interest (as money) 10 Prompted, instigated; (see युज् with य).

प्रयुक्तिः *f.* 1 Use, employment, application. 2 Incitement, instigation. 3 Motive, main object or end, occasion. 4 Consequence, result.

प्रयुतं A million.

प्रयुत्तुः 1 A warrior. 2 A ram. 3 Wind, air. 4 An ascetic. 5 N. of Indra.

प्रयुद्धं War, battle.

प्रयोक्तृ *a.* 1 One who uses or employs (as a means, word &c.). 2 One who preforms or directs, an executor. 3 One who prompts or instigates, an instigator. 4 An author, an agent; U. 3. 48. 5 One who acts or represents (a drama). 6 One who lends money at interest, a money-lender. 7 One who shoots (an arrow).

प्रयोगः 1 Use, application, employment; as in शब्दप्रयोग; अयं शब्दो मृत्प्रयोगः -अल्पप्रयोगः 'this word is generally or rarely used'. 2 A usual form, general usage. 3 Hurling, throwing, dis-

charging (opp. चहार); प्रयोगसंहारवि-भक्तनेत्रे R. 5: 57. 4 Exhibition, performance, representation (dramatic), acting; देव प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं M. 1; नाटिका न प्रयोगतो दृष्टा Ratn. 1 'not seen acted on the stage.' 5 Practice, experimental portion (of a subject); (opp. शास्त्र 'theory'); तद्वत्प्रयानिनं मां च शास्त्रे प्रयोगे च विद्वद्भिरु M. 1. 6 Course of procedure, ceremonial form. 7 An act, action. 8 Recitation, delivery. 9 Beginning, commencement. 10 A plan, contrivance, device, scheme. 11 A means, instrument. 12 Consequence, result. 13 Application of magic, magical rites. 14 Lending money on usury. 15 A horse. -Comp.

-अतिशायः on of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना or prologue, in which a part or performance is superseded by another in such a manner that a character is suddenly brought on the stage; *i. e.* where the Sūtradhāra goes out hinting the entrance of a character and thus performs a part superseding that which he has apparently intended for his own, viz. dancing; the S. D. thus defines it:—यदि प्रयोग एकस्मिन् प्रयोगोच्चः प्रयुज्यते । तेन पात्र-प्रवेशश्चेत् प्रयोगातिशयस्तदा ॥ 291. -निपुण *a.* skilled in practice; M. 3.

प्रयोजक *a.* Occasioning, causing, effecting, leading to, inciting, stimulating &c. -कः 1 An employer, one who uses or employs. 2 An author. 3 A founder, an institutor. 4 A money-lender. 5 A law-giver, legislator.

प्रयोजनं 1 Use, employment, application. 2 Use, need, necessity (with instr. of that which is needed and gen. of the user); सर्वैरपि राज्ञां प्रयोजनं Pt. 1; बाले किमनेन पुत्रेन प्रयोजनं K. 144; 3 End, aim, object, purpose; प्रयोजनमनुविध्य न भदोऽपि प्रवर्तते; पुत्रप्रयोजना दाराः पुत्रः विद्वत्प्रयोजनः । हितप्रयोजनं मित्रं धनं सर्वप्रयोजनं ॥ Subhāsh; छणवत्पापि परप्रयोजना R. 8. 31. 4 A means of attaining; Ms. 7. 100. 5 A cause, motive, occasion. 6 Profit, interest.

प्रयोज्य *pot. p.* 1 To be used or employed. 2 To be practised. 3 To be produced or caused. 4 To be appointed. 5 To be thrown or discharged (as a missile). 6 To be set to work. -ज्यः A servant, an employe. -ज्यः Capital, principal.

प्रयुद्धित *p. p.* Crying bitterly, weeping.

प्रसूढ *p. p.* 1 Full-grown, developed. 2 Born, sprung, produced; वसव्यामर्मात् कृत्विः प्रसूढः S. 7. 19. 3 Increased. 4 Gone deep, as in प्रसूढमूल. 5 Grown long; as in प्रसूढकेश, प्रसूढमनुष्य.

प्रसूढिः *f.* Growth, increase.

प्ररोचनं 1 Exciting, stimulating. 2 Illustration, explanation. 3 Exhibition (of a person) for being seen and liked (by the people); अलो कसामान्प्ररोचनस्तुजः प्ररोचनार्थं प्रकटीकृतश्च Mā. 1. 10 (where Jagaddhara interprets प्ररोचनार्थं by प्रवृत्तिपाठवार्थं 'in order to be thoroughly acquainted with the world'). 4 Favourable description of that which is to follow in a play. 5 Representation of the end as all but accomplished; see S. D. 383, (प्ररोचना also in the last two senses).

प्ररोहः 1 Sprouting, shooting or growing up, germination; as in यवाङ्कुरप्ररोहः. 2 A sprout, shoot (fig. also); वृक्षप्ररोह इव सौम्यतलं विभेद R. 8. 93, वृक्षान् प्ररोहजटिलानिव मन्त्रिबुद्धान् 13. 71; Ku 3. 60, 7. 17. 3 A scion, offspring, हारयिष्यकुलप्ररोह Ve. 4; Mv. 6. 25. 4 A shoot of light; कुर्वन्ति समन्तदिशामणीनां प्रनाप्ररोहास्तमर्थं रज्ज्वांति K. 6. 33. 5 A new leaf or branch, twig, spray.

प्ररोहणं 1 Growing, shooting forth, germination. 2 Budding, sprouting. 3 A twig, sprout, shoot, spray.

प्रलपनं 1 Talking, speaking, talk, words, conversation. 2 Prating, Prattle, raving, incoherent or nonsensical talk; इदं कस्यापि प्रलपितं. 3 Lamentation, wailing; U. 3. 29.

प्रलपित *p. p.* Talked, prated, &c. -तं Talk; see प्रलय above.

प्रलब्ध *p. p.* Deceived, cheated.

प्रलंब *a.* 1 Pendulous, hanging down; as in प्रलंबकेश. 2 Prominent, as in प्रलंबनासिका. 3 Slow, dilatory. -च 1 Hanging on or from, depending. 2 Any thing hanging down. 3 A branch. 4 A garland worn round the neck. 5 A kind of necklace. 6 The female breast. 7 Tin or lead. 8 N. of a demon killed by Balarāma. -Comp. -अंडः a man with hanging testicles. -हृः, -मथनः, -हृत् *m.* an epithet of Balarāma.

प्रलंबनं Hanging down, depending. प्रलंबित *a.* Pendulous, hanging down, suspended.

प्रलभः 1 Obtaining, gaining, attaining. 2 Deceiving, imposing upon, cheating, overreaching.

प्रलयः 1 Destruction, annihilation, dissolution; स्थानानि किं दिनवतः प्रलयं गतानि Bh. 3. 70, 69; प्रलयं नीत्वा Si. 11. 66 'causing to disappear'. 2 The destruction of the whole universe (at the end of a *kalpa*), universal destruction; Ku. 2. 68; Bg. 7. 6. 3 Any extensive destruction or devastation. 4 Death, dying, destruction, प्रारब्धाः प्रलयाय नांसवद्दो विकल्पोभेते वयं Mu. 5. 21; 1. 14; Bg. 14. 14. 5 Swoon, fainting, loss of consciousness, syncope; Ku. 4. 2. 6 (In Rhet.,

Loss of consciousness, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; प्रलसः कुरुदुःखद्वैगद्विनिद्रियमूर्छनं Pratlāpa-rudra. 7 The mystic syllable om. -COMP. -कालः the time of universal destruction. -जलधरः a cloud at the dissolution of the world. -दहनः the fire at the dissolution of the world. -प्रयोधिः the ocean at the dissolution of the world.

प्रललाट *a.* Having a prominent forehead.

प्रलवः A fragment, chip, bit.

प्रलवित्रं An instrument for cutting off.

प्रलापः 1 Talk, conversation, discourse. 2 Prating, prattling, an incoherent or nonsensical talk; Ms. 12. 6. 3 Lamentation, wailing; उच्यते प्रलापीयजितकृषी भगवान् बाह्वेयः K. 175; Ve. 5. 30. -COMP. -हन् *m.* a sort of collyrium.

प्रलापिन् *a.* 1 Talking, speaking; हा असंख्यप्रलापिन् Ve. 3. 2 Prating, prattling.

प्रलीन *p. p.* 1 Melted, dissolved. 2 Annihilated, destroyed. 3 Insensible, unconscious.

प्रलून *p. p.* Cut off.

प्रलेपः An unguent, an ointment, a salve.

प्रलेपकः 1 An anointer, a plasterer.

2 A kind of slow fever.

प्रलेहः A kind of broth.

प्रलोडनं 1 Rolling (on the ground).

2 Heaving, tossing.

प्रलोभः 1 Cupidity, greediness, covetousness. 2 Allurement, seduction.

प्रलोचनं 1 Attracting. 2 An allurement, seduction, temptation. 3 A lure, bait.

प्रलोमनी Sand.

प्रलोल *a.* Greatly agitated or tremulous.

प्रलोक *m.* 1 One who declares or relates, a speaker, declarer. 2 A teacher, expounder; Ms. 7. 20. 3 An orator, eloquent man.

प्रलम्बः, प्रलम्बाः, प्रलम्बसः A monkey; see प्रलम्ब, प्रलम्बा, प्रलम्बसः.

प्रलचनं 1 Speaking, declaration, announcement; Pt. 1-190. 2 Teaching, expounding. 3 Exposition, explanation, interpretation; Mv. 4. 25. 4 Eloquence. 5 A sacred treatise or writing; Ms. 3. 184. -COMP. -पटु *a.* skilled in talking, eloquent.

प्रलदः Wheat.

प्रलण *a.* 1 Sloping down, inclined, shelving, flowing downwards. 2 Steep, abrupt, precipitous. 3 Crooked, bent. 4 Inclined, disposed to, tending to (off. at the end of compound) प्रलण्य K. 3 18 5

Devoted or attached to, addicted to, intent on, prone to, full of; दृष्टिः प्राणवायुप्रवणमतिभिः केन्द्रियधुना Bb. 3. 29; Si. 8. 35; Mu. 5. 21; Ki. 2. 44. 6 Favourably inclined or disposed towards; Ku. 4. 42. 7 Eager, ready; Ki. 2. 8. 8 Endowed with, possessed of. 9 Humbled, modestly humble, submissive. 10 Decayed, wasted, waning. -णः A place where four roads meet. -णं 1 A descent, a steep descent, precipice. 2 The side of a hill, slope, declivity.

प्रलस्यत् *a.* (ती or स्ती *f.*) About to go on a journey. -COMP. -पत्निका the wife of one who intends to go on a journey (one of the 8 Nāyikās in erotic poetry).

प्रलवणं 1 The upper part of a piece of woven cloth. 2 A goad; Si. 13. 19.

प्रलवत् *a.* Advanced in age, aged, old; केप्येति प्रलवत्स्वर्गं विदध्वः U. 4; R. 8. 18.

प्रवर *a.* 1 Chief, principal, most excellent or distinguished, best, exalted; वृक्षेके चिरयति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3; Ms. 10. 27; Ghaṭ. 16. 2 Eldest. -ः 1 A call, summons. 2 A particular invocation addressed to Agni by a Brāhmaṇa at the consecration of his fire. 3 A line of ancestors. 4 A race, family, lineage. 5 An ancestor. 6 A Muni or noble ancestor who contributes to the credit of a particular gotra or family. 7 Offspring, descendants. 8 A cover, covering. -रं Aloe-wood. -COMP. -वाहनी (du.) an epithet of the two Asvins.

प्रवर्गः 1 The sacrificial fire. 2 An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रवर्त्यः A ceremony preliminary to the Soma sacrifice.

प्रवर्तः Commencing, undertaking, engaging in

प्रवर्तक *a.* (तिका *f.*) 1 Setting on foot, founding. 2 Advancing, promoting, furthering. 3 Producing, causing. 4 Prompting, urging, inducing, instigating (in a bad sense). -कः 1 An originator, founder, author. 2 A prompter, instigator. 3 An arbiter, umpire.

प्रवर्तनं 1 Going on, moving forward. 2 Beginning, commencement. 3 Setting on foot, founding, establishing, instituting. 4 Prompting, urging, stimulating. 5 Engaging in, applying oneself to. 6 Happening, coming to pass. 7 Activity, action. 8 Behaviour, conduct, procedure. -त्वा Inciting or prompting to action.

प्रवर्तयितु *a.* One who sets in motion, urges, establishes, founds &c.

प्रवर्तित *p. p.* 1 Caused to turn, made to go or off onwards revolv

ing. R. 9. 66. 2 Hounded. 3 Prompted, incited, instigated. 4 Kindled. 5 Caused, made. 6 Purified, rendered pure; Ms. 11. 196.

प्रवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Proceeding, moving onward. 2 Being active. 3 Causing, effecting. 4 Using.

प्रवर्धनं Increasing, augmenting.

प्रवर्षः Heavy rain, heavy down-pour.

प्रवर्षणं 1 Raining. 2 The first rain. प्रवसनं Going or journeying abroad, going on a journey.

प्रवहः 1 Flowing or streaming forth. 2 Wind. 3 N. of one of the seven courses of wind (said to cause the motion of the planets).

प्रवहणं 1 A covered carriage or litter (for women). 2 A carriage, conveyance, vehicle in general. 3 A ship.

प्रवह्निः -ह्नी See प्रह्लिका.

प्रवाक् *a.* Eloquent, oratorical; (कुर्वते) जहानप्युल्लोमाथीन् प्रवाकः कृतिनां गिरः Si. 2. 25. 2 Talkative, garrulous; Mu. 3. 16.

प्रवाचनं Proclamation, promulgation, declaration.

प्रवाणं The trimming or edging of a piece of woven cloth.

प्रवाणिः -णी *f.* A weaver's shuttle.

प्रवात *p. p.* Exposed to stormy wind. -त्तं 1 A current of air, fresh or free air; प्रवातशयनस्था देवी M. 4. 2. Strong or stormy wind; नहु प्रवातेति निष्केरा गिरः S. 6. 3 An airy place, Ku. 1. 46.

प्रवादः 1 Uttering a word or sound. 2 Expressing, mentioning, declaring. 3 Discourse, conversation. 4 Talk, report, rumour, popular saying or belief; अदुरागप्रवादस्तु वसयोः सार्वलौकिक Māl. 1. 13; व्याघ्रो मादुर्यं खादतीति लोकप्रवादो दुर्निवारः H. 1. Ratn. 4. 15. 5 A fable, myth. 6 Litigious language. 7 Words of challenge, mutual defiance; इत्थं प्रवादो दुधि संग्रहार् प्रचक्रुः रामनिशा-विहारौ Bk. 2. 36.

प्रवारः, प्रवारकः A cover, covering.

प्रवारणं 1 Satisfying (a desire). 2 Priority of choice. 3 Prohibition, opposition. 4 A free-will offering (काम्यदानं).

प्रवाल See प्रवाल.

प्रवासः 1 Going or journeying abroad, being absent from one's home, foreign residence; R. 16. 4. -COMP. -गतः, स्थित *a.* journeying abroad, being absent from home.

प्रवासनं 1 Living abroad, temporary sojourn. 2 Exile, banishment. 3 Killing, slaughter.

प्रवासिन् *m.* A traveller, wayfarer, sojourner.

प्रवाहः 1 Flowing or streaming forth. 2 A stream, course, current

प्रवाहक द्वारा प्रयत्नमपरां दिशतु नः G. L. 2; R. 5. 46; 13. 10, 48; Ku. 1. 54; Me. 46. 3 Flow, running water. 4 Continuous flow, unbroken succession, continuity. 5 Course of events (rolling onward like a stream). 6 Activity, active occupation. 7 A pond, lake. 8 An excellent horse. (प्रवाहे भवितुं means (lit.) making water in a stream; (fig.) doing a useless action.)

प्रवाहकः A goblin, an imp.
प्रवाहन् 1 Driving forth. 2 Evacuation by stool.

प्रवाहिका Diarrhoea.

प्रवाही Sand.

प्रविकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered or strewed about. 2 Dispersed, diffused.

प्रविख्यात p. p. 1 Named, called. 2 Famous, renowned, celebrated.

प्रविख्यातिः f. Fame, renown, celebrity.

प्रविचयः Examination, investigation.

प्रविचारः Discernment, discrimination.

प्रविचेतनं Understanding.

प्रवित्त p. p. 1 spread out, expanded. 2 Dishevelled, disordered (hair).

प्रविदारः Bursting asunder, opening.

प्रविदारणं 1 Tearing, rending, breaking, bursting asunder. 2 Budding. 3 Conflict, war, battle. 4 Crowd, confusion, tumult.

प्रविद्ध p. p. Cast away, thrown off.

प्रविहृत p. p. Dispersed, put to flight, scattered.

प्रविभक्त p. p. 1 Severed, separated. 2 Apportioned, partitioned, divided, distributed; ज्योतिषि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्तः हिः S. 7. 6.

प्रविभागः 1 Division, distribution, classification; R. 16. 2. 2 A part, portion.

प्रविशत a. 1 Separated by a great interval, isolated, separate. 2 Very few or rare, very scanty; प्रविशत इव सुगन्धकथाः R. 9. 34.

प्रविलयः 1 Melting away. 2 Complete dissolution or absorption.

प्रविलुप्त p. p. Cut off, fallen or rubbed off, removed.

प्रविरः Yellow sandal.

प्रविवादः Dispute, quarrel, wrangling.

प्रविबिक्त a. 1 Very solitary. 2 Separated, detached.

प्रविश्लेषः Separation.

प्रविषण्ण p. p. Defected, spiritless.

प्रविष्ट p. p. 1 Gone or entered into; पञ्चाक्षरं प्रविष्टः शतपथब्राह्मणस्य द्वैकाक्षं S. L.

7. 2 Engaged in, occupied with. 3 Begun.

प्रविष्टकं Entrance on the stage.

प्रविस्त (स्तर) रः Extent, circumference, compass.

प्रवीण a. Clover, skilled or versed in, conversant with; आमोदानथ हरिवंशराणि नेतुं नैवात्को जगति समीपान्तराणिः Bv. I. 15; Ku. 7. 48.

प्रवीर a. 1 Foremost, best, most excellent or distinguished; R. 14. 29; 16. 1; Bg. 11. 48. 2 Strong, powerful, heroic. —रः 1 A brave person, hero, warrior. 2 A chief, distinguished personage.

प्रवृत्त p. p. Selected, picked, chosen.

प्रवृत्त p. p. 1 Begun, commenced, proceeded with. 2 Set in; अचिरप्रवृत्तं श्रीमत्समयविकृत्य S. 1. 3 Engaged in, occupied with. 4 Going to, bound for. 5 Fixed, settled, determined. 6 Unimpeded, undisputed. 7 Round. —तः A round ornament.

प्रवृत्तकं Entrance on the stage.

प्रवृत्तिः f. 1 Continued advance, progress, advance. 2 Rise, origin, source, flow (of words &c.); प्रवृत्तिरासीच्छब्दानां चरितार्था चतुर्थी Ku. 2. 17. 3 Appearance, manifestation; कुटुम्बप्रवृत्तिरभवे S. 4. 17; R. 11. 43; 14. 39; 15. 4. 4 Advent, setting in, commencement; आकाशिकीं वीक्ष्य प्रवृत्तिं Ku. 3. 34. 5 Application or addition to, tendency, inclination, predilection, propensity; S. 1. 22. 6 Conduct; behaviour; R. 14. 73. 7 Employment, occupation, activity; Ku. 6. 26. 8 Use, employment, currency (as of a word). 9 Continued effort, perseverance. 10 Signification, sense, acceptation (of a word). 11 Continuance, permanence, prevalence. 12 Active worldly life, taking an active part in worldly affairs (opp. निवृत्तिः). 13 News, tidings, intelligence; जीवितेन स्वकुशलमर्थो हारविष्यन् प्रवृत्तिं Me. 4; V. 4. 20. 14 Applicability or validity of a rule. 15 Fate, destiny, luck. 16 Cognition, direct perception or apprehension. 17 Rutting juice, or ichor exuding from the temples of an elephant in rut. 18 N. of the city of उज्जयिनी q. v. —Comp. —ज्ञः a spy, secret emissary or agent—निमित्तं a reason for the use of any term in a particular signification. —मार्गः active or worldly life, attachment to the business and pleasures of the world.

प्रवृद्ध p. p. 1 Full-grown. 2 Increased, augmented, expanded, enlarged. 3 Full, deep. 4 Haughty, arrogant. 5 Violent. 6 Large.

प्रवृद्धिः f. 1 Increase, growth; R. 13. 71; 17. 71. 2 Rise, prosperity, preferment, promotion, elevation.

प्रवेक a. Best, chief, choicest, most excellent.

प्रवेगः Great speed, velocity.

प्रवेष्टः Barley.

प्रवेणिः-णी f. 1 A braid of hair (in general); R. 15. 30. 2 The hair twisted and unadorned (worn by wives in the absence of their husbands). 3 The housings of an elephant. 4 A piece of coloured woollen cloth. 5 The current or stream (of a river).

प्रवेतु m. A charioteer.

प्रवेतुनं Making known, announcing, proclaiming.

प्रवेपः, प्रवेपकः, प्रवेपथुः, प्रवेपनं Trembling, quivering, shaking, tremour.

प्रवेरित a. Cast hither and thither, thrown about.

प्रवेदः A kind of kidney-bean.

प्रवेशः 1 Entrance, penetration; प्रवेशाभिमुखी भव्य R. 7. 1; Ku. 8. 40. 2 Ingress, access, approach. 3 Entrance on the stage; तेन पात्रप्रवेशेन S. D. 6. 4 The entrance or door (of a house &c.). 5 Income, revenue. 6 Close application (to a pursuit), intentness of purpose.

प्रवेशकः 'The introducer,' an interlude acted by inferior characters (such as servants, buffoon &c.) for the purpose of acquainting the audience with events not represented on the stage, but a knowledge of which is essential for the proper understanding of what follows; (like the Vishkambhaka it connects the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot, by briefly referring to what has occurred in the intervals of the acts, of what is likely to happen at the end; it never occurs at the beginning of the first act or at the end of the last). S. D. thus defines it:—प्रवेशकोऽनुदात्तोक्त्या नच-पात्रप्रयोजितः । अंकद्वयान्तविज्ञेयः शेषं विष्कम्भके स्यात् ॥ 308; see विष्कम्भक.

प्रवेशनं 1 Entrance, penetration, going into. 2 Introducing, leading to, conducting. 3 An entrance or main door of a house, gate. 4 Sexual intercourse.

प्रवेशित p. p. Introduced, showed in, led or conducted to, brought in.

प्रवेष्टः 1 An arm. 2 The wrist or forearm. 3 The fleshy part of an elephant's back (where the rider sits). 4 An elephant's gums. 5 An elephant's housings.

प्रवेष्टक p. p. Apparent, clear, manifest, evident.

प्रवेष्टिकः f. Manifestation, appearance.

प्रव्याहारः Prolongation of discourse.

प्रव्रजन् 1 Going abroad, sojourning. 2 Going into exile. 3 Turning a recluse.

प्रवर्जित *p. p.* 1 Gone abroad or into exile. 2 Turned a recluse.—तः 1 A religious mendicant or ascetic in general. 2 Especially, a Brāhmaṇa who has entered on the fourth (भिक्षु) order. 3 The pupil of a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant.—तं Turning a recluse, the life of a religious mendicant.

प्रव्रज्या 1 Going abroad, migration. 2 Roaming, wandering about as a religious mendicant. 3 The order of a religious mendicant, a mendicant's life, the fourth (or भिक्षु) order in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; प्रव्रज्या कल्पवृक्षा इवाधिताः Ku. 6. 6 (where Malli. says प्रव्रज्या means the वानप्रस्थ or third order).—COMP.—अवसितः a religious mendicant who renounces his order.

प्रव्रज्जनः A knife for cutting wood. प्रव्रज्ज *m.*, प्रव्रज्जकः A religious mendicant, recluse.

प्रव्रज्जनं Banishing, exile, sending into exile.

प्रव्रज्जन् Praising, extolling.

प्रव्रज्जा 1 Praise, eulogy, panegyric, applause; प्रव्रज्जावचने a complimentary or laudatory remark. 2 Description, reference to; as in असंस्तुतप्रव्रज्जा q. v. 3 Glory, fame, reputation.—COMP.—उपमा one of the several kinds of उपमा mentioned by Dandin; ब्रह्मणोऽनुब्रुवः प्रव्रज्जः शृङ्गशिरोधृतः । ती तुल्यी खगुहनेति सा प्रव्रज्जोपमीच्यते ॥ Kāv. 2. 31. —सुखर *a.* loudly praising.

प्रव्रज्जित *p. p.* Praised, extolled, applauded.

प्रव्रज्जन् *m.* The ocean.

प्रव्रज्जि A river.

प्रव्रज्जः 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure; प्रव्रज्जस्थितपूर्वपार्थिवं R. 8. 15; Ki. 2. 32. 2 Peace, rest. 3 Extinction, abatement; Ku. 2. 20. 4 Cessation, end, destruction; Si. 20. 73. 5 Pacification, appeasement; Si. 16. 51.

प्रव्रज्जन *a.* (नी *f.*) Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying, removing &c.—1 Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying. 2 Allaying, assuaging, soothing, mitigating आरुणातिप्रव्रज्जनकलाः सपत्नी हृत्माना Me. 53. 3 Curing, healing, as in व्याधिप्रव्रज्जनं 4 Quenching, extinguishing, suppressing, quelling. 5 Cessation, abatement. 6 Bestowing fitly or on fit objects; Ms. 7. 56. (सर्वत्र प्रतिपादितं Kull.; but others give it the next sense). 7 Securing, guarding, keeping safe; लभ्यप्रव्रज्जनस्य स्थानेन ससुपस्थिता R. 4. 14. 8 Killing, slaughter.

प्रव्रज्जित *p. p.* 1 Pacified, soothed, composed, appeased, allayed. 2 Extinguished, quenched. 3 Atoned for, expiated U 1 40

प्रशस्त *p. p.* 1 Praised, lauded, commended, eulogised. 2 Praiseworthy, commendable. 3 Best, excellent. 4 Blessed, happy, auspicious.—COMP.—अद्रिः N. of a mountain.

प्रशस्तिः *f.* 1 Praise, eulogy, laudation. 2 Description; U. 7. 3 A panegyric or small poem written in praise of any one (*a. g.* a patron.). 4 Excellence, eminence. 5 Benediction. 6 Guidance, instruction, rule for guidance; as in लेखप्रशस्तिः 'a form of writing'.

प्रशस्त्य *a.* (Compar. श्रेयस् or ज्वायस्, superl. श्रेष्ठ or ज्येष्ठ) Praiseworthy, commendable, excellent.

प्रशास्त्र *a.* 1 Having many or spreading branches. 2 Being in the fifth stage of formation (said of the embryo when the hands and feet are formed).—खा A small branch or twig.

प्रशाखिका A small branch.

प्रशान्त *p. p.* Calmed, tranquillized, composed. 2 Calm, serene, quiet, sedate, still; अहो प्रशान्तरमणीयतोयानस्य. 3 Tamed, subdued, quelled. 4 Ended, ceased, over; तत्सर्वमेकवद एव मम प्रशान्तं Māl. 9. 36; प्रशान्तमन्त्र U. 6 'ceased to work or withdrawn.' 5 Dead, deceased (see शास् with ण).—COMP.—आत्मन् *a.* composed in mind, peaceful, calm.—ऊर्ज *a.* weakened, enervated, prostrated.—काम *a.* content.

—चेष्ट *a.* resting, ceased to work.—बाध *a.* having all obstacles or calamities removed; Ki. 1. 18.

प्रशान्तिः *f.* 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, quiet, repose. 2 Rest, cessation, abatement. 3 Allaying, quenching, extinction.

प्रशान्तः 1 Tranquillity, calm, composure. 2 Quenching, extinction, allaying. 3 Cessation.

प्रशासनं 1 Governing, ruling. 2 Enjoining, exacting. 3 Government.

प्रशास्तु *m.* A king, ruler, governor.

प्रशिक्षिल *a.* Very loose.

प्रशिक्ष्यः The pupil of a pupil, the disciple of a disciple; शिष्यप्रशिक्ष्यैरुपनीयमानमेहि तन्मंडनमिश्रयाम Sankaradigvijaya.

प्रशुद्धिः *f.* Clearness, purity.

प्रशोषः Becoming dry, drying up, aridity.

प्रश्रोतनं Sprinkling, oozing; U. 3. 11.

प्रश्नः 1 A question, query, an inquiry, interrogation (अविज्ञातप्रवचनं प्रश्न इवमिधीयते); अनामयप्रश्नपूर्वकं S. 5. 'with an inquiry about (your) well-being or health.' 2 A judicial inquiry or investigation. 3 A point at issue, a subject of controversy, controverted or disputed point: इति प्रश्न उपस्थित 4 A problem for solution or

calculation; अहं ते प्रश्नं दास्यामि Mk 5 5 Inquiry into the future. 6 A short section of a work.—COMP. उपनिषद् *n.* N. of an Upanishad consisting of six questions and six answers.—वृत्तिः ती *f.* a riddle, an enigma.

प्रश्रयः Laxity, looseness, relaxation

प्रश्रया, प्रश्रयणं 1 Respect, courtesy, civility, politeness, respectful or courteous behaviour, humility; सनातने. प्रश्रयनमनुवृत्तिभिः Si. 12. 33; R. 10. 70, 83, U. 6. 23; सप्रश्रयं respectfully, modestly 2 Love, affection, regard; Pt. 2 2

प्रश्रित *p. p.* Civil, polite, courteous, humble, well-behaved.

प्रश्रुत *a.* 1 Very loose or flaccid. 2 Spiritless, unnerved.

प्रश्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Twisted, entwined. 2 Reasonable, well argued or reasoned (उक्तिवृत्त).

प्रश्लेषः Close contact, pressing hard against.

प्रश्वास Breath, respiration.

प्रष्ट *a.* 1 Standing or being in front, R. 15. 10. 2 Chief, principal, foremost, best; a leader; पुलस्त्यप्रष्ट. Mv. 1. 30; G. 30; Si. 19. 30.—COMP. बाहू *m.* a young bull being trained for the plough.

प्रस्त 1. 4. A. (प्रस-स्य-ते) 1 To bring forth young. 2 To spread, diffuse, expand, extend.

प्रसक्त *p. p.* 1 Attached to, connected with. 2 Excessively attached or fond; Pt. 1. 193. 3 Adhering or sticking to. 4 Fixed or intent upon, devoted or addicted to, engaged in, applied to; Si. 9. 63; so दृत्, निद्रा &c. 5 Contiguous, near. 6 Constant, incessant, uninterrupted; Ki. 4. 18, R. 13. 40; Māl. 4. 6; M. 3. 1. 7 Got, obtained, gained.—क्त *ind.* Incessantly, continuously; Ki. 16. 55.

प्रसक्तिः *f.* 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness; adherence 2 Connection, union, association. 3 Applicability, bearing, application, as in अतिप्रसक्ति which is = अतिव्याप्ति q. v. 4 Energy, perseverance; संतपे दिशद्दुःखिः शिवां प्रसक्तिं Ki. 5. 50. 5 Conclusion, deduction. 6 A topic or subject of discourse. 7 Occurrence of a possibility.

प्रसंगः 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness; स्वस्वयोग्ये सुखप्रसंगे Ku. 1. 19, तस्यात्यायतकीमलस्य सततं यत्प्रसंगेन किं Mk. 2. 11; Si. 11. 22. 2 Union, intercourse, association, connection; निर्वर्ततामस्माद्दणिकप्रसंगात् Mk. 4. 3 Illicit intercourse. 4 Occupation, intentness, being engaged or occupied with; अविक्रियायां विरतप्रसंगेः Ku. 3. 47. 5 A subject or topic (of discourse or controversy) 6 An occasion 'nec dent दि' मेन K 191 यात्राप्रसंगेन

Māl. 1. 7 Conjuncture, time, opportunity; Ms. 9. 5. 8 A contingency, event, case, occurrence of a possibility; नेधरो जगतः कारणमुपपद्यते कुतः वैषम्यैर्दृष्ट्यप्रसंगात् S. B.; एवं चानवस्थापः *ibid*; Ku. 7. 16. 8 Connected reasoning or argument. 9 A conclusion, inference. 10 Connected language. 11 Inseparable application or connection (=व्याप्ति q. v.). 12 Mention of parents. (प्रसंगेन, प्रसंगतः, प्रसंगात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1 in relation to. 2 in consequence of, on account of, because of, by way of. 3 occasionally. 4 in course of; (as in कथाप्रसंगेन in course of conversation). -COMP. -निवारणं prevention or obviation of similar contingencies in future. -वशात् *ind.* according to the time, by the force of circumstances. -विनिवृत्तिः *f.* non-recurrence of a contingency.

प्रसंख्या 1 Total number or sum. 2 Reflection.

प्रसंख्यानं 1 Enumeration. 2 Reflection, meditation; deep meditation; abstract contemplation; बुता-प्रयोगीतिरपि क्षणेऽस्मिन् हरः प्रसंख्यानवरो बभूव Ku. 3. 40. 3 Fame, reputation, renown. -नः Payment, liquidation.

प्रसंजनं 1 Act of connecting, combining, uniting. 2 Applying, bringing to bear upon, bringing into use. प्रसक्तिः *f.* 1 Favour, graciousness, complacency. 2 Clearness, purity, transparency.

प्रसंधानं Combination, union.

प्रसन्न *p. p.* 1 Pure, clear, bright, limpid, pellucid, transparent; Ku. 1. 28; 7. 74; S. 5. 20. 2 Pleased, delighted, propitiated, soothed; नमो बालकयति सिंघुपति प्रसन्न Mu. 3. 9; नमो गिरिः सरितश्चेतसीव प्रसन्ने Me. 40 (where the first sense is also intended); Ku. 5. 35; R. 2. 68. 3 Kind, kindly disposed, gracious, propitious; अवेहि नो कामदुर्वा R. 2. 63. 4 Plain, open, clear, easily intelligible (as meaning). 5 True, correct; प्रसन्नो प्रसन्नस्ते तर्कः V. 2; प्रसन्नप्रसन्ने तर्कः Māl. 1. -का 1 Propitiation, pleasing. 2 Spirituous liquor. -COMP. -आत्मन् *a.* gracious-minded, propitious. -ईरा spirituous liquor. -कल्प *a.* 1 almost calm. 2 almost true. -हृत् *a.* gracious-looking, with a pleased countenance, smiling. -सलिल *a.* having clear water.

प्रसन्नः Force, violence, impetuosity; प्रसन्नोऽनुवादिः R. 2. 30. -नं *ind.* 1 Violently, forcibly, perforce; इन्द्रियाणि प्रमाथीति इति प्रसन्नं सनः Bg. 2. 60; Ms. 8. 332. 2 Very much, exceedingly; तवास्मि गीतगणेन हरिणा प्रसन्नं हतः S. 1. 5. Rs. 6. 25. 3 Importunately; Bg.

11. 41. -COMP. -दमनं subduing by force; S. 7. 23. -हरणं forcible abduction.

प्रसमीक्षणं, प्रसमीक्षा Consideration, deliberation, judgment.

प्रसक्नं 1 Binding, fastening. 2 A net.

प्रसरः 1 Going forward, advancing S. 1. 29. 2 Free or unimpeded motion, free scope, access or course; R. 8. 23; 16. 20; Mu. 3. 5; H. 1. 186. 3 Spreading, diffusion, extension, expansion, dilation; Si. 9. 71. 4 Extent, dimension, great quantity; Si. 3. 35. 5 Prevalence, influence; Si. 3. 10. 6 A stream, flow, torrent, flood; एवात स्वेवाधुनतर इव हर्षाश्रितः Git. 11. 7 A group, multitude. 8 War, battle. 9 An iron arrow. 10 Speed. 11 Affectionate solicitation.

प्रसरणं 1 Going forth, running or streaming forth. 2 Escaping, running away. 3 Spreading forth or abroad. 4 Surrounding an enemy. 5 Amlability.

प्रसरणिः-नी *f.* Surrounding an enemy.

प्रसरणं 1 Going or moving forward, advancing. 2 Pervading, spreading in all directions.

प्रस (स) लः The cold season (हेमन्त).

प्रसवः 1 Begetting, generation, procreation, birth, production. 2 Child-birth, delivery, confinement; as in आसन्नप्रसवा. 3 Offspring, progeny, young ones, children; केवलं वीरप्रसवा दूताः U. 1; Ku. 7. 87. 4 Source, origin, birth-place (fig. also); Ki. 2. 43. 5 Flower, blossom; प्रसवविधुः विष्णु इत्युक्तः Si. 7. 42; नीता लोप्रसव-रजसा पांडितामानने श्रीः Me. 65; इन्द्रप्रसवविधिर्ल जीवितं 113; B. 9. 28; Ku. 1. 55; 4. 14; S. 5. 9; Māl. 9. 27, 31; U. 2. 20. 6 A fruit, product. -COMP.

-उन्मुख *a.* about to be delivered or confined; पतिः प्रतीतः प्रसवोन्मुखी प्रियां दर्शय R. 3. 12. -युद्ध *a.* lying-in-chamber. -यसिन् *a.* productive, prolific. -बंधनं the foot-stalk of a leaf or flower, peduncle. -वेदना -स्थथा pangs of child-birth, throes. -स्थली a mother. -स्थानं 1 a place for delivery. 2 a nest.

प्रसवकः The Piyālatree.

प्रसवनं 1 Bringing forth. 2 Bearing children, fecundity.

प्रसवतिः *f.* A woman in labour.

प्रसवितुः *m.* A father, procreator.

प्रसवित्री A mother.

प्रसव्य *a.* Contrary, inverted, reverse.

प्रसह *a.* Withstanding, enduring, bearing up. -हः 1 A beast or bird of

prey. 2 Resistance, endurance, opposition.

प्रसहनः A beast or bird of prey. -नं 1 Withstanding, resisting. 2 Enduring, bearing up. 3 Defeating, overcoming. 4 Embracing, an embrace.

प्रसह्य *Ind.* 1 Forcibly, violently, by force; प्रसह्य मणिसुहृन्मकरवस्वदुःक्रादु Bh. 2. 4; Si. 1. 27. 2 Exceedingly, much.

प्रसरातिका A kind of rice (with small grains)

प्रसादः 1 Favour, kindness, condescension, propitiousness; कुक्कुर इति प्रसादं 'be pleased to show yourself'; इत्यात्र-सादादस्यासत्वं पतिवर्धनो मय R. 1. 91; 2. 22. 2 Good temper, graciousness of disposition. 3 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, serenity, sedateness, absence of excitement; Bg. 2. 64. 4 Clearness, limpidness, brightness, transparency, purity (as of water, mind &c.); न्यायविषयतन्त्रकलुषा यद्वृत्तीव प्रसादं V. 1. 8; S. 7. 32; प्रासद्वि-प्रसादाः Si. 11. 6; R. 17. 1; Ki. 9. 25. 5 Perspicuity, clearness of style, one of the three Gūṇas according to Mammata, who thus defines it; लुप्यंश्चनानि वत् स्वच्छजलवत्प्रसादो यः । चानोप-न्यायसादोर्गो सत्यं विहितास्थितिः K. P. 8; साधार्थकपदत्वस्यार्थवैयर्थ्ये प्रसादः or श्रुतमात्रा

वाक्यार्थी करतलवद्वारिव निवेदयती वटना प्रसादस्य R. G.; see Kāv. 1. 45; S. D. 611 also 6 Food offered to idols &c., or the remnants of such food. 7 A free gift, gratuity. 8 Any propitiatory offering. 9 Well-being, welfare. -COMP. -उन्मुख *a.* disposed to favour.

-पराङ्मुख *a.* 1 withdrawing favour from any one. 2 Not caring for anybody's favour. -प्राप्तं *a.* an object of favour. -स्थ *a.* 1 kind, propitious. 2 serene, pleased, happy. प्रसादक *a.* (दिका *f.*) 1 Purifying, clearing, making pellucid. 2 Soothing, calming. 3 Gladdening, cheering. 4 Courting favour, propitiating.

प्रसादन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Purifying, clearing, rendering pure or clear; फलं केतकद्वयस्य यद्वद्वप्रसादनं Ms. 6. 67. 2 Soothing, calming. 3 Cheering, gladdening. -नः A royal tent. -नं 1 Clearing from impurities, purifying.

2 Soothing, calming, tranquillizing, composing. 3 Pleasing, gratifying. 4 Propitiating, courting favour. -न 1 Service, worship. 2 Purifying.

प्रसादित *p. p.* 1 Purified, cleared. 2 Appeased, propitiated. 3 Worshipped. 4 Calmed, soothed.

प्रसाधक *a.* (धिका *f.*) 1 Accomplishing, perfecting. 2 Purifying, cleansing. 3 Decorating, ornamenting. -कः A valet-de-chambre, ar

attendant who dresses his master. R 17. 22.

प्रसाधनं 1 Accomplishing, effecting, bringing about. 2 Setting in order, arranging. 3 Decorating, ornamenting, embellishing; toilet, dress; Ku. 4. 18. 4 A decoration, ornament, means of decoration or ornament; Ku. 7. 13. 30. -नन्, -नन्ती A comb. -Comp. -विधि: decoration, embellishment. -विशेष: the highest decoration; प्रसाधनविशेषः V 2. 3.

प्रसाधिका A lady's maid, a female attendant who looks to the toilet of her mistress; प्रसाधिकालिखितमपवादमाक्षिप्य R 7. 7.

प्रसाधित p. p. 1 Accomplished, completed, perfected. 2 Ornamented, decorated.

प्रसारः 1 Spreading, extending. 2 Spread, diffusion, extension, expansion. 3 Stretching out. 4 Spreading over the country to forage.

प्रसारणं 1 Spreading abroad, extending, increase, diffusing, expanding. 2 Stretching out; as in बाहुप्रसारणं. 3 Surrounding an enemy. 4 Spreading over the country for fuel and grass. 5 The change of a semivowel (इ, ए and वृ) into a vowel; see संप्रसारणं.

प्रसारिणी Surrounding an enemy.

प्रसारित p. p. 1 Expanded, spread, diffused, extended. 2 Stretched out (as hands.). 3 Exhibited, laid out, exposed (for sale).

प्रसाहः Overpowering, defeating.

प्रसित p. p. 1 Bound, fastened. 2 Devoted to, engaged in, occupied with. 3 Intent on, longing for, craving after (with instr. or loc.); लक्ष्म्या लक्ष्म्या वा प्रसितः Sk.; R. 8. 23. -तं Pus, matter.

प्रसितः f. 1 A net. 2 A ligament. 3 A tie, fetter.

प्रसिद्धः p. p. 1 Renowned, famous, celebrated. 2 Decorated, ornamented, adorned, R. 18. 41; Ku. 5. 9; 7. 16.

प्रसिद्धिः f. 1 Fame, celebrity, publicity, renown. 2 Success, accomplishment, fulfilment; Ki. 3. 39; Ms 4. 3. 3 Ornament, decoration.

प्रसीदिका A small garden.

प्रसुत p. p. 1 Asleep, sleepy. 2 Fast asleep.

प्रसुतिः f. 1 Sleepiness. 2 Paralysis.

प्रसू a. 1 Bringing forth, bearing, giving birth to; क्षीप्रश्राविषेत्प्रसू Y 1. 73. -f. 1 A Mother; मातरपितरौ प्रसूजन-दितरौ Ak. 'parents'. 2 A mare. 3 A spreading creeper. 4 The plantain, प्रसूका A mare.

प्रसूत p. p. 1 Begotten, engendered. 2 Brought forth, born, produced. -न् 1 A flower 2 Any product ve

source. -ता A woman recently delivered.

प्रसूतिः f. 1 Procreation, begetting, generation. 2 Bringing forth, bearing, delivering, giving birth to; R. 14. 66. 3 Calving. 4 Laying eggs; N. 1. 155. 5 Birth, production, generation; R. 10. 53. 6 Appearance, coming forth, growth (of flowers &c.); R. 5. 15; Ku. 1. 42. 7 A product, production. 8 Offspring, progeny, issue; R. 1. 25, 77; 2. 4; 5. 7; Ku. 2. 7, S. 6. 24. 8 A producer, generator, procreator; R. 2. 63. 9. A mother. -Comp. -जं pain resulting as a necessary consequence of birth. -वायुः air produced in the womb during the pangs of travail.

प्रसूतिका A woman recently delivered.

प्रसूत p. p. Produced, born. -न् 1 A flower; लतायां पूर्ववृद्धायां प्रसूतस्यागमः कुतः U. 5. 20; R. 2. 10. 2 A bud, blossom. 3 A fruit. -Comp. -हसुतः, -वाणः, -वाणः an epithet of the god of love. -वर्षः a shower of flowers.

प्रसूतकं 1 A flower. 2 A bud, blossom.

प्रसूत p. p. 1 Gone forward. 2 Stretched out, extended. 3 Spread, diffused. 4 Long, lengthened. 5 Engaged in, attached to. 6 Swift, quick. 7 Modest, humble. -तः The palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. -तः, -तं A measure equal to two *Palas*. -ता The leg. -Comp. -जः a particular class of sons, an adulterine (कुडगोलकरूपः).

प्रसूतिः f. 1 Advance, progress. 2 Flowing. 3 The palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. 4 A handful (considered as a measure equal to two *Palas*); परिक्षीणः कक्षिस्थुह-यति यक्ष्णां प्रसूत्ये Bh. 2. 45, Y. 2. 112.

प्रसूत p. p. 1 Laid aside, dismissed. 2 Hurt, injured. -ह्य A finger stretched forth or extended; (अंगुल्यः प्रसूता यास्तु ताः प्रसूता उदीरिताः).

प्रसूतार a. Spreading about; Bv. 1. 1.

प्रसूतर a. Flowing forth, dropping, distilling.

प्रसेकः 1 Flowing forth, oozing, dropping. 2 Sprinkling, wetting. 3 Emission, discharge; Ks. 3. 6. 4 Vomiting.

प्रसेदिका A small garden.

प्रसेवः, प्रसेवकः 1 A sack, bag for grain. 2 A leathern bottle. 3 A small instrument of wood placed under the neck of the lute to make the sound deeper.

प्रसेद्वन् 1 Springing across or leaping over. 2 Evacuation by stool. -द्वार ह्यन् -न An epithet of S va

प्रस्कन्न p. p. 1 Sprung forth, 2 Fallen, dropped. 3 Defeated. -ज 1 An outcast. 2 A sinner, transgressor. **प्रस्कृन्दः** An altar of a circular shape. **प्रस्कलनं** 1 Staggering. 2 Stumbling, falling.

प्रस्तरः 1 A couch of leaves and flowers. 2 A couch or bed in general. 3 A flat surface or top, level, plain. 4 A stone, rock. 5 A precious stone, gem.

प्रस्तरणं-पा 1 A bed, couch. 2 A seat.

प्रस्तारः 1 Strewing, spreading out, covering with. 2 A bed of leaves and flowers. 3 A bed or couch in general. 4 A flat surface, level, plain. 5 A thicket, wood. 6 (In prosody) A tabular representation of the long and short vowels of a metre with all possible varieties.

प्रस्तावः 1 Beginning, commencement. 2 An introduction. 3 Mention, allusion, reference; नाममात्रप्रस्तावः S 7. 4 An occasion, opportunity, time, season; fit or proper time; त्वराप्रस्तावो न खलु परिहासस्य समयः Mā. 9. 44; शिष्याय बृहती पद्यः प्रस्तावमदिशद् दृष्ट्वा Si. 2. 68. 5 The occasion of a discourse, subject, topic. 6 The prologue of a drama, see प्रस्तावना below. -Comp. -यज्ञ a conversation in which each interlocutor takes a part.

प्रस्तावना 1 Causing to be praised or mentioned, praising, praise. 2 Beginning, commencement; अर्थबालचरितप्रस्तावनादिभिः Mv. 1. 54. 3 An introduction, preface, exordium (in general). प्रस्तावना इयं कण्टकाटकस्य Mā. 2. 4 An introductory dialogue (the prologue) at the beginning of a drama between the manager and one of the actors which, after giving an account of the author and his qualifications &c., introduces the audience to the incidents of the drama; for definition, see आगृह्य.

प्रस्तावित a. 1 Begun, commenced.

प्रस्तरः 2 Mentioned, referred to; Mā. 3. 3

प्रस्तिरः A bed of leaves and flowers

प्रस्तीत-न p. p. 1 Making a noise, sounded. 2 Crowded together, swarming.

प्रस्तुत p. p. 1 Praised, eulogized. 2 Begun, commenced. 3 Accomplished, done, effected. 4 Happened. 5 Approached. 6 Proposed, declared, under discussion, taken in hand (see स्तु with त्). -तं 1 The matter in hand, the subject under discussion or consideration; अथवा प्रस्तुतमनुमियता 2 (In Rhet.) Forming the subject of discussion, the उपदेश; see प्रकृत; अस्तुत-प्रसोच स या सेव प्रस्तुताश्रया K P 10 -Comp. अक्षुर a figure of speech n wh ba

reference is made to a passing circumstance to bring out something latent in the hearer's mind; see Chandr. 5. 64 and Kuvā. under प्रस्तुतकुरः

प्रस्थ ५. 1 Going to, visiting, abiding in; as in वनप्रस्थ. 2 Going on a journey. 3 Spreading, expanding. 4 Firm, stable. -स्थः, -स्थ 1 A level expanse, level plain; as in औषधिप्रस्थ, इन्द्रप्रस्थ &c. 2 Table land on the top of a mountain; प्रस्थं हिमशिखरेणामिदं किंचित् कुण्डलिकरमधुवास Ku. 1. 54; Me. 58. 3 The top or peak of a mountain; St. 4. 11 (where it has sense 4 also). 4 A particular measure of capacity equal to thirty-two *palas*. 5 Anything measuring a *Prastha* -COMP. -पुष्पः a variety of holy basil.

प्रस्थपक्व ५. Cooking a *Prastha*. प्रस्थानं 1 Going or setting forth, departure, proceeding; प्रस्थानविक्रमगते-स्वल्पवार्थ S. 5. 3; R. 4. 88; Me. 41; Amaru. 31. 2 Coming to; Ku. 6. 61. 3 A march, the march of an army or assailant. 4 A method, system. 5 Death, dying. 6 An inferior kind of drama; see S. D. 276, 544.

प्रस्थापनं 1 Sending away, dismissing, dispatching. 2 Appointment to an embassy. 3 Proving, demonstrating. 4 Using, employing. 5 Carrying off cattle.

प्रस्थापित *p. p.* 1 Sent away, dispatched. 2 Established, proved.

प्रस्थित *p. p.* Set out, gone forth, departed, gone on a journey; (see स्वा with प्र).

प्रस्थितिः *f.* 1 Going forth, departure. 2 A march, journey.

प्रस्थः A vessel for bathing.

प्रस्तवः 1 Flowing, pouring forth, exudation; U. 6. 22. 2 A stream or flow (as of milk); R. 1. 84.

प्रस्तुत *p. p.* Dropping, oozing, pouring forth. -COMP. -स्तनी one whose breasts distil milk (through excess of maternal love); U. 3.

प्रस्तुवा The wife of a grandson.

प्रस्पन्दनं Palpitating, vibrating, trembling.

प्रस्तुत ५. 1 Blown, opened, expanded (as a flower). 2 Divulged, published, spread abroad (as a report). 3 Plain, clear, manifest, evident.

प्रस्तुरित *p. p.* Quivering, trembling, vibrating, tremulous.

प्रस्फोटनं 1 Expanding, blooming, opening. 2 Making clear or manifest, disclosing, revealing. 3 Splitting. 4 Causing to bloom or blow. 5 Threshing corn. 6 A winnowing basket. 7 Striking, beating.

प्रसंसिन् ५. (नी. *f.*) Miscarrying.

प्रसवः 1 Tricking forth pushing

flowing or oozing out. 2 A flow, stream. 3 Milk flowing from the breast or udder; प्रसवेन (v. 1. for प्रसवेन) अग्निर्वर्षी वत्सालोकप्रवर्तिना R. 1. 84. 4 Urine. -वाः (pl.) Falling or gushing tears.

प्रसवणं 1 Flowing or gushing forth, trickling, oozing, dripping. 2 Flow or discharge of milk from the breast or udder; (वृक्षकान्) वटस्तनप्रसवणैर्वर्षयत् Ku. 5. 14. 3 A fall of water, cascade, cataract. 4 A spring, fountain; सनाचिता प्रसवणैः सन्ततः Rs. 2. 16; Ms. 8. 248; Y. 1. 159. 5 A spout. 6 A pool formed by the mountain streams. 7 Sweat, perspiration. 8 Voiding urine. -जाः N. of a mountain; जनस्थानमयो गिरिः प्रसवणो नाम U. 1.

प्रसवः 1 Flowing, oozing, 2 Urine. प्रसृत *p. p.* Oozed, trickled, dropped, issued.

प्रस्रव (स्वा) नः A loud noise.

प्रस्वापः 1 Sleep. 2 A dream. 3 A missile which induces sleep.

प्रस्वापनं 1 Causing or inducing sleep. 2 A missile which induces sleep in the person attacked; R. 7. 61.

प्रस्विक *p. p.* Sweated, perspired.

प्रस्वेदः Excessive perspiration.

प्रस्वेदित *p. p.* 1 Covered with sweat, perspired, sweating. 2 Causing perspiration, hot.

प्रहणं 1 Killing, slaughter.

प्रहत *p. p.* 1 Wounded, killed, slain. 2 Beaten, struck (as a drum); स स्वयं प्रहतपुष्करः कृती R. 19. 14; Me. 64. 3 Repulsed, overcome, defeated. 4 Spread, expanded. 5 Contiguous. 6 Beaten, frequented (as a track). 7 Accomplished, learned.

प्रहरः The eighth part of a whole day, a watch (a period roughly reckoned at 3 hours); प्रहरे प्रहरेऽसहो-च्चारितानि गामानवेत्यादिप्रधानि न प्रमाणं T. 8.

प्रहरकः A watch.

प्रहरणं 1 Striking, beating. 2 Casting, throwing. 3 Assailing, attacking. 4 Hurting. 5 Removing, expelling. 6 A weapon, missile; वा (उर्वशी) सुकुमारं प्रहरणं सेंद्रस्य V. 1; R. 13. 78; Bg. 1. 9; Mā. 8. 9. 7 War, battle, fight. 8 A covered litter or car.

प्रहरणीयं A missile, weapon.

प्रहरिन् *m.* 1 A watchman. 2 A bellman.

प्रहर्तृ ५. or *s.* 1 One who strikes or beats, an assailant. 2 Fighting, a combatant, fighter. 3 Shooting, a shooter, archer.

प्रहर्षः 1 Extreme joy, exultation, rapture; छः प्रहर्षः प्रबद्धं नास्ति R. 3. 17. 2 Erection of the male organ.

प्रहर्षणं Enrapturing, making extremely glad. -जः The planet Mer-

प्रहरे (वि) जी 1 Turmeric. 2 N. of a metre; see App. 1.

प्रहर्षुलः The planet Mercury.

प्रहसनं 1 Loud or violent laughter, laughing, mirth. 2 Ridicule, mockery, irony, joke; धिक् प्रहसनं U. 4. 3 Satire, satirical writing. 4 A farce, a kind of low comedy; S. D. thus defines it.—माणदस्तद्विषयं गृह्यत्वांगकिर्वाणिमत्तः भवेत् प्रहसनं वृत्तं निधानां कविकल्पितं ॥ 533 *et. seq.* *s. g.* कंदर्पकौलि.

प्रहसंती 1 A kind of Jasmine (शुद्धिवा or वासंती *q. v.*) 2 A large fire-pan.

प्रहसित *p. p.* 1 Laughing. -त Laughing, mirth.

प्रहस्तः 1 The open hand with the fingers extended. 2 N. of a general of Ravana.

प्रहाणं Abandoning, omitting, quitting; Ms. 5. 58.

प्रहाणः *f.* 1 Abandoning. 2 Deficiency, want.

प्रहारः 1 Striking, beating, hitting, Y. 3. 248. 2 Wounding, killing. 3 A stroke, blow, hit, knock, thump; R. 7. 44; सुप्रहार, तलप्रहार &c. 4 A cut or thrust, as in कङ्कप्रहार. 5 A kick; as in पादप्रहार; ललाप्रहार. 6 Shooting -COMP. -आतं *a.* wounded by a blow (-तं) acute pain caused by a wound.

प्रहारणं A desirable gift.

प्रहासः 1 Violent or loud laughter. 2 Ridicule, derision. 3 Irony, satire. 4 A dancer, an actor. 5 N. of Siva. 6 Appearance, display; Ve. 2. 28. 7 N. of a place of pilgrimage; cf. प्रभास.

प्रहासिन् *m.* A jester, buffoon.

प्रहिः A well.

प्रहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, put forth. 2 Extended, stretched out. 3 Sent, despatched, directed; विचारमार्गं प्रहितेन चेतसा Ku. 5. 42. 4 Discharged, shot (as an arrow). 5 Appointed. 6 Appropriate, suitable.—तं A sauce, condiment.

प्रहीण *p. p.* Left, quitted, abandoned.—जं Destruction, removal, loss.

प्रहुतः-तं An offering of food to all created beings (भूतयज्ञ), one of the five daily *Yajnas* to be performed by a householder; cf. Ms. 3. 74.

प्रहत *p. p.* Beaten, struck, hit, wounded.—तं A blow, stroke, hit

प्रहृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Delighted, pleased, glad, overjoyed. 2 Thrilling, bristling (as hair). -COMP. -आत्मन्-चित्त, -मनस् *a.* delighted in soul, rejoiced at heart.

प्रहृष्टकः A crow.

प्रहेलकः 1 A kind of cake or sweet meat. 2 A riddle; see प्रहेलिका below

प्रहेला Free or unrestrained be-

behaviour, loose conduct, playful dalliance.

प्रहलि: *f.*, प्रहलिका A riddle, an enigma, a conundrum. It is thus defined in the विद्वत्सुखमंडन:—एकीकृत्य कमव्यर्थं स्वस्वार्थं गोपनात् । यत्र बाह्योक्तवर्णो वक्ष्यते सा प्रहलिका । It is आर्थी or शब्दी; तद्व्याख्येयः कंडे नितेवस्थलमाधितः । शुस्मां सक्षिधनेषु कः कूजति सुहृदुः (where the answer is इषदुर्गजलपूजकः) is an instance of the former kind; सदारिमव्यापि न वैरिभुक्ता भित्तिरक्तावसितेव नित्यं । यथोक्तव्या-
दिभ्यो नैव दूती का नाम कतिंति निवेदयाशु ॥ (where the answer is सारिका), of the latter. Dardib, however, mentions 16 different kinds of प्रहलिका; see Kāv. 3. 96-124.

प्रहृष *p. p.* Delighted, joyful, pleased.

प्रह्ला (ह्ला) *द.* 1 Great joy, pleasure, delight, happiness. 2 Sound, noise. 3 N. of a son of the Demon Hiranya-Kasipu [According to the Padma-Purana, he was a Brahmana in his previous existence, and when born as son of Hiranya-Kasipu, he still retained his ardent devotion to Vishnu. His father, of course, did not like that his own son should be such a devout worshipper of his mortal enemies, the gods, and with the object of getting rid of him, he subjected him to a variety of cruelties; but Prahlāda, by the favour of Vishnu, was quite unscathed, and began to preach with even greater earnestness than before the doctrine that Vishnu filled all space and was omni-present, omniscient, omni-potent. Hiranya-Kasipu in a fit of exasperation asked him "If Vishnu is omni-present how do I not see him in the pillar of this hall". Whereupon Prahlāda struck the pillar with his fist. (according to another account, Hiranya-Kasipu himself angrily kicked the pillar to convince his son of the absurdity of his faith), when Vishnu came out half-man and half-lion, and tore Hiranya-Kasipu to pieces. Prahlāda succeeded his father, and reigned wisely and righteously.]

प्रह्ला (ह्ला) *द.* *a.* Gladdening, delighting; R. 13. 4. —*तं* Causing joy or delight, gladdening, delighting; यथा प्रह्लादनाहं: R. 4. 12.

प्रह्ला *a.* 1 Sloping, slanting, inclined; Si. 12. 56. 2 Stooping, bent down; bowing humbly down; यत्र प्रह्लासि भगवन् यथा विज्ञापना च न; Mv. 1. 47, 6. 37. 3 Submissive, humble, modestly submitting; प्रह्लासिर्बन्धुको हि सत R. 16. 80. 4 Devoted or attached to, engaged in, engrossed by.—*Comp.* —अञ्जलि *a.* bowing with the palms of the hand joined and put to the forehead as a mark of respect.

प्रहृषति Den P To make humb'le, ■ lūc U 6 11

महलिका see प्रहलिका.

प्रह्नाय: A call, summons, invitation.

प्रांशु *a.* 1 High, tall, lofty, of lofty or great stature (as a man); शालप्रांशुर्नहाशुजः R. 1. 13; 15. 19. 2 Long, extended; S. 2. 15.—**शु:** A tall man, a man of great stature; प्रांशुलभ्ये फले मोहादुद्राहुरिव धामनः R. 1. 3.

प्राक् *ind.* 1 Before (usually with abl.), सकलानि निमित्तानि प्राक्प्रभातास्तो मम Bk. 8. 10 6; प्राक् दृष्टेः केवलत्वे Ku. 2. 4; R. 14. 78; S. 5. 21. 2 At first, already; प्रमन्यवः प्रागपि कोशलेन्द्रे R. 7. 34. 3 Before, previously, in a previous portion (as of a book): इति प्रागेव निर्दिष्टः; Ms. 1. 71. 4 In the east, to the east of; ग्रामाद्याह् पर्वतः 5 In front. 6 As far as, up to; प्राक् कडारात्.

प्राकट्य Manifestation, publicity, notoriety.

प्राकरणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Pertaining to the subject of discussion, relevant to the matter in hand (often used in the sense of उपमेय in works on Rhetoric); अप्राकरणिकस्याभिधानेन प्राकरणिकस्यापि संस्तुतप्रांशु K. P. 10.

प्राकषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Entitled to preference or superiority.

प्राकषिक: 1 A catamite. 2 A man supported by another's wife.

प्राकाश्यं 1 Freedom of will; प्राकाश्यं ते विप्रतिष्ठ Ku. 2. 11. 2 Wilfulness. 3 Irresistible will, considered as one of the eight attributes or Siddhis of Siva or the Supreme Being; see सिद्धि.

प्राकृत *a.* (ता-ली *f.*) 1 Original, natural, unaltered, unmodified, स्वातामयिभौ भिन्ने च सहजप्राकृतावपि Si. 2. 36. (see Malli. thereon). 2 Usual, common, ordinary. 3 Uncultivated, vulgar, unrefined, illiterate; प्राकृत इव परिचूयमानमात्मनं न रुणसि K. 146; Bg. 18. 24. 3 Insignificant, unimportant, trifling; Ma. 1. 4 Derived from Prakṛiti; q. v. प्राकृतो लघः reabsorption into Prakṛiti. 5 Provincial, vernacular (as a dialect); see below.

—*तः* A low man, an ordinary or vulgar man.—*तं* A vernacular or provincial dialect derived from and akin to Sanskrit; प्रकृतिः संस्कृतं तत्र भवं तत् आगतं च प्राकृतं Hemachandra. (Many of these dialects are spoken by the female characters and inferior personages of Sanskrit plays): तद्भवस्तस्यो देशीत्यनेकः प्राकृतकः Kāv. 1. 33; also 34, 35; त्वमस्मादहजजनयोग्ये प्राकृतमार्गे प्रवृत्तोऽसि Vb. 1. —*Comp.* —अरिः a natural enemy, i. e. the ruler of an adjacent country: see Malli. on Si. 2. 36. —उदासीनः a natural neutral; i. e. a ruler whose dominions lie beyond those of the natural ally —अरः a common or ordinary fever

—प्रलयः complete dissolution of the universe.—मित्रं a natural ally; i. e. a ruler whose dominions lie immediately beyond those of the natural enemy (i. e. whose country is separated from the country with which he is allied by that of another).

प्राकृतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Natural, derived from nature; Mv. 7. 39 2 Illusory.

प्राक्तन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Former, previous, antecedent; जपेदित्ते प्राक्तनजन्म-विद्याः Ku. 1. 30. 2 Old, ancient, early. 3 Relating to a former life; or acts in a former life; सत्काराः प्राक्तना इव R. 1. 20 Ku. 6. 10.

प्राख्यं 1 Sharpness. 2 Pungency 3 Wickedness.

प्रागल्भ्यं 1 Boldness, confidence, निःसाधनत्वं प्रागल्भ्यं S. D. 2 Pride, arrogance. 3 Proficiency, skill. 4 Development, greatness, maturity बुद्धिप्रागल्भ्यः; तमः प्रागल्भ्य &c. 5 Manifestation, appearance; अवाहः प्रागल्भ्यं परिणत रुचः शैलतनये K. P. 10. 'which has appeared'. 6 Eloquence; प्रागल्भ्यहीनस्य नरस्य विद्या शून्यं यथा काकुत्स्थस्य इत्ये (where 'may mean 'boldness' also); Māl. 3. 11. 7 Pomp, rank, 8 Impudence

प्रागारः A house, building.

प्राग्रं The highest point.—*Comp.* —सर *a.* first, foremost.—हर *a.* chief, principal; R. 16. 23.

प्राग्राटः Thin coagulated milk.

प्राग्य *a.* Chief, foremost, best, most excellent.

प्राघातः War, battle.

प्रावारः Trickling out, dropping, oozing.

प्राघुयः, प्राघुयकः, प्राघुयिकाः, प्राघुयिकाः, प्राघुयिकाः A guest, visitor; विरापराधमृते मांसलोऽपि घोषः क्षणप्राघुयिको बभूव Bv. 2. 66. अथवाप्राघुयिकी कृता जनिः (कथा) N. 2. 56

प्रां A small kind of drum (पणव)

प्रांणं (नं) 1 A court, court-yard 2 A floor (as of the house.). 3 A kind of drum.

प्राचः, प्राच *a.* (ची *f.*) 1 Turned towards the front, in front, foremost. 2 Eastern, easterly. 3 Prior, previous, former.—*m.* (pl.) 1 The people of the east. 2 Eastern grammarians.—*Comp.* *a.* —अग्र *a.* (प्राग्र) having the point turned towards the east —अग्रवः (प्राग्रभावः) antecedent, non-existence, non-existence of a thing previous to its production, as of an effect previous to its production. —अग्रहित (प्राग्रहित) *a.* mentioned before. —अग्रस्था (प्राग्रस्था) the former state; न तर्हि प्राग्रस्थायाः परिहीयसे Māl. 4. 'you are none the worse for 'it' आयत (त) *a.* extending towards the east उक्ति

फ (प्रायुक्ति) *pevo tieran e*
-उत्तर (प्रायुत्तर) *a.* north-eastern.
-उदीची (प्रायुदीची) *f.* the north-east.
-कर्मन् (प्रायुकर्मन्) *n.* an action done in a former life. **-कालः** (प्रायुकालः) *a.* a former age. **-कालीन** (प्रायुकालीन) *a.* belonging to the former times, old, ancient. **-कूल** (प्रायुकूल) *a.* having the points turned towards the east (said of Kusa grass); *Ms.* 2. 75. **-कृतं** (प्रायुकृतं) an act done in a former life. **-चरणा** (प्रायुचरणा) the female organ of generation. **-चिरं** (प्रायुचिरं) *ind.* in due or good time, before too late. **-जन्मन्** (प्रायुजन्मन्) *n.*, **-जातिः** (प्रायुजातिः) *f.* a former birth. **-ज्योतिषः** (प्रायुज्योतिषः) 1 *N.* of a country, also called Kāmarūpa, 2 the people of this country (*pl.*) (**-जं**) *N.* of a city. **-ज्येष्ठः** an epithet of Vishnu. **-दक्षिण** *a.* (प्रायुदक्षिण) south-eastern. **-देशः** (प्रायुदेशः) the eastern country. **-द्वारः** **-द्वारिक** *a.* (प्रायुद्वार &c.) having doors facing the east. **-न्यायः** (प्रायुन्यायः) the plea of a former trial, *resjudicata*; आचरिणावसोपि पुनर्लक्षयते यति । सोमिथयो जितः पूर्वं प्राङ्म्यायस्तु स उच्यते ॥ **-प्रहारः** (प्रायुप्रहारः) the first blow. **-फलः** (प्रायुफलः) the bread-fruit tree, **-क** (फा) **-लुनी** (प्रायुकलुनी) the eleventh lunar mansion, (पूर्व). **-भवः** 1 the planet Jupiter, 2 *N.* of Brihaspati. **-फाल्गुनः**, **-फाल्गुनेयः** (प्रायुफाल्गुनः &c.) the planet Jupiter. **-भक्तं** (प्रायुभक्तं) taking medicine before meals. **-भागः** (प्रायुभागः) 1 the front, 2 the forepart. **-भारः** (प्रायुभारः) 1 the top or summit of a mountain; *Māl.* 9. 15. 2 the front part, fore part or end (of any thing); कन्दर्पकिरणचङ्कडाङ्गुलिभित्तभागभार-प्रभित्तिः *Māl.* 5. 19. 3 a large quantity, heap, multitude, flood; *Bh.* 3. 129, *Māl.* 5. 29. **-भावः** (प्रायुभावः) 1 previous existence, 2 excellence, superiority. **-मुख** (प्रायुमुख) *a.* turned towards or facing the east; *Ku.* 7. 13; *Ms.* 2. 51; 8. 87. 2 inclined towards, wishing, desirous of. **-वैज्ञः** (प्रायुवैज्ञः) 1 a kind of sacrificial room having its columns turned towards the east; *R.* 16. 61. (प्राचीन-स्थूणी यज्ञशालाविशेषः *Mull*; but some interpret the word to mean 'a room in which the friends and family of the sacrificer assemble'). 2 a former dynasty or generation. **-वृत्तं** **-सङ्ख्यायः** *q. v.* **-वृत्तान्तः** (प्रायुवृत्तान्तः) a former event. **-शिरस्**, **-शिरस्क** (प्रायुशिरस्क &c.) *a.* having the head turned towards the east. **-संध्या** (प्रायुसंध्या) the morning twilight. **-सवनं** (प्रायुसवनं) a morning libation or sacrifice. **-स्रोतस्** (प्रायुस्रोतस्) *a.* flowing eastward

प्राच्य 1 Vehemence, pass on 2 Fierceness, horrible look; *Māl.* 3. 17.
प्राचिका 1 A mosquito. 2 A female falcon.
प्राची The east; तनयमचिरात् प्राचीवाकं प्रयुज्य च पवनं *S.* 4. 18. **-Comp.** **-पति** an epithet of Indra. **-मूलं** the eastern horizon; प्राचीमूले तनुमिव कलामानशेषं हिमांशोः *Me.* 89.
प्राचीन *a.* 1 Turned towards the front or east, eastern, easterly. 2 Previous, former, previously mentioned. 3 Old, ancient. **-नः** **-नं** A fence, wall. **-Comp.** **-अग्र** *a.* **-आग्र** *q. v.* **-आवीतं** the sacred thread (यज्ञोपवीतं) worn over the right shoulder and passed under the left arm, as at a Śrāddha. **-आवीतित्**, **-उपवीत** *a.* wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder and under the left arm; *Ms.* 2. 63. **-कल्पः** a former *Kalpa* *q. v.* **-गथा** an ancient story. **-तिलकः** the moon, **-पनसः** the Bilva tree. **-वह्निस्** *m.* an epithet of Indra. **-सतं** an ancient opinion.
प्राचीरं An enclosure, fence, wall.
प्राचुर्यं 1 Abundance, copiousness, plenty. 2 Multitude.
प्राचेतसः A patronymic of Manu.
2 Of Daksha, **3** Of Vālmiki.
प्राच्य *a.* 1 Being or situated in front. 2 Being or living in the east, eastern, easterly. 3 Prior, preceding, previous. 4 Ancient, old. **-च्यः** (*pl.*) 1 'The eastern country', the country south or east of the river Sarasvatī. 2 The people of this country. **-Comp.** **-भाषा** the eastern dialect, language spoken in the east of India.
प्राच्यक *a.* Eastern, easterly.
प्राह् *a.* (Nom. sing. **प्राह्-इ**) Asking, inquiring, questioning; as in शब्दप्राह्. **-Comp.** **-विवाकः** (प्राहविवाकः) a judge, the presiding officer in a court of law; *Ms.* 8. 79, 181; 9. 234.
प्राजकः A charioteer, driver, coachman; *Ms.* 8. 293.
प्राजनः **-नं** A whip, goad; स्वकर्त्ताजनर-द्विरंकिततनुः पार्थाकितैर्मणिः *Ve.* 5. 10.
प्राजापत्य *a.* Relating or sacred to Prajapati. **-त्यः** 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the father gives his daughter to the bridegroom without receiving any present from him in order that the two may live happily and faithfully together; सहोभौ चरतां वर्ममिति वाचाबुधम्य च । कन्याप्रदानमन्यर्थं प्राजापत्यो-विधिः स्मृतः ॥ *Ms.* 3. 30; or इत्युक्त्वाचरतां चर्षं सह वा दीदतेऽर्थिने । स कायः (*i. e.* प्राजाप-त्यः) पान्वेत्यज्जः षट् षट्पञ्चयान्साक्ष्यना *Y.* 1. 60. 2 *N.* of the confluence of the Ganges and Yamunā (प्रायग). **-त्यं** 1 A kind of sacrifice performed before appointing a daughter to raise

issue to or father failing male heirs. 2 Procreative energy or power. **-त्या** Giving away the whole of one's property before entering upon the life of an ascetic.
प्राजिकः A hawk.
प्राजितुः, **प्राजित्** *m.* A charioteer, driver, coachman; *Si.* 18. 7.
प्राजेक्ष The constellation Rohini.
प्राज्ञ *a.* (ज्ञ or ज्ञी *f.*) 1 Intellectual. 2 Wise, learned, clever, किमुच्यते प्राज्ञः सल्लु कुमारः *U.* 4. **-ज्ञः** 1 A wise or learned man; त्वयः प्राज्ञा न विन्यति *Ve.* 2. 14; *Bg.* 17. 14. 2 A kind of parrot. **-ज्ञा** 1 Intelligence, understanding. 2 A clever or intelligent woman. **-ज्ञी** 1 A clever or learned woman. 2 The wife of a learned man. 3 *N.* of a wife of the sun (सूर्यापति).
प्राज्य *a.* 1 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, many; तव भवतु विडोजा प्राज्यदृष्टिः प्रजायु *S.* 7. 34; *B.* 13. 62; *Si.* 14. 25. 2 Great, large, important प्राज्यविक्रमाः *Ku.* 2. 18; अवि प्राज्यं राज्य दृणमिव परित्यज्य सहस्रं *(S. L.)* 5.
प्राजल *a.* Straightforward, candid, honest, sincere.
प्राजलि *a.* Folding the hands in supplication, as a mark of respect or humility.
प्राजलिकः, **प्राजलित्** See प्राजलि.
प्राणः 1 Breath, respiration. 2 The breath of life, vitality, life, vital air, principle of life (usually *pl.* in this sense, the Prāṇas being five, प्राण, अपान, समान, व्यान and उदान); प्राणैस्फ-क्रोशमल्लोमसैर्वै *R.* 2. 53; 12. 54. 3 The first of the five life-winds or vital airs (which has its seat in the lungs); *Bg.* 4. 20. 4 Wind, air inhaled. 5 Energy, vigour, strength, power; as in प्राणस्तार *q. v.* 6 The spirit or soul (opp. **ज्ञी**). 7 The Supreme Spirit. 8 An organ of sense; *Ms.* 4. 140. 9 Any person or thing as dear and necessary as life, a beloved person or object; कोशः कोशवतः प्राणाः प्राणाः प्राणा न दूरेतः *H.* 2. 92, अर्थपेक्षेर्निर्मुक्तो बहिष्प्राणा प्राणाः *Dk.* 10. The life or essence of poetry, poetical talent or genius, inspiration. 11 Aspiration; as in महाप्राण or अलप्राण *q. v.* 12 Digestion. 13 A breath as a measure of time. 14 Gum myrrh. **-Comp.** **-अतिपातः** killing a living being, taking away life. **-अत्ययः** loss of life. **-अधिक** *a.* 1 dearer than life. 2 superior in strength or vigour. **-अधिनाथः** a husband. **-अधिपः** the soul. **-अंतः** death. **-अंतिकाः** *a.* 1 fatal, mortal. 2 lasting to the end of life, ending with life. 3 capital (as a sentence). (**-कं**) murder. **-अपहरित्** *a.* fatal, destructive to life. **-अयनं** an organ of sense **-आपात** destruct

ion of life, killing a living being; Bh. 3. 63. -आचार्यः a physician to a king. -आद a. fatal, mortal, causing death. -आघातः injury to life. -आयामः restraining or suspending the breath during the mental recitation of the names or attributes of a deity. -ईशः, ईश्वरः a lover, husband; Amaru. 67; Bv. 2. 57. -ईशा, -ईश्वरी a wife, beloved, mistress. -उत्क्रमणः, -उत्सर्गः departure of the soul, death. -उपहारः food. -कुच्छं peril of life, a danger to life. -घातक a. destructive to life. -घ्न a. fatal, life-destroying. -हेतुः murder. -त्यागः 1 suicide. 2 death. -दं 1 water. 2 blood. -दक्षिणा gift of life. -दंडः capital punishment. दयितः a husband. -दानं the gift of life, saving one's life. -दोहः an attempt upon any body's life. -धारः a living being. -धारण 1 maintenance or support of life. 2 vitality. -नाथः 1 a lover, husband, 2 an epithet of Yama. -निग्रहः restraint of breath, checking the breath. -पतिः 1 a lover, husband. 2 the soul. -परिक्रयः staking one's life. -परिग्रहः possession of life, life, existence. -प्रद a. restoring or saving life. -प्रवर्ण departure of life, death. -प्रियः 'as dear as life', a lover, husband. -भक्ष a. feeding on air only. -भास्वत् m. the ocean. -भृत् m. a living being; अंतर्गतं प्राणभृतां हि वेद R. 2. 43. -मोक्षणं 1 departure of life, death. 2 suicide. यात्रा support of life; maintenance, livelihood; पिंड-प्राणमात्रप्राणयामं मयवतीं Māl. 1. -योनिः f. the source of life. रंक्षे 1 the mouth. 2 a nostril. -रोधः 1 suppressing the breath. 2 danger to life. -विनाशः, -विध्वंसः loss of life, death. -वियोगः separation of the soul from the body, death. -वयः cost or sacrifice of life. -संशयः suspension of breath. -संशयः, -संकटं, संदेहः risk or danger to life, peril of life, a very great peril. -समन् n. the body. -सार a. 'having life as the essence', full of strength and vigour, muscular; गिरिवर इव नागः प्राणसारं (गानं) विभक्तिं S. 2. 4. -हर a. 1 causing death, taking away life, fatal; दुष्टे मम प्राणहरो भविष्यति Git. 7. 2 capital. -हारक a. fatal. (-कं) a kind of deadly poison.

प्राणकः 1 A living being, an animal or sentient being. 2 Myrrh. प्राणशः 1 Air, wind. 2 A sacred bathing place. 3 The lord of created beings.

प्राणतः The throat. -कं 1 Respiration, breathing. 2 Life, living.

प्राणतः Air, wind.

प्राणती 1 Hunger. 2 Sobbing. 3 Hic-cough (शिका).

प्राणाय a. (स्त्री f.) Proper, fit, suited.

प्राणित a. Kept alive; animated.

प्राणित्व a. Breathing, living, alive. -m. 1 A living or sentient being, a living creature; यदा प्राणिनः प्राणवन्तः S. 1. 1; Me. 5. 2 A man. -Comp. -अंत्रं a limb of an animal. -जातं a whole class of animals. -श्रुतं gambling with fighting animals. (cock-fighting, ram-fighting &c.). -पीडा cruelty to animals -हिसा injury to life, doing harm to living creatures. -हिसा a shoe, boot.

प्राणीत्वं Debt.

प्रातर ind. 1 At day-break, at dawn, early in the morning. 2 Early on the morrow, the next or to-morrow morning. -Comp. -अह्नः the early part of the day, forenoon. -आशः morning meal, breakfast; अन्यथा प्रातश्चायं कुर्याम स्वामलं वयं Bk. 8. 98. -आशित्व m. one who has breakfasted or taken his morning meal. -कर्मन् n. -कार्यं, -कृत्यं (प्रातःकर्म &c.) a morning ceremony. -कालः (प्रातःकालः) morning time. -मेघः a bard whose duty it is to wake the king or any great personage in the morning with appropriate songs. -त्रिवर्ग (प्रातस्त्रिवर्ग) the river Ganges. -दिनं forenoon. -प्रहरः the first watch of the day. -भोक्तृ m. a crow. -भोजनं morning meal, breakfast. -संध्या (प्रातःसंध्या) 1 the morning twilight. 2 the morning devotions or Sandhyā adoration of a Brāhmaṇa. -समयः (प्रातःसमयः) morning-time, day-break. -सवा, -सवनं (प्रातःसवः &c.) the morning libation of *Soma*. -स्नानं (प्रातःस्नानं) morning ablution -होमः (प्रातःहोमः) morning sacrifice.

प्रातस्त्वन a. (नी f.) Relating to the morning, matutinal.

प्रातस्तरो ind. Very early in the morning; प्रातस्तरो पतत्रिभ्यः प्रवृद्धः प्रपमन् रवि Bk. 4. 14.

प्रातस्त्य a. Matutinal.

प्रातिः f. 1 The span of the thumb and the forefinger. 2 Filing.

प्रातिका The China rose (जवा).

प्रातिकूलिक a. (की f.) Opposed, opposing, contrary.

प्रातिकूल्य Adverseness, opposition, hostility, unfavourableness, unfriendliness.

प्रातिजनीन (नी f.) Suitable against an adversary.

प्रातिज्ञ The subject under discussion.

प्रातिद्वैवसिक a. (की f.) Occurring daily.

प्रातिपक्ष a. (की f.) 1 Contrary, adverse. 2 Hostile, inimical.

प्रातिपक्ष्य Enmity, hostility.

प्रातिपद a. (की f.) 1 Forming the commencement. 2 Produced in, or

belonging to, the day called प्रातिपद q. v. प्रातिपदिकः Fire. -कं The crude form of a substantive, a noun in its uninflected state (before receiving the case terminations); अर्थवद्वयानुरत्ययः प्रातिपदिके P. 1. 2. 45.

प्रातिपौढविक a. (की f.) Relating to manliness or valour.

प्रातिभ a. (मी f.) Relating to divination or genius. -अं Genius or vivid imagination.

प्रातिभान्य Becoming bail or security, suretiship, becoming answerable for the appearance of a debtor, for his being trustworthy, and for paying his debt.

प्रातिभासिक a. (की f.) 1 Existing only in appearance, not real. 2 Looking like.

प्रातिदोषिक a. (की f.) Against the gain, adverse, hostile, disagreeable. प्रातिदोष्यं 1 Inversion, inverted or reverse order; Ms. 10. 18. 2 Hostility, opposition, hostile feeling.

प्रातिवेशिकः, प्रातिवेशिकः, प्रातिवेश्यक A neighbour.

प्रातिवेश्यः 1 A neighbour (in general). 2 A next-door neighbour, (निर्तरगृहवासी Kuhl.).

प्रातिशास्त्रं A grammatical treatise laying down rules for the phonetic changes which words in any Sākhā of the Vedas undergo, and teaching the mode of pronouncing the accents &c. (There exist 4 Prātisākhya, one for the Sākala branch of Rīgveda, one for each of the two branches of the Yajurveda, and one for the Atharvaveda).

प्रातिस्विक a. (की f.) Peculiar, not common to others, one's own.

प्रातिह्वं Vengeance, revenge.

प्रातिहारः, प्रातिहारकः, प्रातिहारिकः A juggler, conjurer.

प्रातीतिक a. (की f.) Mental, existing in the mind or imagination.

प्रातीपः A patronymic of Santanu.

प्रातीपिक a. (की f.) Reverse, contrary, retrograde.

प्रात्यतिकः A prince of the Pratyantās; q. v.

प्रात्ययिक a. (की f.) 1 Confidential, trusty. 2 Standing bail for the trustworthiness of a debtor (as a प्रतियु or surety).

प्रात्ययिक a. (की f.) Occurring every day, daily.

प्राथमिक a. (की f.) 1 Primary, first, initial. 2 Former, previous. 3 Happening for the first time.

प्राथम्यं Being first, precedence, priority.

प्राक्षिप्यं Going round a person or object from left to right keeping the right-side towards the object circumambulated.

प्रादुर् *a* V s bly ev dently
nan festly n ght (used chiefly
with *प्र* and *अस्*) *प्र* व्याकृष्य जत
प्र परेण 8 12 see unde कृ and
अस् also). -Comp. -करणे (प्रादुर्करणे)
manifestation, making visible. -भक्तः
(प्रादुर्भावः) 1 coming into existence,
arising; 2 प्रादुर्भावात् K. P. 10. 2
becoming visible or manifest, mani-
festation, appearance. 3 Becoming
audible. 4 the appearance of a deity
on earth.
प्रादुर्भवे Manifestation.
प्रादुर्भुजः 1 The span of the thumb
and forefinger. 2 A spot, place,
region.
प्रादुर्भुजः A gift, donation.
प्रादुर्भुजः *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Having
precedents, precedented. 2 Limited,
local. 3 Significant. -कः The owner
of a district.
प्रादुर्भुजः The forefinger.
प्रादुर्भुजः *a.* (की *f.*), **प्रादुर्भुजः** *a.*
(की *f.*), Relating to the evening.
प्रादुर्भुजः A destructive weapon,
any war-implement.
प्रादुर्भुजः *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Most emi-
nent or excellent, pre-eminent,
supreme, most distinguished. 2
Relating to or derived from Pra-
dhāna, q. v.
प्रादुर्भुजः 1 Pre-eminence, superiority,
predominance, prominence. 2 As-
cendancy, supremacy. 3 A chief or
principal cause. (प्रादुर्भुजेन, प्रादुर्भुज-
प्राधान्यतः 'chiefly', 'especially', Prin-
cipleally'; Bg. 10. 19).
प्रादुर्भुजः *a.* Well-read, highly edu-
cated (as a Brāhmaṇa).
प्रादुर्भुजः *a.* Distant, remote, long. 2
Bent, inclined. 3 Fattened, bound
(बद्ध). 4 Favourable. -वः A carriage.
-वः ind. 1 Favourably, agreeably or
conformably, suitably; समाजने मे भुज-
सुखं वाहुः सखेतरं प्राधान्यतः प्रयुक्ते R. 13. 43.
2 Crookedly.
प्रादुर्भुजः 1 Edge, margin, border,
skirt, verge; प्रादुर्भुजसिद्धिः S. 4. 7. 2
Corner (as of the lips, eyes &c.);
Māt. 4. 2; ओष्ठं, नयनं. 3 Boundary,
extremity. 4 Extreme verge, end;
सौवर्णप्रांत Pt. 4. 5 A point, tip. -Comp.
-न *a.* living close by. -दुर्गं a suburb
outside the walls of a town, a town
near a fort. -विरस *a.* tasteless in the
end. -सूत्र्य *a.* see प्रादुर्भुजः. -स्थ *a.* one
who inhabits the borders.
प्रादुर्भुजः 1 A long, lonesome or so-
litary path, desolate road. 2 A road
without shade, dreary tract of land.
3 A forest, wilderness. 4 The hollow
of a tree. -Comp. -सूत्र्यः a long dreary
road (without trees, shade &c.).
प्रादुर्भुजः *a.* (विकार *f.*) 1 Leading to,
conveying. 2 Procuring, providing
with. 3 Establishing, making valid.

प्रापण 1 Reach, extending to
2 Ob taining acquist on a tenant
3 B nging to con e n, lea ng
to 4 P oc...ng.
प्रापणिकः A merchant, trader; आ-
व्यादिन प्रापणिकादजनं Si. 4. 11.
प्राप्त *p. p.* 1 Got, obtained, won,
acquired. 2 Reached, attained to. 3
Met with, found. 4 Incurred, suf-
fered, endured. 5 Arrived, come,
present. 6 Completed. 7 proper,
right. 8 Following from a rule (see
आप् with प्र). -Comp. -अवस्र *a.* one
who has got permission to go,
allowed to depart. -अर्थ *a.* success-ful-
(-र्थः) an object gained. -अवसर *a.*
finding occasion or opportunity
-उद्य *a.* one who has attained rise
or exaltation. -कारि *a.* doing what
is right. -काल *a.* 1 opportune, sea-
sonable, suitable; see अवसरकाल. 2
marriageable. 3 fated, destined.
(-लः) a fit time, suitable or favour-
able moment. -पंचत्व *a.* resolved
into the five elements, i. e. dead; cf.
पंचत्व. -प्रसव *a.* delivered of child.
-बुद्धि *a.* instructed, enlightened.
-भारः a beast of burden. -मनोरथ *a.*
one who has obtained his desired
object. -यौवन *a.* being in the bloom
of youth, arrived at the age of
puberty, youthful. -रूप *a.* 1 hand-
some, beautiful. 2 wise, learned. 3
fit, proper, worthy. -व्यवहार *a.* come
of age, being able and legally
authorised to manage his own affairs
(opp. 'minor'). -अग्नि *a.* one who
owes his rise (to another); Ku. 2. 55.
प्राप्तिः *f.* 1 Obtaining, acquisition,
gain, attainment, profit; 'द्वय, वशः',
द्वय &c. 2 Reaching or attaining to.
3 Arrival, coming to. 4 Finding,
meeting with 5 Range, reach. 6 A
guess, conjecture. 7 Lot, share,
portion. 8 Fortune, luck. 9 Rise,
production. 10 The power of obtain-
ing, anything (one of the eight
Siddhis q. v.). 11 Union, collection
(संहति). 12 The successful termina-
tion of a plot (हृत्तगम). -Comp. आशा
the hope of obtaining anything
(regarded as part of the develop-
ment of the plot of a play); उपाय-
प्रापणिक्या प्राप्याशा प्राप्तिर्भवति S. D. 6.
प्राप्य 1 Ascendancy, superiority,
predominance. 2 Power, force, might.
प्राप्य (वा) लिकः A dealer in coral.
प्राप्य (यि) कः 1 Dawn, daybreak.
2 A minstrel whose duty it is to
wake the king in the morning by
singing appropriate songs.
प्राप्यजनः The lunar mansion Svāti.
प्राप्यजनिः 1 An epithet of Hanu-
mat. 2 Of Bhima.
प्राप्य Superiority, supremacy,
predominance.

प्राप्य S premacy authority
powe Ms 8 419
प्राभाकरः A follower of Prabhā-
kar, a follower of that school of
Mīmāṃsā philosophy which is
known as प्राभाकर.
प्राभातिक (की *f.*) Relating to the
morning, matutinal.
प्राप्य, **प्राप्य** 1 A present, gift. 2
An offering to a deity or to a king
(Nāzārānā). 2 A bribe.
प्राप्य *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Established
by proof, founded or resting on
authority. 2 Founded on the autho-
rity of scriptures (शास्त्रसिद्ध). 3
Authentic, credible. 4 Relating to
a प्रमाण q. v. -कः 1 One who
accepts proof. 2 One who is
conversant with the Pramāṇas of
the Naiyāyikas, a logician. 3 The
head of a trade.
प्राप्य 1 Being a proof or resting
on authority. 2 Credibility, authen-
ticity. 3 Proof, evidence, authority.
प्राप्य *a.* Due to carelessness or
error, wrong, faulty, incorrect; इति
प्राप्यः प्रयोगः or पाठः &c.
प्राप्य 1 Error, fault, blunder,
mistake. 2 Madness, frenzy. 3
Intoxication.
प्राप्य 1 Going away, departure,
departure from life. 2 Seeking death
by fasting, fasting, sitting down
and abstaining from food with some
object in view (generally with
words like आस उपविष्ट &c.); see प्रायो-
पवेशन below. 3 The largest portion,
majority, plurality, majority of
cases. 4 Excess, abundance, plenty.
5 A condition of life. N. B. At the
end of comp. प्राप्य may be translated
by (a) for the most part, generally,
mostly, almost, nearly; प्राप्यप्राप्य
about to fall; प्राप्यप्राप्य almost dead, a
little less than dead, nearly dead;
or (b) abounding or rich in, full
of, excessive, abundant; कष्टप्राप्य
शरीरं U. 1; शास्त्रीप्राप्ये देशः Pt. 3;
कमलप्राप्यप्राप्य वनानिलः U. 3. 24 'full of
the fragrance' &c. or (c) like,
resembling; वर्षप्राप्यप्राप्य दिने, अष्टप्राप्यप्राप्य वृत्तं
&c. -Comp. -उपायप्राप्य, -उपाप्राप्य, -उपा-
वेशनं, -उपावेशनिका sitting down and
abstaining from food and thus
preparing oneself for death, fasting
oneself to death; मया प्रायोपवेशनं कृतं विद्धि
Pt. 4; प्रायोपवेशनमतिदृष्टिर्बुद्ध R. 8. 94;
प्रायोपवेशनसदृशं व्रतमास्थितस्य Ve. 3. 19. -उपेय
a. abstaining from food and thus
awaiting the approach of death.
-उपविष्ट *a.* fasting oneself to death
-दर्शनं an ordinary phenomenon.
प्राप्य 1 Entrance, beginning, com-
mencement. 2 The path of life. 3
Voluntary death; Ms. 9. 323. 4
Taking refuge.

प्राचणीय *a.* Introductory, initial, initiatory. —च The first day of a Soma sacrifice.

प्राचक्ष *ind.* Generally, mostly, for the most part, in all probability; आशावः कुक्षमसदृशं प्राचक्षो क्षमनायां सयःपाति प्रणवि हृदयं विप्रयोगे रुणद्धि Me. 10.

प्राचक्षित्, प्राचक्षित्तिः *f.* 1 Atonement, expiation, indemnification, a religious act to atone for sin; मातुः पापस्य भरतः प्राचक्षितमिवाकरोत् R. 12. 19. (प्राचो नाम तपः प्रोक्तं चित्तं निश्चय उच्यते । तपोनिश्चयसे-योगात् प्राचक्षितमिति धेते । Hemādri) 2 Satisfaction, amends (in general).

प्राचक्षित्त्विन् *a.* One who makes an atonement.

प्राचक्ष *ind.* 1 Mostly, generally, as a general rule, for the most part; प्राच प्राच्यमाधत्ते स्वगुणेदुत्तमादरः Ku. 6. 20; प्राचो भूत्यास्यजंति अचालितविभव स्वामिन् सेवमानाः Mu. 4. 21; or प्राचो गच्छति यत्र मार रहितस्त-नेन वास्यापः Bh. 2. 93. 2. 2 In all probability, most likely, probably, perhaps; तत्र प्राक्ष प्रसादाद्धि प्रायः प्राक्ष्यानि जीवितं Mb.

प्रायाणिक, प्रायाणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Necessary or suitable for a journey.

प्रायिक *a.* (की *f.*) Usual, common.

प्रायुद्धिपितृ *m.* A horse.

प्रायेण *ind.* 1 Mostly, as a general rule; प्रायेणैते रमणविरहोक्तमानां विनोदाः Me. 87, प्रायेण सद्यपि दिनार्थक्रे विधी हि श्रेयासि लक्ष्मसुखानि विनोतारयैः Ki. 5. 49; Ku. 3. 28, Rs. 6. 23.

प्रायोगिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Applied. 2 Applicable.

प्रायम्भ *p. p.* Begun, commenced.

—च 1 What is begun, an undertaking. 2 Fate, destiny.

प्रायश्चित् *f.* 1 Beginning, commencement. 2 A post to which an elephant is fastened; or a rope for fastening him.

प्रायश्च 1 Beginning, commencement; प्रायश्चि विद्याना तर्कयति निजं नीलितानं वेषेषु Mā. 5. 6; R. 10. 9; 18. 49. 2 An undertaking, deed, enterprise; आगमैः सृष्टारम्भः प्रायश्चसदृशोदयः R. 1. 15; कलातुमेवाः शारमाः संस्काराः प्रायश्चान् इव 20.

प्रायश्चण Commencing, beginning.

प्रायश्चः A shoot, sprout, new leaf; see प्रोद्.

प्राण A chief debt.

प्राथक *a.* (थिका *f.*) Asking, begging, requesting, soliciting, entreating, desiring, wishing &c. —कः A suitor, petitioner.

प्राथन-ना 1 A request, entreaty, prayer, solicitation; ये वदन्ते धनपतिपुरः प्राथनानुःसमाजः Bh. 3. 47. 2 A wish, desire; लब्धावकाशा मे प्राथना or न दुःखपेदे सल्लु प्राथना S. 1, उत्सर्पिणी सल्लु मदता प्राथना S. 7; 7. 2. 3 A suit, petition, supplication, a love-suit कदापिद स्वयार्थनामद दुःखे कथये S. 2 —Comp

—अयः refusal of a request. —सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of a desire; प्राथनासिद्धिर्गोपिनः R. 1. 42.

प्राथनीय *pot. p.* 1 To be prayed for or solicited. 2 To be wished or desired. —च The third or Dvāpara age.

प्राथित *p. p.* 1 Begged, requested, asked for, solicited. 2 Wished, desired. 3 Attacked, opposed by an enemy; R. 9. 56. 4 Killed, hurt; (see अर्थ with *p.*).

प्राथित् *a.* 1 Begging, requesting. 2 Wishing, desiring; मन्दः कवियज्ञाप्रार्थी गमिष्याम्युद्वास्तवा R. 1. 3.

प्रालेख *a.* 1 Pendent, hanging down प्रालेखद्विषणितचामरप्रहासः Ve. 2. 28. —कः 1 A kind of pearl-ornament. 2 A female breast. —च A garland worn round the neck and reaching to the breast; प्रालेखद्विषणित यथावकाशे निनाय सार्चकृतचारुवक्त्रः R. 6. 14; मुक्ताप्रालेखेषु K. 52.

प्रालेखक See प्रालेख.

प्रालेखिका A king of golden necklace.

प्रालेख्य Snow, frost, hoar frost, dew, ईशाचलप्रालेख्यसूक्ष्मचक्षुषा Git. 1; प्रालेख्यशीतमच-लेखरीश्वरोऽपि (अपिशेते) Si. 4. 64; Me 39. —Comp. —अद्रिः, —शैलः 'the snowy mountain', the Himalāya; Me. 57.

—अंशुः, करः, —रश्मिः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. —लेखः a hail-stone.

प्रावटः Barley.

प्रावणं A spade, hoe, shovel.

प्रावरः 1 A fence, an enclosure. 2 An upper garment (according to Hemachandra). 3 N. of a country.

प्रावरण A garment, covering; especially, an upper garment, cloak, mantle.

प्रावरणीय An upper garment.

प्रावारः 1 An upper garment, a cloak, mantle. 2 N. of a district. Comp. —कीदः a kind of white ant or moth.

प्रावारकः An upper garment, mantle; यदीच्छसि लब्धदशविशाले प्रावारकं भूष-शैतर्हि Mk. 8. 22; जातिकुसुमवासितः प्रावारकोऽ-नुपेषितः Mk. 1.

प्रावारिकः A maker of upper garments.

प्रावास *a.* (सी *f.*) Relating to a journey, to be done or given in a journey.

प्रावासिक (की *f.*) Suitable or fit for a journey.

प्रावीण्य Cleverness, skilfulness, proficiency, dexterity; आविष्कृतं कथा-प्रावीण्यं वस्तेन U. 4; R. 15. 68.

प्रावृत् *p. p.* Enclosed, surrounded, covered, screened. —ता, तं A veil, mantle, wrapper (*f.* also).

प्रावृत्तिः *f.* 1 An enclosure, a hedge fence 2 Sp ritual darkness

प्रावृत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Secondary —क A messenger.

प्रावृष् *f.* The rainy season, monsoon, rains, (the months आषाढ and भाद्रपद), कलापिनां प्रावृषि पश्य नृत्वं R. 6. 51; 19. 37 प्रावृद् प्रावृष्टिति नवीति शटफीः क्षारं क्षते पक्षिपः Mk. 5. 18; Me. 115. —Comp. —अन्त्य (प्रावृष्टत्यः) end of the rainy season —कालः (प्रावृष्टकालः) the rainy season प्रावृषः —पा The rainy season, mon- soons.

प्रावृषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Produced in the rainy season. —कः A peacock

प्रावृषिज *a.* Produced in the rainy season.

प्रावृषेण्य *a.* 1 Produced in, relating to the rainy season; सा किं कृत्वा जन-वितुनिह प्रावृषेण्येन...वारिदेन Bv. 1. 30; 4. 6, R. 1. 36. 2 To be paid in the rainy season (as a debt &c.) —वृक्षः 1 The Kadamba tree. 2 The Kutaja tree —व्यः Numerousness, abundance, plenty.

प्रावृष्यः 1 A kind of Kadamba tree. 2 The Kutaja tree. —व्यः Lapis lazuli

प्रावेण्य A fine woollen covering.

प्रावेशन *a.* (ना *f.*) To be given or done on entering. —नं A worship.

प्रावेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to or connected with entrance (into a house or upon the stage).

प्राश्न्य, प्राश्नाय्य The life of a religious mendicant or recluse.

प्राशः 1 Eating, tasting, living or feeding on; Ms. 11. 143; धूमः &c. 2 Food.

प्राशनं 1 Eating, feeding upon, tasting. 2 Causing to eat, or taste, Ms. 2. 29. 3 Food.

प्राशनीय Food.

प्राशस्त्वं Excellence, praiseworthiness, pre-eminence.

प्राशित *p. p.* Eaten, tasted, consumed. —नं An offering of rice and water to the Manes of deceased ancestors, daily obsequies to the Manes; प्राशितं पितृवर्ण Ms. 3. 74.

प्राश्निकः 1 An examiner. 2 An umpire, an arbitrator, a judge; अहो प्रयोगार्थतः प्राश्निकः M. 2; तद्भववत्त्वा प्राश्निक-पदम्यासितव्यं M. 1.

प्रासः 1 Throwing, casting, discharging. 2 A dart, a barbed missile; Ms. 6. 32; Ki. 16. 4.

प्रासकः 1 A dart, barbed missile. 2 A die.

प्रासयः A yoke for cattle.

प्रासंगिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Derived from close connection. 2 Connected with, innate. 3 Incidental, casual, occasional; प्रासंगिकीनां विषयः कथानां U. 2. 6. 4 Relevant. 5 Seasonable, opportune. 6 Episodical.

प्रासयः A draught-ox.

प्रासात् 1 A palace mansion, any large palatial building, शिष्टा कुलीन

प्रासिक Sk Me 64 2 A royal mans on
3 4 temple shrine COMP अग्न
the courtyard of a palace or
temple -आरोहण entering going
up into a palace. -कुक्षुदः a tame
pigeon. तल the surface or flat roof
of a palace. -पुष्ठः a balcony on the
top of a palace. -प्रतिष्ठा the consecrat-
ion of a temple. -प्रासिक a. sleeping
in a palace. -शृंग the spire or pin-
nacle of a palace or temple, a turret.

प्रासिकः A lancer, spearman.

प्रासिक a (की f.) Relating to
delivery or child birth.

प्रास p. p. 1 Thrown, darted, hur-
led, cast, discharged. 2 Expelled,
turned out.

प्रास्ताविक a. (की f.) 1 Serving
as an introduction, introductory,
prefatory; as in प्रास्ताविकविलास (the
first or introductory part of Bhāmi-
nivāsa); प्रास्ताविक वचन prefatory
remarks. 2 Seasonable, opportune,
timely. 3 Pertinent, relevant (to
the matter in hand); अयास्ताविकी म-
हर्षणा कथा Mā. 2.

प्रास्तव्य Being under discussion.

प्रास्थानिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to
or proper at the time of departure;
R. 2. 70. 2 Favourable to a depart-
ure.

प्रास्थिक a. (की f.) 1 Weighing a
Prastha q. v. 2 Bought for a Prastha.
3 Containing a Prastha. 4
Sown with a Prastha.

प्रास्यण a. (जी f.) Derived from a
spring.

प्राहः Instruction in the art of
dancing.

प्राहः The forenoon.

प्राह्णतन a. (नी f.) Relating to, or
happening in, the forenoon.

प्राह्णतरा -मां ind. Very early in the
morning.

प्रिय a. (compar. प्रियम्, superl. प्रेष्ठ)
1 Dear, beloved, liked, welcome,
favourite; बहुप्रिया Ku. 1. 26; R. 3. 29.
2 Pleasing, agreeable; ताम्रचतुस्ते प्रियम-
चमिष्ठा R. 14. 6. 3 Fond of, devoted
or attached to; प्रियमंडना S. 4. 9; शिवा-
रामा वैदेही U. 2. -यः 1 A lover, hus-
band; क्षीणमायं प्रणयवचनं विप्रमो हि प्रियेष्ठ
Me. 28. 2 A kind of deer. -या 1 A
beloved (wife), wife, mistress;
प्रिये चाश्नूति प्रिये रम्यशीले प्रिये Git. 10. 2
A woman in general. 3 Small carda-
moms. 4 News, information. 5
Spirituos liquor. 6 A kind of Jas-
mine. -यं 1 Love. 2 Kindness, ser-
vice, favour; प्रियमाचरितं लते त्वया मे V. 1.
17; मखियार्थं प्रियसोः Me. 22; प्रियं मे प्रियं मे
'a good service done to me'; Bg. 1.
23; Pt. 1. 365, 193. 3 Pleasing
or gladsome news; R. 12. 91; प्रियनि-
वेद्यितारं S. 4. 4 Pleasure. -यं ind.

In a pleasing or agreeable manner

-COMP अतिशय a hospitable अपाय
absence or loss of a beloved object
-अप्रिय a pleasant and unpleasant
agreeable and disagreeable (feel-
ings &c.) (-यं) service and disser-
vice, favour and injury. -अंशु the
mango tree. -अर्ह a. 1 deserving
love or kindness; U. 3. 2 amiable.
(-हं) N. of Vishnu. -असु. a. fond
of life. -आख्य a. announcing good
news. -आख्यानं agreeable news.
-आत्मन् a. amiable, pleasant, agree-
able. -उक्तिः f., -उदितं a kind or
friendly speech, flattering remarks.
-उपपत्तिः f. a happy or pleasant oc-
currence. -उपभोगः enjoyment of a
lover or mistress; R. 12. 22. -एषिन्
a. 1 desirous of pleasing or doing
service. 2 friendly, affectionate. -कर
a. giving or causing pleasure. -कर्मन्
a. acting in a kind or friendly man-
ner. -कलत्रः a husband who is fond
of his wife, who loves her dearly.
-काम a. friendly disposed, desirous
of rendering service. -कारः, -कारिन्
a. acting kindly, doing good to.
-कृत् m. one who does good, a friend,
benefactor. -जनः a beloved or dear
person. -जानिः a husband who dearly
loves his wife. -तोषणः a kind of
coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.
-दर्शन a. pleasant to look at. -दर्शनं a.
pleasing to look at, of pleasing ap-
pearance, good-looking, lovely,
handsome; अहो विदर्शनः कुमारः U. 5; R.
1. 47; S. 3. 11. (-नः) 1 a parrot. 2
a kind of date tree. 3 N. of a prince
of the Gandharvas; R. 5. 53. -दर्शिन
a. an epithet of king Asoka. -देवन
a. fond of gambling. -धन्वः an epithet
of Siva. -पुष्पः a kind of bird. -प्रसादनं
propitiation of a husband -प्रय a.
exceedingly kind or courteous; U.
2. 2. (-यं) eloquence in language.
-प्रयस्य n. a very agreeable speech, as
of a lover to his mistress. -प्रप्नु a.
wishing to secure one's desired
object. -भावः feeling of love; U. 6.
31. -भाषणं kind or agreeable words.
-भाषिन् a. speaking sweet words.
-मंडन a. fond of ornaments; S. 4. 9.
-मद्यु a. fond of liquor. (-युः) an
epithet of Balarāma. -रण a. warlike,
heroic. -वचन a. speaking kind or
agreeable words. (-नं) kind, coax-
ing or endearing words; V. 2. 12.
-वयस्यः a dear friend. -वर्षी the plant
called विषह. -वस्तु n. a beloved object.
-वाच्य a. speaking kindly; affable in
address. (-यं) kind or agreeable
words. -वादिका a kind of musical
instrument. -वादिन् a. speaking kind
or pleasing words, a flatterer; हलमाः
पुरुषा राजन् सततं प्रियवादिनः Rām. -अवस्थ m.
an epithet of Krishna. -संवासः the

society of a beloved person -सख a
dear friend (-खा f.) a female
friend a lady's confidante सख a
lady's friend 2 pleasant though
true. संदेशः 1 a friendly message,
the message of a lover. 2 the tree
called चंपक. -समागतः union with a
beloved object or person -सहचरी a
beloved wife. -सहृद् m. a dear or
bosom friend. -स्वप्न a. fond of sleep;
R. 12. 81.

प्रियवद् a. Sweet speaking, speak-
ing kindly, affable in address, agree-
able; Ku. 5. 28; R. 3. 64. -दः A
kind of bird. 2 N. of a Gandharva
प्रियकः 1 A kind of deer; Si. 4. 32.
2 The tree called नीप. 3 The cree-
per प्रियं. 4 A bee. 5 A kind of bird.
6 Saffron. -कं A flower of the
asana tree; Si. 8. 28.

प्रियकर, प्रियकरण, प्रियकार a. 1 Show-
ing kindness to, acting kindly or
affectionately; प्रियकरो मे प्रिय इत्यन्वयः R.
14. 48. 2 Agreeable. 3 Amiable.

प्रियंयुः 1 N. of a creeper (said to
put forth blossoms at the touch of
women); प्रियंयुश्चामांगिरसकृतिरपि Mā. 3. 9.
(The following verse puts together
all the conventions of poets about
trees putting forth flowers under
particular circumstances; पादापातादक्षी-
कस्मिन्नक्षुरवकी वक्षिणास्त्रिगन्ध्यां क्षीयां सपदात्
प्रियंयुश्चिदति बहुलः संधिगंधयसेकात्. मंदारो रम-
वाक्यात् पद्मपुष्पनाम्पकी वक्षवातात् चूतो गीताक-
मेरुकिं सति च पुरो रम्यवात् कर्णिकारः ॥). 2
Long pepper. -यु n Saffron.

प्रियतम a. Most beloved, dearest.
-मः A lover, husband; शिवाजतः प्रियतम
इव प्रार्थनाचादुकारः Me. 31, 70. -मा A
wife, mistress, beloved.

प्रियतर a. Dearer, more beloved &c.

प्रियता, -त्वं 1 Being dear, dearness.
2 Love, affection.

प्रियभविष्य, प्रियभादुक a. Become an
object of affection, dearly loved.

प्रियालः The tree called Piyāl; see
प्रियाल. -ला A vine.

प्री 1 9 U. (प्रीयति, प्रीयति, प्रीत) 1
To please, delight, satisfy, gladden;
प्रीयति यः हृत्तरितेः पितरं स पुत्रः Bh. 2. 68,
सस्तुः प्रीयन् प्रियायगच्छ Bk. 3. 38; 5. 104
7. 64. 2 To be pleased, take delight
in कञ्चित् मनसि प्रीयति वनवासे Mb. 3 To
act kindly towards, show kindness
towards. 4 To be cheerful or gay.
-Caus. (प्रीयति-ते) To please, satisfy
&c. -II. 4. A. (प्रीयते, strictly a pas-
sive voice of the root प्री). 1 To be
satisfied or pleased, be gratified,
प्रकामप्रययत्तवचनां प्रियः Si. 1. 17; R. 15.
30; 19. 30; Y. 1. 245. 2 To feel
affection for, love. 3 To assent,
be satisfied.

प्रीण a. 1 Pleased, satisfied, grati-
fied. 2 Old, ancient. 3 Previous.

श्रीमन् १ Pleasing, satisfying. २ That which pleases or satisfies.

प्रीत *p. p.* १ Pleased, delighted, rejoiced, gladdened; प्रीतास्मि ते पुत्र वरं वृष्णीय B. २. ६३; १. ८१, १२. ९४. २ Glad, happy, joyful; Me. ४. ३ Content. ४ Dear, beloved. ५ Kind, affectionate. -COMP. -आत्मन्, -चित्, -मनस् *a.* delighted at heart.

प्रीति *f.* १ Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, delight, gladness, joy, gratification; सुमनालोकनप्रीतिः Ku. २. ४५, ६. २१; R. २. २१; Me ६२. २ Favour, kindness ३ Love, affection, regard; Me ४, १६; R. १. ५७; १२. ५४. ४ Liking or fondness for, delight in, addiction to; श्रुतं, दृग्मा. ५ Friendliness, amity. ६ N. of a wife of Cupid and rival of Rati. (चपली संजाता रत्याः प्रीतिरिति श्रुतः). -COMP. -कर *a.* producing love, kind, agreeable. -कर्मन् *n.* an act of friendship or love, a kind action. -वृत् *a.* a jester or buffoon in a play. -वृत्त *a.* given through affection. (-त्तं) property given to a female by her relatives, particularly by her father-in-law or mother-in-law at the time of marriage. -दानं, -दायः a gift of love, a friendly present; तद्वचरोज्यं प्रीतिदायस्य Mā. ४; R. १५ ६८. -धनं money given through love or friendship. -पत्रं an object of love, any beloved person or object. -पूर्व, पूर्वकं *ind.* kindly, affectionately. -मनस् *a.* delighted in mind, pleased, happy. -युज् *a.* dear, affectionate, beloved; Ki. १. १०. -वचस् *n.*, -वचनं a friendly or kind speech. -वर्धन *a.* increasing love or joy. (-नः) an epithet of Vishnu. -वादः a friendly discussion. -विवाहः a love-marriage, love-match (based purely on love). -आहुः a sort or Srāddha or obsequial ceremony performed in honour of the Manes of both parents.

पु १ A. (प्रवेति) १ To go, move. २ To jump, spring.

पुर् १. १ P. (प्रोपति, प्रुह) १ To burn, consume. २ To reduce to ashes. -II. ९ P. (प्रुणाति) १ To become wet or moist. २ To pour out, sprinkle. ३ To fill.

पुष्ट *p. p.* Burnt, consumed, reduced to ashes.

पुवः १ The rainy season. २ The sun. ३ A drop of water (Sk.).

प्रेक्षकः A spectator, looker on, beholder, sight-seer.

प्रेक्षणं १ Viewing, seeing. २ A view, look, appearance. ३ The eye; चक्षितृप्रीक्षणं Me. ८२. ४ Any public show or spectacle, sight, show. -COMP. -कृष्ट the eye ba"

प्रेक्षणक A show spectacle

प्रेक्षिका A woman fond of seeing shows.

प्रेक्षणीय *pot. p.* १ To be seen, viewed, or gazed at. २ Fit to be seen, lovely to the sight, beautiful to look at; Me. २; R. १४. ९. ३ To be considered or regarded.

प्रेक्षणीयकं A show, sight, spectacle; Si. १०. ८३.

प्रेक्षा १ Viewing, seeing, beholding. २ A look, view, sight, appearance. ३ Being a looker-on. ४ Any public spectacle or show, sight. ५ Particularly a theatrical show, dramatic performance, play. ६ Intellect, understanding. ७ Reflection, consideration, deliberation. ८ The branch of a tree -COMP. -अ (आ) गारः-रं, -गृहं, -स्थानं १ a theatre, a play-house. २ a council-chamber. -समाजः an audience, crowd of spectators, assembly.

प्रेक्षावत् *a.* Considerate, wise, learned (as a man).

प्रेक्षित *p. p.* Seen, viewed, beheld, gazed or looked at. -ने A look, glance.

प्रेक्षः, खं A swing.

प्रेक्षण *a.* Wandering, moving, going towards, entering; Bk. ९. १०६.

-नं १ Swinging. २ A swing. ३ A minor drama in one act, having no Sātradhāra, hero &c.; S. D. thus defines it; -गर्भायमर्षरहितं प्रेक्षणं हीननायकं । अद्यथास्मेकाकमविक्रमप्रवेशकम् । निरुद्धसंकोटयुतं सर्ववृत्तिसमाश्रितं ॥ ५४७. *e. g.* पालिव्य.

प्रेक्षा १ A swing. २ Dancino. ३ Roaming about, wandering, travelling. ४ A kind of building or house. ५ A particular pace of a horse.

प्रेक्षित *p. p.* Swung, shaken, oscillated.

प्रेक्षोद्ध १० U. (प्रेक्षोद्धयति-ते) To swing, shake, oscillate.

प्रेक्षोलनं १ Swinging, shaking, oscillating. २ A swing.

प्रेत *p. p.* Departed from this world, dead, deceased; स्वजनास्य किलातिसंततं दहति प्रेतमिति प्रचक्षते R. ८. ८६. -तः १ The departed spirit, the spirit before obsequial rites are performed. २ A ghost, evil-spirit; Bg. १७. ४; Ms. १२. ७१. -COMP. -अधिरः an epithet of Yama. -अन्नं food offered to the Manes. -अस्थि *n.* the bone of a dead man, धारिन् an epithet of Siva. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः an epithet of Yama. -उद्देशः an offering to the Manes. -कर्मन् *n.*, -कृत्यं, -कृत्या obsequial or funeral rites. -गृहं a cemetery. -चारिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -दाहः the burning of the dead, cremation. -धूमः the smoke issuing from a funeral pile. -पक्षः 'the fortnight of the Manes', N. of the dark half of Bhādrapada when offerings are made in honour of the

Manes are usually performed; of विनुष -पटहः a drum beaten at a funeral. -पतिः an epithet of Yama. -पुरं the city of Yama. -भावः death. -भूमिः *f.* a cemetery. -मेघः a funeral sacrifice. -राक्षसी the holy basil (तुलसी). -राजः an epithet of Yama. -लोकः the world of the dead. -वन a cemetery. -हारीरं the body of the departed spirit. -शुद्धि *f.*, -शौच purification after the death of a relative. -आहुः an obsequial offering made to a departed relative during the year of his death. -हारः १ one who carries out a dead body. २ a near relative.

प्रेतिका A ghost, spirit.

प्रेत्य *ind.* Having departed (from this world) after death in the next world; न च तत्प्रेत्य नो ह्य Bg. १७. २८; Ms. २. ९. २६. COMP. -जातिः *f.* position in the world to come. -भावः the condition of soul after death.

प्रेत्यम् *m.* १ Wind. २ An epithet of Indra.

प्रेप्सा १ Desire of obtaining. २ Desire (in general).

प्रेप्सु *a.* १ Desirous of obtaining, wishing, seeking, longing for २ Aiming at.

प्रेमन् *m., n.* १ Love, affection, प्रेममहेश्वरिकाप्रपलतां तनोति Gīt. ११; Me. ४४. २ Favour, kindness, kind or tender regard. ३ Sport, pastime ४ Joy, delight, gladness. -COMP. -अश्रु *n.* a tear of joy or affection. -कद्वि *f.* increase of affection, ardent love. -पर *a.* affectionate, loving. -पातनं १ tears (of joy). २ the eye (that sheds them). -पत्रं 'an object of love,' any beloved person or thing. -बंधः, -बंधनं a bond or tie of affection.

प्रेमिन् *a.* (गी *f.*) Loving, affectionate.

प्रेमस् *a.* (सी *f.*) Dearer, more beloved or agreeable &c. (comparison of प्रिय *q. v.*). -*m.* A lover, husband. -*m. -n.* Flattery. -सी A wife, mistress.

प्रेयोपस्यः A heron (fond of offspring).

प्रेरक *a.* (रिका *f.*) १ Impelling, urging, stimulating. २ Sending, directing.

प्रेरणं, -णा १ Driving or urging on, impelling, inciting, instigation २ Impulse, passion. ३ Throwing, casting; भवति विकल्पेरेणा चूर्णमुद्रिः Me. ६८. ४ Sending, despatching. ५ Order, direction. ६ (In grain.) The sense of the causal form.

प्रेरित *p. p.* १ Impelled, urged, instigated. २ Excited, stimulated, prompted. ३ Sent, despatched ४ Louched -त An envoy a messenger

प्रेष 1 U. (प्रेषति-ने) To go, move.
प्रेषः 1 Urging on. 2 Affliction, pain, sorrow.
प्रेषणं-ण 1 Sending, despatching.
2 Sending on a mission, directing, charging, commissioning.
प्रेषित *p. p.* Despatched (on an errand). 2 Ordered, directed.
3 Turned, fixed upon, directed towards, east (as eyes). 4 Banished.
प्रेष्ठ *p. p.* Dearest, most beloved &c (superl. of प्रिय q. v.).—*प्रेष्ठः* A lover, husband.—*प्रेष्ठा* A wife, mistress.
प्रेष्य *a.* To be ordered, sent, despatched &c.—*प्रेष्यः* A servant, menial, slave.—*प्रेष्या* A female servant, hand-maid.—*प्रेष्यः* 1 Sending on a mission. 2 Servitude.—*COMP.*—*प्रेष्यः* servants taken collectively.—*प्रेष्यः* capacity of a servant, servitude, bondage; *M.* 5. 12.—*प्रेष्यः* 1 the wife of a servant. 2 a female servant, hand-maid.—*प्रेष्यः* body of servants, suite, train.
प्रेहि (Second person sing. of the imperative of प्र with प्र q. v.).—*COMP.*—*कथा* a rite in which no mats are allowed.—*कथना* a rite in which no impurity is allowed.—*द्वितीया* a rite at which no second person is allowed to be present.—*प्राणिजा* a rite at which no merchants are allowed to be present. (See *P.* II. 1. 72).
प्रेयः Being kind, kindness, love.
प्रेयः 1 Sending, directing. 2 An order, command, invitation. 3 Affliction, distress. 4 Madness, frenzy. 5 Crushing, pressing, squeezing (सङ्घन).
प्रेय्यः A servant, menial, slave.—*प्रेय्या* A female servant.—*प्रेय्यः* Servitude, slavery.—*COMP.*—*प्रेय्यः* the capacity of a servant, being used as a servant, servitude; *Ku.* 6. 58.
प्रोक्त *p. p.* 1 Spoken, told, uttered. 2 Laid down, prescribed.
प्रोक्षणं 1 Sprinkling, sprinkling with water; *Ms.* 5. 118; *Y.* 1. 184. 2 Consecration by sprinkling. 3 Immolation (of animals) at a sacrifice.—*प्री* Water used for sprinkling or consecrating, holy water (used in pl., and sometimes used to denote 'the vessel containing holy water,' in which sense the word generally used is प्रोक्षणीपात्र).
प्रोक्षणीयं Water for consecrating.
प्रोक्षित *p. p.* 1 Purified or consecrated by sprinkling. 2 Immolated at a sacrifice.
प्रोच्य *a.* Exceedingly frightful or terrible.
प्रोच्य *ind.* 1 Very loudly, aloud. 2 In a very high degree.
प्रोच्छिन्न *p. p.* High, lofty, elevated.
प्रोक्षसन् Killing, slaughter.

प्रोक्ष्यन् Abandoning, quitting, leaving.
प्रोक्षित *p. p.* Abandoned, quitted, forsaken, avoided.
प्रोक्षनं 1 Wiping away, wiping out, effacing; *N.* 5. 36. 2 Picking up the remnants.
प्रोक्षित *a.* Flown up or away.
प्रोक्ष, प्रोक्षि See प्रोक्ष, प्रोक्षि.
प्रोक्ष *p. p.* 1 Sewn, stitched; *Ku.* 7. 49. 2 Extended lengthwise or perpendicularly (opp. ओत). 3 Tied, bound, fastened; *Mv.* 6. 33. 4 Pierced, transixed; *R.* 9. 75. 5 Passed or come through; तरुच्छिद्रप्रोक्षन् *i. e.* (चंद्रकिरणान्) विरामिति करी संकलयाति *K. P.* 10. 6 Set, inlaid; *Mv.* 1. 35.—*प्रोक्ष* A garment, woven cloth.—*COMP.*—*उत्सादनं* 1 an umbrella. 2 a cloth-house, tent.
प्रोक्ष्य *a.* Lifting up or stretching out the neck.
प्रोक्ष्य *a.* A loud noise or uproar.
प्रोक्ष्य *p. p.* Dug out.
प्रोक्ष्य *a.* Very high or lofty.
प्रोक्ष्य *a.* Full-blown, expanded.
प्रोक्ष्य *a.* Getting rid of, clearing away, removing, expelling.
प्रोक्ष्य *p. p.* 1 Removed, got rid of, expelled. 2 Urged forward, incited. 3 Relinquished.
प्रोक्ष्यः 1 Zeal, ardour. 2 An incentive, a stimulus.
प्रोक्ष्यः An inciter, instigator.
प्रोक्ष्य *a.* Inciting, stimulating, instigating, prompting.
प्रोक्ष्य 1 U. (प्रोक्षति-ने) 1 To be equal to, be a match for, withstand (with dat.); प्रोक्ष्यस्ते न कश्चन *Bk.* 14. 84; 15. 40. 2 To be able, adequate or competent. 3 To be full or complete.
प्रोक्ष्य *a.* 1 Famous, well-known. 2 Placed, fixed. 3 Travelling, going out on a journey, wayfaring; वृक्षान्त-श्रुत्वात् न प्रियं प्रोक्ष्यमुत्तरेत् *Tv.*—*प्रोक्ष्यः* 1 The nose or nostrils of a horse; *N.* 1. 60; *Si.* 11. 11. 12. 73. 2 The snout of a hog.—*प्रोक्ष्यः* 1 The hip, buttock. 2 An excavation. 3 A garment, old clothes. 4 Embryo.
प्रोक्ष्य *m.* A horse.
प्रोक्ष्य *p. p.* 1 Resounding, resonant. 2 Making a loud noise.
प्रोक्ष्योचनं, -ण 1 Proclaiming, proclamation. 2 Sounding aloud.
प्रोक्ष्य *p. p.* Set on fire, burning, blazing; *Bh.* 3. 88.
प्रोक्ष्य *p. p.* 1 Germinated, shot up. 2 Burst forth.
प्रोक्ष्य *p. p.* Sprung up, arisen.
प्रोक्ष्य *p. p.* 1 Lifted up. 2 Active, industrious.
प्रोक्ष्यः Marriage.
प्रोक्ष्य *p. p.* 1 Very high or lofty. 2 Projecting.

प्रोक्ष्य *a.* 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. 2 Robust
प्रोक्ष्य *a.* Scratching; marking.
प्रोक्ष्य *p. p.* Gone abroad on a journey, living abroad, away from home, absent, living in a foreign country.—*COMP.*—*प्रोक्ष्या* a woman whose husband is gone abroad; one of the eight Nāyikās in erotic poetry. She is thus defined in *S. D.*—*नानाकार्यवशाद्यस्या दूरदेशं गतः पतिः । सा मनो भवदुःखार्ता भवेत् प्रोक्षितामृतका ॥ 119.*
प्रोक्ष्य (प्रोक्ष्य) 1 A bull, an ox. 2 A bench, stool. 3 A kind of fish (ही also).—*COMP.*—*प्रोक्ष्यः* the month माघपद. (—*दा*) the 25th and 26th lunar mansions; पूर्वमाघपद and उत्तरमाघपद.
प्रोक्ष्य (प्रोक्ष्य) *a.* A reasoner, disputant.
—*प्रोक्ष्यः* 1 Reasoning, logic. 2 An elephant's foot. 3 A knot, joint.
प्रोक्ष्य (प्रोक्ष्य) *a.* 1 Full-grown; fully developed, matured, ripened, perfected; full (as moon); प्रोक्ष्यः कद्वि *Me.* 25; प्रोक्ष्यालिखिपात्र &c. *Māl.* 8. 1, 9. 28. 2 Adult, old, grown up; वर्यते हि सम्यगप्रोक्ष्यो निशीथस्य यौवनश्रीः *Māl.* 8, *Si.* 11. 39. 3 Thick, dense, pitchy; प्रोक्ष्यः तमः कुरु कृतज्ञतैव भद्रं *Māl.* 7. 3; *Si.* 4. 62. 4 Grand, mighty, strong. 5 Violent, impetuous. 6 Confident, bold, audacious. 7 Proud.—*प्रोक्ष्यः* A bold and grown-up woman, no longer bashful or timid in the presence of her lord, one of the four principal female characters in poetic compositions; आषोडशाद्रवेष्टाला विज्ञाता तरुणी मता 'पंचपंचाशता प्रीता भवेद्भुद्धा ततः परम् ॥'—*COMP.*—*प्रोक्ष्यः* a bold woman; see above.
—*प्रोक्ष्यः* a bold or pompous assertion.
—*प्रोक्ष्यः* *a.* of great or mighty valour.
—*प्रोक्ष्यः* *a.* advanced in youth.
प्रोक्ष्य (प्रोक्ष्य) *f.* 1 Full growth or development, maturity, perfection. 2 Growth, increase. 3 Greatness, grandeur, elevation, dignity; *Vikr.* 1. 15. 4 Boldness, audacity. 5 Pride, arrogance, self-confidence. 6 Zeal, exertion, enterprise.—*COMP.*—*प्रोक्ष्यः* 1 a grandiloquent or pompous speech. 2 a bold assertion.
प्रोक्ष्य *a.* Clever, learned, skilful.
प्रोक्ष्यः 1 The Indian fig-tree; प्रोक्ष्यरोह इव सोपतलं विभेद *R.* 8. 93; 13. 71. 2 One of the seven Dvīpas or continents of the world. 3 A side or back door, a private entrance.—*COMP.*—*प्रोक्ष्यः*—*प्रोक्ष्यः* an epithet of the river Sarasvatī.—*प्रोक्ष्यः*—*प्रोक्ष्यः*—*प्रोक्ष्यः* the place where the Sarasvatī rises.
प्रोक्ष्य *a.* 1 Swimming, floating. 2 Jumping, leaping.—*प्रोक्ष्यः* 1 Swimming, floating. 2 Flood, swelling of a river. 3 A jump, leap. 4 A raft, float, canoe, small boat; नाश्वेयं इतिः प्रोक्ष्यस्य सलिलप्रवहं *Pt.* 2. 38; सर्वं जानम-वेयं वृजिनं संतरिष्यति *Bg.* 4. 36; *Ms.* 4.

194; 11. 19; Ve. 3. 25. 5 A frog. 6 A monkey. 7 A declivity, slope. 8 An enemy. 9 A sheep. 10 A man of a low tribe; *chāṇḍāla*. 11 A net or snare for catching fish. 12 The fig tree. 13 The *Kāraṇḍava* bird, a kind of duck. 14 Five or more stanzas syntactically connected (=*कुलक* q. v.) 15 The prolated utterance of a vowel. -Comp. -*म* 1 a monkey; R. 12. 78, 2 a frog. 3 an aquatic bird, the diver. 4 the tree *शिरिष*. 5 N. of the sun's chariot. (-*म*) the sign of the zodiac called *Virgo*. -*गतिः* a frog.

प्लवकः 1 A frog. 2 A jumper, tumbler, rope-dancer. 3 The holy fig-tree. 4 A *Chāṇḍāla*, outcast. 5 A monkey.

प्लवंगः 1 An ape, a monkey. 2 A deer. 3 The fig-tree.

प्लवंगमः 1 A monkey; Si. 12. 55. 2 A frog.

प्लवन् 1 Swimming. 2 Bathing, plunging into; Mā. 1. 19. 3 Jumping, leaping. 5 A great flood, deluge, 5 A declivity.

प्लवाका A float, raft.

प्लविका a. Taking over in a boat, a ferry-man.

प्लवङ्ग The fruit of *प्लवङ्ग*.

प्लवः 1 Flowing over. 2 Jumping, leaping. 3 Filling to over-flowing. 4 Straining a liquid (to remove impurities &c.); Y. 1. 190; (see *Mit.* thereon).

प्लवन् 1 Bathing, ablution. 2 Over-flowing, flooding, inundating. 3 A flood, deluge.

प्लवित p. p. 1 Made to swim, float, or over-flow. 2 Deluged, inun-

dated, overflowed. 3 Moistened, wetted, sprinkled; Si. 12. 25; Ki. 11. 36. 4 Covered with.

प्लिह 1 A. (प्लिहते). To go, move.

प्ली 9 P. (प्लीनाति) To go, move.

प्लीहम् m. The spleen, or its enlargement (प्लीह also). -Comp. -उदरे enlargement of the spleen. -उदरिन् a. suffering from enlargement of the spleen.

प्लीहा The spleen.

प्लु 1 A. (प्लुते, प्लु) 1 To float, swim;

किं नामैतत् मञ्जुवलाह्वनि प्राधानः प्रवृत्त इति *Mv.* 1; क्लेशोच्चर रागवशात् प्रवृत्ते *R.* 16. 60; प्रवृत्ते धर्मलक्षणे लोकेऽपि यथा गुणाः *Subhāsh.* 2 To cross in a boat. 3 To swing to and fro, vibrate. 4 To leap, jump, spring; *Bk.* 5. 48; 14. 13, 15. 16. 5 To fly, soar, hover about. 6 To skip. 7 To be prolated or lengthened (as a vowel). -*Caus.* (प्लुवति-ते) 1 To cause to swim or float. 2 To remove, wash away. 3 To bathe. 4 To inundate, deluge, flood, submerge. 5 To cause to fluctuate. -*With अभि* 1 to over-flow. 2 to overwhelm, overcome (fig.). -*अव* to jump, jump or leap out. -*उद्* 1 to float, swim. 2 to spring, leap or jump upon; *Ms.* 8. 2363, to jump or bound away; *Si.* 12. 22. -*उप* 1 to float, swim. 2 to assault, assail, attack. 3 to oppress, trouble, harass, torment; निशाचरोपप्लुतमर्तुकाणां (तपस्विनां) *R.* 14. 64; 10. 5; *Ms.* 4. 188. -*परि* 1 to swim, float. 2 to bathe, plunge into. 3 to jump, spring. 4 to deluge, inundate, flood. 5 to cover with. 6 to overwhelm (fig.). -*वि* 1 to float about, swing to and fro, fluctuate. 2 to drift (in the sea), to be scat-

red; *H.* 3. 2. 3 to be confused (as mind). 4 to be ruined or destroyed. 5 to fail. (-*Caus.*) 1 to cause to float or swim. 2 to teach (to unworthy persons) *Ms.* 11. 199. 3 to confuse or confound, bewilder. -*स* 1 to fluctuate, float about. 2 to flow together, meet (as waters), *Bg.* 2. 46.

प्लुत p. p. 1 Swimming, floating. 2 Inundated, submerged, overflowed. 3 Leaped, jumped. 4 Lengthened, protracted for prolated (as a vowel) 5 Covered with. (See *प्लु*). -*न्त* 1 Jump, leap, spring. 2 Capering, one of the paces of a horse. -Comp. -*गतिः* a hare. (-*f.*) 1 going by leaps. 2 a gallop, bounding motion.

प्लुति f. 1 A flood, overflowing, inundation. 2 A leap, jump, spring, as in *सङ्कल्पप्लुति*. 3 Capering, one of the paces of a horse. 4 Prolation or protraction of a vowel.

प्लु 1. 1. 4. 9. P. प्लोवति, प्लुवति, प्लुणाति, प्लु) To burn, scorch, singe, sear *Ra.* 1. 22; *Bk.* 20. 34. -*II.* 9 P. (प्लुणाति) 1 To sprinkle, wet. 2 To anoint. 3 To fill.

प्लुत p. p. Scorched, burnt, singed.

प्लु 1 A. (प्लुते) To serve, attend or wait upon.

प्लोषः Burning, combustion (also शोष).

प्लोषण a. (प्ली f.) Burning, scorching, reducing to ashes; तस्मीत्येकं पुररित्तद्वत्तु मदनप्लोषणं लोचनं वः *Mā.* 1. v. 1. -*ण* Burning, scorching (प्लोषण also).

प्लस 2 P. (प्लसति, प्लसत) To eat, devour.

प्लसत p. p. 1 Eating. 2 Hungry.

प्लसन् 1 Eaten. 2 Food.

फ.

फक् 1 P. (फकति, फकित) 1 To move slowly, go softly, glide, creep. 2 To act wrongly, behave ill. 3 To swell.

फक्कि 1 A position, an argument to be proved, a thesis or assertion to be maintained; कविभाषितमाध्यकक्षिका विषया कुङ्कुलनामभाषिता *N.* 2. 95. 2 A prejudice, preconceived opinion.

फद् ind. An onomatopoeic word used mystically in uttering spells or incantations; अन्नय फद्.

फटः 1 The expanded hood of a snake (फटा also in this sense); निर्विषेणापि सर्वेण कर्तव्या नहती फटा (फटा v. l.). विषं भवतु ना मुद्रा फटादीयो मयंकरः *Pt.* 1. 204. 2 A tooth. 3 A rogue, cheat (कितव).

फटिया A cricket, locust or grasshopper.

फण 1 P. (फणति, फणित) 1 To move, move about; कुरुर्भूमिरे फणवद्भुवा हरिराशुसाः *Bk.* 14. 78. 2 To produce easily or without exertion; (this sense according to some belongs to the *Caus.* of फण).

फणःणा The expanded hood of a cobra or any serpent; विप्रकृतः फणः कणं (कणां) कुर्वते *S.* 6. 30; मणिभिः फणस्थैः *R.* 13. 12; *Ku.* 6. 68; वहति ध्रुवमेणिं शेषः फणाफलकस्थितां *Bh.* 2. 35. -Comp. -करः a serpent. -घरः 1 a serpent. 2 N. of *Siva*. -स्रुत् m. a serpent. -मणिः a jewel said to be found in the hood of a serpent. -मण्डलं the rounded body of a serpent; करालफणमण्डलं *R.* 12. 98; तत्फणमण्डलोद्भिर्मेणिद्योतितवियहं *10. 7.*

फणित् m. 1 A hooded serpent, serpent or snake in general: उद्वसित-

यद्गलं फणिनः पुष्पासि परिमलोद्भूतिः *Bv.* 1. 12, 58; कर्णं मयूरस्य तले निषीदति *Ra.* 1. 13; *R.* 16. 17; *Ku.* 3. 21. 2 An epithet of *Rāhu*. 3 An epithet of *Patanjali*, the author of the *Mahābhāṣya* on *Pāṇini's Sūtras*; कणिभाषितमाध्यकक्षिका *N.* 2. 95. -Comp. -ईन्द्रः, -ईश्वरः 1 an epithet of the serpent demon *Sesha*. 2 Of *Ananta*, the lord of serpents. 3 of *Patanjali*. -खलः a quail. -तहपणः an epithet of *Vishṇu* (who uses *Sesha* as his couch). -पतिः 1 an epithet of *Sesha* or of *Vāsuki*. 2 of *Patanjali*. -विषः wind. -केनः opium. -भाष्यं *Mahābhāṣya* (the commentary of *Patanjali* on *Pāṇini's Sūtras*). -भुज् m. 1 a peacock. 2 an epithet of *Garuda*.

फत्कारिन् m. A bird

कर A shield; cf. कलक.
करुचक A betel-box.
करकरीकः The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. -कं 1 A young shoot or branch. 2 Softness. -का A shoe.
कल 1. 1 P. (कलति, कलित) 1 To bear fruit, yield or produce fruit; नानाकलैः कलति कल्यलतेव विद्या Bh. 2. 40; परिपकाराय क्रुमाः कलति Subhāsh.; विद्यातुल्या-पारः कलतु च मनोज्ञश्च भवतु Māl. 1. 16; often used transitively in this sense; येनैस्मिन् कलति पश्य विविधश्रेयांसि मनीषितयः Mu. 2. 16 'accomplish or bring about'; Si. 2. 89. 2 To be fruitful, to be successful, to be fulfilled or accomplished, to succeed; कैकेयि कामाः कलितार-सन्ति R. 13. 59; 15. 78; यदा न केतुः क्षणदाकराणां (मनोरथाः) Bk. 14. 113; 12. 66; नैवाकृतिः कलति नैव कुलं न शीलं Bh. 2. 96, 116. 3 To result, produce results or consequences; कलितमस्माकं कण्टकचनेन H. 1; कलितं नस्तर्हि भगवतीपादप्रसा-देन Māl. 6; Ki. 18. 25; खलः करोति दुष्टं नूनं कलति साधु H. 3. 21 'wicked men commit bad acts, and good men suffer their consequences'. 4 To become ripe, ripen. -11 1 P. (कलति, कुल or कुल in the first sense, and कलित in other senses). 1 To burst open, split or cleave asunder, burst, cleave; तस्य दूर्धानमासद्यि पकालसिधौ हि सः Mb. 2 To shine lack, be reflected; Ki. 5. 38. 3 To go.
कल 1 Fruit (fig. also); as of a tree; जडेति पूर्व कुलं न ततः कल S. 7. 30, R. 4. 33; 1. 49. 2 Crop, produce; कृषिकलं Me. 16. 3 A result, fruit, consequence, effect; अश्वकृष्टैः पापप्रयतिरिह कलमश्रुते H. 1. 88; कलैश्च ज्ञास्यति Pt. 1; न नव प्रसूराकलोद्यात् स्थिरकर्मा विरामा कर्मणः R. 8. 22; 1. 33. 4 (Hence) Reward, recompense, meed, retribution (good or bad); कलमस्योपहासस्य सद्यः प्राप्स्यसि पश्य ना R. 12. 37. 5 A deed, an act (opp. words); हृषते हि कलेन साधयो ननु कदेन निजापयोगिता N. 2. 48 'good men prove their usefulness by deeds, not by words'. 6 Aim, object, purpose; परमिदज्ञानकला हि दुष्टद्वयः Pt. 1. 43; किमपेक्ष्य कलं Ki. 2. 21 'with what object in view'; Me. 54. 7 Use, good, profit, advantage; जगता वा विकलेन किं कलं Bv. 2. 61. 8 Profit or interest on capital. 9 Progeny, offspring; R. 14. 39. 10 A kernel (of a fruit). 11 A tablet or board (शरीकलं). 12 A blade (of a sword). 13 The point or head of an arrow, dart &c.; bard; Mu. 7. 10. 14 A shield. 15 A testicle. 16 A gift. 17 The result of a calculation (in Math.). 18 Product or quotient. 19 Menstrual discharge. 20 Nutmeg. 21 A ploughshare. -COMP. -अद्नः =कलाशन q. v. -अनुब्धः succession or

sequence of fruits or results. -अनुमेय a. to be inferred from the results or consequences; कलादुमेयाः शरणाः संस्काराः प्राक्कना इव R. 1. 20. -अंतः a bamboo. -अन्नेषिन् a. seeking for reward or recompense (of actions). -अपेक्षा expectation of the fruits or consequences (of acts), regard to results. -अज्ञानः a parrot. -अम्ले tamarind. -अस्थि n. a cocoa-nut. -आकांक्षा expectation of (good) results; see कलापेक्षा. -आगमः 1 production of fruits, load of fruits; मयंति नम्रास्तरवः कलागमेः S. 5. 12. 2 the fruit season, autumn. -आड्या a sort of grapes (having no stones). -उत्पत्तिः f. 1 production of fruit. 2 profit, gain. (-त्तिः) the mango tree (sometimes written कलौपति in this sense). -उद्भयः appearance of fruit, production of results or consequences, attainment of success or desired object; आफलो-दकर्मणां R. 1. 5. -उद्देशः regard to results; see कलापेक्षा. -कामना desire of fruits or consequences. -कालः fruit-season. -केशरः the cocoanut tree. -ग्रहः deriving benefit or advantage. -ग्रहि, ग्राहिन् a. (also कलेग्रहि and कलेग्राहिन्) fruitful, yielding or bearing fruit in season; श्लाघ्यतां कुलहृषति पैवृकं स्यान्ननोरथ-तरुः कलेग्रहिः Kīr K. 3. 60; Māl. 9. 39. -द a. 1 productive, fruitful, bearing fruit; Ms. 11. 142. 2 bringing in gain or profit. (-दः) a tree. -निवृत्तिः f. cessation of consequences. निष्पत्तिः f. production of fruit. -पाकः (कलेपाकः also) 1 the ripening of fruit. 2 the fullness of consequences. -पादपः a fruit-tree. -पूरः, -पूरकः the common citron tree. -प्रदानं 1 the giving of fruits. 2 a ceremony at weddings. -बंधिन् a. forming or developing fruit. -धुनिः f. a place where one receives the reward or recompense of his deeds (i. e. heaven or hell). धृत् a. bearing fruit, fruitful. -भोगः 1 enjoyment of consequences. 2 usufruct. -योगः 1 the attainment of fruit or the desired object, Mu. 7. 10. 2 wages, remuneration. -राजन् m. a water-melon. -वर्तुलं a water-melon. -वृक्षः a fruit-tree. -वृक्षकः the bread-fruit tree. -शाडवः the pomegranate tree. -श्रेष्ठः the mango tree. संपद f. 1 abundance of fruit. 2 success. -साधनं a means of effecting any desired object, realization of an object. -स्नेहः a walnut tree. -हारी an epithet of Kālī or Durgā.
कलक 1 A board, plank, slab, tablet; कालः काल्या युवनकलकं क्रीडति प्राणि-शारेः Bh. 3. 39; दृत्, चित्र, &c. 2 Any flat surface; बुद्धमानकपोलकलका K. 218; धृतसुखयंकलकैर्विबुधः Si. 9. 47, 27; cf. तट. 3 A shield. 4 A leaf or page for

writing upon. 5 The buttocks, hips. 6 The palm of the hand. -COMP. -वाणि a. armed with a shield (as a warrior). -यंत्रं an astronomical instrument invented by Bhāskara-chārya.
कलतच् ind. As a consequence, consequently, virtually.
कलनं 1 Bearing fruit, fructifying. 2 Producing results or consequences.
कलवत् a. 1 Fruitful, fruit-bearing. 2 Producing or yielding result, successful, profitable. -ती The plant called त्रियंगु.
कलिता A woman in her courses.
कलिन् a. Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit (fig. also); वृष्णि कलिनश्च वृक्षास्तुभयतः स्तवः Ms. 1. 47; Mk. 4. 10. -m. A tree.
कलिन a. Fruitful, bearing fruit. -नः The bread-fruit tree.
कलिनी, -कली The Priyangu creeper; (said by poets to be the 'wife' of the mango tree; cf. R. 8. 61).
कल्य a. 1 Pithless, sapless, un-essential; unsubstantial; नरं ततो ब्राह्म-नयाय कल्य Pt. 1. 2 Worthless, useless, unimportant; Si. 3. 76. 3 Small, minute. 4 Vain, unmeaning. 5 Weak, feeble, flimsy. -ह्यः f. 1 The spring season. 2 The opposite-leaved fig-tree. 3 N. of a river at Gayā. -COMP. -उत्सवः the vernal festival, commonly called holi.
कल्युनः 1 The month of काल्युन 2 N. of Indra. -नी N. of a constellation; Ku. 7. 6.
कल्य A flower.
कालिः, कालित Molasses.
काट a. Made by an easy process, readily or easily prepared (as a decoction). -द-दं An infusion, decoction; काटमनावातसाध्यः कषायविशेषः Sk.; काट चित्राक्षपाणयः Bk. 9. 17 (see the commentary).
कालः-लं 1 A ploughshare; Ms. 6. 16. 2 Separation of the hair on each side of the head (सीमंतमणः); N. 1. 16. -लः 1 An epithet of Balarāma, 2 of Siva. 3 The citron tree. -लं 1 A garment of cotton. 2 A ploughed field.
काल्युनः 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to February-March). 2 An epithet of Arjuna; Mb. thus explains the epithet:—उचराभ्यां कल्युनी श्यां नक्षत्राभ्यामहं दिवा । जातो हिमवतः पृष्ठे तेन मां काल्युनं विदुः ॥ 3 N. of a tree, also called अर्जुन. -COMP. -अर्जुनः 1 the month Chaitra. 2 the vernal season (वसंतकाल). 3 an epithet of नकुल and सहदेव.
काल्युनी The full-moon day of the month काल्युन. -COMP. -भवः an epithet of the planet Jupiter.

फिरंगः The country of the Franks
(i. e. of Europeans.)

फिरिंगिन् *m. A Frank, (i. e. a European).*

पुनः A bird.

कु (कू) *v. ind.* An onomatopoeic word generally used in composition with कृ and imitative of the sound made by blowing into liquids &c.; sometimes it expresses disregard or contempt; कु (कू) लु to blow into (a liquid); बालः पायसद्वन्द्वो दधयति कुल्लुम् मधयति H. 4. 103. -Comp. -कारः, -कुले, -कुतिः *f.* 1 blowing into. 2 hissing, whizzing. 3 the hiss of a serpent. 4

sobbing. 5 screaming, loud shriek,
yell.

कुप्फुसः -सं The lungs.

फुट् १ P. (फुलति, फुलित) To bloom, expand, blow, open (as a flower)

कुल्ल *p. p.* (of फल्ल) 1 Expanded, opened, blown; पुष्पं च कुल्लं तवमहिकायाः प्रवाति कांतिं प्रमदाजनानां Rs. 6. 6. कुल्लारविद्वद्भन्तं Ch. P. 1. 2 Flowering, blossomed; R. 9. 63. 3 Expanded, dilated, wide opened (as eyes); Pt. 1. 136. -Comp. -लीचन *a.* having eyes dilated (with joy). (-जः) *a* kind of deer.

फेव्कारः A shriek, howl.

फेणः -नः 1 Foam, froth; गौरविक्रम-
कुटिलचनं या विहृदयेव फेनैः Me 50; R 13
1; Ms. 2. 61. 2 Foam of the mouth
3 Saliva. -Comp. -पिंडः 1 a mere
bubble. 2 an empty idea, non-entity
-वाहिन m. a filtering cloth.

फेण (स) क See सेन.

फेनिल a. Foamy, frothy; फेनिल
मंबुराशि R. 13, 2.

फेरः, फेरंडः A jackal.

फेरवः १ A jackal; कंदोफेरवचंडाष्टुति
&c. Mā. ५ १९. २ A rogue, rascal,
cheat. ३ A demon, goblin.

फेरुः A jackal.

फेलं, फेला, फेलिका, फेली Remnants
of food, leavings of a meal, orts

ब.

बहु 1 A. (बहुते, बहिन) To increase, grow.

बहुमन् *m.* Abundance, multitude.

वाहिष्ठ *a.* Most abundant, very great, excessive; (superl. of बहुल *q. v.*).

बहुवचन α . More numerous or abundant, much more, exceeding, (Compar. of बहुल q. v.).

वक्रः 1 The Indian crane. 2 A cheat, rogue, hypocrite (the crane being a very cunning bird that knows well how to draw others into its clutches). 3 N. of a demon killed by Bhima. 4 N. of another demon killed by Kṛṣṇa. 5 N. of Kubera -Comp.

चरः, इति, व्रतचरः, व्रतिकः, व्रतिन
 m. 'acting like a crane'; a false de-
 votee, religious hypocrite; अथोद्यतिः कृति-
 क स्वाध्यासाद्यतत्परः । दोषो निश्चयादिनीतश्च
 व्रतचरचो द्विजः Ms. 4. 196. -जित् m.
 -निष्पृष्टः epithet of 1 Bhīma. 2 of
 Krishna. -व्रत 'crane-like conduct',
 hypocrisy.

वकुलः A kind of tree (said, according to the convention of poets, to put forth blossoms when sprinkled by young women with mouthfuls of wine); काक्षुरान्यो (i. e. केसरः or वकुलः) वदनमदिरा वीहदच्छनस्यः Me. 78; वकुलः सिङ्गुङ्गपतेकात् (विकसति); (for similar conventions about other trees see the quotation under शिङ्गु). -लं The fragrant flower of this tree; Bv. 1.54.

बकेरुका A small crane.

बकौटः A crane.

बहु: A boy, lad, chap, often used
as a depreciatory term or to show
contempt; चाणक्यबहु: &c.; see बहु.

बहि (लि) शं A fish-hook; Bh. 3.21.

वत *ind.* A particle expressing sorrow, regret (alas !); वयं वत विदूरतः क्रमयता पशोः कन्यका *Māi.* 3. 18; अहो वत

Bg 1 45 2 Pity

चातिल्ले S. 1: 10. 3 Addressing, calling; वत वितरत तोयं तोयबाहा नितानं G. M., R. 9. 47. 4 Joy or satisfaction; अहो वतानि स्रग्मणीयदीर्घः Ku. 3. 20. 5 Wonder or surprise; अहो वत महच्चिं K. 154. 6 Censure. For the meanings of वत with अहो see under अहो.

वदरः The jujube tree. -र The fruit of jujube; कवचसदृशमाखिलं सुवनतलं यत्प्रसादयः कवयः । पश्यन्ति धूम्रमतयः सा जयति सरस्वती देवी Vās. 1; Br. 2. 8. -Comp. -पावनं N. of a sacred bathing-place.

वदरिका 1 The jujube tree or its fruit; अन्ये वदरिकाकारा बहिर्य मनोहराः II. 1. 94. 2 N. of one of the many sources of the Ganges and of the neighbouring hermitage of the sages Nara and Narayana. -COMP. -आश्रमः the hermitage at Badarika.

बदारी 1 The jujube tree; see बदरायण.
 2 =वादरिका (2) above. —COMP. तपोवनं
 the penance grove at Badari; Ki. 12.
 38. —फलं a fruit of the jujube tree.
 —वनं (—र्णं) a wood or thicket of
 jujube trees. —शैलः a rocky eminence
 at Badari.

वद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened. 2 Chained, fettered. 3 Captured, caught. 4 Confined, imprisoned. 5 Put or girt on. 6 Restrained, suppressed, withheld. 7 Formed, built. 8 Cherished, entertained. 9 Combined, united. 10 Firmly rooted, firm. (see बद्ध). -**COMP.** -अङ्गुलित्र, अङ्गुलित्राण *a.* having a finger-guard fastened -अञ्जलि *a.* folding the hands together in supplication, with the hands joined in humble entreaty or raised to the forehead as a mark of respect. -अनुराग *a.* having the affection fixed upon, feeling or manifesting love for. -अनुशय *a.* feeling repentant. -आशङ्क *a.* one whose susp'ions have been roused, grown suspicious

α. enjoying or observing a festival or holiday. -उद्यम α. making united efforts. -कक्ष, -कक्ष्य α. see बद्धपरिकर -कोप, -मरु, -रोष α. 1 feeling anger, entertaining a feeling of anger. 2 suppressing or governing one's wrath -चित्त-मनस α. having the mind intently fixed on, rivetting the mind on. -जिह्व α. tongue-tied. -वृष्टि, नेत्र-लोचन, α. having the eyes intently fixed on, looking with a steadfast gaze at. -धार α. continuously or incessantly flowing. -नेपथ्य α. attired in a theatrical dress. -परिकर α. having the girdle girded on, one who has girded up his loins; α. ready, prepared. -प्रतिज्ञ α. 1 one who has made a vow or promise. 2 firmly resolved. -भाव α. having the affection or heart fixed upon; enamoured of (with loc.); दहं स्वयि बद्धभावेर्वक्षी V 2. -हृष्टि α. 1 having a closed fist 2 clostified, covetous. -मूल α. deep-rooted, striking root firmly; बद्धमूलस्य मूलं हि महदैतरोः त्रियः Si. 2. 38. -मौन α. holding the tongue, keeping silence, silent; अहमृतं स्वप्नरगरविद्धिबिभ्लेषुः स्वादिव बद्धमौनं R. 13. 23. -राग α. having the desire fixed on, enamoured, impassioned; Pt. 1. 123. -वसति α. fixing an abode -वाक्च α. tongue-tied, maintaining silence. -वेपथु α. seized with tremour. -वैर α. one who has conceived bitter hatred or contracted confirmed hostility. -शिव α. 1 one whose hair is tied up (into a knot on the crown of the head). 2 one who is still in childhood, young. -स्नेह α. forming an attachment, conceiving affection for.

बु १ A. (वमिसते; strictly desiderative base of बु used in a primitive sense) To abhor, loathe, detest, shrink from be disgusted with (with abl) येस्ये U 1

बधिर *a.* Deaf; ज्वनिभिर्जनय बधिरकृतश्रुते: Si. 13. 3; Ms. 7. 149.

बधिरयति Den. P. To deafen (fig. also); बधिरिताशेषदिग्गतरालं K.; Mv. 6.80.

बधिरित *a.* Made deaf, deafened.

बधिरिमन् *m.* Deafness.

बन्दिन् See बन्दि.

बन्दि-दी *f.* 1 Bondage, confinement.

2 A prisoner, captive; Ku. 2. 91.

बध् 9 P. (बन्नाति, बद्धः *pass.* बध्यते) 1

To bind, tie, fasten; बद्धे न संभावित एव

तावत् करेण रुद्धेपि च केशपाशः Ku. 7. 57;

R. 7. 9; Ku. 7. 25; Bk. 9. 75. 2 To

catch, capture, imprison, ensnare,

make captive; कर्मिर्मेन स बद्धयते Bg. 4.

14, बलिर्बन्धे Bk. 2. 39; 14. 56. 3 To

chain, fetter. 4 To check, stop,

suppress; as in बद्धकोप, बद्धकण्ठ &c. 5

To put on, wear; न हि चूडामणिः पादौ

प्रमचामीति बध्यते Pt. 1. 72; बन्धुरं बद्धिजाणि

Bk. 14. 7. 6 To attract, arrest (as

eyes &c.); बन्धं बद्धेपि यवप्ररोहः Ku. 7.

17, or बन्नाति मे चक्षुः (चित्रकूटः) R. 13.

47. 7 To fix or set upon, direct

towards (as the eyes or mind), cast

upon (with loc.); इति लक्ष्ये बध्न् Mu.

1 2; R. 3. 4; 6. 36; Bk. 20. 22. 8 To

bind or fasten together (as hair);

Mu. 7. 17. 9 To build, construct,

form, arrange; बद्धोर्गिर्नाकवनितापरिष्कृतकं

Ku. 8. 57; सुगकुलं रोमं यम-स्पृष्ट S. 2. 6;

तस्याजलिं बंधुमती बन्ध R. 16. 5; 4. 38;

11. 35, 78; Ku. 2. 47; 5. 30; Bk. 7.

77. 10 To put together, compose,

construct (a poem, verse &c.); तुष्टैर्बद्धं

तद्वत् रज्जुस्वामिनः सन्नरिषे Vikr. 18. 107;

श्लोक एव स्वया बद्धः Rām. 11 To form,

produce, bear (as fruit &c.); R. 12.

69, S. 6. 4. 12 To have, possess,

entertain, cherish; U. 2. 8. (The

senses of बन्ध are variously modified

according to the noun with which

it is connected; *e. g.*; मुकुटं बन्धु to

knit or bend the eyebrows, to

frown; मुष्टिं बन्धु to clench the fist;

अंजलिं बन्धु to fold the hands together in

supplication; चित्तं, चित्तं, मनः, हृदयं बन्धु

to set the heart on; प्रीतिं, मातृ, रागं बन्धु

to fall in love with, be enamoured

of, सेतुं बन्धु to construct or build a

bridge; वैरं बन्धु to conceive hatred,

contract enmity; सख्यं, सौहार्दं बन्धु to

form friendship; गोलं बन्धु to form

a globe; मंडलं बन्धु to form a circle, sit

or stand in a circle; मीनं बन्धु to main-

tain silence; परिकरं-कक्षां बन्धु to gird up

one's loins, prepare oneself for

anything; see the compounds under

बद्ध also). —*Caus.* To cause to bind,

form, construct, build &c.; R. 12.

70. —*With अनु* 1 to bind or fasten

to, Si. 8. 69. 2 to adhere or stick to,

cling to; तान्मेवाक्षराणि मामनुबन्धन्ति U. 3.

3 to attend or follow closely, follow

at the heels of; मधुकरकुलैरनुबन्धमानं K.

139; को नु सत्वयमनुबन्धमानस्तपस्विनीम्यामबाल-

सत्त्वो बालः S. 7. 4 to press, urge,

importune. —*अ* 1 to bind, fasten,

tie; Ms. 11. 205. 2 to form, make,

arrange; आवद्धमंडलां ताप, सपरिषद् K. 49;

आवद्धमालाः Me. 9; Bk. 3. 30; Ki. 5.

33; आवद्धरेखममिती नवमंजरीति Git. 11. 3

3 to fix on or upon, direct towards;

R. 1. 40. —*उ* 1 to tie up, hang up,

कंठमुद्धृणाति Mu. 6; R. 16. 67, —*नि* 1 to

bind, tie, fasten, chain, fetter; आसन्नं

न कर्माणि निबन्धन्ति धनंजय Bg. 4. 41; 9. 9;

14. 7; 18. 17; Ms. 6. 74; Ku. 5. 10.

2 to fix upon, rivet; त्वहि निबद्धतेः V.

4. 29. 3 to form, build, construct,

arrange; हेमनिबद्धं चक्रं, पाषाणचयबद्धः कृपः

&c. 4 to write, compose; मया निबद्धे-

यमतिद्वयी कथा K. 5. निबद्ध to press, urge,

importune. —*परि* 1 to tie, bind. 2 to

put on. 3 to encircle, fasten round.

4 to arrest, stop. 5 to hinder,

interrupt. —*यति* 1 to tie, fasten, bind

(to); पीतप्रतिबद्धवस्त्रां (वेतुं) R. 2. 1. 2 to

fix upon, direct towards; Ku. 7. 91.

3 to inlay, set, incase; यदि मणिमग्न्याणि

प्रतिबध्यते Pt. 1. 75; बहलादुरागकुलविददलप्रति-

बद्धमथिव दिवलयं Si. 9. 8. 4 to

obstruct, hinder, keep off or back,

exclude, shut out; प्रतिबन्धाति हि ज्ञेयः

पुण्यपूजाव्यतिक्रमः R. 1. 79 5 to stop,

interrupt; मेघमंतरा प्रतिबन्धीति S. 6. स 1 to

bind or tie together, unite, connect,

attach. 2 to construct, form; see

संबद्ध.

बंधः 1 A tie, bond (in general)

(आहारबंध). 2 A hair-band, fillet; V.

4. 10; S. 1. 30. 3 A chain, fetter. 4

Fettering, confining, imprisoning;

Ms. 8; 310. 5 Catching, capturing,

catching hold of; गजबन्ध R. 16. 2. 6

Forming, constructing, arranging;

सर्गबंधो महाकाव्यं S. D. 6. 7 Feeling,

conceiving, cherishing; हे राजानस्यजत

शुकविश्रमबंधे विरौधे Vikr. 18. 107; B. 6.

81. 8 Connection, union, intercourse.

9 Joining or folding together, combin-

ing; R. 14. 18; अंजलिबंध &c. 10 A

bandage, ligature. 11 Agreement,

harmony. 12 Manifestation, display,

exhibition; R. 18. 52. 13 Bondage,

confinement to this world (opp. मुक्ति

which is 'complete emancipation

from the trammels of the world'); बन्धे

मोक्षं च या वेत्ति बुद्धिः सा पार्थ सात्त्विकी Bg.

18. 30; बंधोन्मुखस्य खलु मयमुखांशुर्वेति

कर्मपाशांशु Bv. 4. 21; R. 13. 58; 18. 7.

14 Result, consequence. 15 A

position, posture in general; आसनबंध,

वीरः R. 2. 6; Ku. 3. 45, 59. 16 A

particular position in sexual inter-

course, or a particular mode of sexual

enjoyment (these are said in Rati-

manjari to be 16, but other writers

increase the number to 84). 17 A

border, frame-work. 18 Arrange-

ment of a stanza in a particular

shape; *e. g.* लङ्घनबंध, पञ्चबंध, सुरजबंध (Vide

K. P. 9. *ad loc.*). 19 A sinew,

tendon 20 The body. 21 A deposit,

pledge. —*Comp.* —*करणं* fettering,

imprisoning. —*सैन्यं* a complete army

containing the four necessary ele-

ments, *i. e.* elephants, horses, char-

lots and footmen. —*पारुष्यं* forced or

unnatural construction of words.

—*स्तंभः* a post to which an animal

(*e. g.* an elephant) is tied.

बंधकः 1 One who binds or catches,

a binder. 2 A catcher. 3 A band,

tie, rope, leather. 4 A dike, bank,

dam. 5 A pledge, deposit. 6 A

posture of the body. 7 Barter, ex-

change. 8 A violator, ravisher. 9 A

promise. 10 A city. 11 A part or

portion (at the end of num. com-

pounds) कृष्णं सदशबंधकं Y. 2. 76. —*कं*

Binding, confinement. —*क्री* 1 An

unchaste woman; न मे त्वया कौमारबंधक्या

प्रयोजनं Māl. 7; Ve. 2. 2 A harlot,

courtesan; बलात् धृतोसि मयेति बंधकीपाठश्च

K. 237. 3 A female elephant.

बंधनं 1 The act of binding, fasten-

ing, tying; Ku. 4. 8. 2 Binding on

or round, throwing round, clasping,

निगमनात्प्राप्तुं बंधनानि Ku. 3. 39; वदय मुजब-

धनं Git. 10; R. 19. 17. 3 A bond, tie

(fig. also); R. 12. 76; आश्रावबंधनं &c.

4 Fettering, chaining, confining. 5 A

chain, fetter, tether, halter &c. 6

Capturing, catching. 7 Bondage,

confinement, imprisonment, capti-

vity; as in बंधनागर. 8 A place of con-

finement, prison, jail; त्वं कारवाणि

कमलोद्बन्धनस्थं S. 6. 20; Ms. 9. 288. 9

Forming, building, construction;

सेतुबंधनं Ku. 4. 6. 10 Connecting,

uniting, joining. 11 Hurting, injury-

ing. 12 A stalk, stem, peduncle (of

a flower); S. 3. 7; 6. 18; Ku. 4. 14

13 A sinew, muscle. 14 A bandage.

—*Comp.* —*अ* (आ) गारु-दे, आलक्ष. a

prison, jail. —*ग्रन्थिः* 1 the knot of a

bandage. 2 a noose. 3 a rope for

tying cattle. —*पालकः*, रक्षि *m.* a

jailor. —*चैत्रमन्* *m.* a prison. —*स्थः* a

captive, prisoner. —*स्तंभः* a tying post

a post to which an animal (*e. g.* an

elephant) is tied. —*स्थानं* a stable,

stall (for horses &c.).

बंधित *a.* 1 Bound, fastened. 2 Con-

fined, imprisoned.

बंधिन् 1 The god of love. 2 A

leathern fan (बन्धनजन). 3 A spot,

mole.

बंधुः 1 A relation, kinsman, relative

in general; यत्र भूमा अपि भूमा अपि बंधवो मे

U. 3. 8; मातृबंधुनिवासनं R. 12. 12; S. 6.

22; Bg. 6. 9. 2 Any one connected

or associated with another, a brother,

त्रयसंबन्धुः a brother-traveller; यमबंधुः a

spir tual b other S 4 9 3 (In law) A cognate kinsman, one's own kindred or kinsmen generally; (three kinds are enumerated; आत्म° personal, पितृ° paternal, and मातृ° maternal; see these three words). 4 A friend (in general); as in बहुकृत्य below; oft. at the end of comp; मकरंदं यन्वेयो Māl. 1. 36 'a friend of, (i. e.) charged with fragrance' &c; 9. 13. 5 A husband; वेदेहिं वीर्यदं विद्रे R. 14. 33. 6 A father. 7 A mother. 8 A brother. 9 The tree called बहुजीव q. v. 10 One who belongs to or is connected with any tribe or profession only nominally; i. e. one who belongs to it, but does not do the duties pertaining thereto (often used by way of contempt); स्वयमेव ब्रह्मबुधोद्भिन्नो गुणयोगः M. 4; cf. ब्रह्मबुध. —COMP. —कुल्यं 1 The duty of a kinsman; त्वयि तु परिहृता बहुकृत्यं यजानो S. 5. 8. 2 the business of a friendly act or service; कश्चिस्त्रीय व्यवसितमिदं बहुकृत्यं स्वया मे Me. 114. —जनः 1 a relative, kinsman. 2 kindred, kinsmen taken collectively. —जीवः, जीवकः N. of a tree; बहुजीवमधुनापपद्यद्भृत्यसितस्मितायोमे Git. 2; R. 11. 25. —इक्षुः a kind of Stridhana or woman's property, the property given to a girl by her relatives at the time of marriage; Y. 2. 144. —प्रीतिः f. 1 love of a relative; बहुप्रीत्या Me. 49. 2 love for a friend. —भावः 1 friendship. 2 relationship. —वर्गः kinsmen, kindred. —हीन a. destitute of relatives or friends.

बहुकः 1 The tree called बहुजीव. 2 A bastard. —का-की An unchaste woman (see बंकी).

बहुता 1 Relatives, kinsmen, kindred (taken collectively); Ki. 1 10. 2 Relationship, affinity.

बहुता An unchaste woman.

बुधुर a. 1 Undulating, wavy, uneven; Si. 7. 34; Ku. 1. 42. 2 Bent, inclined, bowed; बहुलाणि R. 13. 47; (= संवृताणि). 3 Crooked, curved. 4 Pleasing, handsome, beautiful, lovely; S. 6. 13; (where it may mean 'undulating' also). 5 Deaf. 6 Injurious, mischievous. —रः 1 A goose. 2 A crane. 3 A drug. 4 An oil-cake. 5 The vulva. —राः (m. pl.) Parched corn or meal thereof. —रा An unchaste woman. —रः A diadem.

बुधुल a. 1 Bent, curved, inclined. 2 Pleasing, delightful, attractive. beautiful —लः 1 A bastard; परबुद्धलताः परबुद्धाः परबुद्धैर्जनिताः परांगतास्तु । परपथनिरता गुणेष्वाच्या गजकलमा इव बुधुला ललाः Mk. 4. 28 (which is an answer given by the *bandhulas* themselves to the Viddishaka's question भोः के इयं बुधुला वाम्). 2 An attendant in a harlot's chamber. 3 The tree called बहुक q. v.

बहुक N of a tree. तबकरानकेण स्पष्टं बहुकसप्तवक्रचितमेते शेखरं विप्रतीय Si. 11. 46; Rs. 3. 5. —कः A flower of this tree; बहुकयुतिर्वावोऽयमवरः Git. 10; Rs. 3. 25.

बुधुर a. 1 Undulating, uneven. 2 Bent, inclined, bowed. 3 Pleasing, delightful, lovely; cf. बुधुर —रः A hole.

बुधुलिः The बहुजीव tree.

बन्ध्या a. 1 To be bound or fettered, to be confined or imprisoned; Y. 2. 243. 2 To be joined or bound together. 3 To be formed, built or constructed. 4 Detained, under arrest. 5 Barren, unproductive, fruitless, useless (said of persons or things); बन्ध्याग्रामे R. 16. 75; अन्ध्याग्रामे बन्धुराव ते 3. 29; Ki. 1. 33. 6 Not having the menses or menstrual discharge. 7 (At the end of comp.) Deprived or destitute of. —COMP. —कल a. useless, vain, idle.

बन्ध्या 1 A barren woman; नहि बन्ध्या विजानाति युर्वी प्रवसेदनां Subāsh. 2 A barren cow. 3 A kind of perfume (बाल). —COMP. —तनयः, पुत्रः, —सुतः, or —दुहितृ, —सुत &c. the son or daughter of a barren woman; i. e. a wild impossibility, anything that does not and cannot exist; एवं बन्धासतो याति सपुष्पकृतशेखरः see सपुष्प.

बन्धे A bond, tie.

बन्धवी a. An epithet of Durgā.

बभ्रु a. 1 Deep-brown, tawny, reddish brown; ज्वालाबभ्रुशिरोरुहः R. 15. 16; 19. 25; बभ्रव बालारुणवभ्रु वल्कलं Ku. 5. 8. 2 Baldheaded through disease. —भ्रुः 1 Fire. 2 An ichneumon.

3 The tawny colour. 4 A man with tawny hair. 5 N. of a Yādava; Si. 2. 40. 6 An epithet of Siva. 7 Of Viāhnu. —COMP. —धातुः 1 gold. 2 red chalk (गेरिक), a kind of ochre. —बाह्वः N. of a son of Arjuna by Chitrāngada. [The sacrificial horse let loose by king Yudhishthira and guarded by Arjuna entered, in the course of its wanderings, the country of Manipura, which was then ruled by Babhruvahana, unequalled in prowess. The horse was taken to the king; but when he read the writing on the plate on its head, he knew that it belonged to the Pandavas, and that his father Arjuna had arrived in the kingdom; and, hastening to him, respectfully offered his kingdom and his treasures along with the horse. Arjuna, in an evil hour, struck the head of Babhruvahana and upbraided him for his cowardice, saying that if he had possessed true valour and had been his true son, he should not have been afraid of his father and submitted to him so meekly. At these words the brave youth was exceedingly irritated and discharged

a escent shaped arrow at Arjuna who severed his head from his body. He was, however, restored to life by Ulupi who happened to be then with Chitrāngada; and having acknowledged Babhruvahana as his true son, he resumed his journey.]

वृ 1 P. (वृति) To go, move.

वम्बरः A bee.

वमराली A fly.

वरदः A kind of grain.

वर्ष 1 P. (वर्षति) To go, move.

वर्षदः A kind of grain (राजमाष).

वर्षदी 1 A kind of grain (राजमाष).

2 A harlot, prostitute.

वर्षणा A blue fly.

वर्षरः 1 One not an Aryan, a barbarian, low fellow. 2 A fool, blockhead; शृणु रे वर्षर H. 2.

वडूरः N. of a tree (Mar. वाभळ), उपसर्पेण भवंतं वडूरं वद कस्य लोभेन Bv. 1. 24.

वह् 1 A. (वहति) 1 To speak. 2 To give. 3 To cover. 4 To hurt, kill, destroy. 5 To spread. —WITH ति to kill, destroy; Si. 1. 29.

वह् —ह् 1 A peacock's tail; इवो-क्ताहतशेषवर्हाः R. 16. 14; (केशपात्रे) सति कुम्भमनाद्ये कं हरिषेव वह्निः V. 4. 10 v. 1 2 The tail of a bird. 3 A tail-feather (especially of a peacock); Me. 44. Ku. 1. 15; Si. 8. 11. 4 A leaf, अपाङ्गं केतवर्हमन्यः R. 6. 17. 5 A train, retinue. COMP. —भारः 1 a peacock's tail. 2 a tuft of peacock's feathers on the handle of a club &c.

वर्हणं A leaf.

वह्निः Fire. —n. The Kusa grass.

वह्निजः A peacock; आवासवृक्षोन्मुख-वह्निगानि (वनानि) R. 2. 17; 16. 14; 19. 37. —COMP. —बाजः an arrow feathered with a peacock's plumes. —बाहनः an epithet of Kārtikeya.

वह्नि m. A peacock; R. 16. 64, V. 3. 2. 4. 10. Rs. 2. 6. —COMP. —कुसुमं, —गुणं a kind of perfume. —वज्रा an epithet of Durgā. —वानः, —बाहन an epithet of Kārtikeya.

वह्नि m. n. 1 Kusa grass; Ku 1. 60. 2 A bed or layer of Kusa grass.

—m. 1 Fire. 2 Light, splendour. —n. 1 Water. 2 Sacrifice. —COMP.

—केशः, —ज्योतिस् m. an epithet of fire. मुखः (वह्निमुखः) 1 an epithet of fire.

2 a god (whose mouth is fire). —कुम्भ m. an epithet of fire. —सह (वह्निषत्) a. seated on a layer of Kusa grass. (—m.) the Manes (pl).

बल 1. 1 P. (बलति) 1 To breathe or live. 2 To hoard grain. —II 1.

U. (बलति) 1 To give. 2 To hurt, injure, kill. 3 To speak. 4 To see, mark. —Caus. (बलयति-ते) To nourish, support.

बलं 1 Strength, power, might, vigour 2 Force violence, as in

बलात् q. v 3 An army, host, forces.

troops; मेघेदमीशमद्रोण धृतराष्ट्रं कथं Ve. 3. 24, 43; Bg. 1. 10; R. 16. 37. 4 Bulkiness, stoutness (of the body), 5 Body, figure, shape. 6 Semen virile. 7 Blood. 8 Gum, myrrh. 9 A shoot, sprout. (बलेन means 'on the strength of', 'by means or virtue of'; बाहुबलेन जितः, वीर्यबलेन &c.; बलात् 'per-force', 'forcibly', 'violently', 'against one's will'; बलाविद्रा समयात् Pt. 1; इदममये तस्मिन्नेवं पुनर्वलेन बलात् Git. 7). -लः crow. 2 N. of the elder brother of Krishna; see बलराम below. 3 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -COMP. -अग्रं excessive strength force or (-ग्रः) the head of an army. -अंगकः the spring (Hemachandra). अञ्जिता the lute of Balarāma. -अरः a kind of bean. -अधिक a. surpassing in strength, of superior strength or force. -अध्यक्षः 1 a general or commander of an army; Ms. 7. 182. 2 a war-minister. -अद्भुतः an epithet of Krishna. -अन्वित a. endowed with strength, mighty, powerful. -अवलं 1 comparative strength and want of strength, relative strength and weakness; R. 17. 59. 2 relative significance and insignificance, comparative importance and unimportance; समय एव करोति बलानलं St. 6. 44. -अव्ययः an army in the form of a cloud. -अरातिः an epithet of Indra. -अवलेपः pride of strength. -उग्रः -असः 1 consumption. 2 the phlegmatic humour (कफ). 3 a swelling in the throat (which stops the passage of food). -आस्तिका a kind of sunflower (हस्तिशुद्धी). -आहः water. -उपपन्नः -उपेत a. endowed with strength, strong, powerful. -ओचः a multitude of troops, numerous army, St. 5. 2. -क्षोभः disturbance in the army, mutiny, revolt. -चक्र 1 dominion, sovereignty. 2 an army, host. -जं 1 city-gate, gate. 2 a field. 3 grain, a heap of grain; Si. 14. 7. 4 war, battle. 5 marrow, pith. (-जा) 1 the earth. 2 a handsome woman. 3 a kind of Jasmine (Arabian). -दः an ox, bullock. -द्वयः pride of strength. -देवः 1 air, wind. 2 N. of the elder brother of Krishna; see बलराम below. द्वि m., -निबृद्धः epithets of Indra; बलनिबृद्धमर्थयति च तं R. 9. 3. -पतिः 1 a general, commander. 2 an epithet of Indra. -प्रद a. giving strength, invigorating. -प्रसूः N. of Rohini, mother of Balarāma. -भद्रः 1 a strong or powerful man. 2 a kind of ox. 3 N. of Balarāma; q. v. below. 4 the tree called लोत्र. -भिद् m. an epithet of Indra; S. 2. -भृत् a. strong, powerful. -रामः the strong Rāma; N. of the elder brother of Krishna. [He was the seventh son of

Vasudeva and Devaki; but transferred to the womb of Rohini to save him from falling a prey to the cruelty of Kamsa. He and his brother Krishna were brought up by Nanda in Gokula. When quite young, he killed the powerful demons Dhenuka and Pralamba, and performed, like his brother, many feats of surprising strength. On one occasion Balarāma under the influence of wine, of which he was very fond, called upon the Yamuna river to come to him that he might bathe; and on his command being unheeded, he plunged his ploughshare into the river and dragged the waters after him, until the river assumed a human form and asked his forgiveness. On another occasion he dragged towards himself the whole city of Hastinapura along with its walls. As Krishna was a friend and admirer of the Pandavas, so Balarāma was of the Kauravas, as was seen in his desire of giving his sister Subhadra to Duryodhana rather than to Arjuna; yet he declined to take any part in the great Bharatī war either with the Pandavas or the Kauravas. He is represented as dressed in blue clothes, and armed with a ploughshare which was his most effective weapon. His wife was Revati. He is sometimes regarded as an incarnation of the serpent Sesha and sometimes as the eighth incarnation of Vishnu; cf. Git. I.] -विन्यासः array or arrangement of troops. -व्यसनं the defeat of an army. -वृद्धः an epithet of Indra. -रथः a warrior, soldier. -स्थितिः f. 1 a camp, an encampment. 2 a royal camp. -इन्द्र m. an epithet of Indra. -हीन a. destitute of strength, weak, feeble.

बलक्ष a. White; द्विद्वैतबलक्षमलक्ष्यत स्फुरितयंगम्यलक्ष्य केतके Si. 6. 34. -COMP. -ग्रः (for गो 'a ray') the moon; गयान-त्यजुनाञ्जन्मसदृशोः बलसूयः Kāv. 1. 46 (given as an instance of the प्रसाद quality of the Gandiyas).

बललः An epithet of Indra.

बलवत् a. 1 Strong, powerful, mighty; विविहो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91. 2 Stout, robust. 3 Dense, thick (as darkness, &c.). 4 Getting the upper hand, predominant, prevailing; बलवानिद्रियामी विद्रासमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215. 5 More important, of greater weight; R. 14. 40. -ind. 1 Strongly, powerfully, पुनर्विशिष्टाद्बलवद्विग्रह Ku. 3. 69. 2 Very much, excessively, in a high degree; बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं वेतः S. 1. 2; श्रोतापि बलवदुपेक्ष्येव निरः Si. 8. 62; S. 5. 31.

बला N. of a powerful lore or incantation (taught by Visvāmītra to Rāma and Lakshmaṇa); तौ बलातिबलयोः प्रभावतः R. 11. 9.

बलाकः-का A crane; सेविन्दते नयन-सुमणं से भवेत् बलाकाः Ms. 9; Mk. 5. 18 19. -का A mistress.

बलाकिका A small kind of crane.

बलाकिन् a. Abounding in cranes; कालिकेनविदिता बलाकिनी R. 11. 15; Ku. 7. 39.

बलास्कारः 1 Using violence, employing force. 2 Outrage, violence, force, oppression, exaction; R. 10 47; बलाकृष्ण निर्वर्त्य &c. 3 Injustice. 4 (In law) Detention of the person of a debtor by the creditor and the employment of forcible means to recover the debt.

बलाहक a. Forced, overcome.

बलाहकः 1 A cloud; बलाहकच्छे-द्विमकरागामकालचंभ्यामिव धातुमर्त Ku. 1. 4. 2 A kind of crane. 3 A mountain. 4 N. of one of the seven clouds appearing at the destruction of the world.

बलिः 1 An oblation, a gift or offering (usually religious); नीवारबलिं बिलोकयतः S. 4. 20; U. 1. 49. 2 The offering of a portion of the daily meal (of rice, grain, ghee &c.) to all creatures, (also called इत्यज्ञ), one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder; (see Ms. 3. 67, 91); it is usually performed by throwing up into the air, near the house-door, portions of the daily meal before partaking of it; यथा बलिः संपदि नदयुद्धेहोवां इति सारसमयैश्च सिद्धयुर्वः Mk. 1. 9. 3 Worship, adoration; Ku. 1. 60; Ms. 55; S. 4. 4 Fragments of food left at a meal. 5 A victim offered to a deity. 6 A tax, tribute, impost; प्रजानामेव बल्येष स तान्यो बलिमयहीन् R. 1. 13; Ms. 7. 80; 8. 307, 7 The handle of a chowrie. 8 N. of a celebrated demon. [He was a son of Virochana, the son of Prahlaḍa. He was a very powerful demon and oppressed the gods very much. They, therefore, prayed to Vishnu for succour, who descended on earth as a son of Kasyapa and Aditi in the form of a dwarf. He assumed the dress of a mendicant, and having gone to Bali prayed him to give him as much earth as he could cover in three steps. Bali, who was noted for his liberality, unhesitatingly acceded to this apparently simple request. But the dwarf soon assumed a mighty form, and began to measure the three steps. The first step covered the earth, the second the heavens; and not knowing where to place the third, he planted it on the head of Bali and sent him and all his legions to the Patala and allowed him to be its ruler. Thus the universe was once more restored to the rule of Indra]; उलयसि विक्रमेण बलिमद्भुतवान

Gīt. 1; R. 7. 35; Me. 57. —लि: *f.* A fold, wrinkle &c. (usually written बलि *q. v.*). —COMP. —कर्मन् *n.* 1 offering oblations to all creatures. 2 payment of tribute. —दाने 1 presentation of an offering to a deity. 2 offering oblations to all creatures. —वसिन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —वन्दन: पुत्र: —सुत: epithets of Bāpa, the son of Bali. —पुष्ट: भोजन: a crow. —पिय: the Lodhra tree. —वन्दन: an epithet of Vishnu. —युक् *m.* 1 a crow. 2 a sparrow. 3 a crane. —वन्दिरं —वेदमन् —समन् *n.* the lower regions, the abode of Bali. —व्याकुल *a.* engaged in worship or in offering oblations to all creatures; Me. 85. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. हरणं an offering of oblations to all creatures.

बलिन् *a.* Strong, powerful, mighty; R. 16, 37; Ms. 7. 1 4. —*m.* 1. A buffalo. 2 A hog. 3 A camel. 4 A bull. 5 A soldier. 6 A kind of Jasmine. 7 The phlegmatic humour. 8 An epithet of Balarāma.

बलिन, बलिभ See बलिन-भ.

बलिदस: An epithet of Vishnu.

बलिमन् *a.* 1 Having materials of worship or oblation ready; R. 14. 15. 2 Receiving taxes.

बलिमन् *m.* Strength, might, power.

बलिर्वद् See बलीर्वद्.

बलिष्ठ *a.* Most powerful, strongest, very powerful (superl. of बलवत् or बलिन् *q. v.*). —ह: A camel.

बलिष्ठ *a.* Dishonoured, degraded, despised (अपमानित).

बलीक: The edge of a thatched roof.

बलीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Stronger, more powerful. 2 More effective 3 More important (compar. of बलवत् or बलिन् *q. v.*).

बली (सी) वर्ध: A bull, an ox; गरस्य-पुत्राव् बलीवर्धः.

बल्य *a.* 1 Strong, powerful. 2 Giving strength. —ल्य: A Buddhist mendicant. —ल्यं Semen virile.

बल्लव: 1 A cowherd; कुजेष्वाक्रान्तवीरुनि-पथपरिचया बल्लवः संकेतः Ve. 6. 2; Si. 11. 2. 2 A cook. 3 The name assumed by Bhima when serving as a cook at the court of Virāṭa. —नी A cowherdess; Ki. 4. 17. —COMP. युवति: सी *f.* a young cowherdess (गोपी); हरि-विरहाकुलबल्लवयुवतिसखीवचनं पठनयि Gīt. 4.

बल्लवज: A kind of coarse grass Ms. 2. 43.

बल्लिका: बल्लिका: (*pl.*) *N.* of a country and its inhabitants.

बल्लक्य *a.* Full-grown (as a calf,)

बल्लक्य (वि) पी (नी) *f.* 1 A cow whose calf is full-grown; N. 16. 92. 2 A prolific cow (one bearing many calves,).

बल्लत: A goat. —COMP. —कर्ण: the Sāla

बहुल *a.* 1 Very much, copious, abundant, plentiful, manifold, great, strong; U. 1. 38; 3 23; Si. 9. 8; Bv. 4. 27. 2 Thick, dense. 3 Shaggy (as a tail); Māl. 3. 4 Hard, firm, compact. —ल: A kind of sugarcane. —ला Large cardamoms. —COMP. —गंध: a kind of sandal.

बहिर् *ind.* 1 Out of, outside, (with abl.); निवसन्नावस्थे उरुहः R. 8. 15; 11. 29. 2 On the outside, out of doors; (opp. अंत:); बहिर्गच्छ. 3 Externally, outwardly; अंतर्बहिर्गुप्त एव विवर्तमानं Māl. 1. 40, 14; H. 1. 94 (बहिष्कृत means 1 to place outside of, exclude from, drive out of; Ms. 8. 380; Y. 1. 93. 2 to excommunicate. बहिर्गच्छ or गच्छ &c. to go out of, leave). —COMP. —अंग *a.* outer, external. (—नं) 1 an external part. 2 outer limb. —उपाधि: (बहिरुपाधि:) an external condition or circumstance; Māl. 1. 24. —वर *a.* outer, external, outward; बहिरवरा: वारण: Dk. —द्वारं an outer door, portal.

बहु (हु or ही *f.*; compar. युक्; superl. युधि) 1 Much, plentiful, abundant, great; तस्मिन्बहु पतदपि S. 4; 'even this was much for him' (was too much to be expected of him); बहु प्रत्ययनम् Mu. 3; अत्यस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47. 3 Many, numerous; as in बहुवार, बहुवार. 3 Frequentated, repeated. 4 Large, great. 5 Abounding or rich in (as first member of comp.); बहुकंदको देश: &c. —*ind.* 1 Much, abundantly, very much, exceedingly greatly, in a high degree. 2 Somewhat, nearly, almost; as in बहुतुल्य. (किं बहुना 'why say much', 'in short'; बहु म् to think or esteem highly, rate high, prize, value; तत्समाधितमात्मानं बहु मन्यामहे वयं Ku. 6. 20; यशोवतिरि हर्षिष्ठा मर्तुर्विदुमता मव S. 4. 6.; 7. 1; R. 12. 89; Bg. 2. 35; Bk. 3. 53; 5. 84, 8. 12). —COMP. —अक्षर *a.* having many syllables, polysyllabic (as a word). —अक्ष *a.* having many vowels, polysyllabic. —अप्, अप *a.* watery. —अपस्य *a.* having a numerous progeny. (—त्य:) 1 a hog. 2 a mouse, rat. (—त्या) a cow that has often calved. —अर्थ *a.* 1 having many senses. 2 having many objects. 3 important. —आशिन *a.* voracious, gluttonous. —उदक: a kind of mendicant who lives in a strange town and maintains himself with alms got by begging from door to door; cf. कुटीचक. —उपाय *a.* effective. —ऊच *a.* having many verses. (—फ:) a term applied to the Rīgveda. —एवम् *a.* very sinful. —कर *a.* doing much, busy, industrious. (—र:) 1 a sweeper. 2 a camel (—री) a broom

—कालं *ind.* for a long time. —कालीन *a.* of a long standing, old, ancient. —कूर्च: a kind of cocoa-nut tree. —गंधका musk. —गंधा 1 the Yāthikā creeper. 2 a bud of the Champaka tree. —गुण *a.* 1 having many good qualities or virtues. 2 manifold, multifarious. 3 having many threads. —जल्प *a.* garrulous, talkative, loquacious. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing much, well-informed, possessed of great knowledge. —दृणं anything much like grass; (hence) what is unimportant or contemptible; निदर्शनमसाराणां लघुर्बहुदृणं नर: Si. 2. 50. —वृक्ष: स्वच्छ *m.* a kind of birch tree. —दक्षिण *a.* 1 attended with many gifts or donations. 2 liberal, munificent. —दायिन् a liberal, munificent, liberal donor. —दुग्ध *a.* yielding much milk. (—गध:) wheat. (—गध:) a cow yielding much milk. —दृष्टवन् *a.* greatly experienced, a great observer. —दोष *a.* 1 having many faults or defects, very wicked or sinful. 2 full of crimes or dangers; बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1. 58. —धन *a.* very rich, wealthy. —धर the thunderbolt of Indra. —धेनुकं a great number of milch-cows. —नाद: a conch-shell. —पत्र: an onion. (—त्रं) talc. (—जी) the holy basil. —पद्, —पाद्, —पाव: *m.* the fig-tree. —पुष्प: 1 the coral tree, 2 the Nimba tree. —प्रकार *a.* of many kinds, various, manifold. —प्रज *a.* having many children, prolific. (—ज:) 1 a hog. 2 the munja grass. —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* 1 comprising many statements or assertions, complicated. 2 (in law) involving many counts, as a plaint. —प्रद *a.* exceedingly liberal, a munificent donor. —प्रसू: the mother of many children. —प्रेमसी *a.* having many loved ones. —फल *a.* rich in fruits. (—ल:) the Kadamba tree. —बल: a lion. —भाग्य *a.* very lucky or fortunate. —भाविन् *a.* garrulous, talkative. मंजरी the holy basil. —मत *a.* highly esteemed or prized, valued, respected. मति: *f.* great value or estimation; Ki. 7. 15. —मल lead. —मान: great respect or regard, high esteem; पुरुषबहुमानो विगलित: Bh. 3. 9; वर्तमानकवे: कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिपद्ये बहुमान: M. 1; V. 1. 1. 2; Ku. 5. 31. (—नं) a gift given by a superior to an inferior. —मान्य *a.* respectable, esteemable. माय *a.* artful, deceitful, treacherous; Pt. 1. 321. —मार्गना *N.* of the river Ganges; Ratn. 1. 3. —मार्गी a place where several roads meet. —सूत्र *a.* suffering from diabetes. —सूचन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —मूल्य *a.* costly, high-priced. —सुम *a.* abounding in deer. —रस्य *a.* rich in

jewels. -रूप *a.* 1 many-formed, multiform, manifold. 2 variegated, spotted, chequered. (-रः) 1 a lizard, chameleon. 2 hair. 3 the sun. 4 N. of Siva. 5 of Vishnu. 6 of Brahmā. 7 of the god of love. -रेतस् *m.* an epithet of Brahmā. -रोमन् *a.* hairy, shaggy. (-मः) a sheep. -लवणं a soil impregnated with salt. -वचनं the plural number (in gram.) -वर्ण *a.* many-coloured. -वर्षिक *a.* lasting for many years. -विग्रह *a.* presenting many difficulties, attended with many dangers. -विध *a.* of many kinds, manifold, diverse. -वी (वी) ज the custard apple. -वीहि *a.* possessing much rice; तदुत्पन्नं कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यात् बहुवीहिः Udb. (where it is also the name of the compound). (-हिः-) one of the four principal kinds of compounds in Sanskrit. In it, two or more nouns in apposition to each other are compounded, the attributive member (whether a noun or an adjective) being placed first, and made to qualify another substantive, and neither of the two members separately, but the sense of the whole compound, qualifies that substantive. This compound is adjectival in character, but there are several instances of Bahuvrithi compounds which have come to be regarded and used as nouns (their application being restricted by usage to particular individuals); e. g. चक्रपाणि, शशिरोद्धर, पीताम्बर, चतुर्भुज, त्रिनेत्र, कुमुदहार &c. -वाहुः a sparrow. -शल्पः a species of Khadira. -ज्ञः an epithet of Vishnu. -श्रुत *a.* 1 well-informed, very learned; H. 1. 1; Pt. 2. 1; Pt. 2. 1; R. 15. 86. 2 well-versed in the Vedas; Ms. 8. 350. -संतति *a.* having a numerous progeny. (-तिः) a kind of bamboo. -सार *a.* possessed of great pith or essence, substantial. (-रः) the Khadira tree. -सूः 1 a mother of many children. 2 a sow. -सूतिः *f.* 1 a mother of many children. 2 a cow that often calves. -स्वन *a.* vociferous. (-नः) an owl. -स्वामिक *a.* owned by many. बहुक *a.* Dear bought. -कः 1 The sun. 2 The sun-plant (अर्कः). 3 A crab. 4 A kind of gallinule.

बहुतर *a.* More numerous, greater, larger.

बहुतम *a.* Most abundant, greatest.

बहुतः *ind.* From many sides.

बहुता, -त्वं Abundance, plenty, numerousness.

बहुविध *a.* Much; long, many; काले गते बहुविधे S. 5. 3; तस्य धुवि बहुविधास्तितयः Ki. 12. 2.

बहुधा *ind.* 1 In many ways, variously diversely, multifariously.

बहुधाभ्यामैर्विधाः R. 10. 26; Bg. 13. 4. 2 In different forms or ways, 3 Frequently, repeatedly. 4 In various places or directions.

बहुल *a.* (*compar.* बहोवत्; *superl.* बहिष्) 1 Thick, dense, compact. 2 Broad, wide, capacious, ample, large. 3 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, numerous; अविनयबहुलतया K. 143. 4. Numerous, manifold, many; Mā. 9. 18. 5 Full of, rich or abounding in; जन्मनि क्लेशबहुले किं दुःखमनन्तरं H. 1. 184; Bg. 2. 43. 6 Accompanied or attended by. 7 Born under the Pleiades. 8 Black. -लः 1 The dark half of a month (कृष्ण-पक्ष); शत्रुपक्षबहुलक्षणादिति R. 11. 15; इदं भागोर्बहुलावसाने संयुक्तमप्येव शत्रुपक्षेऽस्ति Ku. 7. 8. 4. 13. 2 An epithet of fire. -लः 1 A cow. 2 Cardamoms. 3 The indigo plant. 4 The Pleiades (pl.). -लं 1 The sky. 2 White-pepper. [बहुलीकृ means 1 to make public, disclose, divulge. 2 to make dense or compact; Si. 13. 44. 3 to increase, extend, aggrandize; सुतेषु किं च कर्णं बहुली करोति Bv. 1. 122. 4 to thresh(?). बहुलीकृ means 1 to spread, increase, multiply; छिद्रेऽनन्तरं बहुलीभवति Pt. 2. 175. 2 to get abroad, to become public or notorious, be generally known, become wild-spread; बहुलीकृतमेतत् किं न कथ्यते S. 6; वीरेषु सोहं बहुलीभवन्तः... सोढुं न तस्यैवमवर्णमस्ति R. 14. 38]. -Comp. -आलप *a.* talkative, loquacious, garrulous. -गंधा cardamoms.

बहुलिका *f.* (pl.) The Pleiades.

बहुशब्द *ind.* 1 Much, abundantly, plentifully; Me. 106. 2 Frequently, repeatedly, often times; चलापांगं दृष्टिं सुशशिः बहुशो वेपथुमती S. 1. 23. Ku. 4. 35. 3 Generally, commonly.

बाकुलं The fruit of the Bakula tree.

बाह् 1 A. (बाहते) 1 To bathe. 2 To emerge.

बाहवः See बाहवः.

बाहवेयः See बाहवेयः.

बाहव्यः See बाहव्यः.

बाह्व *a.* (*compar.* सार्धवत्; *superl.* सार्धवित्) 1 Firm, strong. 2 Loud. -ह *ind.* 1 Assuredly, certainly, surely, really; oh yes (in answer to questions); बाणव्यः—चन्दनदास एष न निश्चयः। चन्दन- बाह्व एष मे स्थितो निश्चयः Mu. 1; बाह्वेयु दिवसेषु पार्थिवः कर्म साधयति पुत्रजन्मने R. 19. 52. 2 Very well, be it so, good. 3 Exceedingly, very much; Si. 9. 77.

बाणः 1 An arrow, shaft, reed; धनुष्यमोर्ध्वं समवर्त बाणं Ku. 3. 16. 2 An aim or mark for arrows. 3 The feathered end of an arrow. 4 The udder of a cow. 5 A kind of plant (निलसिद्धी; *f.* also); विकचबाणदलावल्लोयः किं हविरे रुचिरेषुषावध्रमा Si. 6. 46. 6

N. of a demon, son of Bali; cf. उपा 7 N. of a celebrated poet who lived at the court of king Harshavardhana and flourished in the first half of the seventh century; (see App. II.) He is the author of कादम्बरी, हर्षचरित and of some other works (Govardhana in his Aryāṣatasati v. 37. speaks in these terms of Bāṇa:—जाता शिखंडिनी प्राग् यथा शिखंडी तथा वगच्छामि। प्रागल्भ्यमधिकमाहं बाणी बाणी बहुवति ॥; So हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22). 1 A symmetrical expression for the number 'five'. -Comp. -असनं a bow. आवलिः स्त्री *f.* 1. a series of arrows. 2 a series of five verses forming one sentence. -आश्रयः a quiver. -गोचरः the range of an arrow. -जालं a number of arrows. -जित् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -दूणः, शिः a quiver. -पंचः the range of an arrow. -पाणि *a.* armed with arrows. -पातः 1 an arrow-shot (as a measure of distance). 2 the range of an arrow. -मुक्तिः, मोक्षणं discharging or shooting an arrow. -थोजनं a quiver. -शुद्धिः *f.* a shower of arrows. -वारः a breast-plate, an armour, cuirass; cf. वारबाणः. -सुता an epithet of Ushā, daughter of Bāṇa; see उपा. हन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu.

बाणिनी See बाणिनी.

बादर *a.* (सि *f.*) 1 Belonging to or coming from the jujube tree. 2 Made of cotton. -रः The cotton shrub. -रि 1 The jujube. 2 Silk. 3 Water. 4 A garment of cotton. 5 A conch-shell winding from left to right. -रः The cotton shrub.

बादरायणः N. of a sage said to be the author of the Sāṅkhya Sūtras of the Vedānta philosophy (generally identified with Vyāsa). -Comp. -सूत्रं the Vedānta aphorisms. -संबन्धः (a modern formation) an imaginary or far-fetched relation.

बादरायणिः N. of Suka, son of Vyāsa.

बादरिक *a.* (की *f.*) One who gathers jujube fruits.

बाध् 1 A (बाधते, बाधित) 1 To harass, oppress, torment, press hard, annoy, trouble, disturb, vex, pain (persons or things); ऊनं न सखेऽपि को बाधये R. 2. 14 न तथा बाधते स्कंधो यथा बाधति बाधने Subhāsh; Me. 53 Ms. 9. 229; 10. 122, Bk. 14. 45. 2 To resist, oppose, thwart, check, obstruct, arrest, interfere with; Ki. 1. 11; U. 5. 12. 3 To attack, assault, assail. 4 To wrong, violate. 5 To hurt, injure. 6 To drive away, repel, remove. 7 To suspend, set aside, annul, annihilate, abolish (as a rule &c.), R. 17. 57. -With अभि 1 to hurt, injure. 2 to vex harass, torment. -आ to

vex, torment, injure. -परि to trouble, afflict; S. 7. 25. -प्र 1 to trouble, torment, harass, tease, hurt ससुच्छितानेव तस्मै प्रबाधने (प्रमंजवः) H. 1; Bk. 12. 2. 2 to drive away; remove, get over, कथं तु देवं शक्येत पौरुषेण प्रबाधितुं Mb. -सं to trouble, torment.

बाधः-धा 1 Pain, suffering, affliction, torment; रजन्या सह जुभते मदनबाधा V. 3. 2 Disturbance, molestation, annoyance; इति भ्रमरबाधा निरूपयति S. 1. 3 Harm, injury, damage, hurt; चरणस्य बाधा M. 4, Y. 2. 156. 4 Danger, peril. 5 Resistance, opposition, 6 An objection. 7 Contradiction, refutation. 1 Suspension, annulment. 9 A flaw in a syllogism, one of the five forms of हेतुभास or fallacious middle term; see बाधित below. -COMP. -अपवादः denial of an exception.

बाधक a. (विक्रि f.) 1 Troubling, tormenting, oppressing. 2 Vexing, annoying. 3 Annulling. 4 Hindering.

बाधनं 1 Harassing, oppression, annoyance, disturbance, pain; S. 1. 2 Annulment 3 Removal, suspension. 4 Refutation, contradiction. -न Pain, trouble, anxiety, disturbance.

बाधित p. p. 1 Harassed, oppressed, annoyed. 2 Pained, troubled, afflicted. 3 Opposed, obstructed. 4 Checked, arrested. 5 Set aside, suspended. 6 Refuted. 7 (In logic) Contradicted, contradictory; inconsistent (and hence futile).

बाधिर्यं Deafness.

बाधाकिनेयः A bastard.

बांधवः 1 A relation, kinsman (in general); यस्यान्तस्तस्य बांधवाः H. 1; Ms. 5 74, 101; 4. 179. 2 A maternal relation. 3 A friend; प्रनेभ्यः परे बांधवो नास्ति लोके Subhāsh. 4 A brother.-COMP. -जनः relatives, kinsmen (taken collectively); दारिद्र्याखरुणस्य बाधवज्जो बाधे न संतिष्ठते Mk. 1. 36; Pt. 4. 78.

बाधव्यं Consanguinity, relationship.

बाध्वी An epithet of Durgā.

बाध्वीरः 1 The kernel of the mango fruit. 2 Tin. 3 A young shoot. 4 The son of a harlot.

बाह्वी a. (ह्वी) Made of the feathers of a peacock's tail.

बाह्विभ्यः, बाह्विभ्यः A patronymic of king Jarāśanda, q. v.

बाह्विपत a. (ती f.) Related to, descended from or sacred to, Brihaspati.

बाह्विपत्य a. Relating to Brihaspati -त्वः 1 A pupil of Brihaspati. 2 A follower of Brihaspati who taught the rapkest form of materialism, a materialist. -त्व The constellation Riksha

बाह्विण a. (णी f.) Derived from or relating to a peacock.

बाल a. 1 Young, infantine, not full-grown or developed (of persons or things); बालेन स्थविरेण वा Ms. 8. 70. बालाशोकमुपोदरागमुभयं भेदोन्मुखं तिष्ठति V. 2. 7; 80 बालमंदारवृक्षः Me. 75; R. 2. 45; 13. 24. 2 Newly risen, young (as the sun or its rays); R. 12. 100. 3 New, waxing (as the moon); प्रपोष वृद्धिं हरिदश्वदीपितेन प्रपोषेणादिव बालचंद्रमाः R. 3. 22, Ku. 3. 29. 4 Puerile, 5 Ignorant, unwise. -लः 1 A child, an infant; बालाक्षिणि स्मरति प्राज्ञं Ms. 2. 239. 2 A boy, youth, young person. 3 A minor (under 16 years of age); बाल आषोढशाद्वर्षात् Nārada. 4 A colt, foal. 5 A fool, simpleton. 6 A tail. 7 Hair. 8 An elephant five years old. 9 A kind of perfume. -COMP. -अग्र the point of a hair. -अध्यापकः a tutor of youths or children -अभ्यासः study during childhood, early application (to study). -अरुण a. red like early dawn. (-णः) early dawn. -अर्कः the newly risen sun; R. 12. 100. -अवबोधः instruction of the young. -अवस्थ a. juvenile, young, V. 5. 18 -अवस्था childhood. -आतपः morning sunshine. -हंडुः the new or waxing moon; Ku. 3. 29. -जुष्टः the jubbe tree! -उपचारः (medical) treatment of children. -उपवीतं a piece of cloth used to cover the privities. -कदली a young plantain tree. -कुंदः-वं a kind of young Jasmine. (-वं) a young jasmine blossom; अलके बालकुंदानुविद्धं Me. 65. -कुमिः a louse. -कृष्णः Krishna as a boy. -क्रीडनं a child's play or toy. -क्रीडनकं a child's toy. (-कः) 1 a ball. 2 an epithet of Śiva. -क्रीडा a child's play, childish or juvenile sport. -खिल्यः a class of divine personages of the size of a thumb and produced from the creator's body and said to precede the sun's chariot (their number is said to be sixty thousand); cf. R. 15. 10. -गभिणी a cow with calf for the first time. -गोपालः 'the youthful cowherd,' an epithet of Krishna, as the boy-cowherd. -ग्रहः any demon (or planetary influence) teasing or injuring children. -चंद्रः, चंद्रमस m. the young or waxing moon; Māl. 2. 10. -चरितं 1 juvenile sports. 2 early life or actions; U. 6. -चर्वः N: of Kārtikeya. (-र्व) the behaviour of a child. -ज a. produced from hair. -खदिरः the Khadira tree. -तंत्र midwifery -वृणं young grass. -दुलकः the Khadira. -धिः a hairy tail; Si. 12. 73- Ki 12 47 -पाश्या 1 an ornament worn in the hair when parted

2 a string of pearls binding or intertwining the braid of hair. -पुष्टिका -पुष्टी a kind of Jasmine. -बोध 1 instructing the young. 2 any work adapted to the capacities of the young or inexperienced. -भद्रक a kind of poison. -भारः a large bushy tail; बाधेतीलाक्षपितचमरी बालभारो दवाधिः Me. 53. -भावः childhood, infancy. -भैषज्यं a kind of collyrium. -भोष्यः pease. -भुवः a fawn. -यज्ञोपवीतकं the sacred thread worn across the breast. -राजं lapis lazuli. -रोगः a child's disease. -रत्ना a young creeper; R. 2. 10. -लीला child's play, juvenile pastime. -वत्सः 1 a young calf. 2 a pigeon. -वायजं lapis lazuli. -वासस n. a woollen garment -वाक्यः a wild goat. -विधवा a child-widow. -वेधव्यं child-widowhood -व्यजनं a chowrie or fly-flapper (usually made of the tail of the yak or Bos Grunniens and used as one of the royal insignia); R. 9. 66; 14. 11; 16. 33. 57; Ku. 1. 13. -सखिः a friend from childhood. -सेरया early twilight. -सुहृद् m. a friend of one's youth. -हर्षः, हर्षकः lapis lazuli. -हत्या infanticide. -हस्तः a hairy tail.

बालक a. (लिका f.) 1. Childlike, young, not yet fullgrown. 2 Ignorant. -क 1 A child, boy. 2 A minor (in law). 3 A finger-ring 4 A fool or blockhead. 5 A bracelet. 6 The tail of a horse or elephant. -क A finger-ring. -COMP. -हत्या infanticide.

बाला 1 A girl, a female child. 2 A young woman under sixteen years of age. 3 A young woman (in general); जाने तपसी वीर्यं सा बाला पश्यतीति मे विदितं S. 3. 1: इयं बाला मां प्रत्यनवरत मिदीवरद्वलप्रभाचरो वसु क्षिपति Bh. 3. 67, Me. 83. 4 A variety of Jasmine 5 The cocoa-nut. 6 The plant वृत्कुनारी 7 Small cardamoms. 8 Turmeric -COMP. -हत्या female infanticide

बालिः N. of a celebrated monkey-king; see बालि. -COMP. -हन्, हंतु m. an epithet of Rāma.

बालिका 1 A girl. 2 The knot of an ear-ring. 3 Small cardamoms. 4 Sand. 5 The rustling of leaves.

बालिच m. N. of a monkey; see बालि.

बालिनी The constellation Āsvini. बालिमन् m. Childhood, boyhood, youth.

बालिष्ठ a. 1 Childish, puerile, silly. 2 Young. 3 Foolish, ignorant; Ms. 3 176. 4 Careless. -ज्ञः 1 A fool, blockhead 2 A child boy -स A pillow

बालीय 1 Youth, boyhood. 2 Childishness, silliness, folly.

बाली A kind of ear-ring.

बालीशः Retention of urine.

बालुः, -बालुक A kind of perfume, बालुका see बालुका.

बालुकी-बालुकी, बालुगी A kind of cucumber.

बालुकः A kind of poison.

बालेय a. (ची f.) 1 Fit for an offering. 2 Tender, soft. 3 Descended from Bali. -यः An ass.

बाल्य 1 Boyhood, childhood; बाल्यवसिष्ठ दशम मन्त्रोद्योतः R 5. 63; Au. 1. 29. 2 The period or state of waxing (as of the moon); Ku. 7. 35. 3 Immaturity of understanding, folly, puerility.

बालुका, बालिका, बालुकाः (m. pl.) N. of a people. -कः 1 A king of the Bālikas. 2 A horse of the Bālik breed. -क 1 Saffron. 2 Asa Fuetida.

बालिहः N. of a country (Bālik). -Comp. -ज a. bred in the Bālik country, of the Bālik breed.

बाष्पः-दप 1 A tear, tears; कटः स्तमितबाष्पवृत्तिकलः S. 4. 5. 2 Vapour, steam, mist 3 Iron. -Comp. -अश्रु n. tears. -आकुल a. dimmed or interrupted by tears. -उद्भवः the starting of tears. -कंठ a. having tears in the throat, choked with tears. -हृदिर्न a flood of tears; -पूरः a gush or flood of tears; बाष्पं तिरयति हृशोरुद्रं बाष्पपूरः Māl. 1. 35. -मोक्षः -मोचनं shedding tears. -विद्रुः m. a tear-drop -संविध a. indistinct through suppressed tears.

बाष्पायते Den. A. To shed tears, weep; तस्मिन्नि बाष्पायितं मगधया Māl. 6, V. 5. 9.

बास्त a. (स्त्री f.) Coming or derived from a goat; Ms-2. 41.

बाहः 1 The arm. 2 A horse.

बाह्य The arm; बां प्रत्यालिङ्गितोत्तमिः शाखाबाह्याः S. 3. -Comp. -बाह्वि ind. hand to hand, arm against arm; cf. बाह्विबाह्वि.

बाहीकाः (pl.) The people of the Punjab. -कः 1 An inhabitant of the Punjab. 2 An ox.

बाहु 1 The arm; शतमिदमाश्रयपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य S. 1. 16; so महाबाहुः &c. 2 The fore-arm. 3 The forefoot of an animal. 4 A door-post. 5 The base of a right-angled triangle (in geom.). -हू (du.) The lunar mansion Ardra. -Comp. -उल्लेख ind. having raised or tossed up the arms; बाहुल्लेखं क्रवितुं च प्रवृत्ता S. 5. 30. -कुण्ड, -कुञ्ज a. crippled in the arms. -कुण्डः a wing (of a bird) -चापः the distance measured by the extended arms -क 1 a man of the Kshatriya

caste; cf. बाहु राजन्सः कुतः Rv. 10. 90; 12; also Ms. 1. 31. 2 a parrot. -ज्या a sine (in math.). -त्रः, -त्रं, -त्राणं vambras (armour for the arms). -दंष्ट्रः 1 a stafflike arm. 2 punishment with the arm or fist. -पाशः 1 a particular attitude in fighting. 2 the arm thrown round, as in the act of embracing. -प्रहरणं boxing, wrestling. -बलं strength of arm, muscular strength. -सूषणं, -सूषा an ornament worn on the arm, an armlet. -भेदिन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. -मूलं 1 the armpit. 2 the shoulder-blade. -युद्धं a hand-to-hand or close fight, personal or pugilistic encounter, boxing. -योधः, -योधिन् m. a pugilist, boxer. -लता an armlike creeper. -अंतरं the breast, bosom. -वीर्यं strength of arm. -व्यायाम athletic exercise. -बालिन् m. 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Bhima. -शिखरं the upper part of the arm, the shoulder. -संभवः a man of the Kshatriya caste. -सहस्रभुत् m. an epithet of king Kārtavīrya (also called सहस्रार्जुन).

बाहुकः 1 A monkey. 2 A name assumed by Nala after his transformation into a dwarf by Karkotaka.

बाहुभूषणं Possession of many virtues or excellences.

बाहुदंतक A treatise on moral duties said to be composed or abridged by Indra.

बाहुदंतेयः An epithet of Indra.

बाहुदा N. of a river.

बाहुभाष्यं Garrulity, loquaciousness, talkativeness.

बाहुभूषणं Manifoldness, variety.

बाहुलः 1 Fire. 2 The month Kārtika. -लं 1 Manifoldness. 2 An armour for the arms, vambrass. -जीवः a peacock.

बाहुलकं Manifoldness. 2 The diverse or interminable applicability of a rule, of meanings or of forms; a term frequently used in grammar; बाहुलकाच्छब्दः.

बाहुलेयः An epithet of Kāṭikeya.

बाहुल्य 1 Abundance, plenty, copiousness. 2 Manifoldness, multiplicity, variety. 3 The usual course or common order of things.

बाहुबाह्वि ind. Arm to arm, hand-to-hand, in close encounter.

बाह्य a. 1 Outer, outward, external, exterior, being or situated without; विहः किमिवाद्भुताप्येव बाह्यविषयेविपश्चितं R. 8. 89; बाह्योचान Mo. 7; Ku. 6. 46; बाह्यनाम्न 'the outer name' i. e. the address or superscription written on the back of a letter Mu 1 2 Foreign, strange, Pt. 1 3 Excluded from,

out of the pale of; जातास्तदुर्वोदमानवाद्या. Ku. 1. 36. 4 Expelled from society, outcast. -ह्यः 1 A stranger, foreigner. 2 One who is excommunicated, an outcast. -ह्यं, -बाह्येन, बाह्ये ind. Outside, on the outside, externally बाहुल्यं Traditional teaching of the Rīgveda.

विह 1 P. (ब्रूति) 1 To swear 2 curse. 3 To shout, exclaim.

विहकः-कं, विहका A boil.

विहं A kind of salt.

विडालः 1 A cat. 2 The eyeball. -Comp. -पदः, -पदकं a measure of weight equal to sixteen Māshas.

विडालकः 1 A cat. 2 Application of ointment to the exterior part of the eye. -कं Yellow ointment.

विडालेय m. An epithet of Indra, S. 7. 34.

विद्, विद् I P. (ब्रूति) 1 To split. 2 To divide.

विदलं See विदल.

विद्रुः 1 A drop, small particle, जलविद्रुनिपातन क्रमशः प्रयेते घटः 'small drops make a pool'; बिस्तीर्यते यशो लोके तेलविद्रुनिपातः Ms. 7. 33; संक्षिप्यते यशो लोके हुतविद्रुनिपातः 7. 84; अशुना (कुवृहत्स) विद्रुपि नाशोयितः S. 2. 2. A dot, point. 3 A spot or mark of coloured paint on the body of an elephant; Ku. 1. 7. 4 A zero or cypher; न रोमकूयैवमि-बाजजगद्धता कृताञ्च द्विगुण्यविद्रुः N. 1. 21. -Comp. -विचक्रः the spotted antelope. -जालं, -जालकं 1 a number of drops. 2 marks of coloured paint on the trunk and face of an elephant. -तंत्रः 1 a die. 2 a chess-board. -देवः an epithet of Siva. -पत्रः a kind of birch tree. -फलं a pearl. -रेखकः 1 an anusvāra. 2 a kind of bird. -रेखा a line of dots. -वासरः the day of conception.

विचक्रः 1 Affectation of indifference towards a beloved object through pride; मनाक्षयिकथात्वापि विचक्रोक्तः नाद्रिकिया Prātāparudra; or विचक्रोक्तस्वति-यर्थेण वस्तुनोद्विष्यतादः S. D. 139. 2 Haughty indifference in general. 3 Playful or amorous gestures; संशय्य क्षणमिति निश्चिकाय कश्चिद्विचक्रोक्तैर्विकृतवार्त्तापरिहः Si. 8. 9. (बिलिः Malli.). (Also written विचक्र and विचक्र.)

विचिन्ता A wish to break through, a desire to pierce or penetrate.

विभित्तु a. Desirous of piercing or penetrating.

बिभीषणः N. of a demon and brother of Rāvaṇa. [Though a demon by birth, he was extremely sorry for the abduction of Sita by Rāvaṇa, and severely reprimanded him for his wicked act. He several times advised Rāvaṇa to Sita to Rama if he cared to live, but the proud demon turned a deaf

ear to his warnings. At last seeing that the ruin of his brother was inevitable, he repaired to Rama and became his staunch friend. After the death of *Ravana* Rama installed him on the throne of Lanka. He is believed to be one of the seven Chirajivins; see [चिरजीविन्].

विभ्रज्जुः, **विभ्रज्जिषुः** Fire.

विचः - 1 The disc of the sun or moon; वन्देन निजितं तव निलयेत चन्द्रविचमं-
सुरे Subhāsh.; so सूचं, रवि &c. 2 Any round or dislike surface; disc or orb in general; as in नितेवविचं the round hip; द्रोणीविचः &c. 3 An image, shadow, reflection. 4 A mirror. 5 A jar. 6 An object compared (opp. प्रतिविचं to which it is compared). - 7 The fruit of a tree (which, when ripe, is ruddy and to which the lips of young women are often compared); रक्तशोकचचा विरोधितयुगे विवाधालककः M. 3. 5; पञ्चविचधरोक्षी Me. 82; cf. N. 2. 24. -COMP. -ओष्ठ a. (विचो-बो-उ) having lips as ruddy or cherry as the Bimba fruit; M. 4. 14. (-उः) lip like, the Bimba fruit. -फलं the Bimba fruit; उनासुखे विचकलाधरोक्षे Ku. 3. 67.

विचकं 1 The disc of the sun or moon. 2 The Bimba fruit.

विचिका 1 The disc of the sun or moon. 2 The Bimba plant.

विचित a. 1 Reflected, shadowed. 2 Pictured.

विल 6 P., 10 U. (विलति, विलयति-ते) To split, cleave, break, divide.

विलं 1 A hole, cavity, burrow; खननादुद्विलं सिद्धं.....शान्तिरिति रत्नमं हि Pt. 3. 17; R. 12. 5. 2 Agap, pit, chasin. 3 An aperture, opening, outlet. 4 A cave, hollow. -लः N. of उल्लेखवत्, the horse of Indra. -COMP. -ओक्क m. any animal that lives in holes.

-कारिन् m. a mouse. -येति a. of the breed of Bila; कलाया विलयेत्ययः Ku. 6. 39. -वासः a pole-cat. -वासिन् (also विलेवासिन्) m. a snake.

विलग्नः A serpent, snake.

विलेशयः 1 A snake. 2 A mouse, rat. 3 Any animal living in burrows.

विलः 1 A pit. 2 Particularly, a basin for water round the foot of a tree (आलवाल). -COMP. -सुः a mother of ten children.

विल्वः A species of tree. -ल्वं 1 The fruit of this tree. 2 A particular weight (=one pala). -COMP.

-वृक्षः an epithet of Siva. -वैशिका -वैशी the shell of the Bilva fruit.

-वर्तः thicket or wood of Bilva trees.

विल्वकरीया A place planted with Bilva trees.

विल्व 4 P. (विलसति) 1 To go, move.

2 To incite, drive or urge on, instigate.

3 To throw cast. 4 To split

विसं 1 The fibre of a lotus; 2 The fibrous stalk of a lotus; पाथेय-
मुल्लज विसं ग्रहणाय सूयः V. 4. 15; विसमल-
मशनाय स्वादु पात्राय तोयं Bh. 3. 22; Me. 11
Ku. 3. 17; 4. 29. -COMP. कण्डिका,
कण्डिन् m. a small crane. -कुसुमं -गुण्यं
-यसुनं a lotus; जङ्घुर्विचं धृतविकारिभिरसपद्माः
Si. 5. 58. -खादिका eating the fibres
of a lotus. -ग्रन्थिः a knot on the
stalk of a lotus. -छेदः a bit of the
fibrous stalk of a lotus. -जं a lotus
flower, lotus. -संतुः the lotus-fibre.
-नाभिः f. the lotus-plant (पद्मिनी).
-नासिका a sort of crane.

विसलं A young shoot, sprout, bud.

विसिनी 1 The lotus-plant; Bh. 3. 36. 2 Lotus-fibres. 3 An assemblage of lotuses.

विसिल a. Coming from or relating to a Biss.

विस्रः A weight of gold (equal to 80 *Raktikas* or *gunjās*).

विह्वयः N. of a poet, the author of the *Vikramānka*devacharita.

वीजं 1 Seed (fig. also), seed-corn, grain; अरण्यवीजजलिदानलालितः Ku. 5. 15; बीजाजलिः पतति कीटमुखावलीहः Mk. 1. 9; R. 19. 57; Ms. 9. 33. 2 A germ, element. 3 Origin, source, cause; बीजवृत्तिः S. 1. 1. v. 1. 4 Semen virile; Ku. 2. 5, 60. 5 The seed or germ of the plot of a play; story &c.; see S. D. 318. 6 Marrow. 7 Algebra. 8 The mystical letter forming the essential part of the *Mantra* of a deity. -जः The citron tree. (बीजाकृ means 1 to sow with seed; धोमनि बीजाकृते Bv. 1. 98. 2 to plough over after sowing). -COMP. -अक्षरं the first syllable of a *Mantra*. -अंकुरः a seed-shoot; An. 3. 18. -न्यायः the maxim of seed and sprout see under न्याय. -अवयवः an epithet of Siva. -अश्वः a stallion. -आहवः -पूरः, -पूरकः common citron. (-रं-रकं) the fruit of citron. -उत्कृष्टं good seed. -उदकं hail. -कर्तुं m. an epithet of Siva. -कोशाः, -कोषः 1 the seed-vessel 2 the seed-vessel of the lotus. -गणितं the science of Algebra. -गुतिः f. a pod, legume. -दक्षिः a stage-manager. -धान्यं coriander. -न्यासः making known the germ of the plot of a play. -पुरुषः the progenitor of a family. -फलकः the citron tree. -मंत्रः a mystical syllable with which a *Mantra* begins. -मालुका the pericarp of a lotus. -रुहः grain, corn. -वायः 1 a sower of seed. 2 sowing seed. -वाहनः an epithet of Siva. -सुः the earth. -सेवन् m. a. procreator, progenitor.

वीजकं 1 The common citron 2 A lemon or citron. 3 The position of

the arms of a child at birth. -क Seed.

बीजल a. Furnished with seed, seedy.

बीजिक a. Abounding in seeds.

बीजिन a. (बी f.) Possessed of seed, bearing seed. -m. 1 The real father or progenitor (sower of seed) (opp. हेनिन् the owner or husband of the स्त्रिय or woman); see Ms. 9. 51 et seq. 2 A father in general 3 The sun.

बीज्य a. 1 Born from seed. 2 Of a good or respectable family, nobly-born.

बीभत्स a. 1 Disgusting, loathsome, nauseous, hideous, revolting, हेत बीभत्समेवाये वसंते Māl. 5 'Oh! it is indeed a loathsome sight.' 2 Envious, malignant, mischievous, 3 Savage, cruel, ferocious. 4 Estranged in mind. -त्सः 1 Disgust, abhorrence, detestation. 2 The disgusting sentiment, one of the 8 or 9 *rasas* in poetry; बुद्ध्यास्थापिभावस्तु बीभत्सः कथ्यते रसः S. D. 236 (e. g. Māl. 5. 16.). 3 N. of Arjuna.

बीभत्सुः An epithet of Arjuna; Mb. thus explains the word:—

न दुर्व्या कर्म बीभत्सं दुष्यमानः कथंचन तेन देव-
यदुष्येष्ट बीभत्सरिति विद्वतः ॥

बुद्ध ind. An imitative word. -COMP. -कारः the roaring of a lion.

बुक् 1 P., 10 U. (बुक्कति, बुक्कति-ते) 1 To bark; H. 3. 52. 2 To speak, talk.

बुक्कः -कं 1 The heart. 2 The bosom, chest; बुक्कवतिर्बुक्कतिमिक्के श्रीदवाधेन उवा Udb. 3 Blood. -कः 1 A goat. 2 Time (समय).

बुक्क m. The heart.

बुक्कनं Barking, yelping.

बुक्कसः A chāṇḍāla.

बुक्का -क्की The heart.

बुद् 1 U. (बोदति-ते) 1 To perceive, see, apprehend, discern. 2 To understand, know.

बुद्ध p. p. 1 Known, understood, perceived. 2 Awakened, awake. 3 Observed. 4 Enlightened, wise (see बुध्). -द्धः 1 A wise or learned man, a sage. 2 (With Buddhists) A wise or enlightened person who, by perfect knowledge of the truth, is absolved from all existence, and who reveals to the world the method of obtaining the Nirvāpa or final emancipation before obtaining it himself. 3 'The enlightened', N. of Sākya-simha, the celebrated founder of the Bauddha religion; (he is said to have been born at Kapilavastu and to have died in 543 B. C.; he is sometimes regarded as the ninth incarnation of Viṣṇu thus Jaya

deva says:—निर्दिष्टि यज्ञविशेषद्वयं श्रुतिज्ञातं सद्यश्चक्षुष्यं दर्शितपुत्राचारं केवलं धृत्वा बुद्धिः शरीरं जय जगदीशं हरे Glt. 1). -COMP. -अग्रमः the doctrines and tenets of the Baudha religion. -उपासकः a worshipper of Buddha. -गया N. of a sacred place of pilgrimage. -मार्गः the doctrines and tenets of Buddha, Buddhism.

बुद्धिः *f.* 1 Perception, comprehension. 3 Intellect, understanding, intelligence, talent; तीक्ष्णं नारं बुद्धिः Si. 2. 109; शास्त्रजकुटिना बुद्धिः R. 1. 19. 3 Knowledge; बुद्धिर्धेयं बलं तस्य H. 2. 122. 'knowledge is power'. 4 Discrimination, judgment, discernment. 5 Mind; बुद्धः परमार्थवेद्यबुद्धिः M. 1. 2; so कृपणं, पापं &c. 6 Presence of mind, readiness of wit. 7 An impression, opinion, belief, idea, fancy, notion; दूरान्तमवलोक्य स्वाग्रबुद्ध्या पलायते H. 3; अमथा बुद्ध्या Mu. 1. in this belief; अनकोशबुद्ध्या Me 115. 8 Intention, purpose, design. (बुद्ध्या 'intentionally', 'purposely', 'deliberately'). 9 Returning to consciousness, recovery from a swoon; Māl 4. 10 (In Sān phil.) Intellect, the second of the 25 elements of the Sāṅkhyas. -COMP. -अतीत *a.* beyond the range or reach of the intellect. -अवज्ञानं contempt or low opinion for one's understanding; अज्ञानकालं वचनं बुद्धिगतिरपि भवन् । प्रायेति बुद्ध्यवज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं ॥ Pt. 1. 63. -हृदयि *a.* an organ of perception (opp. कर्णद्रिय) ; (these are five—the ear, skin, eye, tongue, and nose; श्रोत्रं तद्वत्-क्षुषी जिह्वा नासिका चैव पञ्चमी; to these sometimes मनस् is added). -गम्यः, -ग्राह्य *a.* within the reach of, attainable to, intellect. -जीविन् *a.* employing the reason, rational. -पूर्वः, -पूर्वकः, पुरातनं *ind.* intentionally, purposely, wilfully. -अमः distraction or aberration of the mind. -योगः intellectual communion with the Supreme Spirit. -लक्षणं a sign of intellect or wisdom; प्राक्खस्योऽयं गमनं द्वितीयं बुद्धिद्वयम्. -बैद्यं strength of intellect. -ज्ञा *a.* armed with understanding. -शालिन्. -संरक्ष *a.* intelligent, wise. -सहायः a counsellor. -हीन *a.* devoid of intellect, silly, foolish.

बुद्धिमत् *a.* 1 Endowed with understanding, intelligent, rational. 2 Wise, learned. 3 Sharp, clever, acute.

बुद्बुदः A bubble; सन्तं जातविग्रहाः पञ्चसमिहं बुद्बुदाः पयसि Pt. 5. 7.

बुध् 1 U. 4. A. (बोधति ते, बुध्यते, बुद्ध) 1 To know, understand, comprehend. कन्यकुं नारद इत्यनेनैव सः S. 1. 3. 9 24 नाबुद्ध कन्यकुम्भां विहाय जात उपास्य

व्यसिपत्रबुध् R. 14. 48; यदि बुध्यते हसिषिष्यः स्तन-
दयः Bv. 1. 53. 2 To perceive, notice, recognise, mark; हिरण्यं हंसमवबोधि नेषयः N. 1. 117; अपि लंघितमज्जानं बुध्यते न बुधोपमः R. 1. 47; 12. 39. 3 To deem, regard, consider, esteem &c. 4 To heed, attend to. 5 To think, reflect. 6 To wake up, awake, rise from sleep; बुद्धपि गिर्यंतबुध्यते नो मनुष्यः Si. 11. 4; ते च प्रादुर्बुध्त्वं बुध्यते चादिपुष्टयः R. 10. 6. 7 To regain consciousness, to come to one's senses; शरीरबोधि बुध्याः सोऽलुबो-
त्कर्णनासिक Bk. 15. 57.—Caus. (बोधयति-
ते) 1 To cause to know, make known, inform, acquaint with. 2 To teach, communicate, impart. 3 To advise, admonish; बोधयंतं हिराहितं Bk. 8. 82; Bg. 10. 9. 4 To revive, restore to life, bring to senses or consciousness. 5 To remind, put in mind of; S. 4. 1. 6 To wake up, rouse, excite (fig.); अकाले बोधितो भ्रात्रा R. 12. 81, 5. 75 7 To revive the scent (of a perfume). 8 To cause to expand, open; मधुसूता मधुबोधितनाथवी Si. 6. 20. 9 To signify, convey, indicate.—Desid. (बुद्ध-बो-विधयति-ते. बुध्यस्ते) To wish to know &c.—WITH अर्जु 1 to know, understand. 2 to learn, be aware or conscious of. (Caus.) 1 to advise, admonish, n. 8. 75. 2 to remind, आर्थे सम्यग्बुध्तेयिभोति S. 1.—अव to know, learn, understand; Ms. 8. 53; Bk. 15. 101. (-Caus.) 1 to make known, inform, acquaint with; त्रहचोदनादुपुष्टय-
मवबोधयति केवलं S. B. 2 to rouse, awaken; R. 12. 23. -उद् 1 to awake, wake up. 2 to expand, bloom. (-Caus.) to awaken, excite, prompt, rouse.—नि 1 to know, understand, learn; निबोध्य सती त्वं वैकुण्ठं Ku 5. 52; 3. 14; Ms. 1. 63; Y. 1. 2. 2 to regard or consider as, deem.—प्र 1 to awake, wake up, rise from sleep; S. 5. 11; Si. 9. 30 2 to blow, expand be blown; सान्ने ह्रीव स्थलकमलिनीं न प्रबुद्धां न बुद्धां Me 90. (-Caus.) 1 to inform, make known; R. 3. 68. 2 to awaken, rouse; R. 5. 65; 6. 56. 3 to cause to expand or open; Ku. 1. 16. -प्रति to wake, wake up; Ms. 1. 74; Y. 1. 330 (-Caus.) 1 to inform, make known, acquaint with, communicate; R. 1. 74; Si. 6. 8. 2 to awaken, rouse, -वि to wake up, awake; Ku. 5. 57. (-Caus.) 1 to awaken, rouse 2 to restore to consciousness; अथ मोहपरायणा सती विवक्षा कामवर्धिविधयिता Ku. 4. 1.—स् 1 to know, understand, learn; become aware of; Bk. 19. 30 (-Caus.) 1 to inform, acquaint with, give information about; तवागतिज्ञं सम्-
बोधयन्मा R. 13. 25. 2 to address.

बुध *a.* Wise, clever, learned—धः 1 A wise or learned man नियम यस्य कथां नवप्रतिपत्तिं न बुधाः धरायति

N. 1. 1. 2 A god; N. 1. 1. 3 The planet Mercury; रक्षयेनं ह बुधयोगः Mu. 1. 6 (where बुध has sense 1 also), R. 1. 47; 13. 76. -COMP. -जगन् a wise or learned man. -तारतः the moon. -दिनं, -वारः, -वासरः Wednesday. -रत्नं an emerald. -सुतः an epithet of Purāravas.

बुधानः 1 A wise man, sage. 2 A holy teacher, spiritual guide.

बुधित *a.* Known, understood.

बुधिल *a.* Learned, wise.

बुधनः 1 The bottom of a vessel. 2 The foot of a tree. 3 The lowest part. 4 An epithet of Siva. (Also बुध्य in the last sense).

बुद्, बुध् 1 U. (बुधयति-ते, बुधयि-ते) 1 To perceive, see, descry. 2 To reflect, understand.

बुद्ध्या 1 Desire of eating, hunger. 2 The desire of enjoying anything.

बुद्धित *a.* Hungry, starving, pinched with hunger; बुद्धितः किं न करोति पापं Pt. 4. 15, or बुद्धितः किं द्विरेण भुङ्के Udb.

बुद्धु *a.* 1 Hungry, desirous of worldly enjoyments (opp. सुद्धु)

बुध्या Wish to be or become.

बुध् 10 U. (बोधयति-ते) 1 To sink, plunge; बोधयति ब्रह्मः पयसि. 2 To cause to sink

बुद्धिः *f.* Fear (मय).

बुध् 4. P. (बुध्यति) To discharge, emit, pour forth.

बुधं (बुं) 1 Chaff. 2 Rubbish, refuse. 3 Dry cowdung. 4 Wealth.

बुध् 10 U. (बुधयति-ते) 1 To honour, respect. 2 To disrespect, treat with disrespect or contempt.

बुध् The burnt crust of roast meat.

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ful. 5 Long, tall; देवदारुवृक्षः Ku. 6. 51. 6 Full-grown. 7 Compact, dense. -f. Speech; Si. 2. 68. -n. 1 The Veda. 2 N. of a Sāman; Bg. 10. 35. 3 Brahma. -COMP. -अंग, काय a. large-bodied, gigantic. (-नः) a large elephant. -आरण्य, आरण्यक N. of a celebrated Upanishad, forming the last six chapters of the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa. -एल large cardamoms -कुक्षि a. large-bellied. -केतुः an epithet of Agni. -युहः N. of a country. -गोल a water melon. -चित्रः the citron tree. -जघन a. broad-hipped. -जीविका, जीवती a kind of plant. -वृक्षा a large drum. -नदः-नलः-ला the name assumed by Arjuna when residing as dancing and music master at the court of Virāṭa -नेत्र a. far-sighted, prudent. -पदलिः the thorn-apple. -पालः the Indian fig-tree. -भट्टारिका an epithet of Durgā. -भातुः fire. -रथः 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 N. of a king, father of Jarāsandha. -राविन् m a kind of small owl. -रिक्छ a. broad-hipped, having large buttocks. वृद्धिका An upper garment, a mantle, wrapper. वृद्धयतिः 1 N. of the preceptor of the gods; (for the abduction of his wife Thāra by the moon, see under तारा or तान). 2 The planet Jupiter; वृद्धयतिवैद्यः R. 13. 76. 3 N. of the author of a Smṛiti; Y. 1. 4. -COMP. -सुरोहितः an epithet of Indra. -वारः वासरः Thursday. वेडा A boat. वेह 1 A. (वेहते) To endeavour, strive, attempt. वैजिक a. (की f.) 1 Seminal. 2 Original. 3 Relating to conception. 4 Relating to sexual union. -कः A sprout, young shoot. -हे Cause, source, origin. वैजाल a. (ही f.) 1 Relating to a cat. 2 Peculiar to cats -COMP. -वर्त 'a cat-like observance', concealing one's malice or evil designs under the garb of piety or virtue. -व्रतिः one who leads a chaste life simply from want of female company (and not because he has controlled his senses). -व्रतिका, -व्रतिन् m. a religious hypocrite, impostor. वैदल See वैदलः. वैदिकः A man who is assiduous in his attentions to ladies, a gallant lover; दक्षिण्यं नाम विदोऽपि वैदिकानां कुलवर्तं M. 4. 14. वैल a. (ली f.) 1 Relating to or made of the Bilva tree or its wood. 2 Covered with Bilva trees. -लव The fruit of the Bilva tree. ज्ञेयः 1 Perception knowledge,

apprehension, observation, conception; बालानां सुखज्ञेयः T. S. 2 Idea, thought. 3 Understanding, intellect, intelligence, wisdom 4 Waking up, becoming awake, waking state, consciousness. 5 Opening, blooming, expanding. 6 Instruction, advice, admonition. 7 Awakening, rousing. 8 An epithet, designation. -COMP. -अतीत a. unknowable, incomprehensible. -कर a. one who teaches or informs (-रः) 1 a bard or minstrel who wakes up his master by singing appropriate songs in the morning. 2 an instructor, a teacher. -गम्य a. intelligible. -पूर्व-a. intentional, conscious, cf. अवीर्यपूर्व. -वासरः the eleventh day in the bright half of Kārtika when Viṣṇu is supposed to rise from his four month's sleep; see Me. 110, and प्रवोदिनी. ज्ञेयक a. (यिक f.) 1 Informing, apprising. 2 Instructing, teaching 3 Indicative of. 4 Awakening, rousing. -कः A spy. ज्ञेयनः The planet Mercury. -नं 1 Informing, teaching, instruction, giving a knowledge of; मयकृषोश्च तद्विं सितवेयनं R 9. 49. 2 Denoting, signifying. 3 Arousing, awakening; समवेदं तेन चिरहृतमनो-वचोवर्णं सममवेयितव्यं Si. 9. 24. 4 Burning incense. -नी 1 The eleventh day in the bright half of Kārtika when Viṣṇu rises from his four months' sleep. 2 Long pepper. ज्ञेयानः 1 A wise man. 2 An epithet of Brihaspati. ज्ञेयिः 1 Perfect wisdom or enlightenment. 2 The enlightened intellect of a Buddha. 3 The sacred fig-tree. 4 A cook. 5 An epithet of Buddha. -COMP. -तरुः, -द्रुमः, -वृक्षः the sacred fig-tree. -द्वः an arhat (of the Jainas). -सर्वः a Buddhist saint, one who is on the way to the attainment of perfect knowledge and has only a certain number of births to undergo before attaining to the state of a Supreme Buddha and complete annihilation (this position could be attained by a long series of pious and virtuous deeds); एवंविधैर्विदितैस्तिष्ठति विदितैः Māi. 10. 21. ज्ञेयित p. p. 1 Made known, informed, apprised. 2 Reminded. 3 Advised, instructed. ज्ञेयुः a. (ही f.) 1 Relating to the Buddha or understanding. 2 Relating to Buddha. -द्वः A follower of the religion taught by Buddha. ज्ञेयः 'Budha's son', an epithet of Puruṣa. ज्ञेयवतः N. of an ancient writer. ज्ञेयः 1 The sun 2 The root of

a tree. 3 A day. 4 The arka plant. 5 Lead (m. ?). 6 A horse. 7 An epithet of Siva or Brahmā. ज्ञेयः The Supreme Spirit. ज्ञेय्य a. 1 Relating to Brahma 2 Relating to Brahman or the creator. 3 Relating to the acquisition of sacred knowledge, holy, pious. 4 Fit for a Brāhmaṇa. 5 Friendly or hospitable to a Brāhmaṇa. -य 1 One well versed in the Veda; Mv. 3. 26. 2 The mulberry tree. 3 The palm tree. 4 Munja grass. 5 The planet Saturn. 6 An epithet of Viṣṇu. 7 Of Kārtikeva. -यः An epithet of Durgā. -COMP. -देवः an epithet of Viṣṇu. ज्ञेयवत् n. An epithet of Agni. ज्ञेयतत्त्वं 1 Absorption into the Supreme Spirit. 2 Divine nature. ज्ञेयन् n. 1 The Supreme Being, regarded as impersonal and divested of all quality and action; (according to the Vedāntins, Brahman is both the efficient and the material cause of the visible universe, the all-pervading soul and spirit of the universe, the essence from which all created things are produced and into which they are absorbed; अस्ति तावन्मिथ्याज्ञेय-सुकृत्वमात्रं सर्वज्ञं सर्वशक्तिसमन्वितं ब्रह्म S. B.), समविद्युता दृष्टिश्चिद्वचनमपि ब्रह्म नमुने Bh. 3. 84. Ku. 3. 15. 2 A hymn of praise. 3 A sacred text. 4 The Vedas; Ku. 6. 16; U. 1. 15. 5 The sacred and mystic syllable om; एकाहं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2. 83. 6 The priestly or Brāhmaṇical class (collectively); Ms. 9. 320. 7 The power or energy of a Brāhmaṇa, R. 8. 4. 8 Religious penance or austerities. 9 Celibacy, chastity; शास्त्रे ब्रह्मणि वर्तते S. 1. 10 Final emancipation or beatitude. 11 Theology. 12 Brāhmaṇical portion of the Veda. 13 Wealth. -m. 1 The Supreme Being, the Creator, the first deity of the sacred Hindu Trinity, to whom is entrusted the work of creating the world. [The accounts of the creation of the world differ in many respects, but, according to Manu Smṛiti, the universe was enveloped in darkness, and the self-existent Lord manifested himself dispelling the gloom. He first created the waters and deposited in them a seed. This seed became a golden egg, in which he himself was born as Brahmā—the progenitor of all the worlds. Then the Lord divided the egg into two parts, with which he constructed heaven and earth. He then created the ten Prajāpatis or mind-born sons who completed the work of creation. According to another account (Rāmāyana) Brahma sprang from ether from him was

From Kasyapa sprang Vivasvata, and Manu sprang from him. Thus Manu was the procreator of all human beings. According to a third account, the Supreme deity, after dividing the golden egg, separated himself into two parts, male and female, from which sprang Viraj and from him Manu; cf. Ku. 2. 7 and Ms. 1. 32 *et seq.* Mythologically Brahman is represented as being born in a lotus which sprang from the navel of Vishnu and as creating the world by an illicit connection with his own daughter Sarasvati. Brahman had originally five heads, but one of them was cut down by Siva with the ring-finger or burnt down by the fire from his third eye. His vehicle is a swan. He has numerous epithets, most of which have reference to his birth in a lotus. 2 A Brâhman: S. 4. 4. 3 A devout man. 4 One of the four *Ritvij*s or priests employed at a Soma sacrifice. 5 One conversant with sacred knowledge. 6 The sun. 7 Intellect. 8 An epithet of the seven Prajâpatîs: -मरीचि, अवि, अग्रेक्ष, पुच्छस्य, पुच्छ, कृत्, and शनिष्ठ. 9 An epithet of Brihaspati. 10 Of Siva. -Comp. -अक्षर the sacred syllable *om*. -अक्षयूः a horse. -अञ्जलिः 1 respectful salutation with folded hands while repeating the Veda. 2 obeisance to a preceptor (at the beginning and conclusion of the repetition of Veda). -अंड 'the egg of Brahman', the primordial egg from which the universe sprang, the world, universe; ब्रह्मांडचक्रदंडः Dk. 1. पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas. -अभिजात an epithet of the river Godâvarî. -अधिगमः, -अधिगमन study of the Vedas. -अभ्यासः study of the Vedas. -अमसू n. the urine of a cow. -अयणः, नः an epithet of Nârâyana. -अर्पण 1 the offering of sacred knowledge. 2 devoting oneself to the Supreme Spirit. 3 N. of a spell. -अरु a missile presided over by Brahman. -आत्मसूः a horse. -आनन्दः bliss or rapture of absorption into Brahma; ब्रह्माब्दान्नाद्विषय Mv. 7. 31. -आरंभः beginning to repeat the Vedas; Ms. 2. 71. -आवर्तः N. of the tract between the rivers Sarasvatî and Driśadvatî (north-west of Hastinâpura); सरस्वतीद्विषयदेवनयोरेतरे । तं देविर्भितं दृशं ब्रह्मवर्तं वचयते Ms. 2. 17, 19; Ms. 48. -आसन a particular position for profound meditation. -आहुतिः f. the offering of prayers; see ब्रह्मयज्ञ. -उद्वहता forgetting or neglecting the Vedas; Ms. 11. 57 (अवित-वेदस्यान्यथासित विस्मरण Mull.). -उद्यो explaining the Veda, treatment or on of theological problems. -उपदेसः instruction in the Vedas

or sacred knowledge. नेतृ m. the Pallâsa tree. -जगधिः (ब्रह्मधि or ब्रह्म-कधिः) a Brahmanical sage. -देशः N. of a district; (कुक्षेत्रं च मत्स्याश्च पंचालाः शूरसेनकाः । एष ब्रह्मधिदेशो वै ब्रह्मवर्तादन्तरः Ms. 2. 19) -कर्मकर an epithet of Sarasvatî. -करः a tax paid to the priestly class. -कर्मन् n. 1 the religious duties of a Brâhmana; 2 the office of Brahman, one of the four principal priests at a sacrifice. -कल्पः an age of Brahman. -कांडे the portion of the Veda relating to spiritual knowledge. -काष्ठः the mulberry tree. -कुर्वी a kind of penance; अहोपमोक्षितो ब्रह्मा पौर्णमास्यां विशेषतः । पञ्चगव्यं पिबेत् प्रातर्महद्भक्षेति स्तनम् ॥ -कुतृ a. one who prays. (-m.) an epithet of Vishnu. -कुतः N. of an astronomer born in 598 A. D. -गोलः the universe. -गैरु respect for the missile presided over by Brahman; Bk. 9. 76 (मा ब्रह्मैवो ब्रह्मन्पाश इति). -गंधिः N. of a particular joint of the body. -ग्रहः, -पिशाचः, -पुत्रः, -रक्षः, -राक्षसः a kind of ghost, the ghost of a Brâhmana, who during his lifetime indulges in a disdainful spirit and carries away the wives of others and the property of Brâhmanas; (परस्य योगिने ब्रह्मा ब्रह्मस्मपहृत्य च । अण्वे निजले द्वेष्टे भवति ब्रह्महृत्सः ॥ Y. 3. 212; cf. Ms. 12. 60 also) -घातकः the murderer of a Brâhmana. -घातिनी a woman on the second day of her courses. -घोषः 1 recital of the Veda, 2 the sacred word, the Vedas collectively; U. 6. 9. v 1. -घ्नः the murderer of a Brâhmana. -चर्ये 1 religious studentship, the life of celibacy passed by a Brâhmana boy in studying the Vedas, the first stage or order of his life; अविद्युन्नब्रह्मचर्यो युद्धस्या-श्रममाचरेत् Ms. 3. 2; 2. 249; Mv. 1. 24. 2 religious study, self-restraint. 3 celibacy, chastity, abstinence, continence. (-र्येः) a religious student; see ब्रह्मचारि. (-र्या) chastity, celibacy. -व्रतं a vow of chastity. -स्खलनं falling off from chastity, incontinence. -चारिकं the life of a religious student. -चारिन् m. 1 a religious student, a Brâhmana in the first order of his life, who continues to live with his spiritual guide from the investiture with sacred thread and performs the duties pertaining to his order till he settles in life; Ms. 2. 41, 175; 6. 87. 2 one who vows to lead the life of a celibate. -चारिणी 1 an epithet of Durgâ 2. a woman who observes the vow of chastity. -जः an epithet of Kârṭikeya. -जारः the paramour of a Brâhmana's wife. -जाविन् m. a Brâhmana

who lives by sacred knowledge. -ज्ञ a. one who knows Brahma. (-ज्ञः) 1 an epithet of Kârṭikeya. 2 of Vishnu -ज्ञानं true or divine knowledge, knowledge of the identity of the universe with Brahma. -ज्येष्ठः the elder brother of Brâhmana. -ज्योतिस् n. the light of Brahma or the Supreme Being. -तत्त्वं the true knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. -तेजस् n. 1 the glory of Brahman, 2 Brâhmanic lustre, the lustre or glory supposed to surround a Brâhmana. -दः a spiritual preceptor. -दंडः 1 the curse of a Brâhmana. 2 a tribute paid to a Brâhmana. 3 an epithet of Siva. -दानं 1 the imparting of sacred knowledge. 2 sacred knowledge received as an inheritance or hereditary gift. -दायादः 1 one who receives the Vedas as his hereditary gift, a Brâhmana; 2 the son of a Brâhmana. -दारुः the mulberry tree. -दिनं a day of Brahman. -दैत्यः a Brâhmana changed into a demon; cf. ब्रह्मग्रह. -द्विर्, द्वेभिर् a. 1 hating Brâhmanas. 2 hostile to religious acts or devotion, impious, godless. -द्वेषः hatred of Brâhmanas. -नदी an epithet of the river Sarasvatî. -नाभः an epithet of Vishnu. -निर्वाण absorption into the supreme spirit. -निष्ठ a. absorbed in or intent, on the contemplation of the Supreme Spirit. (-ष्ठः) the mulberry tree. -पदं 1 the rank or position of a Brâhmana. 2 the place of the Supreme Spirit. -पवित्र the Kusa grass. -परिवर्त्तः an assembly of Brâhmanas. -पादुका the Pallâsa tree. -पारायणं complete study of the Vedas, the entire Vedas; U. 4. 9; Mv. 1. 14. -पारुः N. of a missile presided over by Brahman; Bk. 9. 75. -पितृ m. an epithet of Vishnu. -पुत्रः 1 a son of Brahman. 2 N. of a (male) river which rises in the eastern extremity of the Himalaya and falls with the Ganges into the Bay of Bengal. (-त्री) an epithet of the river Sarasvatî. -पुरं, -पुरी 1 the city of Brahman (in heaven). 2 N. of Benares. -पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas. -प्रलयः the universal destruction at the end of one hundred years of Brahman in which even the Supreme Being is supposed to be swallowed up. -माप्तिः f. absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -मयुः 1 a contemptuous term for a Brâhmana, an unworthy Brâhmana (cf. Mar. मयुर्ग); M. 4; V. 2. 2 One who is a Brâhmana only by caste, a nominal Brâhmana. -मीर्ज the mystic syllable *om*. -ब्रह्मणः one who pretends to be a Brâhmana. -भवनं the abode

of Brahman. -भायः the mulberry tree. -भावः absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -भुवनं the world of Brahman; Bg. 8. 16. -भूय *a.* become one with Brahma, absorbed into the Supreme Spirit. -भूतिः *f.* twilight. -भूय 1 identity with Brahma, absorption or dissolution into Brahma, final emancipation; स ब्रह्मभूय गतिमाजगाम R. 13. 28.; ब्रह्मभूय कल्यते Bg. 14. 26; Ms. 1. 98 2 Brāhmaṇhood; the state or rank of a Brāhmaṇa. -भूयस् *n.* absorption into Brahma. भगलदेवता an epithet of Lakṣmī. -मीमांसा the Vedānta philosophy which inquires into the nature of Brahma or Supreme Spirit. -भूति *a.* having the form of Brahman. -सूर्यचतु *m.* an epithet of Śiva. -मेखलः the Munja plant. -यज्ञः one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices (to be performed by a householder); teaching and reciting the Vedas; अथापनं ब्रह्मयज्ञः Ms. 3. 70 (अथापनशब्देन अध्ययनमपि गृह्यते Kull.) -योगः cultivation or acquisition of spiritual knowledge. -योनि *a.* sprung from Brahman. -रत्नं a valuable present made to a Brāhmaṇa. -रश्मि an aperture in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape on its leaving the body. -राक्षसः see ब्रह्मरक्ष. -रातः an epithet of Śukra. -राशिः 1 the whole mass or circle of sacred knowledge. 2 an epithet of Paraśurāma. -रसिः *f.* a kind of brass. -रे (ले) ला-लिखितं, -लेखः lines written by the creator on the forehead of a man which indicate his destiny, the predestined lot of any man लोकः the world of Brahman. -रक्तु *m.* an expounder of the Vedas. -वद्यं knowledge of Brahma. -वधः -वधया, -हत्या the murder of a Brāhmaṇa. -वर्चस्, *n.* -वर्चसं 1 divine glory or splendour, spiritual pre-eminence or holiness resulting from sacred knowledge; (तस्य हेतुसर्वद्वयवर्चसं R. 1. 63; Ms. 2. 37. 4. 94. 2 the inherent sanctity or power of a Brāhmaṇa; S. 6. -वर्चमिन्, -वर्चस्विन् *a.* holy or sanctified by spiritual pre-eminence, holy. (-*m.*) an eminent or holy Brāhmaṇa. -वर्तः see ब्रह्मवर्त, -वर्धनं copper. -वादिन् *m.* 1 one who teaches or expounds the Vedas; U. 1, Mā. 1. 2. a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. -वासः the abode of Brāhmaṇa. -विद्, -विद् *a.* knowing the Supreme Spirit. (-*m.*) a sage, theologian, philosopher. -विद्या knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. -विं (विं) कुः a drop of salva *अपमृशतः* while reciting the Vedas.

-विबर्धनः an epithet of Ind a -वृक्षः 1 the Palāsa tree. 2 the Udumbara tree. -वृत्तिः *f.* livelihood of Brāhmaṇa. -वृद्धं an assemblage of Brāhmaṇas. -वेदः 1 knowledge of the Vedas. 2 knowledge of Brahma. 3 N. of the Atharvaveda. -वेद्विन् *a.* knowing the Vedas; cf. ब्रह्मवेद -वर्त N of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -व्रतं a vow of chastity. -गिरिस्, -गिरिन् *n.* N. of a particular missile. -संघः *f.* an assembly of Brāhmaṇas. -सर्गा an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. -सर्वं 1 repeating and teaching the Vedas (ब्रह्मवर्णनं v). 2. absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -सदृशं the residence of Brahman. -सभा the hall or court of Brahman. -संघ *a.* sprung or coming from Brahman. (-वः) N. of Vāraṇa. -सर्पः a kind of snake. -समुत्पत्तिः complete identification with the Supreme Spirit; cf. ब्रह्मसंघ. -सा ईका identification with Brahma; Ms. 4. 232. -सावर्णिः N. of the tenth Manu. -सुतः 1 N. of Nārada, Marīchi &c. 2 a kind of Ketu. -सुः 1 N. of Aniruddha. 2 N. of the god of love. -सूतं 1 the sacred thread worn by the Brāhmaṇas or the twice-born over the shoulder. 2 the aphorisms of the Vedānta philosophy by Bādarāyaṇa. -सूत्रिन् *a.* invested with the sacred thread. -सूत्र *m.* an epithet of Śiva. -स्वतः the world, universe; Mv. 3. 48. -स्तेयं acquiring holy knowledge by unlawful means. -स्वं the property or possessions of a Brāhmaṇa; Y. 3. 212. -हस्तिन् *a.* stealing a Brāhmaṇa's property. -हन् *a.* murdering a Brāhmaṇa. -हुन one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices, which consists in offering the rites of hospitality to guests, Ms 3. 74. -हुदयः -वं N. of a star (capella). -ब्रह्मन् *a.* Consisting of or derived from, the Veda, belonging to the Veda, or spiritual pre-eminence; जलदिव ब्रह्ममेव तेजसा Ku. 5. 30. 2 Fit for a Brāhmaṇa. -वं A missile, presided over by Brahman. -ब्रह्मवत् *a.* Possessed of spiritual knowledge. -ब्रह्मसात् *ind.* 1 To the state of Brahma or the Supreme Spirit. 2 To the care of Brāhmaṇas. -ब्रह्माणी 1 The wife of Brahman. 2 An epithet of Durgā. 3 A kind of perfume (चन्दनम्) 4 A kind of brass. -ब्राह्मन् *a.* Relating to Brahma. -*m.* An epithet of Viṣṇu. -ब्रह्मिष्ठ *a.* Thoroughly proficient in Vedas, very learned or pious; ब्रह्मिष्ठमापाव ब्रह्मिष्ठेय स्वतन्त्रमुत्तमं R 18. -डा An epithet of Durgā

-वल्ली N. of a medicinal plant. -वल्कलः 1 An epithet of Kārtikeya; 2 Of Viṣṇu. -वल्गु *a.* (हृत् *f.*) 1 Relating to Brahman or the creator, or to the Supreme Spirit; R. 13. 60; Ms. 2. 40, Bg. 2. 72. 2 Brāhmaṇical, belonging to Brāhmaṇas. 3 Relating to sacred knowledge or study. 4 Prescribed by the Veda, Vedio 5 Holy, sacred, divine. 6 Presided over by Brahman as a सुहृत्: (see ब्रह्मसुहृत्), or a missile. -हृत्: 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the bride decorated with ornaments is given away to the bridegroom, without requiring any gift or present from him (this is the best of the 8 forms), ब्राह्मो विवाह आहूय दीयते शक्रयज्ञकृता Y 1. 58; Ms. 3. 21, 27. 2 N. of Nārada. -हस्तं 1 The part of the hand under the root of the thumb. 2 Holy or sacred study. -COMP. -अहोरात्रः a day and night of Brahman. -देया a girl to be married according to the Brāhma form. -सुहृत् a particular period of the day, the early part of the day (रात्रेश्च पश्चिमे यमे सुहृत् ब्राह्म उच्यते) ब्राह्मे सुहृत् किल तस्य देवी कुमारकल्पं सुपुत्रे कुमारे R. 5. 36. -ब्राह्मण *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Belonging to a Brāhmaṇa. 2 Befitting a Brāhmaṇa. 3 Given by a Brāhmaṇa. -जः 1 A man belonging to the first of the four original castes of the Hindus, a Brāhmaṇa (born from the mouth of the *Purusha*; ब्राह्मणोऽस्य सुहृत्मासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 1. 31. 96.) जन्मना जायते ब्रह्मः संस्कारैर्ब्रह्म उच्यते । विद्यया वाति विमर्शं विभिः श्रौत्रिय उच्यते ॥ or जात्या कुलेन वृत्तन स्वध्यायेन श्रुतेन च । एभिर्गुणैर्हि शक्तिरेकित्वं स द्विज उच्यते ॥). 2 A priest, theologian. 3 An epithet of Agni. -जं 1 An assemblage or society of Brāhmaṇas. 2 That portion of the Veda which states rules for the employment of the hymns at the various sacrifices, their origin and detailed explanation with sometimes lengthy illustrations in the shape of legends or stories. It is distinct from the *Mantra* portion of the Veda. 3 N. of that class of Vedic works which contain the Brāhmaṇa portion (regarded as *Śruti* or part of the revelation like the hymns themselves). Each of the four Vedas has its own Brāhmaṇa or Brāhmaṇas. -रेतोय or आश्वलायन and कौशिकी or सांख्ययन belonging to the R̥gveda; शतयथ to the Yajurveda; पंचविश and पश्चिंश and six more to the Sāmaveda and दोष to the Atharvaveda) -COMP

-अतिशयः offensive or disrespectful conduct towards Brāhmanas, insult to Brāhmanas ब्राह्मणानिग्रहः ग्राह्यः शत्रुत्वः Mv. 2. 80 -अप्राश्रयः seeking shelter with Brāhmanas, -अभ्युपनिषः f. protection or preservation of, or kindness shown to, a Brāhmana; Ms. 9. 87. -अः the slayer of a Brāhmana जानै, जातिः f. the Brāhmana caste. -जातिकर the occupation or means of livelihood prescribed for a Brāhmana. -द्रव्यं, -ई a Brāhmana's property. -निन्दकः a blasphemer or reviler of Brāhmanas. -ब्रह्मः one who pretends to be a Brāhmana, one who is a Brāhmana only in name and neglects the duties of his caste; बहवो ब्राह्मणत्वा दिवन्ति Dk.; Ms. 7. 85; 8. 2) भुविष्ठ a consisting, for the most part, of Brāhmanas. -वधः the murder of a Brāhmana, Brāhmanicide. -संतर्पण feeding or satisfying Brāhmanas.

ब्राह्मणकः 1 A bad or unworthy Brāhmana (only in name) 2 N. of a country inhabited by warlike Brāhmanas.

ब्राह्मणवा ind. 1 Among Brāhmanas. 2 To the state of a Brāhmana; as in ब्राह्मणसत् भवति धनं.

ब्राह्मणार्च्छसिन् m. N. of a priest,

the assistant of the priest called *Barahma* q. v.

ब्राह्मणी 1 A woman of the Brāhmana caste. 2 The wife of a Brāhmana. 3 Intellect; (बुद्ध according to नीलकण्ठ). 4 A kind of lizard. 5 A kind of wasp. 6 A kind of grass COMP. -गामिन् m. the paramour of a Brāhmana woman.

ब्राह्मण्य a. Befitting a Brāhmana. -ग्रहः An epithet of the planet Saturn. -ग्रहं 1 The station or rank of a Brāhmana, priestly or sacerdotal character; सत्यं श्रियं ब्राह्मण्येन Mk. 5; Pt. 1. 66. Ms. 3. 17; 7. 42. 2 A collection of Brāhmanas.

ब्राह्मि 1 The personified female energy of Brahman 2 Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech. 3 Speech. 4 A tale or narrative. 5 A pious usage or custom. 6 N. of the constellation Rohini. 7 N. of Durgā. 8 A woman married according to the *Bāhman* form of marriage 9 The wife of a Brāhmana. 10 A kind of medicinal plant. 11 A kind of brass. 12 N. of a river. -COMP. -कंदूः a species of bulbous plant. -पुत्रः the son of a Brāhmin; see above; Ms. 3. 27, 37.

ब्राह्म्य a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Relating to Brahman, the creator. 2 Relating to the supreme Spirit. 3 Relating

to the Brāhmanas. -ह्रस्व Wonder, astonishment (विस्मय). -COMP. -महर्षि-ब्राह्मणमहर्षेण q. v. -हुतं hospitality to guests; see ब्रह्मयज्ञ.

ब्रुव a. Professing or pretending to be, calling oneself by a name to which he has no real title; (at the end of comp.); as in ब्राह्मणब्रुव, क्षत्रियब्रुव.

ब्रू 2 U. (ज्वति, ब्रू or आह; this root is defective in the non-conjugational tenses, its forms being made up from ब्रू 1 To say, tell, speak (with two acc.); तं..... ब्रूया एवं Me. 104; राम यथास्थितं सर्वं ज्ञाना ब्रूते स्म विश्वः B. k. 6. 8. or माणवकं चर्म ब्रूते Sk; किं त्वा प्रति ब्रूयहे Br. 1. 46. 2 To say or speak about, refer to (a person or thing); अहं तु शकुन्तलामधिकृत्य ब्रूयामि S. 2. 3. To declare, proclaim, publish, prove; ब्रूयते किं कलौ साधवी न तु कलौ न विजोषयोगिता N. 2. 48; Katn. 2. 13. 4 To name, call, designate; छंदसि द्वा वै कवयस्तन्मणिमप्यते ब्रूयते Srut. 15. 5 To answer; ब्रूहि मे प्रश्नान्. WITH अहु to say, speak, declare.

-ब्रूयन् to explain, derive. -य to say, speak, tell; Bk. 8. 85 -प्रति to speak in reply, answer or reply; प्रत्यब्रवीच्चैन R. 2. 42. -वि 1 to say, speak. 2 to speak falsely or wrongly. ब्रूयन्क A snare, net, noose.

भ.

भः 1 N. of the planet Venus. 2 Error, delusion, mere semblance. -भं 1 A star. 2 A lunar mansion or asterism. 3 A planet. 4 A sign of zodiac. 5 The number twenty seven. 6 A bee. COMP. -ईशः ईशः the sun. -गणः वर्गः 1 the group of star or asterisms. 2 the zodiac. 3 revolution of the planets in the zodiac. -गोलः the starry sphere. -चक्रं, मंडलं the zodiac. -पतिः the moon. -सूचकः an astrologer.

भक्षिका A cricket.

भक्ष p. p. 1 Distributed, allotted, assigned. 2 Divided. 3 Served, worshipped. 4 Engaged in, attentive to. 5 Attached or devoted to, loyal, faithful; Bg. 9. 34. 6 Dressed, cooked (as food); see (भज्). -भक्तः A worshipper, adorer, devotee, votary, faithful attendant; भक्तोसि मे सग बाल Bg. 4. 3; 9. 31; 7. 23. -भक्त 1 A share, portion. 2 Food; Bh. 3. 74. 3 Boiled rice; U. 4. 1. 4 Any eatable grain boiled with water. COMP.

भक्ष् a of food appetite -भक्ष् a cook -भक्ष् a dish of

food. -भक्षः incense prepared from various fragrant resins and perfumes. -भक्षः a cook. -छंदे appetite. -दासः a slave who agrees to serve another for maintenance, or who receives his meals as a return for his services; Ms. 8. 415 -द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. -मंडल the scum of boiled rice. -रोचन a stimulating appetite. -वत्सल a. kind to worshippers or devotees. -भार्या 1 an audience chamber (to admit petitioners and hear them). 2 a dining-hall.

भक्तिः f. 1 Separation, partition, division. 2 A division, portion, share. 3 Devotion, attachment, loyalty, faithfulness; Ku. 7. 37; R. 2. 63; Mu. 1. 15. 4 Reverence, service, worship, homage 5 Texture, arrangement; R. 5. 74. 6 Decoration, ornament, embellishment; अवलोकितकालमकिं चरे Ku. 7. 10. 91; भक्तिर्देवि विगच्छति भुवि गजस्य Mv. 19. R. 13. 59, 75 15. 30. 7 An attribute COMP. -भक्ष् a making a humble oblation. -भूयै ईश्वरं and devoutly reverentially भाक्ष् a 1 devout, fervid 2 firmly

attached or devoted, faithful, loyal. -भार्गः the way of devotion; i. e. devotion to god, regarded as the way to the attainment of final emancipation and eternal bliss. -योगः loving faith, loyal devotion. -वाक् assurance of attachment.

भक्तिमत् a. 1 Devout, having pious faith. 2 Loyal, devoted or attached, faithful, loyal.

भक्तिल a. Faithful, trusty (as a horse).

भक्ष 10 U. (भक्षयति-ते भक्षति) 1. To eat, devour यथाभिक्षं जले परस्मैभक्षते आपते-क्षुवि Pt. 1. 2 To use up, consume, 3 To waste, destroy. 4 To bite.

भक्षः 1 Eating. 2 Food.

भक्षक a. (स्त्री f.) 1 One who eats or lives upon. 2 Gluttonous, voracious.

भक्षण a (स्त्री f.) Eating, one who eats, or devours. -भक्ष् Eating, feeding or living upon

भक्ष्य a Eatable, fit for food. -भक्ष्य Anything eatable, an article of food, food (सिग also भक्ष्यमनुष्ययो) श्रीविशिष्ट ख कात्वं H 1 55 Ms 1 112 -COMP

-कारः (also) भक्ष्यकारः a baker, cook.

भगः One of the twelve forms of the sun; the sun. 2 The moon. 3 A form of Siva. 4 Good fortune, luck, happy lot, happiness; आले भग आसीदस्य Ait. Br.; भगविद्वज्वायुश्च भग सत्त्वयो ददुः Y. 1. 282. 5 Affluence, prosperity. 6 Dignity, distinction. 7 Fame, glory. 8 Loveliness, beauty. 9 Excellence, distinction. 10 Love, affection. 11 Amorous dalliance or sport, pleasure. 12 The pudendum muliebre; Y. 3. 88, Ms. 9. 237. 13 Virtue, morality, religious merit (यम). 14 Effort, exertion. 15 Absence of desire indifference to worldly objects. 16 Final beatitude. 17 Strength. 18 Omnipotence; (said to be *n.* also in the last 15 senses). -भृ The asterism called उचराफल्गुनी. COMP. -अंकुरः (in medicine) clitoris. -आयानं granting matrimonial happiness -भृः an epithet of Siva -देवः a thorough libertine. -देवता the deity presiding over marriage. -देवत the constellation उचराफल्गुनी. -मधुनः an epithet of Vishnu -मधुकः a pander procurer. -वेदन proclaiming matrimonial felicity.

भसंदरः A fistula in the anus or pudendum.

भगवत् *a.* 1 Glorious, illustrious. 2 Revered, venerable, divine, holy, (an epithet applied to gods, demigods and other holy or respectable personages); अथ भगवान् कुशली काश्यपः S. 5 भगवत्परवायुसं जनः R. 8. 81; so भगवान् वासुदेवः &c.—*m.* 1 A god, deity. 2 An epithet of Vishnu. 3 Of Siva. 4 Of Jina. 5 Of a Buddha.

भगवदीयः A worshipper of Vishnu. भगालः A skull.

भगादेत् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

भगिन् *a.* (नी *f*) 1 Prosperous, happy, fortunate. 2 Grand, splendid.

भगिनिका A sister.

भगिनी 1 A sister. 2 A fortunate woman. 3 A woman in general. -COMP. -पतिः, भर्तृ *m.* a sister's husband.

भगिनीयः A sister's son.

भगीरथः N. of an ancient king of the solar dynasty, the great-grandson of Sagara, who brought down, by practising the most austere penance, the celestial river Ganges from heaven to the earth and from earth to the lower regions to purify the ashes of his 60000 ancestors, the sons of Sagara. -COMP. -पथः, -प्रयत्नः the path or effort of Bhagiratha, used figuratively to denote any effort or Ha effort -सुता an epithet of the Ganges

भग्न *p. p.* 1 Broken, fractured, shattered, torn. 2 Frustrated, foiled, disappointed. 3 Checked, arrested, suspended. 4 Marred, impaired. 5 Routed, completely defeated or vanquished; U. 5. 6 Demolished, destroyed. (see भञ्ज). -भृ Fracture of the leg. -COMP. -आमन् *m.* an epithet of the moon. -आपद् *a.* one who has surmounted difficulties or misfortunes. -आश *a.* disappointed; Bh. 2. 84; frustrated; Bh. 3. 52. -उत्साह *a.* broken in energy, depressed in spirits, discouraged, damped. -उद्यम *a.* foiled in one's endeavours, disappointed, baffled. -क्रमः, -प्रक्रमः violation of symmetry in construction or expression; see प्रक्रममंग. -चेष्ट *a.* disappointed, frustrated. -दुर्ष *a.* humbled, crest-fallen -निद्र *a.* whose sleep is interrupted. -पार्श्व *a.* suffering from a pain in the sides. -वृद्ध *a.* 1 having a broken back. 2 coming in front. -प्रतिज्ञ *a.* one who has broken his promises. -मन्त्र *a.* discouraged, disappointed. -व्रत *a.* faithless in one's vows -संकल्प *a.* one whose designs are frustrated.

भग्री A sister.

भंका (गा) री A gad-fly.

भङ्गिः *f.* Breaking, fracture.

भङ्गा 1 Breaking, breaking down, shattering, tearing down, splitting, dividing; वार्यमैलाभं हव प्रवृत्त R. 5. 45 2 A break, fracture, breach. 3 Plucking off, lopping; आग्रकलिकाभं S. 6. 4 Separation, analysis. 5 A portion, bit, fragment, detached portion; पुष्पाश्च पद्मवर्ममण्डितः Kn. 3. 61. R. 16. 16 6 Fall, downfall, decay, destruction, ruin; as in राज्य°, सत्त्व° &c. 7 Breaking up, dispersion; वाता-मं Māl. 1. 8 Defeat, overthrow, discomfiture, rout; Pt. 4. 41; Si. 16. 72 9 Failure, disappointment, frustration; R. 2. 42 अज्ञातं &c. 10 Rejection, refusal; Ku. 1. 42. 11 A chasm, fissure. 12 Interruption, obstacle, disturbance; निद्रा°, गति° &c. 13 Non-performance, suspension, stoppage. 14 Taking to flight. 15 A bend, fold, wave. 16 Contraction, bending, knitting; U. 5. 36. 17 Going, motion. 18 Paralysis. 19 Fraud, deceit. 20 A canal, water-course. 21 A circumlocutory or round-about way of speaking or acting; see; भङ्गि. 22 Hemp. -COMP. -नयः removal of obstacles. वासा turmeric. -सार्थ *a.* dishonest, fraudulent.

भङ्गा 1 Hemp. 2 An intoxicating drink prepared from hemp. -COMP. -कृद the pollen of hemp

भङ्गि-नी *f* 1 Breaking fracture breach, division. 2 Undulation 3

Bending, contracting; रम्भणीभिः प्रयम-मधुरासमे वृद्धितोऽस्मि Ud. S. 13. 4 A wave. 5 A flood, current. 6 A crooked path, tortuous or winding course. 7 A circumlocutory or round-about way of speaking or acting, periphrasis; मन्वन्तरेण कथनात् K. P. 10; बहुमंगिविशारदः Dk. 8 A pretext, disguise, semblance; यः पांचजन्यमतिविश्वं भंग्या धारयितः केनमेव व्यनक्ति Vikr. 1. 1. 9 Trick, fraud, deceit. 10 Irony. 11 Repartee, wit. 12 A step; R. 13. 69. 13 An interval. 14 Modesty -COMP. -भङ्गिः *f.* division into a series of waves or wave-like steps, a wavy staircase; Me 60.

भङ्गिन् *a.* 1 Frail, fragile, transient; तदपि तत्पुष्पमपि करोति चेत् Bh. 2. 92. 2 Cast in a suit.

भङ्गिमत् *a.* Wavy, crisped.

भङ्गिमन् *m.* 1 Fracture, breach. 2 Bending, undulation. 3 Curliness. 4 Disguise, deceit. 5 Wit, irony. 6 Perversity.

भङ्गिलः A defect in the organs of sense.

भङ्गुर *a.* 1 Apt to break, fragile, brittle. 2 Frail, transitory, transient, perishable; आमरणाताः प्रणयाः को पास्तक्ष्णभङ्गुराः H. 1. 188; Si. 16. 72. 3 Changeable, variable. 4 Crooked, bent. 5 Curved, curled; वाहिनिश्चि तव माति भङ्गुरः Git. 10. 6 Fraudulent, dishonest, crafty. -रः The bend of a river.

भञ्ज I. 1. U. (भजति-ने, but usually Atm only: भञ्ज) 1 (a) To share, distribute, divide; भजेन् वैतुकं रिच्य Ms. 9. 104; न तदुपैर्भजेत्साधु 209, 119 (b) To assign, allot, apportion; वायवीमन्त्रेभ्यःभञ्जत् Ait Br. 2 To obtain for oneself, share in, partake of, रिच्यं वा भजते शीलं Ms. 10. 59. 3 To accept, receive; Māl. 5. 25. 4 (a) To resort to, betake oneself to, have recourse to; शिलातलं भजे K. 179, मातर्लक्ष्मि भजस्व कंचिदपरं Bh. 3. 64, न कश्चिद्वर्णानामप्यभजकृष्टोपि भजते S. 5. 10; Bv. 1. 83; R. 17. 28. (b) To practise, follow, observe; भजे भमेमनातुरः R. 1. 21. 5 To enjoy, possess, have, suffer, experience, entertain; विदुरपि भजनेतरां कलंकं Bv. 1. 74; न भजति मीमदि-भेण भीति Bh. 2. 80; व्याक्तिं भजत्यापगाः S. 7. 8; अभित्तमयोपि मादवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरि R. 8. 43; Māl. 3. 9, U. 1. 35. 6 To wait or attend upon, serve R. 2. 23. Pt. 1. 181; Mk. 1. 32; 7 To adore, honour, worship. (as a god). 8 To choose, select, prefer, accept; संतःपरिद्वान्यतरद्वजं M. 1. 2. 9 To enjoy carnally; Pt. 4. 50. 10 To be attached or devoted to. 11 To take possession of 12 To fall to the lot of any one (The meanings

of this root are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected:—*e. g.* निद्रां भज् to go to sleep; मूर्च्छां भज् to swoon; भावं भज् to show love for &c. &c.). —WITH वि 1 to divide, distribute; विभज्य मेरुर्न यदर्थितास्तुतः N. 1. 16; पत्निषां व्यभजदा-व्यमाद्विः R. 11. 29; 10. 54; Si. 1. 3. 2 to separate, divide (as property, patrimony &c.); विभक्ता भ्रातरः divided brothers. 3 to distinguish. 4 to honour, worship. —संवि to share in common, admit (one) to a share; विंत्तं यदा यस्य च संविभक्तम्. —II 10 U. (भजयति ते regarded by some as *caus.* of भज् I) 1 To cook. 2 To give.

भजकः A divider, distributor. 2 A worshipper, votary, devotee.

भजनं 1 Sharing, dividing. 2 Possession. 3 Service, adoration, worship.

भजमान *a.* 1 Dividing. 2 Enjoying. 3 Fit, right, proper.

भञ्ज् I. 7. P. (भनक्ति, भञ्ज; *desid.* विभंसति) 1 To break, tear down, shatter, shiver or break to pieces, split; भनक्ति सर्वमर्षदाः Bk. 6. 38; भञ्ज्या ह्यजौ 4. 3; वर्ममूर्खलयाणि च 3. 22; वतुर्भाजि यत्त्वया R. 11. 76 2 To devastate, destroy by pulling down; भनक्तुपवनं कपिः Bk. 9. 2. 3 To make a breach (in a fortress). 4 To frustrate, foil, disappoint, baffle; विनाकिना भयमनोरथा सती Ku. 5. 1 5 To arrest, check, interrupt, suspend; as in भगनिद्रः. 6 To defeat, vanquish; क्षत्राणि रामः परितुष्य रामाक्षत्रायथाभज्यत स द्विजैः N. 22. 133. —WITH अव् to break down, shatter; Ku. 3. 74. —य 1 to break down, shatter, splinter. 2 to stop, arrest, suspend. 3 to frustrate, disappoint. —II. 10 U. (भजयति ते) To brighten, illuminate.

भञ्जक *a.* (जिक्ता *f.*) Breaking, dividing.

भञ्जन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Breaking, splitting. 2 Arresting, checking. 3 Frustrating. 4 Causing violent pain. —न 1 Breaking down, shattering, destroying. 2 Removing, dispelling, driving away; वदुदितभयनं जनाय ह्यनं Git. 10. 3 Routing, vanquishing. 4 Frustrating. 5 Cheeking, interrupting, disturbing. 6 Afflicting, paining. —नः Decay of the teeth.

भञ्जनकः A particular disease of the mouth which consists in the decay of the teeth attended with contortion of the lips.

भञ्जकः A tree growing near a temple.

भट् I. 1 P. (भटति, भटित्) 1 To nourish, foster, maintain. 2 To hire. 3 To receive wages. —II. 10 U. (भटयति ते) To speak, converse

भटः 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; तद्भट्याकुरीति N. 1. 12; वादि-नृद्विर्भटते भटस्य 22. 22; Bk. 14. 101. 2 A mercenary, hired soldier, hireling. 3 An outcast, a barbarian. 4 A demon.

भटिन्न *a.* Roasted on a spit.

भट्टः 1 A lord, master (used as a title of respect in addressing princes.). 2 A title used with the names of learned Brāhmanas; भट्ट गोपालस्य पौत्रः Māl. 1; so कुमारिलभट्टः &c. 3 Any learned man or philosopher. 4 A kind of mixed caste, whose occupation is that of bards or panegyrists; क्षत्रियद्विप्रकन्यायां भट्टो जातो-दुताचकः, 5 A bard, panegyrist. —COMP. —आचार्यः 1 a title given to a learned man or any celebrated teacher. 2 a great doctor. प्रयागं प्रयागं प. ८.

भट्टार *a.* 1 Revered, worshipful. 2 A title of respect or distinction used with proper names; as in भट्टारहृत्विद्रस्य पञ्चवचो नृपायते Heb.

भट्टारक *a.* (रिक्ता *f.*) Venerable, worshipful &c.; see भट्टार above. —COMP. —वासरः Sunday.

भट्टिनी 1 A queen (not crowned), a princess; (often used in dramas by maid-servants in addressing a queen). 2 A lady of high rank. 3 The wife of a Brāhmana.

भट्टः A particular mixed caste.

भटिलः 1 A hero, warrior. 2 An attendant, servant.

भट् I. P. (भणति, भणित्) 1 To say, speak; पुरुषोत्तम इति भणित्ये V. 3; Bk. 14. 16 2 To describe; काव्यः स काव्येन सभासमाधीत् N. 10. 59. 3 To name, call. भणनं, भणितं, भणितिः *f.* Speaking, speech, talk, words, discourse, conversation; न वेभामानन्दं जनयति जगन्नाथ-भणितिः Bv. 4. 39; 2. 77; ब्रजयद्देवभणितं हस्तिभितं Git. 7; इह रसमग्ने *ibid.*

भट् I. 1 A. (भटते) 1 To chide, upbraid. 2 To mock, deride. 3 To speak. 4 To jest, joke. II. 10 U. (भटयति ते) 1 To make fortunate. 2 To cheat (properly भट्).

भट्टः A buffoon, jester, mime; ऋषो वेदस्य कर्तारो भट्टवृत्तिविशालकाः Sarv. 8 2 N. of a mixed caste; cf. भट. —COMP. —तपस्विन् *m.* a pseudo ascetic. —हासिनी a harlot, courtesan.

भट्टकः A species of wag-tail.

भट्टनं 1 Mail, armour, 2 War, battle. 3 Mischief, wickedness.

भट्टिः —डी *f.* A wave.

भट्टिल *a.* Happy, auspicious, prosperous, fortunate. —लः 1 Good fortune, happiness, welfare. 2 A messenger. 3 A workman, artisan.

भट्टितः 1 A term of respect applied to a Buddhist भट्टित्तिरेप न वृत्त्यति Mu 4 2 A Buddhist mendicant

भट्टकः Prosperity, good fortune.

भट्ट *a.* 1 Good, happy, prosperous. 2 Auspicious, blessed; as in भट्टसुख. 3 Foremost, best, chief, प्रच्छ भट्टं विजितारि इः R. 14. 31. 4 Favourable, propitious. 5 Kind, gracious, excellent, friendly, good; often used in voc. sing. in the sense of 'my good sir' or 'my good friend', 'my good lady', 'my dear madam'. 6 Pleasant, enjoyable, lovely, beautiful; Pt. 1. 181. 7 Laudable, desirable, praiseworthy. 8 beloved, dear. 9 Specious, plausible, hypocritical. —इ 1 Happiness, Good fortune, welfare, blessing, prosperity; भट्टे भट्टे वित्तं भगवत् भुवने मंगलाय Māl. 1. 3; 6. 7; त्वयि वितरतु भट्टे भुवने मंगलाय U. 8. 48; oft- used in pl. in this sense; सर्वो भट्टाणि पश्यतु; भट्टे ते 'god bless you', 'prosperity to you'. 2 Gold. 3 Iron, steel. 1 A bullock—इः. 2 A species of wagtail. 3 A term applied to a particular kind of elephants. 4 An impostor, hypocrite; Ms. 9. 258. 5 N. of Siva. 6 An epithet of mount Meru. 7 A kind of Kadamba. (भट्टाकु means 'to shave'; भट्टाकरणं shaving). —COMP. —अंगः an epithet of Balarāma. —आकारः, आकृति *a.* of auspicious features. —आत्मजः a sword. —आसनं 1 a chair of state, splendid seat, a throne. 2 particular posture in meditation. —ईशः an epithet of Siva. —तुला large cardamoms. —कपिलः an epithet of Siva. —कारक *a.* propitious. —काली N. of Lurgā. —कुम्भः a golden jar filled with water from a holy place, particularly from the Ganges. —गणिते the construction of magical diagrams. —घटः घटकः a vessel from which a lottery is drawn. —दाह *m. n.* a sort of pine. नामन् *m.* a wag-tail. —पीठं 1 a splendid seat, a chair of state, throne; R. 17. 10. 2 a kind of winged insect. —वल्लभः an epithet of Balarāma. —सुख *a.* of an auspicious face, used as a polite address, 'good sir', 'gentle sir'; S. 7. —सुखः an epithet of a particular kind of elephant. —रेणुः N. of Indra's elephant. —वर्मन् *m.* a kind of jasmine. —शालः an epithet of Kārtikeya. —अर्यः, —अर्यः sandal-wood. —अरीः *f.* the sandal tree. —सोमा an epithet of the Ganges.

भट्टक *a.* (जिक्ता *f.*) 1 Good, auspicious. 2 Handsome, beautiful. —क The Devadāru tree.

भट्टकर *n.* One who confers prosperity.

भट्टवत् *a.* Auspicious. —न. The Devadāru tree.

भट्टा 1 A cow 2 N. of the second seventh, and twelfth days of a lunar

fortnight 3 The celestial Gangra 4 N. of various plants. -COMP. अयं sandal-wood.

भट्टिका 1 An amulet. 2 मन्त्रा (2) above.

भट्टिल 1 Prosperity, good fortune. 2 Tremulous motion.

भंभः 1 A fly. 2 Smoke.

भंभरालिका, भंभराली 1 A gad-fly. 2 A gnat.

भंभरवः The lowing of a cow.

भयं 1 Fear, alarm, dread, apprehension: (oft. with abl.); भोते तेन भयं कले व्युत्तिमं दिदे नृपालादये Bh. 3. 35;

नदि समरमपास्य बासि ह्योर्मये Va. 3. 4. 2 Fright, terror; जयद्रवे &c. 3 A danger, risk, hazard; तावद्रवस्य भेतव्यं नावद्रवमनागतं । आगतं तु भयं वीक्ष्य नरा कुर्वी-
र्योचितं H. 1. 57. -यः Sickness, disease. -COMP. अभित, -आक्रांत a. overcome with fear. -आतुर, -आतं a. afraid, alarmed, frightened. -आवह a. 1 causing fear. 2 risky; स्वयं विचनं श्रेयः परमं भयवहः Bg. 3. 35. -उत्तर a. attended with or succeeded by fear. -कर (also भयंकर) a. 1 frightening, terrible, fearful. 2 dangerous, perilous; ३ भयकारक, भयकृत -हिडिमः a drum used in battle. -द्रुत a. fleeing from fear, routed, put to flight. भतीकारः warding off or removed of fears. -द्रुत a. inspiring fear, fearful terrible, प्रस्तावः an occasion of fear. -जाल्मः a timid Brāhmana, a Brāhmana who to save himself from danger declares his caste relying on the inviolability of a Brāhmana. -विभुत a. panic-struck. -व्यूहः a particular array of troops when they are threatened with danger.

भयानक a. Fearful, horrible, terrible, frightful. किमतः परं भयानकं स्यात् U. 2. St. 17. 20; Bg. 11. 27. -कः 1 A tiger, 2 N. of Rāhu. 3 The sentiment of terror, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry see under रस. -कं Terror, fear

भर a. Bearing, granting, supporting &c. -रः 1 A burden, load, weight; लुब्धे भरं कृत्वा Pt. 1 'supporting himself on his three hoofs'; फलमपणिगामस्यामज्जू &c. U. 2. 20; भर-
व्या Mu. 2. 18. 2 A great number, large quantity, collection, multitude; बने भरं कुहमपत्रकलावलीनां Bv. 1. 94, 54, St. 9. 17 3 Bulk, mass 4 Extremes: निर्ध्वंसोद्भवोऽति-
गुणोऽज्जलेति Mal. 6. 17; शोभाभरः संभृताः Bv. 1. 103; कोपभरेण Gt. 3. 6 A particular measure of weight.

भरतः 1 A potter. 2 A servant.

भरण a. (जी f.) Bearing, maintaining, supporting, nourishing. -णं 1 The act of nourishing, maintain-

33. 2 The act of bearing or carrying. 3 Bringing or procuring. 4 Nutrient 5 Hire, wages -णः The constellation Bharani.

भरणी N. of the second constellation containing three stars. COMP. -रुः an epithet of Rāhu.

भरुहः 1 A master, lord. 2 A prince, king. 3 An ox, a bull. 4 A worm.

भरुष्यं 1 Cherishing, supporting, maintaining. 2 Wages, hire. 3 The lunar mansion Bharani. -व्या Wages, hire. -COMP. रुष्य m. a hired servant, hiring.

भरुष्युः 1 A master. 2 A protector. 3 A friend. 4 Fire. 5 The moon. 6 The sun.

भरतः 1 N. of the son of Dushyanta and Sakuntalā, who became a universal monarch (चक्रवर्तिन्), India being called Bharatavarsha after him. He was one of the remote ancestors of the Kauravas and Pāṇ-
davas. 2 N. of a brother of Rāma, son of Kaikeyi, the youngest wife of Dasāratha. He was very pious and righteous, and was so much devoted to Rāma that when the latter prepared to go to the forest in accordance with the wicked demand of Kaikeyi, he was very much grieved to find that his own mother had sent his brother into exile, and refusing the sovereignty that was his own, ruled the kingdom in the name of Rāma (by bringing from him his two sandals and making them the 'regents' of the realm) till he returned after his fourteen years' exile. 3 N. of an ancient sage who is supposed to have been the founder of the science of music and dramaturgy. 4 An actor, a stage player; तत्किमिच्छावते भरतः Māl. 1. 5 A hired soldier, mercenary. 6 A barbarian, mountaineer. 7 An epithet of Agni. -COMP. -अग्रजः 'the elder brother of Bharata', an epithet of Rāma; R. 14. 75. -खंडं a. of a part of India. -ज्ञ a. knowing the science of Bharata; or the dramatic science. -पुत्रकः an actor. -वर्षः 'the country of Bharata; i. e. India. -वक्तुः the last verse or verses in a drama, a sort of benediction (said to be in honour of Bharata, the founder of the dramatic science); तयाविदमस्तु भरतवाक्यं (occurring in every play).

भरतः 1 A sovereign king. 2 Fire. 3 A deity presiding over one of the regions of the world (लोकपाल).

भरतः 1 N. of one of the seven eagles. 2 A sky lark.

भरतः 1 Nourished, maintained 2 Filled with, full of; जयज्वाले कता कुहुमभरसौम्यमरितं Bv. 1. 54; 33.

भरुः 1 A husband- 2 A lord. 3 N. of Siva. 4 Of Vishnu. 5 Gold. 6 The sea.

भरुजः (जा or जी f.) A jackal.

भरुतक Fried meat.

भरुतः 1 N. of Siva. 2 Of Brahman

भरुतः An epithet of Siva.

भरुतः a. Roasting, frying, baking 2 Annihilating -नं 1 The act of roasting or frying. 2 A frying-pan

भरुतु m. 1 A husband; यद्भरुतुं हि तमिच्छति तत्कलत्रं Bh. 2. 68; स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च पुंसः Mal. 6. 18. 2 A lord, master, superior; भर्तुः ज्ञापिन Me. 1, गण, धृत् &c. 3 A leader, commander, chief; R. 7, 41. 4 A supporter, bearer, protector -COMP. -भूते a woman who murders her husband. -द्वारकः a crown-prince, prince royal, young prince, an heir-apparent (a term of address chiefly used in dramas). -द्वारिका a young princess (a term of address in dramas) -व्रतं fidelity or devotion to a husband. (-ता) a virtuous and devoted wife; cf पतिव्रता -शोकः grief for the death of the husband -हरिः N. of a celebrated author to whom are ascribed the three Satakas (शृंगार, नीति, and वैराग्य) and also वाक्यप्रदीप and भट्टिकाव्य.

भरुतुनी A married woman whose husband is living.

भरुतुनात् and In the possession of a husband; सुकृत married.

भरुतु 10 A. (भरुतुनः; P. also sometimes) 1 To menace, threaten. 2 To revile, reproach, abuse. 3 To deride. -WITH निरु 1 to revile, censure, abuse. 2 to surpass, eclipse, put to shame; Ku. 3. 53.

भरुतुका A threatener, reviler.

भरुतुन, भरुतुना, भरुतुनं 1 threatening, reviling 2 A threat, menace. 3 Reproach, abuse. 4 A curse.

भरुतु 1 Wages, hire. 2 Gold. 3 The navel.

भरुतुया Wages, hire.

भरुतुयः 1 Support, maintenance, nourishment 2 Wages, hire. 3 Gold. 4 A gold coin. 5 The navel.

भरुतु 1 10 A. (भालयते, भालिन) To see, behold. -With हि (also P.) 1 To see, behold, perceive, look at; निमाल्य भूयो निजयोरिवाप्ये मा नाम मानं सहसैव यासी Bv. 2. 176; or यन्मा न भामिनि निमालयति प्रमातृनीलारविदम्भमिति कटाक्षः 3. 4. -11. 1 A. see भरुतु.

भरुतु 1 A. (भरुते, भरित) 1 To describe, narrate tell 2 To wound hurt kill 3 To give

भल्लः—ह्रीं-हं A kind of missile or arrow; कञ्चिदाकणाविकृष्टमन्त्रवर्षा R. 9. 66; 4. 63; 7. 58. —**भल्लः** 1 A bear. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 The marking-nut plant. (मल्ली also.)

भल्लकः A bear.

भल्लातः, -**भल्लातकः** The marking-nut plant.

भल्लकः A bear.

भल्लकः 1 A bear; इति कुहरभाजाम्ब मल्लकयूता U. 2. 21. 2 A dog.

भव *a.* (At the end of comp.) Arising or produced from, originating in. —**वः** 1 Being, state of being, existence, (सत्ता). 2 Birth, production; भवो हि लोकान्मुदयाय तादृशो R. 3. 14; S. 7. 27. 3 Source, origin. 4 Worldly existence, worldly life, life; as in भवार्णव, भवसागर &c.; Ku. 2. 51. 5 The world. 6 Well-being, health, prosperity. 7 Excellence, superiority. 8 N. of Siva; दुःस्वप्न कन्या भवपूर्ववत् Ku. 1. 21; 3. 72. 9 A god, deity. 10 Acquisition (प्राप्ति). —**Comp.** —**अतिग** *a.* overcoming worldly existence. —**अंतकृत्** *m.* an epithet of Brahmā. —**अंतरं** another existence (previous or future); Pt. 1. 121. —**अब्धिः**, —**अर्णवः**, —**समुद्रः**, —**सागरः**, —**सिन्धुः** the ocean of worldly life. —**अयना** —**नी** the Ganges. —**अरण्यं** 'a forest of worldly life,' a dreary world. —**आत्मजः** an epithet of Ganesa or Kārtikeya. —**उच्छेदः** destruction of worldly existence, R. 14. 74. —**क्षितिः** *f.* the place of birth. —**वसनः** a forest-conflagration. —**छिद्** *a.* cutting the (bonds of) worldly life, preventing recurrence of birth; भवच्छिद्वन्द्यंबक-पाशोद्धातः K. 1. —**छेदः** prevention of recurring birth : Si. 1. 35. —**दाह** *n.* the *devadāru* tree. —**भूतिः** N. of a celebrated poet (see App. II.); भवभूतेः संवादाधूतमूर्तेः भारती भाति । एतच्छ्रुत-कारण्ये किमन्यथा रोदिति यावा ॥ *Aryā* S. 36. —**दह** *m.* a drum beaten at funeral ceremonies. —**वीतिः** *f.* liberation from worldly existence; Ki. 6. 41.

भवत् *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 Being, becoming, happening. 2 Present; समतीतं च भवत् भावि च R. 8. 78. —**pron. a. (ती *f.*) A respectful or honorific pronoun, translated by 'your honour,' 'your lordship, worship or highness'; (oft. used in the sense of the second personal pronoun, but with the third person of the verb); अथवा कथं भवान् मम्यते M. 1; भवत एव जानति रक्षणां च दुल-स्थितिं U. 5. 23; R. 2. 40, 3. 48; 5. 16. It is often joined to अत्र or तत्र (see the words), and sometimes to स also; यस्मां विधेयविषये सभावाविधुके Māl. 1. 9.**

भवदीय *a.* Your honour's you thine

भवनं 1 Being, existence. 2 Production, birth. 3 An abode, residence, dwelling, mansion; अथवा भवन-प्रत्ययान् प्रविष्टोऽसि Mk. 3; Me. 32. 4 A site, abode, receptacle; as in अविनय-भवनं Pt. 1. 191. 5 A building. 6 Nature. —**Comp.** —**उदरं** the interior of a house. —**पतिः**, **स्वामिन्** *m.* the lord of the house, a *pater familias*.

भवेतः —**तिः** The time being, present time.

भवती A virtuous wife.

भवानी N. of Pārvatī, wife of Siva आलेख्यतायकरमन्त्रो भवान्याः Ki. 5. 29; Ku. 7. 84; Me. 36, 44. —**Comp.** —**गुरुः** an epithet of the mountain Himālaya. —**पतिः** an epithet of Siva; अविनयसति सदा सदेनं जनेराविदितविमयो भवानीपतिः Ki. 5. 21.

भवानुश *a.* (स्त्री *f.*), **भवानुशू** *a.* **भवानुशू** *a.* (शी) Like your honour, like you.

भविष्य *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 Beneficial, suitable, useful. 2 Happy, prosperous. —**कं** Prosperity, welfare.

भवितव्य *pot. p.* About to take place, about to happen, likely to be, often used like माय्य impersonally, *i. e.* in the neuter gender and singular number, with instrumental of the subject and the predicative word, तस्या मम सहायेन भवितव्यं S. 2; दुरुणा कारणेन भवितव्यं S. 6. —**व्यं** What is destined to happen; भवितव्यं भवत्येव तद्विषयेन नमि स्थितं Subhāsh.

भवितव्यता Inevitable necessity, necessary consequence, fate, destiny; भवितव्यता बलवती S. 6; संप्रकथा भगवती भवितव्यतेव Māl. 1. 23.

भविष्य *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) About to become, future; R. 6. 52; Ku. 1. 50.

भविनः A poet; also भविनिन्व *m.*

भविलः 1 A paramour. 2 A sensualist, voluptuary.

भविष्यु *a.* = भृष्यु *q. v.*

भविष्य *a.* 1 Future 2 Imminent, impending. —**व्यं** The future, futurity. —**Comp.** —**कालः** the future tense. —**ज्ञानं** knowledge of futurity. —**पुराणं** N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

भविष्यत् *a.* (स्त्री or स्त्री *f.*) About to be. —**Comp.** —**कालः** futurity. —**वक्तुः**, —**वादित्र** *a.* predicting future events, prophesying.

भव्यं *a.* 1 Existing, being, being present. 2 Future, about to be. 3 Likely to become. 4 Suitable, proper, fit, worthy; Ki. 11. 13. 5 Good, nice, excellent. 6 Auspicious, fortunate, happy; Ku. 1. 22; Ki. 3. 12; 10. 51. 7 Handsome, lovely, beautiful. 8 Calm, tranquil, palaeid. 9 True. —**व्या** N. of Pārvatī. —**व्यं** 1 Existence. 2 Future time. 3 Result, fruit. 4 Good result, prosperity; R. 17. 53 5 A bone

भव 1 P (भवति) 1 To bark, grow

bark at. 2 To abuse, reproach, revile, rail at.

भवः, **भवकः** A dog.

भवणः A dog. —**णं** The barking of a dog, a growl.

भसद् *m.* 1 The sun. 2 Flesh. 3 A kind of duck. 4 Time. 5 A float (ज्व). 6 The hinder parts (said to be *f.* and *n.* also). 7 Pudendum Muliebre.

भसनः A bee.

भसतः Time.

भसित *a.* Reduced to ashes. —**तं** Ashes; Br. 1. 84.

भल्लका, **भल्ला**, **भल्लि**, *f.* 1 A bellows. 2 A leathern vessel for holding water. 3 A pouch, leathern bag.

भस्मकं 1 Gold or silver. 2 Morbid appetite from over-digestion of food. 3 A kind of disease of the eyes.

भस्मन् *n.* 1 Ashes; (कल्पते) इव चित्तमस्मरजो निशुद्धये Ku. 5. 79. 2 Sacred ashes (smeared on the body), (भस्मनि ह्यु 'to sacrifice in ashes'; *i. e.* to do a useless work; भस्मा or भस्मीकृतं to reduce to ashes; भस्मीकृतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं दुतः Sarva. S.) —**Comp.** —**अग्निः** morbid appetite from rapid digestion of food. —**अवशेष** *a.* remaining in the form of ashes; Ku. 3. 72.

आहव्यः camphor. —**उद्धूलनं**, —**मुडनं** smearing the body with ashes; भस्मोद्धूलन भद्रमस्तु भवते K. P. 10. —**कारः** a washerman. —**कूटः** a heap of ashes. —**गंधा**, —**गंधिका**, **गंधिनी** a kind of perfume. —**तूले** 1 frost, snow. 2 a shower of dust. 3 a number of villages. —**विषः** an epithet of Siva. —**दोषः** a kind of disease; cf. भस्माग्नि. —**लेपनं** smearing the body with ashes. —**विधिः** any rite performed with ashes. —**वेधकः** camphor. —**स्नानं** purification by ashes.

भस्मता The state of ashes.

भस्मसात् *ind.* To the state of ashes; 'कृत् 'to reduce to ashes.'

भा 2 P. (भाति, भात; *caus.* भाषति-वे; *desid.* बिभासति) To shine, be bright or splendid, be luminous; पंकेर्विना सरो भाति सद्; खलजनेर्विना । कटुवर्णविना काव्यं मानस विप्रेर्विना Br. 1. 116: समतीत्य भाति जगती जगती Ki. 5. 25; R. 3. 18. 2 To seem, appear; वसुधितं न प्रति भाति किञ्चित् Mbh. 3 To be, exist. 4 To show oneself. —**With** अग्नि to shine forth; दिवि स्थितः सूर्य इवाभिभाति Mb. —**आ** 1 to shine, blaze, appear splendid; नरेन्द्रकन्यास्तमबाप्य सत्यतिं तमेतदं दक्षमुता इवावमुः R. 3. 33. 2 to seem, appear; R. 5. 15, 70; 13. 14. —**निश्** 1 to shine forth, shine; अश्वनीज-बलयेन निर्वर्षे R. 11. 66. 2 to proceed, arise, start into view; वेदादुत्पत्तिं हि निर्वर्षो Mb. 44 2 10 —**य** 1 to appear 2 to shine forth. 3 to begin to become

light, begin to dawn (as night); ननु प्रभाता रजनी S. 4; प्रभातकल्पा शशिलिपु शबरी R. 3. 2. -प्रति 1 to shine, appear bright or luminous; प्रतिभास्व वनानि केतकानां Ghaṭ. 15. 2 to show oneself, become manifest. 3 to seem, appear; श्रीरत्नसुहृत्पर प्रतिभाति सा मे S. 2. 9; R. 2. 47; Ku. 5. 38, 6. 54. 4 to occur to, come into the mind of; as in शेषर प्रतिभाति मे. -चि 1 to shine; Bh. 2. 71. 2 to seem, appear. -व्यति (Atm.) to shine very much, shine forth (in prominent contrast); अपिलोकयुगं दृशा-वपि अतद्वद् स्मर्णयुगा अपि। अतिगमितया द-मस्वव्यतिमिदं नितरां वरावते ॥ N. 2. 22 (where the verb can be construed equally with युगं, दृशी and युगा; cf. P. I. 3. 14).

भा 1 Light, splendour, lustre, beauty; तापद्भा भादेर्भाति वायव्यावस्य नोदयः Udb 2 A shadow, reflection. -Comp. -कोशः-यः the sun. -गणः the whole group of constellations. -निकरः a mass of light, collection of rays. -नेमिः the sun. -मेढ्रं a halo of light.

भाकर See भाकर under भास्.

भाक a. 1 Regularly fed by another, a dependant, retainer. 2 Fit for food. 3 Inferior, secondary (opp. ह्य). 4 Used in a secondary sense.

भाकिक A retainer, dependant.

भाक्ष a. (स्त्री f.) Voracious, gluttonous.

भागः 1 A part, portion, share, division; as in भागहर, भागशः &c. 2 Allotment, distribution, partition. 3 Lot, fate; निर्णयभागः परितः U. 4. 4 A part of any whole, a fraction. 5 The numerator of a fraction. 6 A quarter, one fourth part. 7 A degree or the 360th part of the circumference of a circle. 8 The 30th part of a zodiacal sign. 9 The quotient. 10 Room, space, spot, region, place; R. 18. 47. -Comp. -अर्ह a. entitled to a share or inheritance. -कल्पना allotment of shares. -जातिः f. reduction of fractions to a common denominator (in math.). -शेर् 1 a share, part, portion; निर्वाणभाष्यचित्तैः R. 1. 50. 2. fortune, destiny, luck. 3 good fortune or luck; तदभाष्यं परं वक्ष्यामि Bh. 2. 12. 4 property. 5 happiness. (-यः) 1 a tax; S. 2. 2 an heir. -भाज a. interested, a sharer or partner. -भुज m. a king, sovereign. -लक्षणा a kind of लक्षणा or secondary use of a word by which it partly loses and partly retains its primary meaning; also called जहदजहलक्षणा; e. g. सीधं देवदत्तः -हरः 1 a co-heir. 2 division (in math.). -हारः division (in math.).

भागवत a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Relating to or worshipping Vishnu. 2 Pertaining to a god. 3 Holy divine sacred

-तः A follower or devotee of Vishnu or Krishna. -तं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

भागशब्द ind. 1 In parts or portions, part by part. 2 According to the share.

भागिक a. 1 Relating to a part. 2 Forming a part. 3 Fractional. 4 Bearing interest. (भागिकं ह्यते 'one part in a hundred'; i. e. one per cent; so भागिक विंशतिः &c.)

भागिन् a. 1 Consisting of shares or parts. 2 Sharing, having a share. 3 Sharing or participating in, partaking of; as in दुःख°. 4 Concerned in, affected by. 5 A possessor, owner; Ms. 9. 53. 6 Entitled to a share; Ms. 9. 165; Y. 2. 125. 7 Lucky, fortunate. 8 Inferior, secondary.

भागिनियः A sister's son. -यी A sister's daughter.

भागीरथी 1 N. of the river Ganges; भागीरथीनिर्झरतीकराणां Ku. 1. 15. 2 N. of one of the three main branches of the Ganges.

भाग्य 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune; श्रियश्चरिषि पुरुषस्य भाग्यं देवा न जानाति कुतो मनुष्यः Subhāsh. oft. in pl.; S. 5. 30. 2 Good fortune or luck; R. 3. 13. 3 Prosperity, affluence; भाग्यव-जुलोकिनी S. 4. 17. 4 Happiness, welfare. -Comp. -आयत्त a. dependent on fate; भाग्यायत्तमतःपरं S. 4. 16. -उदयः dawn of good fortune, lucky occurrence. -क्रमः course or turn of fortune; भाग्यक्रमेण हि वनानि भवन्ति गांति Mk. 1. 13. -योगः a lucky or fortunate juncture. -विद्वः ill luck, adverseness, of fate; R. 8. 47. -वशात् ind. through the will of fate, luckily, fortunately.

भागवत् a. 1 Fortunate, blessed, happy. 2 Prosperous.

भाग a. (स्त्री f.) Made of hemp, hempen.

भागकः A tattered cloth, shred, rag.

भागीनं A field of hemp.

भाज 10 U. To divide, distribute; see भूज caus.

भाज a. (Usually at the end of Comp.) 1 Sharing or participating in, liable to. 2 Having, enjoying, possessing, obtaining; ह्यत्, रिय°. 3 Entitled to. 4 Feeling, experiencing, being sensible of. 5 Devoting oneself to. 6 Living in, inhabiting, dwelling in; कुहरभाजाः. 7 Going or resorting to, seeking. 8 Worshipping. 9 Falling to the lot of. 10 What must be done, a duty (कर्तव्य); Bk. 3. 21.

भाजकः 1 Dividing. 2 (In arith.) A divider.

1 Sharing dividing 2 Division (in math) 3 A vessel,

pot, cup, plate; पुष्पभाजनं S. 4; R. 5. 22. 4 (Fig.) A receptacle, repository, repository; स धियो भाजनं नर Pt. 1. 143; कल्याणानां स्वमसि महसां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Māl. 1. 3; U. 3. 15; M. 5. 8. 5 A fit or deserving person, a fit object or person; भवद्दृष्टा एव भवति भाजनाभ्युपदेशानां K. 108. 6 Representation. 7 A measure equal to 64 palas

भाजित A share, portion.

भाजी Rice, gruel.

भाज्यं 1 A portion, share. 2 An inheritance. 3 (In arith.) The dividend.

भाट, भाटकं Wages, hire, rent.

भाटिः f. 1 Wages, hire. 2 The earnings of harlots.

भाट्टः A follower of Bhaṭṭa, a follower of that school of the Mīmāṃsā philosophy which was founded by Kumāṛila Bhaṭṭa.

भाणः A species of dramatic composition; in it only one character is introduced on the stage which supplies the place of interlocutors by a copious use of आकाशभाषित q. v, भाणः स्वाङ्गवैचरितो नानावस्थांतरात्मकः । इकात एक एवात्र निपुणः पठितो विदः ॥ S. D. 513, see the next stanzas also; e. g. वसंत तिलक, सुकुदानंद, लीलामधुर &c.

भाणकः A declarer, proclaimer.

भांड 1 A vessel, pot, utensil (plate, dish, can &c.); नीलोभांड 'an indigo-vat'; so क्षीरभांड 'a milk-pail'; ह्यत्, मय° &c. 2 A box, trunk, chest, case; क्षीरभांड Pt. 1. 3 Any tool or instrument, an implement. 4 A musical instrument. 5 Goods, wares, merchandise, shopkeeper's stock, मधुरगान्धर्वी भांडनि Pt. 1. 6 A bale of goods. 7 (Fig.) Any valued possession, treasure; शान्तं वा रघुनन्दने तदुभय तस्यभांडं हि मे U. 4. 26. 8 The bed of a river. 9 Trappings or harness of a horse. 10 Buffoonery, mimicry (from भंड). -हाः (m. pl.) Wares, merchandise. -Comp. -अ (आ) गारः, -र 1 a store-house, store-room (lit. where household goods and utensils &c. are kept); भांडागारण्यकृत विदुषां सा स्वयं भोगभाजि Vikr. 18. 45. 2 treasury, store. 3 a collectoin, store, magazine. -पतिः a merchant. -पुटः a barber. -प्रतिभांडकं barter, computation of the exchange of goods -भरकः the contents of a vessel -मूल्यं capital in the form of wares. -शाला a storehouse, store.

भांडकः-कं A small vessel, cup-कं Goods, merchandise, wares.

भांडार A store-house, store.

भांडारिन् m. The keeper of a store-house,

भांडिः f. A razor-case. -Comp.

-वाह a barber -शाला a barber's shop

भाषिकः-लः A barber.

भाषिका An implement, a tool, utensil.

भाषिणी A chest, basket.

भाषीरः The Indian fig-tree.

भात *p. p.* Shining, brilliant, bright. -तः Dawn, morning.

भातिः *f.* 1 Light, brightness, lustre, splendour. 2 Perception, knowledge (ज्ञान or प्रतीति).

भातुः The sun.

भाद्रः, भाद्रपदः N. of a lunar month (corresponding to August-September). -द्वाः (*f. pl.*) N. of the 25th and 26th lunar mansions (पूर्वाभाद्रपदा and उत्तराभाद्रपदा).

भाद्रपदी, भाद्री The day of full moon in the month of Bhādrapada.

भाद्रमातुरः The son of a virtuous or good mother (भद्रमातु).

भावे 1 Appearing, being visible. 2 Light, lustre. 3 Perception, knowledge.

भातुः 1 Light, lustre, brightness. 2 A ray of light; मंडिताखिलादिक्रपांता-श्रद्धादीः पतु मानवः Bv. 1. 129; Si. 2. 53; Ms. 8. 132. 3 The sun; भातुः सकुचक-तुरग एव S. 5. 4; भीममानी निदावे Bv. 1. 30 4 Beauty. 5 A day. 6 A king, prince, sovereign. 7 An epithet of Siva. -*f.* A handsome woman. -Comp. -केस(स)रः the sun. -जः the planet Saturn. -दिनः, -वारः Sunday.

भातुमत् *a.* 1 Luminous, bright, splendid. 2 Beautiful, handsome. -*m.* The sun; Ku. 3. 65; R. 6. 36. Rs. 5. 2. -नी N. of the wife of Duryodhana. भातः 1 Brightness, lustre, splendour. 2 The sun. 3 Passion, wrath, anger. 4 A siser's husband. -मा 1 A passionate woman. 2 N. of one of the wives of Krishna, usually called सत्यमाता.

भातिनी 1 A beautiful young woman; (कामिनी); R. 8. 28. 2 A passionate woman (often used like चंडी as a term of endearment); उपचीयत एव कापि शोभा परितो भातिनि ते मुखस्य निख्य Bv. 2. 1.

भारः 1 A load, burden, weight (fig. also); कुचभारमिता न योषितः Bh. 3. 27; so श्रीगीभार Me. 82; भारः कयो जीवितं वज्रकीलं Māl. 9. 37. 2 Brunt, thickest part (as of a battle); U. 5. 5 3 Excess, pitch; R. 14. 68. 4 Labour, toil, trouble. 5 A mass, large quantity; कच, जटा. 6 A particular weight equal to 2000 *palas* of gold. 7 A yoke for carrying burdens. -Comp. -आक्रांत *a.* heavily laden, over-burdened. -उद्धः a porter, burden-carrier. -उपजीवनं living by carrying burdens, a porter's life. -यष्टि- a pole for carrying burdens -वाह *a.* (भारोही/)

bearer of burdens. -वाहः a burden-carrier, porter. -वाहनः a beast of burden. (-नं) a cart, waggon. -वाहिकः a porter. -सह *a.* 'able to carry a great load', very strong or powerful. -हर, -हारः a burden-bearer, porter. -हारिन् *m.* an epithet of Krishna.

भारहः A kind of fabulous bird. (Also भारह); Pt. 5. 102.

भारत *a.* (ती *f.*) Belonging to or descended from Bharata. -तः 1 A descendant of Bharata. 2 An inhabitant of *Bharatavarsha* or India. 3 An actor. -तं 1 India, the country of Bharata; Si. 14. 5. 2 N. of the most celebrated epic poem in Sanskrit which gives the history of the descendants of Bharata with innumerable episodes. (It is attributed to Vyāsa or कृष्णद्वैपायन, but the work, as we have it at present, is evidently the production of many hands); अथवाजलिपुटयेयं विरचितवान् भारताख्यममृतं यः । तमहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वंदे Ve. 1. 4; व्यासगिरि निर्वासं सारं विश्वस्य भारतं वंदे । मृषणतयैव संज्ञां यद्विकितां भारती वदति ॥ Aryā 8. 31. -ती 1 Speech, voice, words, eloquence; भारतीनिर्वाहः U. 3; तमर्थमिव भारत्या वृत्तया योक्तमर्हसि Ku. 6. 79; नवरत्नचिरात् निर्मितमिन्द्रायती भारती कवेर्जयति K. P. 1. 2 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatī. 3 N. of a particular kind of style; भारती संस्कृतप्राये वाग्व्यापारो नञ्जश्रवः S. D. 285. 4 A quail.

भारद्वाजः 1 N. of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. 2 Of Agastya. 3 The planet Mars. 4 A sky-lark. -जं A bone.

भारवः A bow-string.

भारविः N. of the author of the *Kirātārjunīya*; तावद्वा भारवेभाति शबन्मा-वस्य नोदयः । उदिते च पुनर्भावे भारवेभां त्वेति ॥ भारवेरर्थगौरव Udb.

भारिः A lion.

भारिक, भारिन् *a.* Heavy. -*m.* A burden-carrier, porter.

भारीः A king of the Bhargas.

भार्गवः 1 N. of Sukra, regent of planet Venus and preceptor of the Asuras. 2 N. of Parashurāma; see परशुराम. 3 An epithet of Siva. 4 An archer. 5 An elephant. -Comp. -मियः a diamond.

भार्गवी 1 The *Dūrva* grass. 2 An epithet of Lakshmi.

भार्यः A servant, a dependant (to be supported).

भार्या 1 A lawful wife; सा भार्या या गृहे दृशा सा भार्या या प्रजावती । सा भार्या या पतिराणा सा भार्या या पतिव्रता ॥ H. 1. 196. 2 The female of an animal. -Comp. -आद *a.* livig by the prostitution of his wife. -ऊह *a.* married (as a man) । भार्यहं तमवज्ञाय Bk 4 15 -जित *a.* on pecked husband

भार्यारुः 1 A kind of deer. 2 The father of a child by another man's wife.

भालं 1 The forehead, brow; यद्वावा निजमालपट्टालिखितं शोकं नदद्वा धन Bh. 2. 49, (स्मरस्य) वयः सद्यः भालानलमसितं जालास्पन्दमभूत् Bv. 1. 84. 2 Light. 3 Darkness. -Comp. -अंकः 1 a man born with lucky lines on his forehead. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 a saw. 4 a tortoise. -चंद्रः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Ganeśa. -दर्शनं red lead. -दर्शिन *a.* 'looking at or watching the brow', said of a servant who is attentive to his master's wishes. -दृष्ट *m.*, -लोचनः an epithet of Siva. -पट्टः, -हृ the forehead.

भालुः The sun.

भालु(लु)कः, भालु(लु)कः A bear.

भावः 1 Being, existing, existence, नासतो विद्यते भावः Bg. 2. 16. 2 Becoming, occurring, taking place. 3 State, condition, state of being; लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4; कातरभावः, विवर्णभाव &c. 4 Manner, mode. 5 Rank, station, position, capacity; देविभावं गमिता K. P. 10; so प्रेक्ष्यभावं; किकरभाव &c. 6 (a) True condition or state, truth, reality, Bg. 10. 8. (b) Sincerity, devotion, त्वमि मे भावनिर्वचना रतिः R. 8. 52; 2. 26. 7 Innate property, disposition, nature, temperament; U. 6. 14. 8 Inclination or disposition of mind, idea, thought, opinion, supposition, Pt. 3. 43; Ms. 8. 25; 4. 65. 9 Feeling, emotion, sentiment; एको भावः Pt. 3. 66; Ku. 6. 95. (In the dramatic science or in poetic compositions generally, *Bhāvas* are either स्थायिन् primary, or व्यभिचारिन् subordinate. The former are eight or nine, according as the *Rasas* are taken to be 8 or 9 each *rasa* having its own स्थायिभाव. The latter are thirty-three or thirty-four in number and serve to develop and strengthen the prevailing sentiment; for definition and enumeration of the several kinds, see R. G. first *Ānana* or K. P. 4.). 10 Love, affection, attachment; द्रव्यानि भावं क्रियया विबुधः Ku. 3. 85; R. 6. 36. 11 Purport, drift, gist, substance; इति भावः (often used by commentators). 12 Meaning, intention, sense, import; Māl. 1. 25. 13 Resolution, determination. 14 The heart, soul, mind; तयोर्विद्युत्भावत्वात् Māl. 1. 12; Bg. 18. 16. 15 Any existing thing, an object, a thing, substance; जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा नवेदुः कलादयः Māl. 1. 17, 36; R. 3. 41; U. 3. 32. 16 A being, living creature. 17 Abstract meditation, contemplation (-भाव q v-). 18 Conduct, movement gesture 19 Amorous gesture

or expression of sentiment, gesture of love; S. 2. 1. 20 Birth. 21 The world, universe. 22 The womb. 23 Will. 24 Superhuman power. 25 Advice, instruction. 26 (In dramas) A learned or venerable man, worthy man, (A term of address); भाष्य अयं नास्म V. 1; तां खलु भविष्यं तथैव सर्वे वयोः पाठिताः Māl. 1. 27 (In gram.) The sense of an abstract noun, abstract idea conveyed by a word; भाष्य कः. 28 A term for an impersonal passive or neuter verb. 29 (In astr.) An astronomical house. 30 A lunar mansion. -Comp. -अनुप a. not forced, natural. (-ना) a shadow. -अंतरं a different state. -अर्थः 1 the obvious meaning or import (of a word, phrase &c.) 2 The subject-matter. -आकृतं (secret) thoughts of the mind; Amaru. 4. -आत्मक a. real, actual. -आभासः simulation of a feeling, a feigned or false emotion. -आलीना a shadow. -एकरस a. influenced solely by the sentiment of (sincere) love; Ku. 5. 82. -गोभीरं ind. 1 heartily, from the bottom of the heart. 2 deeply, gravely. -गन्ध a. conceived by the mind; Me. 85. -ग्राहित्र a. 1 understanding the sense. 2 appreciating the sentiment. -जः the god of love. -ज्ञ, विज्ञ a. knowing the heart. -दक्षिण a. see भालदक्षिण. -बंधन a. enchanting or fettering the heart, linking together the hearts; R. 3. 24. -बोधक a. indicating or revealing any feeling. -निभः a worthy person, a gentleman (used in dramas). -रूप a. real, actual. -वचनं denoting an abstract idea, conveying the abstract notion of a verb. -वाचकं an abstract noun. -अवलम्बं a mixture of various emotions; (भावनां वाच्यवाचकभावभावना-नामुदासीनाणां वा वादिग्रन्थं R. G., vide examples given *ad. loc.*). -कृष्य a. devoid of real love. -संधि the union or coexistence of two emotions, भाव-वदित्यन्यानामभिप्रेतयोस्तयोर्न्याभिभावनयोग्ययोः। सामानाधिकरण्यं R. G. see the examples there given). -समाहित a. abstracted in mind, devout. -सर्गः the mental or intellectual creation; i. e. the creation of the faculties of the human mind and their affections (opp. भौ-तिकसर्ग or material creation). -स्थ a. attached; devoted (to one); Ku. 5. 58. -स्थिर a. firmly; rooted in the heart; S. 5. 2. -स्निग्ध a. affectionately disposed, sincerely attached; Pt. 1. 285.

भाषक a. 1 Effecting, bringing about. 2 Promoting any one's welfare. 3 Fancying, imagining. 4 Having a taste for the sublime and beautiful having a poetic taste क 1. A feeling sentiment 2 The

external manifestation of one's sentiments (especially of love).

भाषक a. (नी f.) Effecting &c.; see भाषक above. -नः 1 An efficient cause. 2 A creator; Māl. 9. 4. 3 An epithet of Siva. -नं, -नार 1 Creating, manifesting. 2 Promoting any one's interests. 3 Conception, imagination, fancy, thought, idea; मधुरिपुरहविति भावनशीला Gīt. 6; or भावनया त्वयि लीना 4; Pt. 3. 162. 4 Feeling of devotion, faith; Pt. 5. 105. 5 Meditation, contemplation, abstract meditation. 6 A supposition, hypothesis. 7 Observing, investigating. 8 Settling, determining. Y. 2. 149. 9 Remembering, recollection. 10 Direct knowledge, perception or cognition. 11 The cause of memory which arises from direct perception (in logic); see भावना and स्मृति in 'I. S. 12 Proof, demonstration, argument. 13 Steeping, infusion, saturating a dry powder with fluid. 14 Scenting, decorating with flowers and perfumes.

भाषातः 1 Emotion, passion, sentiment. 2 The external indication of the feeling of love. 3 A pious or holy man. 4 An amorous man. 5 An actor. 6 Decoration, dress.

भाविक a. (की f.) 1 Natural, real, inherent, innate. 2 Sentimental, pervaded by feeling or sentiment. 3 Future. -कं 1 Language full of love or passion. 2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in describing the past or future so vividly that it appears to be actually present. It is thus defined by Mammata; प्रत्यक्षा इव यद्भावाः कियन्ते भूत-भावेनः। तद्वद्विकं K. P. 10.

भावित p. p. 1 Created, produced. 2 Manifested, displayed, exhibited; भावितविशेषविक्रियः Dk. 3 Cherished, fostered. 4 Conceived, imagined, supposed, presented to the imagination. 5 Thought of, meditated upon. 6 Made to become, transformed into. 7 Sanctified by meditation, see भावितान्त्र. 8 Proved, established. 9 Pervaded by, filled or saturated with, inspired by. 10 Soaked, steeped, infused in. 11 Perfumed, scented. 12 Mixed with. -सं A product obtained by multiplication. -Comp. -आत्मन्, -बुद्धि a. 1 one whose soul is purified by meditating on the Supreme spirit, one who has perceived the Supreme soul. 2 pure, devout, holy; Pt. 3. 66. 3 thoughtful, meditative; R. 1. 74. 4 engaged in, occupied with; Si. 12. 38.

भावितकं The product of a multiplication, a factum.

भावित्र The three worlds (heaven, earth and lower region)

भाविन् a. 1 Being, becoming; मृत-भावि R. 11. 49. 2 To be or to come to pass in future, what will take place; लोकैर्न भावी विदुर्देव तुल्यः R. 18. 38 Me. 41. 3 Future; समनीतं च भवञ्च भावि च R. 8. 78; प्रत्यक्षा इव यद्भावाः कियन्ते भूतभाविनः K. P. 10; N. 3. 11. 4 Capable of taking place. 5 What must take place or is destined to happen, predestined; यद्भावि न तद्भावि भावि न च तद्वत्स्था H. 1. 6 Noble, beautiful, illustrious. -नी 1: A handsome woman. 2 A noble or virtuous lady; Ku. 5. 38. 3 A wanton woman.

भावरु a. 1 About to be or happen. 2 Becoming. 3 Prosperous, happy 4 Auspicious, blessed. 5 Having a poetic taste, appreciative. -कः A sister's husband (used chiefly in dramas). -कं 1 Happiness, welfare prosperity; स यत्तु यो दुःखद्वन्द्वो भावुकानां परंपरा K. P. 7 (given as an instance of the fault of composition called अप्रयुक्तत्व). 2 Language full of love and passion.

भाष्य a. 1 About to be or happen, oft. used impersonally like भविष्य q. v., किं तेर्माच्यं मम सुदिक्कः Bh. 3. 41. 2 Future. 3 To be performed or accomplished. 4 To be conceived or imagined. 5 To be proved or demonstrated. 6 To be determined or investigated. -व्यं 1 What is destined or sure to happen in the future. 2 Futurity.

भाष्य 1 A (भाषते भाषित) 1 To say, speak, utter; त्वये कर्माणि प्राति साधु भाषिन् Ku. 5. 81; oft. with two acc.; भविता विप्रमिल्य वचो अभाषे R. 7. 66; आखंडलः; वा-मोर्निदं वभाषि Ku. 3. 11; Bk. 9. 122. 2 To speak to, address; किञ्चिद्विद्मस्य पतिं वभाषे R. 2. 46; 3. 51. 3 To tell, announce, declare; क्षितिपालमुह्यैः प्रत्या तमेवार्थमापतेव R. 2. 51. 4 To speak or talk about. 5 To name, call. 6 To describe. -With अहु 1 To speak, say. 2 To communicate, announce, Ms. 11. 228. -अप to revile, abuse, defame, censure, speak ill of; अहमजु-मात्रं न किञ्चिदपभाषे Bv. 4. 27; न केवलं यो महतोऽपभाषते कृणोति तस्मादपि यः स पापमाह Ku. 5. 83. -आभि 1 to speak to, address; Ms. 2. 128. 2 to speak, say. 3 to proclaim, announce, tell, communicate. 4 to relate, -आ 1 to speak to, address; वैशंपायनश्रद्धापडिभाष-भाषि K. 117. 2 to say or speak something. आभाषि रामेण वचः कर्त्तव्यान् Bk. 3. 51. -एति to lay down a convention, to speak conventionally. -म to say, speak to; स्थितयोः किं प्रमातेत Bg. 2. 54. -प्रति 1 to speak in return, reply or answer Bk. 5. 39. 2 to tell relate 3 to say after one. speak after hearing 4 to

स्थितिं भिद् दानवोऽसौ वलद्विषा Bk. 7. 68. 6 To remove, take away; Si. 15. 87. 7 To disturb, interrupt; as in स्याधि-भेदि. 8 To change, alter; (न) भिदिति मदां गतिमयसुखः Ku. 1. 11; or विश्वासीपग-मादभिनगदयः शब्दं सहेते नृणाः S. 1. 14. 9 To expand, cause to open or blossom, open; सृष्टिभूमिर्भिनमिद्वि Ku. 1. 12; नवोपसा भिनमिद्विकर्पकं S. 7. 16; Me. 107. 10 To disperse, scatter, scare away; भिनसारंगयः S. 1. 33; V. 1. 16. 11 To disjoin, disunite, set at variance; Mu. 3. 13. 12 To loosen, relax, dissolve; पर्यकत्वं निविहं विभेद Ku. 3. 59. 13 To disclose, divulge. 14 To be perplex, distract. 15 To distinguish, discriminate. -Pass. (भिद्यते) 1 To be split, rent or shivered; Mk. 5. 22. 2 To be divided or separated. 3 To expand, blossom, open. 4 To be loose or relaxed; वस्यमानमिजा न वदेव नीदं R. 7. 9, 66. 5 To be different from (with abl.); R. 5. 37; U. 4. 6 To be destroyed. 7 To be divulged or betrayed, get abroad; बद्-कर्णो भिद्यते श्वः &c. Pt. 1. 99. 8 To be harassed, pained or afflicted. -Caus. (भेदयति-ते) 1 To split, cleave, divide, tear &c. 2 To destroy, dissolve. 3 To disunite, set at variance. 4 To perplex. 5 To seduce. -Desid. (वि-मिस्तति-ते) To wish to break &c. -With अद् to divide, break down or through. -उद् to shoot up, germinate, grow (as a plant); Ku. 1. 24; R. 13. 21. -भिस् 1 to tear up, burst or tear asunder, break through; Bk. 9. 67. 2 to disclose, betray; U. 3. 1. -व 1 to break, tear, break or tear asunder. 2 to exude (from the temples of an elephant); Ku. 5. 80. -मति 1 to break through, pierce, penetrate. 2 to disclose, betray. 3 to reproach, abuse, censure, प्रतिभिद्य कोतमपराधकृतं Si. 5. 58; R. 19. 22. 4 to reject, disown. 5 to touch, be in close contact with; Ku. 7. 35. -वि 1 to break, tear down. 2 to pierce, penetrate. 3 to divide, separate. 4 to interrupt, 5 to scatter, disperse. -सं 1 to break or tear asunder, break to pieces. 2 to mingle, meet, combine, mix, join, bring together; अन्वोन्वसंभिवहर्षां सखीनां Māl. 1. 33; Bk. 7. 5.

भिद्वकः A sword. -कं 1 A diamond. 2 Indra's thunderbolt.

भिद्वा 1 Breaking, bursting, rending, tearing; Si. 6. 5. 2 Separation. 3 Difference. 4 Kind, species, sort.

भिद्विः, भिद्विरं, भिद्वुः Indra's thunderbolt.

भिद्वुर a. 1 Breaking, bursting, splitting. 2 Fragile, brittle. 3 Blended, variegated, mixed, mingled. भिद्वुरांमसोऽप्य S. 4. 26

19. 56. -रः The *Plaksha* tree. -र A thunderbolt.

भिद्यः 1 A rushing river. 2 N. of a particular river; तोयदगम इवोद्धयमि-यकोनमिवेयसदृशं विवेष्टितं R. 11. 8; (see Malli.)

भिद्वं A thunderbolt.

भिद्वं (दि) पालः 1 A small javelin thrown from the hand. 2 A sling, an instrument like a sling for throwing stones.

भिन्न p. p. 1 Broken, torn, split, rent. 2 Divided, separated. 3 Detached, disunited, disjoined. 4 Expanded, blown, opened. 5 Different from, other than (with abl.); तस्मादयं भिन्नः. 6 Different, varied. 7 Loosened. 8 Mingled, mixed, blended. 9 Deviating from. 10 Changed. 11 Furious, in rut. 12 Without, deprived of. (see भिद्).

-कः A defect or flaw in a gem.

-कं 1 A bit, fragment, part. 2 A blossom. 3 A wound, stab. 4 A fraction. -Comp. -अञ्जनं a kind of mixed collyrium, made of many pounded ingredients; त्रयानि...भिजाञ्जनव-र्णतः वनाः Si. 12. 68; Me. 59; Ra. 3. 5. -अर्थः a. clear, evident, intelligible.

-उद्गः 'born of a different womb or mother,' a half-brother. -करदः an elephant in rut (from whose temples ichor exudes). -कूट a. deprived of a leader (as an army). -क्रम a. out of order, disordered. -गति a. 1 going with broken steps. 2 going quickly.

-गर्भ a. broken up (in the centre), disorganized. -गुणनं multiplication of fractions. -घनः the cube of a fraction. -वार्तिन a. -making or seeing a difference, partial. -प्रकार a. of a different kind or sort. -भाजनं a pot-herd. -मर्मन् a. wounded in the vital parts, mortally wounded. -मर्याद a. 1 one who has transgressed the due limits, disrespectful; आस्ताता-पवादमिदमर्याद U. 5. 2 unrestrained, uncontrolled. -रुचि a. having different tastes; भिन्नरुचिर्हं लोकः R. 6. 30. -लिंगं, -वचनं incongruity of gender or number in a composition; see K. P. 10. -वर्चस्, वर्चस्क a. voiding excrement. -वृत्त a. leading a bad life, abandoned. -वृत्ति a. 1 leading a bad life, following evil courses. 2 having different feelings or tastes or emotions. 3 having different occupations. -संहति a. disunited, dissolved. -स्वर a. 1 having a changed voice, faltering. 2 discordant. -हृदय a. pierced through the heart; R. 11. 19.

भिरिदिका N. of a plant (श्वेतगुंजा).

भिद्वः N. of a wild tribe. -Comp.

-गवी the female of the *Bos gaurus*.

-लकः the *lodhra* tree. -सूषणं the

ru a plant

भिद्वोटः -टकः The *lodhra* tree.

भिषक् m. 1 A physician, doctor, मिश्रनामस्य R. 3. 93. 2 N. of Vishnu -Comp. -जितं a drug or medicine

-राज्ञः a quack doctor. -वरः an excellent physician.

भिष्या, भिषिका-डा, भिस्सडा, भिस्सि-डा, Parbed or fried grain.

भिस्सा Boiled rice.

भी 3 P. (विभेति, भीत) 1 To fear, dread, be afraid of; मूलोर्ध्वमेवि किं बाल-व स भीते विभुचति; रावगाधैर्यतीं युक्तं Bk. 8. 70; Si. 3. 45. 2 To be anxious or solicitous about (A.). -Caus. (भाय-यति) To frighten (any one) with anything; दुर्बिकर्तुं भाययति Sk.; (भाययते, भीययते) to frighten, terrify, intimidate; सुहो भाययते Sk.; स्तानि तेन भीययित्वा धाराहस्तैः परानुशति Mk. 5. 28.

भी f. Fear, dread, alarm, fright, terror; अभीः 'fearless' R. 15. 8, वयुष्मान् वीतभीर्वीरिणी दूतो राज्ञः प्रशस्यते Ms. 7. 64.

भीत p. p. 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed, afraid of (with abl.); न भीते मरणादस्मि Mk. 10. 27. 2 Placed in danger, imperiled. -Comp. -भीत a exceedingly afraid.

भीतकार a. Making (one) afraid.

भीतकारं ind. Calling (one) a coward.

भीतिः f. 1 Fear, apprehension, dread, terror. 2 Shaking, tremour. -Comp. -नादितकं a gesticulation or representation of fear.

भीम a. Fearful, terrific, terrible, dreadful, formidable; न भेजेरे भीमवि-भेज भीतिं Bh. 2. 80; R. 1. 16; 3. 54

-मः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 N. of the second Pāṇḍava prince. [He was begotten on Kuntī by the god Wind. From a child he showed that he was possessed of extraordinary strength, and hence he was called Bhīma. He had also a most voracious appetite, and was called Vrikodara, or 'wolf-bellied'. His most effective weapon was his mace. He played a very important part in the great war, and, on the last day of the battle, smashed the thigh of Duryodhana with his unfailing mace. Some of the principal events of his earlier life are his defeat of the demons Hidimba and Baka, the overthrow of Jarasandha, the fearful vow which he uttered against the Kauravas and particularly against Duhshasana for his insulting conduct towards Draupadī, the fulfilment of that vow by drinking Duhshasana's blood, the defeat of Jayadratha, his duel with Kishobaka while he was serving as head-cook to king Virata, and several other exploits in which

he showed his usual extraordinary strength. His name has become proverbial for one who possesses immense strength and courage]. -**Comp.** -उदरी an epithet of Umā. -**कर्मन्** *a.* of terrific prowess; Bg. 1. 15. -**दर्शन** *a.* frightful in appearance, hideous. -**नाद** *a.* Sounding dreadfully. (-**दः**) 1 a loud or dreadful sound; Si. 15. 10. 2 a lion. 3 N. of one the seven clouds that will appear at the destruction of the world. -**पराक्रम** *a.* of terrific prowess. -**रथी** N. of the 7th night in the 7th month of the 77th year of a man's life (said to be a very dangerous period); (सप्तहत्विर्गं वर्षे सप्तमे मासि सप्तमी । रात्रिर्भीमरथी नाम पराणानतिदुस्तरा). -**रूप** *a.* of terrific form. -**विक्रम** *a.* of terrific prowess. -**विक्रांतः** a lion. -**विग्रह** *a.* gigantic, of terrific form. -**शसनः** an epithet of Yama. -**सेनः** 1 N. of the second Pāṇḍava prince. 2 a kind of camphor.

भीमर War, battle.

भीमा 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 A kind of perfume (रोचना). 3 A whip.

भीक *a.* (क or कृ *f.*) 1 Timid, cowardly, fearful; सात्या भीकः H. 2. 26. 2 Afraid of; (mostly in comp.); पाप, अधर्म, प्रतिज्ञाभंग &c. -**कः** 1 A jackal. 2 A tiger. -**क** *n.* Silver. -**फ** 1 A timid woman. 2 A goat. 3 A shadow. 4 A centipede. -**Comp.** -**वेतस्** *m.* a deer. -**रंघ्रः** an oven, a furnace. -**सत्त्व** *a.* timid, fearful. -**हृदयः** a deer.

भीक (लु)क *a.* 1 Timid, cowardly, timorous. 2 Shy. -**कः** A bear. 2 An owl. 3 A kind of sugar-cane. -**क** A forest, wood.

भीक (लु)फ A timid woman; त्वरसता भीक यतीश्वरीता R. 13. 24.

भीक (लु)कः A bear.

भीषण *a.* Terrific, formidable, dreadful, horrible, frightening; विष्णुर्विडाहैक्षणभीषणाख्यः Si. 3. 45. -**गः** 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric); see भयानक. 2 N. of Siva. 3 A pigeon, dove. -**गं** Anything that excites terror.

भीषा 1 The act of terrifying or frightening, intimidating. 2 Fright, terror.

भीषित *a.* Frightened, terrified.

भीष्म *a.* Terrible, dreadful, frightful, fearful. -**भ्रजः** 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric); see भयानक. 2 A demon, an imp, a fiend, goblin. 3 An epithet of Siva. 4 N. of the son of Santanu by Gangā. [He was the youngest of the eight sons of Santanu by Gangā; but all the others having died he was the heir to the throne after his father. On

one occasion while Santanu was walking by the side of a river, he beheld a charming young damsel named Satyawati, the daughter of a fisherman, and, though bowed down with age, conceived a passion for her, and sent his son to negotiate the marriage. But the parents of the girl said that if their daughter bore sons to the king, they would not succeed to the throne, for after his death Santanava, being the rightful heir, would be the king. But Santanava, to please his father, made a vow to the parents that he would never accept the kingdom or marry a wife or become the father of children by any woman, so that if their daughter bore a son to Santanu, he would be the king. This 'dreadful' vow soon became known abroad, and thenceforth he was called *Bhishma*. He remained single, and, after the death of his father, he installed Vichitravirya, the son of Satyawati, on the throne, got him married to the two daughters of king Kāsiraja (see Ambika), and became the guardian of his sons and grandsons, the Kauravas and Pandavas. In the great war he fought on the side of the Kauravas, but was wounded by Arjuna with the assistance of Sikhaṇḍin and was lodged in a 'cage of darts'. But having got from his father the power of choosing his own time for death, he waited till the sun had crossed the vernal equinox, and then gave up his soul. He was remarkable for his continence, wisdom, firmness of resolve, and unflinching devotion to God]. -**Comp.** -**जननी** an epithet of the Ganges. -**पंचक** N. of the five days from the eleventh to the fifteenth of the bright half of Kārtika (said to be sacred to Bhishma). -**सू** *f.* an epithet of the river Ganges.

भीष्मकः 1 N. of a son of Santanu by Gangā. 2 N. of a king of the Vidarbhas, whose daughter Rukmiṇī was carried off by Kṛishṇa.

भुक्त *p. p.* 1 Eaten. 2 Enjoyed, used. 3 Suffered, experienced. 4 Possessed, occupied (in law); (see भुज्). -**क्त** 1 The act of eating or enjoying. 2 That which is eaten, food. 3 The place where any one has eaten. -**Comp.** -**उच्छिष्टं**, -**शेषः**, -**सहजिह्वं** remnants of the food eaten (leavings of fool, oris. -**भोग** *a.* 1 one who has enjoyed or suffered (anything) 2 that which has been

used, enjoyed or employed. -**भुज्** *a.* sleeping after a meal.

भुक्तिः *f.* 1 Eating, enjoyment. 2 (In law) Possession, fruition; Pt. 3. 94; Y. 2. 22. 3 Food. 4 The daily motion of a planet. -**Comp.** -**पदः** a kind of plant (सूत्र). -**वर्जित** *a.* not allowed to be enjoyed.

भुज् *p. p.* 1 Bent, bowed, stooping, वायुभुज, रुजाभुज &c. 2 Crooked, curved; Bk. 11. 8; V. 4. 32. 3 Broken (for भुज्).

भुज् I. 6 P. (भुजति, भुज्) 1 To bend. 2 To curve, make crooked. -II. 7 U. (भुज्क, भुज्के) 1 To eat, devour, consume (Atm.); शयनस्थी न भुजोत Ms. 4. 74; 3. 146; Bk. 14. 92; Bg. 2. 5. 2 To enjoy, use, possess (property, land &c.); V. 3. 1; Ms. 8. 146; Y. 2. 24. 3 To enjoy carnally (Atm.); स्वयं भुजते नृणांभुजः R. 8. 7, 4. 7, 15. 1, 18. 4; सुखं वा दुःखं वा प्रमादित्येव भुजते Ms. 9. 14. 4 To rule, govern, protect, guard (Paras); राज्यं न्यासयित्वाभुजत् R. 12. 18; एकः कुत्सा (भुजित्री) नगरपरिवारांश्चाहर्भुजन्ति S. 2. 14. 5 To suffer, endure, experience, दुःखी नरो दुःखमवाप्तिं भुजते Sk. 6. To pass, live through (as time). -**Caus.** (भोजयति-ते) To cause to eat, feed with. -**Desid.** (भुजयति-ते) To wish to eat &c. -**WITH** भुज् to enjoy, experience (good or bad things), suffer (bad consequences); भवसुकविशदा न चंद्रिका (अन्वयः) R. 19. 39; Ku. 7. 5. -**उप** 1 to enjoy, taste (in all senses); तपसाभुजयन्तः कलानि Ku. 6. 10. 2 to enjoy (carnally), (as a woman). 3 to eat or drink; अर्धप-भुजेन विभेन Ku. 3. 37; यमः भुजेनभुज्य R. 2. 65, 1. 67; Bk. 8. 40. 4 to suffer, endure, bear; Ms. 12. 8. 5 to possess, have. -**परि** 1 to eat. 2 to use, enjoy; न खलु च परिभोक्तं नैव शक्नोमि दातु S. 5. 19; Ki. 5. 5, 8. 57. -**सं** 1 to eat. 2 to enjoy. 3 to enjoy carnally.

भुज् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Eating, enjoying, suffering, ruhng, governing; स्वधाभुज्, हुतभुज्, पापं, क्षितिं, मही &c. -**फ** 1 Enjoyment. 2 Profit, advantage.

भुजः 1 The arm; शासयिषि क्रियद्भुजो मे स्वस्ति मोक्षिणिनाक इति S. 1. 13; R. 1. 34, 2. 74, 3. 5. 2 The hand. 3 The trunk of an elephant. 4 A bend, curve. 5 The side of a mathematical figure; as in त्रिभुजः 'a triangle.' 6 The base of a triangle. -**Comp.** -**अंतर-** -**अंतरालं** the bosom, breast, R. 3. 54. 19. 32; M. 5. 10. -**आपहि**: clasping or folding in the arms. -**कोटर**: the arm-pit. -**ज्या** the base-sine. -**दंड**: a staff-like arm. -**दलः** लें the hand. -**बंध** clasping, an embrace (in the arms) बद्ध भुजबधन G. 10 Ku 3 39 -**बल**

-बल्य strength. of arm, muscular strength. -मर्ध the breast; R. 13. 73. -मूल the shoulder. -शिरः, -शिरस m. the shoulder. -सूत्र the base line.

भुजगः A snake, serpent; भुजगाश्लेष-नवीनजातः Mk. 1. 1; Me. 60. -**Comp.** -अतकः, -अशनः, आभोजिन् m., -दारणः, -भोजिन् m. epithets of 1 Garuda. 2 a peacock. 3 an ichneumon. -ईश्वरः, -राजः epithets of Sesha.

भुजगः 1 A serpent, snake, भुजगमणि कोपित शिरसि पुमवद्वारेण Bh. 2. 4. 2 A paramour, gallant; अश्विनो भुजगमणि मणिताना K. 196. 3 A husband or lord in general. 4 A catamite. 5 The dissolute friend of a king. 6 The constellation आश्लेषा. 7 The number 'eight'. -**Comp.** -ईश्वरः an epithet of Sesha, the lord of snakes. -ईशः an epithet of 1 Vāsuki. 2 of Sesha. 3 of Patanjali. 4 of the sage Pingala. -नन्यः a young female snake. -अं the asterism आश्लेषा. -भुज् m. 1 an epithet of Garuda. 2 a peacock. -लता betel-pepper (तांदुली). -हन् m. an epithet of Garuda; see भुजगतिक &c.

भुजगमः 1 A snake. 2 An epithet of Rāhu. 3 The number 'eight'.

भुजा 1 The arm; निहितभुजालतयकोप-क Si. 7. 71. 2 The hand. 3 The coil of a snake (जोग). 4 Winding. -**Comp.** -कन्तः a finger-nail. -दलः the hand. -नन्यः 1 the elbow. 2 the breast. -मूलः the shoulder.

भुजिष्यः 1 A slave, servant. 2 A companion. 3 The string worn round the wrist. 4 A disease (रोग). -व्या 1 A hand-maid, maid-servant, female slave; अर्थागद्विष्टभुजं भुजिष्या R. 6. 53; Mk. 4. 8; Y. 2. 90. 2 A harlot, prostitute.

भुज् 1 A. (भुजते) 1 To support, maintain. 2 To select.

भुशुरिका, भुशुरी A kind of sweat-meat.

भुवनं 1 A world (the number of worlds is either three; as in त्रिभुवन, or fourteen; इह हि भुवनान्ये धीराश्चतुर्दश भुजते Bh. 3. 23 (see लोक also); भुवानलोकनमीति Ku. 2. 45; भुवन-विहितं Me. 6. 2 The earth. 3 Heaven. 4 A being, living creature. 5 Man, mankind. 6 Water. 7 The number 'fourteen'. -**Comp.** -ईशः a lord of the earth, a king. -ईश्वरः 1 a king. 2 N. of Siva. -ओकस् m. a god. -त्रयं the three worlds (the earth, atmosphere and heaven; or heaven, earth and lower regions). -गङ्गा an epithet of the Ganges. -शासिन् m. a king, ruler.

भुवन्युः 1 A master, lord. 2 The sun. 3 Fire. 4 The moon.

भुवश्, भुवस् ind. 1 The atmosphere, ether (the second of the three worlds the one immediately above

the earth). 2 A mystic word, one of the three Vyāhritis, (सुर्वःस्वः).

भुविस् m. The ocean.

भुशुलिः -ही f. A sort of weapon or missile.

भू I. 1 P. (rarely A.) (भवति, भूत) 1 To be, become; कथमव भवेन्नम; अस्याः किमभवत् Mā. 9. 29, 'what has become her fate,' 'what has become of her'; U. 3. 27; यद्वाचि तद्वतु U. 3 'come what may'; so दुःखिनी भवति, दुष्टो भवति &c. 2 To be born or produced; यद-पत्वं भवेत्स्या Ms. 9. 127; भास्यक्रमेण हि घना-नि भवति यति Mk. 1. 13. 3 To spring or proceed from, arise; क्रोधाद्भवति संमोहः Bg. 2. 63, 14. 17. 4 To happen; take place, occur; नातवायिवे दौषो हेतुर्भव-ति कश्चन Ms. 8. 351; यदि संशयो भवेत् &c. 5 To live, exist; अमुदुतपूर्वः... राजा चि-तामणिनाम Vās.; अमृकपो विद्युत्सन्नः परतपः Bk. 1. 1. 6 To be alive or living, breathe; त्वनिर्वाणं न भविष्यति S. 6; आः चारुद्वहक अयं न भवति Mk. 4; दुरात्मन् प्रहर नन्वयं न भवति Mā. 5; ('thou art a dead man', 'thou shalt breathe no longer'); Bg. 11. 32. 7 To remain or be in any state or condition, fare; भवान् स्थले कथं भविष्यति Pt. 2. 8 To stay, abide; remain, U. 3. 37. 9 To serve, do; इदं पादोर्ध्वं भविष्यति S. 1. 10 To be possible (usually with a future tense in this sense); भवति भवान् याजयिष्यति Sk. 11 To lead or tend to conduce to; bring about; (with dat.); वाताय कपिला विद्युत् ... पीता भवति सस्याय दुग्धि-ज्ञाय सिता भवेत् Mbh.; मुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं वधूय Ku. 1. 23; ईश्वरतिर्भव भवत्यभवाय Ki. 18. 27; न तस्या रुचये वधूय R. 6. 44. 12 To be on the side of, assist; देवा अङ्ग्रेनेताम्भवत्. 13 To belong or pertain to (=often expressed by 'have'); तस्य इ ज्ञाते जाया वधूयुः Ait. Br.; Ms. 6. 39. 14 To be engaged in, be occupied (with loc.); चण्डालान्ते कुण्डो ब्राह्मणानां स्वये ह्यधुत् Mb. 15 Used with a preceding noun or adjective भू serves to form verbs in the sense of 'becoming what it previously is not' or 'becoming' in general; श्वतो भू to become white; कृष्णीयु to become black; पयोदधीयुत् 'becoming or serving the purpose of teats'; so लृष्णीयु to be or become a mendicant; प्रणिवीयु to act the spy; आशीयु to melt; भस्मीयु to be reduced to ashes; विषयीयु to form the subject of; so एकमतीयु; तर्कणीयु &c. &c. (Note—The senses of भू may be variously modified according to the adverbs with which it is connected; e. g. पुनर्भू to marry again; आविर्भू to appear, arise, to be evident or clear; see आविर्, तिरेक्षु to disappear. प्रादुर्भू to arise, be visible, appear; अग्रभू to be in front, take the lead; अंतर्भू to be absorbed or included; ओजस्वर्तयैवत्ये K. P 8 दीपयु to grow even as a dark time अवर्तयु to be otherwise so b

changed; न न वचनमन्यथा आविर्भवति 8. 4; पुनर्भू to come forward, stand forth; मिथ्या भू to turn out false; व्या-भू to become useless &c. &c.) -**Caus.** (भावयति) 1 To cause to be or become, call into existence, call into being. 2 To cause, produce, effect. 3 To manifest, display, exhibit. 4 To foster, cherish, support, preserve, enliven; पुनः पुजति वर्षाणि भग-वान् भावयन्वाजाः Mb.; देवान् भावयतानेन ते देवा भावयंतु वः। परस्परं भावयंत आवा परमावाच्य-य Bg. 3. 11; Bk. 16. 27. 5 To think or reflect, consider, fancy, imagine. 6 To look upon, consider or regard as; अर्थमनर्थं भावय जित्व Moha. M. 2. 7 To prove, substantiate, establish, Y. 2. 11. 8 To purify. 9 To get, obtain. 10 To mingle or mix. 11 To change or transform into. 12 To soak, steep. -**Desid.** (बुधयति) To wish to be or become &c. -**With** अतः to be over and above, surpass, excel. -**अद्भु** 1 to enjoy, experience, feel, suffer (good or bad things); असक्तः सुखमन्यधुत् R. 1. 21; Ku. 2. 45; R. 7. 28; आत्मकृतानां हि देवाणां कलमनुभवित-व्यमात्मनैव K. 121; S. 5. 7. 2 to perceive, apprehend, understand. 3 to try, test. (-**Caus.**) to cause to enjoy, feel or experience; आनोनेन हि कस्तूयाः शपथेनानुभाव्यते Bv. 1. 120. -**अभि** 1 to overcome, subdue, vanquish, surpass, excel; Bg. 1. 39, Ki. 10. 23; R. 8. 36. 2 to attack assail, विप्रदोषमिभवंत्यविक्रमं Ki. 2. 14, अभ्यभावि भरतायजस्तदा R. 11. 16. 3 to humiliate, insult. 4 to predominate, prevail, spread. -**उद्भू** to arise, spring up; उद्भूतं क्वचिः (-**Caus.**) to create, produce, generate; R. 2. 62. -**परा** 1 to defeat, vanquish, overcome. 2 to hurt, injure, tease. -**परि** 1 to defeat, subdue, conquer, overcome; (hence) to surpass, excel; लसद्विरिक्तं परिगृह्य पक्षे Mu. 7. 16; R. 10. 35, 2 to despise, slight, treat with contempt, disrespect, insult; ना मां महात्मन् परिहृः Bk. 1. 22; 4. 37. 3 to injure, destroy, ruin. 4 to afflict, grieve. 5 to humiliate, disgrace, -**न** 1 to arise, proceed, spring up to be born or produced, originate (with abl.); लोभात्क्रोधाः प्रभवति H. 1. 27; स्वायंभुवान्मरीच्यैः प्रवृत्तं प्रजापतिः S. 7. 9; उद्भवः प्रवृत्तगोवि-स्मयेन सहस्रिजा R. 10. 50; Bg. 8. 18. 2 to appear, become visible; H. 4. 84. 3 to multiply, increase; see प्रभूत. 4 to be strong or powerful, prevail, predominate, show one's power; प्रभवति हि महिम्ना स्वेन योगिश्चरिषि Mā. 9. 52; प्रभवति भगवान् विधिः K. 5 to be able or equal, have power for (with inf.); कुसुमान्यपि गात्रसंगमात् प्रभव-त्यायुरोहितं यदि R. 8. 44; S. 6. 30; V 1. 9. U 4 6 to have control or power over prevail over be master of

(usually with gen.; sometimes with dat or loc.) यदि प्रमविद्याम्यारमः S. 1; U. 1, प्रभवति विजयः कन्याकाजमस्य महाराजः Māl. 4: तत्प्रभवति अतुशसने देवी Ve. 2. 7 to be a match for; प्रभवति महो महाय Mbh. 8 to be sufficient for, be able to contain; Ku. 6. 59. 9 to be contained in (with loc.); गुरुः प्रहर्षः प्रहृष्टः नामनि R. 3. 17. 10 to be useful. 11 to implore, beseech. -वि (caus.) 1 to think of, reflect, contemplate. 2 to be aware of, know, perceive; see; S. 4. 3 to decide, settle, make clear. -सं 1 to arise, to be born or produced, spring up; कथमपि भुवनस्मिन्तृतादृशाः समवति Māl. 2. 9; यमसंस्थापनार्थाय संभवामि दुगे दुगे Bg. 4. 8; Ki. 5. 22; Bk. 6. 138; Ms. 8. 155. 2 to be, become, exist. 3 to occur, take place. 4 to be possible. 5 to be adequate for, be competent for (with inf.); न यत्किंचित् समवति मातुना Si. 1. 27. 6 to meet, be united or joined with; संयुक्तोभयिम्येति महानया नगायना Si. 2. 100; संयुक्तेषु वृक्षानि चेतासि Māl. 5. 9. 7 to be consistent. 8 to be capable of holding. (-Caus.) 1 to produce, effect. 2 to imagine, conceive, fancy, think. 3 to guess or conjecture; S. 2. 4 to consider, regard. 5 to honour, respect, show respect to; प्रातोसि संभावयितुं वनाम्ना R. 5. 11, 7. 8. 6 to honour or present with, treat with; Ku. 3. 37. 7 to ascribe or impute to; Mk. 1. 36. -II. I U. (भवति-ते) To get, obtain. -III. 10 A. (भावयते) To obtain, gain. -IV. 10 U. (भावयति-ते) 1 To think, reflect. 2 To mix, mingle. 3 To be purified (connected with caus. of भू q. v. above).

भू α. (At the end of Comp.) Being, existing, becoming, springing from, arising or produced from, &c.; विष्णु, आत्मन्, कमलम्, विष्णु &c. -m. An epithet of Vishnu.

भू f. 1 The earth (opp. अंतरीक्ष or स्वर्ग); दिवं मरुत्वातिव भोक्ष्यते भुवं R. 3. 4. 18. 4, Me. 18; मधेमकुम्भद्वले भुवि संति द्वाः. 2 The universe, globe. 3 Ground, floor; मासादीपरिभूमय; Mu. 3; मणिमयभुवः (प्रासादाः) Me 64. 4 Land, landed property. 5 A place, site, region, plot of ground; काननभुवि, उपवनभुवि &c. 6 Matter, subject-matter. 7 A symbolical expression for the number 'one.' 8 The base of a geometrical figure. 9 The first of the three Vyāhritis or mystical syllables (representing the earth) repeated by every Brāhmaṇa at the commencement of his daily Sandhyā. -Comp. -उत्तमं gold. -कदंबः a kind of Kadamba tree. -कंपः an earthquake. -कर्णः the diameter of the earth-an epithet of Vasudeva. k. shpa s father 1 a kind of

heron. 2 the curlew. 3 a kind of pigeon. -केशः the fig-tree. -केशा a female demon, demoneess. -क्षित् m. a hog. -गर a particular poison. -गर्भः an epithet of Bhavabhūti. -गृह, -गेह a cellar, a room underground. -गोलः terrestrial globe; ग्योलस्यदिग्ने Git. 1. विद्या geography. -दनः the body. -चक्र the equator. -चर α. moving or living on land. (-रः) an epithet of Siva. -छाया, छाये 1 earth's shadow (vulgarly called Rāhu). 2 darkness. -जंतुः 1 a kind of earth worm. 2 an elephant. -जंहुः -जू f. wheat. -तल the surface of the earth. -तृणः, घृतृणः a kind of fragrant grass. -दारः a hog. -देवः -सुरः a Brāhmaṇa. -धनः a king. -धरः 1 a mountain. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 of Krishna. 4 the number 'seven'. ईश्वरः, राजः an epithet of the mountain Himālaya. -जः a tree. -नागः a kind of earth-worm. -नेतृ m. a sovereign, ruler, king. -पः a sovereign, ruler; king. -पतिः 1 a king. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 of Indra. -पद्मः a tree. -पद्मी a particular kind of jasmine. -परिधिः the circumference of the earth. -पालः a king, sovereign. -पालने sovereignty, dominion. -पुत्रः, -सुतः the planet Mars. -पुत्री, -सुता 'daughter of the earth,' an epithet of Sītā. -प्रकंपः an earth-quake. -प्रदानं a gift of land. -दिक् -वे terrestrial globe. -भर्तृ m. a king, sovereign. -भागः a region, place, spot. -सुख m. a kin. -भूत m. a mountain; दाता मे भूभूता नायः प्रभाषीकियतामिति Ku. 6. 1; k. 17. 78. 2 a king, sovereign; निष्पन्न रिपुरास भूमतां R. 11. 81. 3 an epithet of Vishnu. -मंडल 'the earth', terrestrial globe. -रुह m. रुहः a tree. -लोकः (भूलोकः) the terrestrial globe. -वलच the terrestrial globe. -वल्गुः a king, sovereign. -वृत् the equator. -शक्रः 'Indra on earth', a king, sovereign. -शयः an epithet of Vishnu. -अवत् m. an ant-hill. -सुरः a Brāhmaṇa. -स्वक्ष m. 1 a man. 2 mankind. 3 a Vaisya. -स्वर्गः an epithet of the mountain Meru. -स्वाभिन् m. a landlord.

भूकः-क 1 A cavity, hole, chasm. 2 A spring. 3 Time.

भूरुहः A restive horse.

भूत p. p. 1 Become, being, existing. 2 Produced, formed. 3 Actually being, really happened, true. 4 Right, proper, fit. 5 Past, gone. 6 Obtained. 7 Mixed or joined with. 8 Being like, similar. (see भू). -तः 1 A son, child. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 The fourteenth day of the dark half of a lunar month. -तं 1 Any being (human, divine or even inanimate); Ku. 4. 40 Pt 9 87 2 A living being an animal a creature मृते किं न कथं न भू

लीकरोति Bv. 1. 122; U. 4. 6. 3 A spirit, ghost, an imp, a devil. 4 An element; (they are five, i.e. पृथ्वी, अप, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश); तं वेद्याविद्ये नम महासूतसमाविना R. 1. 29. 5 An actual occurrence, a fact, a matter of fact. 6 The past, past time. 7 The world. 8 Well-being, welfare. 9 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -Comp. -अनुकंपा compassion for all beings; स्तान्कृपा तव चेत् R. 2. 48. -अंतकः the god of death, Yama. -अर्थः the fact, real fact, true state, truth, reality; आर्ते कथयामि ते मृतार्थं S. 1, मृतार्थशोभाद्विग्रहापेक्षा Ku. 7. 13; कः अद्वा-स्यति मृतार्थं सर्वो मां हृदिष्यति Mk. 3. 24. -कथनं, व्याहृतिः f. a statement of facts; मृतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न न्युतिः परमेश्विन R. 10. 33. -आत्मक α. consisting or composed of the elements. -आत्मन् m. 1 the individual, as opposed to the Supreme, soul. 2 an epithet of Brahman. 3 of Siva. 4 an elementary substance. 5 the body. 6 war, conflict. -आविः 1 the Supreme Spirit. 2 an epithet of Ahankāra (in Sa'khya phil.). -आर्त α. possessed by a devil. -आवासः 1 the body. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. -आविष्ट α. possessed by a devil or evil spirit. -आवेशः demoniac possession. -इज्य, -इज्या making oblations to the Bhūtas. -इष्टा the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -ईशः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 of Vishnu. 3 of Siva; मृतेशस्य हृजंगवति-वलयश्चन्द्रसूदा जदा Māl. 1. 2. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Siva; R. 2. 46. -उन्मादः demoniac possession. -उपहृत, -उपहृत α. possessed by a devil. -ओदनः a dish of rice. -कर्तृ, -कृत m. an epithet of Brahman. -कालः 1 past time. 2 (in gram.) the past or preterite time. -केशी the holy basil. -जातिः f. possession by a devil. -गणः 1 the collection of created beings. 2 the whole class of spirits or devils; Bg. 18. 4. -ग्रस्त α. possessed by a devil. -ग्रस्तः 1 the whole multitude or aggregate of living beings; U. 7, Bg. 8. 19. 2 a multitude of spirits. 3 the body. -ह्रः 1 a camel. 2 garlic. (-हनी) the holy basil. -चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of the dark half of the month. -चारिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -जयः victory over the elements. -द्वय compassion towards all beings, universal benevolence. -धरा, -धारी, -धारिणी the earth. -नायः an epithet of Siva. -नायिका an epithet of Durgā. -नाशनः 1 the marking-nut plant. 2 mustard. 3 pepper. -निचयः the body. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Siva.; Ku. 3. 43, 74. 2 of Agni. 3 the sacred basil. -पत्नी the holy basil. -पूर्णिमा the day of full moon in the month of Āshvina. -पूर्व α

existed before, former; भूतपूर्वखालयं U 2. 17. -पूर्व *ind.* formerly. -प्रकृति: *f.* the origin of all beings. -बलि: -भूतयज्ञ q. v. -ब्रह्मन् *m.* a low Brāhmaṇa who maintains himself with the offerings made to an idol; see देवल. -भर्तृ *m.* an epithet of Siva. -भावन: 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 of Vishṇu. -भाषा, -भाषित the language of devils. -महेश्वर, an epithet of Siva. -यज्ञ: an oblation or offering to all created beings, one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder. -योनि: the origin of all created beings. -राज: an epithet of Siva. -वर्ग: the whole class of spirits. -वास: the Bibhitaka tree. -वाहन: an epithet of Siva. -विक्रिया 1 epilepsy. 2 possession by a devil. -विज्ञान, -विद्या demonology. -वृक्ष: the Bibhitaka tree. -सत्सार: the world of mortals. -संचार: demoniac possession. -संभव: universal deluge or destruction. -सर्ग: the creation of the world, the class or order of created beings. -सूक्ष्म a subtle element. -स्थानं 1 the abode of living beings. 2 the abode of demons. -हत्या destruction of living beings.

भूतनय *a.* 1 Including all beings. 2 Formed out of the elements or created beings.

भूति: *f.* 1 Being, existence. 2 Birth, production. 3 Well-being, welfare, happiness, prosperity; प्रजापति मेव भूतयश्च स तान्यो बलिमयश्च R. 1. 18; नरपति कुलहल्यै 2. 74; स बोद्धु मूलै भगवान् सुदुःख: Vikar. 1. 2. 4 Success, good fortune. 5 Wealth, riches, fortune, विपत्त्यतीकारेण मंगलं निषेव्यते भूतिसिमुल्लेखेन वा Ku. 5. 76. 6 Grandeur, dignity, majesty. 7 Ashes; भूतभूतिरहीन भोगमाक्ष् St. 16. 71 (where भूति means 'riches' also); सुदोषेन भूतिसिन्धेन शंभुना 1. 4. 8 Decoration of elephants with coloured stripes; भक्तिच्छेदेन विरचितो भूतिभोगे गजस्य Me. 19. 9 The superhuman power attainable by the practice of penance or magical rites. 10 Fried meat. 11 The rutting of elephants. -ति: 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 of Vishṇu. 3 of a class of Manes. -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* any auspicious or festive rite. -काम *a.* desirous of prosperity. (-म:) 1 a minister of state. 2 an epithet of Brihaspati. -काल: a happy or auspicious hour. -कील: 1 a hole, pit. 2 moat. 3 a cellar, underground room. -कृत् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -गर्भ: an epithet of Bhavabhūti. -व: an epithet of Siva. निधानं the lunar mansion called बलिहा. -भूषण: an epithet of Siva. -बाहन: an epithet of Siva.

भुक्ति 1 Camphor. 2 Sandalwood. 3 N. of a medicinal plant (Mar कण्ठक)

भूमत् *a.* Possessed of land or earth. -*m.* A king, sovereign.

भूमन् *m.* 1 A great quantity, abundance, plenty, large number. भूमा रत्नाणि ग्रहणाः प्रयोगः Māl. 1. 4; संभूयेव हस्वति चेतसि परं भूमाभातन्वते 5. 9. 2 Wealth. -*m.* 1 The earth. 2 A territory, district, piece of ground. 3 A being, creature. 4 Plurality (of number); आपः स्त्रीभूमि Ak.; cf. पुंस्रमन्, भूमय *a.* (सी *f.*) Earthen, earthy, made of or produced from earth.

भूमि: *f.* 1 The earth (opp. स्वर्ग, गगन or पाताल); यौर्ध्वमिराणे हृदयं यमश्च Pt. 1. 182; R. 2. 74. 2 Soil, ground; उत्स्रातिनी भूमि: S. 1; Ku. 1. 24. 3 A territory, district, country, land; विदर्भभूमि: 4 A place, spot, ground, plot of ground; प्रमद्वनभूमयः S. 6; अपित्यकाभूमि: N. 22. 41; R. 1. 52, 3. 61; Ku. 3. 58. 5 A site, situation. 6 Land, landed property. 7 A story, the floor of a house; as in सभूमिका: प्रासादः. 8 Attitude, pasture. 9 A character or part (in a play); cf. भूमिका. 10 Subject, object, receptacle; विश्वासभूमि, स्नेहभूमि &c. 11 Degree, extent, limit; Ki. 10. 58. 12 The tongue.

-Comp. -अंतर: a king of an adjacent district. -ईश्वर: a king, sovereign. -कंबय: a kind of Kadamba. -कंप: an earth-quake. -गुहा a hole in the ground. -गृहं a cellar, an underground chamber. -चल: चलनं an earth-quake. -ज: 1 the planet Mars. 2 an epithet of the demon Naraka. 3 a man. 4 the plant भूमिन्. (-जा) an epithet of Sitā. -जीविन् *m.* a Vaisya. -तलं the surface of the earth. -दानं a grant of land. -देव: a Brāhmaṇa. -धर: 1 a mountain. 2 a king. 3 the number 'seven'. -नाथ:, -प:, -पति:, -पाल:, -भुज् *m.* a king, sovereign; R. 1. 47. -पक्ष: a swift or fleet horse. -पिशाच the wine palm. -पुत्र: the planet Mars. -पुरंदर: 1 a king. 2 N. of Dilipa. -भूत् *m.* 1 a mountain. 2 a king. -मंडा a kind of jasmine. -रक्षक: a swift or fleet horse. -लान: death (lit. returning to the dust of the earth). -लेपनं cowdung. -वर्धन: ननं a dead body, corpse. -शय *a.* sleeping on the ground. (-य:) a wild pigeon. -शयनं, -शय्या sleeping on the ground. -सेभवा:, -सुत: 1 the planet Mars. 2 an epithet of the demon Naraka. (-वा, -त्त) an epithet of Sitā. -संनिवेश: the general appearance of a country. -स्पृष्ट *m.* 1 a man. 2 mankind. 3 a Vaisya. 4 a thief.

भूमिका 1 Earth, ground, soil. 2 A place, region, spot (of ground). 3 A story, floor (of a house). 4 Step, degree. मयुक्तीसंज्ञा भूमिकां सञ्चालयन्तं Yoga S or गणयिकादिभिर्गुणैः पञ्चमयुक्तिकायामभासति Śāṅkhyapravachana

bhāshya. 5 A tablet or board as for writing; see अक्षरभूमिका. 6 A part or character in a play; या यस्य भुज्यते भूमिका तां सख्यं तथैव भवेत् सर्वे वर्गाः पाठिताः; काम्बु-क्याः प्रथमो भूमिकां भाव एवापत्ति Māl.; 0: लक्ष्मीभूमिकायां वर्णमानीयेति वारुणीभूमिकायां वर्णमानीयेति मेनकया पृष्ठा V. 3; Si. 1. 69. 7 Theatrical dress, an actor's costume. 8 Decoration (as of an image). 9 A preface or introduction to a book.

भूमी The earth; see भूमि. -Comp. -कंदंब: -भूमिकदंब: -पति:, -भुज् *m.* a king, -कम्भ *m.*, -कम्भ: a tree.

भूय The state of being or becoming, as in ब्रह्मभूय; दाशरथिभूय Si. 14. 81.

भूयश्च *ind.* 1 Mostly, generally, commonly, as a general rule. 2 Exceedingly, in a high degree. 3 Again, more further.

भूयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 More, more numerous or abundant. 2 Greater, larger; Ku. 6. 13. 3 More important. 4 Very great or large, much, many, numerous; भवति च पुनर्भूयान्नेदं फलं प्रति तथया U. 2. 4; मद्रं मद्रं विद्वर भगवन्भूयस्ते मंगलाय Māl. 1. 3; U. 3. 48; R. 17. 41; U. 2. 3. 5 Rich or abundant in; एवंप्रायश्च भूयस्तीं स्वकृतिं Māl. 1. -*ind.* 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, largely, greatly. 2 More, again, further, more, moreover; पथिय-भुज्ज विसे प्रहणाय भूयः V. 4. 16; R. 2. 16; Me. 111. 3 Repeatedly, frequently. (The form भूयसा is often used adverbially in the sense of 1 very much, in a high degree, exceedingly, beyond measure, for greater part; न खरो न च भूयसा सुदुःखः R. 8. 8; पश्चात्तेन प्रविष्टः शरपदनमभ्यात् भूयसा पूर्वकार्यं S. 1. 7; 2 generally, as a general rule; भूयसा जीविष्यन् एवः U. 5). -Comp. -दृष्टं 1 frequent observation. 2 an inference based on frequent and wide observation. -भूयस् *ind.* again and again, repeatedly; भूयोभूयः सविधनगरिस्थया परित्तं Māl. 1. 15. -विद्य *a.* 1 more learned. 2 very learned.

भूयस्त्वं 1 Abundance, plentifulness. 2 Majority, preponderance.

सुविष्ट *a.* 1 Most, most numerous or abundant. 2 Most important, principal, chief. 3 Very great or large, very much, much, many, numerous. 4 Chiefly or for the most part composed of, mostly composed or consisting of, chiefly filled with or characterized by (at the end of Comp.) जमिस्त्वसुविष्टा परिवर्त्त 1; श्रुत्यमांससुविष्ट आहारोऽप्यते S. 2; R. 4. 70. 5 Almost, mostly, nearly all (usually after a past passive participle); अये लंदिनसुविष्ट एव तपनः Māl. 1; निर्वाणसुविष्टमथास्य नैवेद्यं Ku. 3. 52; V. 1. 8 -*ind* 1 For the most part, mostly S. 1. 31. 2 Exceedingly very much, in the highest degree सु

विष्टं भव दक्षिणा परजने S. 4. 17; R. 6 4; 13. 14.

वृ *ind.* One of the three Vyāhritis.

वृ *a.* 1 Much, abundant, numerous, copious. 2 Great, large. -*m.* An epithet of 1 Vishnu, 2 of Brahmā. 3 of Siva. 4 of Indra. -*n.* Gold. -*ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly; नवावृत्तिर्भूतिर विलंविनो वनाः S. 5. 12. 2 Frequently, often, repeatedly. -*Comp.* -*वसः* an ass. -*वैजस्य* *a.* possessed of great lustre. (-*m.*) fire. -*दक्षिण* *a.* 1 attended with rich presents or rewards. 2 giving liberal rewards, munificent. -*दानं* liberality. -*धन* *a.* wealthy. -*धामन्* *a.* possessed of great lustre. -*प्रयोग* *a.* frequently used, in common use (as a word). -*प्रेमन्* *m.* the ruddy goose. -*भाग* *a.* wealthy, prosperous. -*सावः* a jackal or fox. -*रसः* the sugar-cane. -*लाभः* 1 a great gain. -*विक्रम* *a.* very brave, a great warrior. -*वृष्टिः* *f.* a heavy rain. -*अवस्य* *m.* N. of a warrior on the Kaurava side slain by Sātyaaki.

वृक्ष *f.* The earth.
वृजः The birch-tree: वृजगोतः (सुरविन्यासः V. 2; Ku. 1. 7. -*Comp.* -*कंदकः* a man of one of the mixed tribes, the offspring of an outcast Brāhmana by a woman of the same class; ब्राह्मणं जायते विप्रालापलाया वृजकंदकः Ms. 10. 21. -*पत्रः* the birch-tree.

वृष्टिः *f.* The earth.
वृष 1 P. 10 U. (वृषति, वृषयति-ते, वृषित) 1 To adorn, deck, decorate; वृषि वृषयति वृषं वृषुः Bk. 20. 15. 2 To decorate oneself (Atm.); वृषयते कन्या स्वयमेव. 3 To spread or strew with, overspread; R. 2. 31. -*With* अग्नि to adorn, grace, give beauty to; Si. 7. 38. -*वृ* to adorn, decorate; केयूरं न विवृषयति पुरुषं Bh. 2. 19; Si. 9. 33; Ku. 1. 28.

वृषणं 1 Ornamenting, decoration. 2 An ornament, decoration, an article of decoration; क्षीयते खलु वृषणाति सततं वामवृषणं वृषणं Bh. 2. 19; R. 3. 2; 13. 57.

वृषा 1 Decorating, adorning. 2 An ornament, decoration; as in कर्णवृषा q. v. 3 A jewel.

वृषित *p. p.* Decorated, ornamented; मणिना वृषितः सर्वः किमसौ न भयंकरः.

वृष्यु *a.* 1 Being, becoming; as in अलंभ्यु q. v. 2 Wishing for wealth or prosperity; Ms. 4. 135.

वृ 1. 3. U. (भरति-ति; विभर्ति, विभृते, भृत; *pass.* विभ्रते; *desid.* विभिरति or वृषयति) 1 To fill; जरं को न विभर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. 2 To fill, pervade, fill with; अमर्षिर्नृज्ज्वलिना लोकाश्च Bk. 15. 24. 3 To bear, support, uphold, bear up; वरं धरिष्या विभरामश्च R. 18. 44; कर्म विभर्ति धरणी खलु पृथकेन Ch. P. 50. Bk. 17. 16 4 To maintain, foster cherish, protect, take care of

nourish; दृष्टिद्वान् भर कर्तव्य मा वृषच्छेदरे वनं H. 1. 15. 5 To bear, have, possess; सि-
र्धोर्भार सलिलं शयनीयलक्ष्मी Ki. 8. 57; पिशुनजनं खलु विभ्रति क्षिप्रंदाः Bv. 1. 74; बलिचयं चारु वभार वाळा Ku. 1. 39; इन्द्रोर्ध्वं त्वदनुप्राणक्रिष्टकतिर्विमर्ति Me. 84; S. 2. 4. 6 To wear; विभ्रज्जटामंडलं S. 7. 11; 6. 5; विवाहकौतुकं ललितं विभ्रत एव (तस्य) R. 8. 1, 10. 10; जटाश्च विभ्रयन्तिव Ms. 6. 6. 7 To feel, experience, suffer, endure (joy, sorrow &c.); मावशुद्धि-
सहितंयुद्धं जना नाटकेरिव वभार भोजनेः Si. 14. 50; संवासमविमः शक्रः Bk. 17. 108; S. 7. 21. 8 To confer, bestow, give, produce; रोचते सद्गुणकारः शार्मा विभ्रति ह्रुवः Subhāsh. 9 To keep, hold, retain (as in memory). 10 To hire; Ms. 11. 62; Y. 3. 235. 11 To bring or carry. -*With* उद् to bear, support, uphold; द्यूगेलमुद्भविजने Git. 1. -*सं* 1 to collect, hoard, place or bring together; खगाश्च संभृतयानं R. 1. 7; 5. 5, 8. 3; Bk. 6. 80. 2 to effect, produce bring on, accomplish; वृत्तमयसंभृतो वृत्ते स्वेष्टव्यः R. 8. 51; Ki. 9. 49; Me. 115. 3 to maintain, cherish, foster. 4 to make ready, prepare; V. 5; R. 19. 54. 5 to give, offer, present.

वृक्षः (सः) A male actor in female attire.

वृक्षः -*वृ* See वृ (वृ) कृति.

वृक्ष *ind.* An onomatopoeic word expressive of the crackling sound of fire.

वृक्षः 1 N. of a sage, regarded as the ancestor of the family of the Bhrigus and described in Ms. 1. 35 as one of the ten patriarchs created by the first Manu. [On one occasion when the sages could not agree as to which of three gods, Brahman, Vishnu and Siva, was best entitled to the worship of Brahmanas the sage Bhrigu was sent to test the character of the three gods. He first went to the abode of Brahman, and, on approaching him, purposely omitted an obeisance. Upon this the god reprehended him severely, but was pacified by apologies. Next he entered the abode of Siva in Kailasa, and omitted, as before, all tokens of adoration. The vindictive deity was enraged and would have destroyed him, had he not conciliated him by mild words. (According to another account, Bhrigu 'was coldly' received by Brahman, and he therefore cursed him that he would receive no worship or adoration; and condemned Siva to take the form of a *Linga*, as he got no access to the deity who was engaged in private with his wife). Lastly he went to Vishnu, and finding him asleep, he boldly gave the god a kick on his breast which at once awoke him. Instead of showing anger, however the god arose and on seeing Bhrigu, inquired tenderly whether his

foot was hurt, and then began to rub it gently. 'This' said Bhrigu, 'is the mightiest god. He oversteps all by the most potent of all weapons-kindness and generosity'. Vishnu was therefore, to be the god who was best entitled to the worship of all. 1 2 N. of the sage Jamadagni. 3 An epithet of Sukra. 4 The planet Venus. 5 A cliff, precipice; द्यूगपन-
करणसदृशं Dk. 6 Tableland, the level summit of a mountain. 7 N. of Krishna. -*Comp.* -*उद्भृष्टः* an epithet of Parasurāma. -*जः*, -*तनयः* an epithet of Sukra. -*नंदनः* 1 an epithet of Parasurāma; वंशो न दत्त भगवान् भृगुनंदनोपि U. 5. 34. 2 Sukra. -*पतिः* an epithet of Parasurāma; भृगुपतिश्चादौकर्मयक्षीचरश्च Me. 57; so भृगुपतिः पतिः. -*वंशः* N. of a family descended from Parasurāma. -*वारः*, -*वासरः* Friday. -*शार्दूलः*, -*श्रेष्ठः*, -*सत्तनः* an epithet of Parasurāma. -*सुतः*, -*सुहृः* 1 an epithet of Parasurāma. 2 of Venus.

वृक्षः 1 A large black bee; Bv. 1. 5; R. 8. 53. 2 A kind of wasp. 3 A kind of bird. 4 A libertine, dissolute or lecherous man; cf. वनर 5 A Golden vase or jar. -*नं* Talc. -*नी* The female of the large black-bee; भृगी वृषं पुरुषं क्षी वंछति नवं नमः. -*Comp.* -*अभीष्टः* the mango-tree. -*आनंदा* the Yūthikā creeper. -*आवली* a flight of bees. -*जं* 1 aloe wood. 2 talc. (-*जं*) the plant मर्गी -*पणिका* small cardamoms. -*राज* *m.* 1 a kind of large bee 2 N. of a shrub. -*रिष्टिः*, -*रीष्टिः* N.: of one of the attendants of Siva (said to be very deformed). -*रोलः* a kind of wasp. -*वल्गुः* a species of Kadamba. **वृंगारः** -*रं* 1 The A golden vase or pitcher. 2 A pitcher of a particular shape (Mar. झारि); विंशिरुद्रादि-
सलिलपूर्णं वृंगारः Ve. 6. 3 A vase used at the coronation of a king. -*नं* 1 Gold 2 Cloves.

वृंगारिका, **वृंगारी** A cricket.

वृंगिर *m.* 1 The fig-tree. 2 N. of an attendant of Siva.

वृंगिरि(री) *वि*: See वृंगरिदि.

वृंगरिदि: N. of an attendant of Siva.

वृक्ष 1 A. (व्रज्जिते) To roast, fry.

वृक्षिका A species of plant.

वृक्षिः *f.* A wave.

वृक्ष *p. p.* 1 Borne. 2 Supported, maintained, cherished, fostered. 3 Possessed, endowed or furnished with. 4 Full of, filled with. 5 Hired, paid. -*सः* A hired servant hiring, mercenary; उत्तमस्त्वपुधियो यो ब्रह्मस्तु कृषीवहः । अयमो भारवाही स्वादि शै-
निविधो धृतः Mit.

वृक्ष *a.* Hired, paid. -*कः* A hired servant. -*Comp.* -*अध्यापकः* a hired teacher अध्यापित a taught by

paid teacher. (-तः) a student who pays his teacher for his labour (= 'a paying student' of the modern days); Ms. 3. 156.

भृति: f. 1 Bearing, upholding, supporting. 2 Supporting, maintaining. 3 Bringing, leading to. 4 Nourishment, support, maintenance. 5 Food. 6 Wages, hire. 7 Service for hire. 8 Capital, principal. -Comp. -अचापनं teaching (especially the Vedas) for hire. -युक् m. a hired servant, a hireling. -रूपं a reward in place of the wages due, but not to be paid.

भृत्य a. To be nourished or maintained &c. -त्वः 1 Any one requiring to be supported. 2 A servant, dependant, slave. 3 A king's servant, minister of state. -त्वा 1 Rearing, fostering, nourishing, taking care of; as in कुमारद्वया q. v. 2 Maintenance, support. 3 A means of sustenance, food. 4 Wages. 5 Service. -Comp. -जनः 1 a servant, dependant. 2 servant taken collectively. -वर्तु m. the master of a family. -वर्गः the body of servants. -वात्सर्यं kindness to servants. -वृत्तिः f. maintenance of servants; Ms. 11. 7.

भुजिष्य a. Supported, nourished. भुमिः An eddy, a whirlpool. भुङ् 4 P. (भुजयति) To fall down; see वंश.

भृश a. (compar. अश्रीयस् superl. अश्रियः) Strong, powerful, mighty, intense, excessive, very much. -ज्ञ ind. 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, intensely, violently, excessively, in a high degree, greatly; त वैश्व रुद्रं सा भृशं Ku. 4. 25; रघुर्विजयं वक्षसि तं साहितः R. 3. 61; इकोप तस्मै च भृशं 3. 56, Ms. 7. 170; Rs. 1. 11. 2 Often, repeatedly. 3 In a better or superior manner. -Comp. -कोपन a. highly choleric or irascible. -कुःखित, -पीडित a. exceedingly afflicted. -सहृष्ट a. very much delighted.

भुष्ट p. p. Fried, roasted, parched. -Comp. -अन्नं rice boiled and fried.

-यवाः (pl.) parched rice.

भुष्टिः f. 1 Frying, parching, roasting. 2 A deserted garden or orchard.

भृ 9 P. (भृणाति) 1 To bear; nourish, support, maintain. 2 To fry. 3 To blame, censure.

भेकः 1 A frog; पंके निम्नो करिणि भेको भवति सूत्रं. 2 A timid man. 3 A cloud. -की 1 A small frog. 2 A female frog. -Comp. -युक् m. a serpent. -रवः, -शब्दः the croaking of frogs.

भेदः 1 A ram, sheep. 2 A raft, float.

भेदः A ram.

भेदः 1 Breaking splitting, cleaving; hitting (as a mark). 2 Rending, tearing. 3 Dividing, separating. 4 piecing through, perforation. 5 Breach, rupture. 6 Disturbance, interruption. 7 Division, separation. 8 A chasm, gap, fissure, cleft. 9 Hurt, injury, wound. 10 Difference, distinction; तयोर्भेदप्रतिपत्तिरस्ति मे Bh. 3. 99; अगौरवभेदेन Ku. 6. 12; Bg. 13. 19, 29; रत्नं, कालं &c. 11 A change, modification; वृद्धिभेद Bg. 3. 26. 12 Dissension, disunion. 13 Disclosure, betrayal; as in रहस्यभेदः. 14 Treachery, treason. 15 A kind, variety; देशः पञ्चसंख्यादयो निधेः Ak.; शिरीषं गुणभेदः &c. 16 Dualism. 17 (In politics) Sowing dissensions in an enemy's party and thus winning him over to one's side, one of the four Upayas or means of success against an enemy; see उपायं and उपायचतुष्टय. 18 Defeat. 19 (In medicine) evacuation of the bowels. -Comp. -अभेदौ (dual) 1 disunion and union, disagreement and agreement. 2 Difference and sameness; भेदाभेदान्नं. -उत्प्लुख a. on the point of bursting forth or opening; V. 2. 7. -कर, -कृत् a. sowing dissensions. -दृष्टि, -दृष्टि, -दृष्टि a. considering the universe as distinct from the Supreme Spirit. -प्रत्ययः belief in dualism. -वादिन m. one who maintains the doctrine of dualism. -सह a. 1 capable of being divided or separated. 2 corruptible, seducible.

भेदक a. (विका f.) 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing, separating. 2 Breaking through, piercing. 3 Destroying, a destroyer. 4 Distinguishing, discriminating. 5 Defining. -कः An adjective or differentiating attribute.

भेदनं 1 Splitting, breaking, rending. 2 Dividing, separating. 3 Distinguishing. 4 Sowing dissensions, creating discord. 5 Dissolving, loosening. 6 Disclosing, betraying. -नः A hog.

भेदिक a. reaking, dividing, distinguishing &c.

भेदिर, भेदुर A thunderbolt.

भेद्य A substantive. -Comp. -लिंग a. distinguished by the gender.

भेरः A kettle-drum.

भेरिः -रि f. A kettle-drum; B. 1. 13.

भेरुह a. Terrible, frightful, awful, fearful. -हः A species of bird. -हे Conception, pregnancy.

भेरुहकः A jackal.

भेत् 1. Timid, cowardly. 2 Foolish, ignorant. 3 Unsteady, incons-

tant. 4 Tall. 5 Agile, quick. -लः A boat, raft, float.

भेलकः -कं A boat, raft.

भेष 1 U (भेषति-ते) To fear, dread be afraid.

भेषजं 1 A medicine, medicament, or drug; नरानं व त्रातुं त्वमिह परमं भेषजमस्मि G. L. 15; अतिवायवतीष भेषजे बहुरस्मिन्वाति दृश्यते गुणः Ki. 2. 4. 2 A remedy or cure in general. 3 A kind of fennel. -Comp. -अ (आ)गारः, -रं an apothecary's shop. -अंरं anything taken after medicine.

भेष a. (क्षी f.) Living on alms -कं 1 Begging, mendicancy; Ms. 6. 55; Y. 3. 42. 2 Anything got by begging, alms, charity; भेषेण वन्यादित्य Ms. 2. 188; 4. 5. -Comp. -अन्नं alms, food obtained by begging. -आशिन a. eating food obtained by begging. (-m.) a beggar, mendicant. -आहारः a beggar. -कालः the time for begging. -चरणं, -चर्यं, -चर्यं going about begging, begging, collecting alms. -जीविका, -वृत्तिः f. mendicancy. -युक् m. a beggar, mendicant.

भेषक, भेषुक A number of beggars भेष्य Food got by begging, alms, charity; see भेष.

भैम a. (भी f.) Relating to Bhima. -नी 1 'The daughter of Bhima,' a patronymic of Damayanti, wife of Nala. 2 The eleventh day of the bright half of Māgha or a festival performed on that day.

भैमसेनिः -नः A son of Bhīmasena.

भैरव a. (वी f.) 1 Terrible, frightful, horrible, formidable. 2 Relating, to Bhairava. -वः A form of Siva (of which 8 kinds are enumerated). -वी 1 A form of the goddess Durgā. 2 N. of a Rāgini in the Hindu musical system. 3 A girl of 12 or a young girl representing the goddess Durgā at the Durgā festival. -वः Terror, horror. -Comp. -वैष्णवः an epithet of Vishnu (of Siva 2); so -तर्जकः -यतना a sort of purificatory torment inflicted by Bhairava of Benares on those who die there, to make their spirits fit for absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

भैषजं A medicine, drug. -जः The bird called हावक or quail.

भैषज्यं 1 Administering medicines medical treatment. 2 A medicament, medicine, drug. 3 Healing power, curativeness.

भैषमकी A patronymic of Rukmini, daughter of Bhishmaka of Vidarbha.

भोक्तृ a. 1 One who enjoys or eats. 2 Possessing. 3 Enjoying or making use of. 4 Feeling, enduring, experiencing. -m. 1 A possessor, enjoyer, user. 2 A husband. 3 A king, ruler. 4 A lover.

भोगः 1 Eating, consuming. 2 Enjoyment, fruition. 3 Possession. 4 Utility, advantage. 5 Ruling, governing, government. 6 Use, application (as of a deposit). 7 Suffering, enduring, experiencing. 8 Feeling, perception. 9 Enjoyment of women, sexual enjoyment, carnal pleasures. 10 An enjoyment, an object of enjoyment or pleasure: भोगे रोगमयं Bh. 3. 35; Bg. 1. 32. 11 A repast, feast, banquet. 12 Food. 13 Food offered to an idol. 14 Profit, gain. 15 Income, revenue. 16 Wealth. 17 The wages of prostitutes. 18 A curve, coil, winding. 19 The (expanded) hood of a snake; अस्दक्षितसुजंगमोगदंष्ट्रश्च &c. Māl. 5. 23; R. 10. 7. 11. 59. 21 A snake. -**Comp.** -अर्ह a. fit to be enjoyed. (-ई) property, wealth. -आधि: a pledge which may be used until redeemed. -आवली the panegyric of a professional encomiast; नमः स्तुतित्रस्तस्य ग्रंथो भोगवली; नमो Hemachandra. -आवास: the apartments of women, barem. -कर a. affording enjoyment or pleasure. -कुलं wages paid to prostitutes. -कुलं the women's apartments, barem, zenana. -दुष्ण 1 desire of worldly enjoyments; तदुपास्थितमग्रहीद्वजः पितुराजेति न भोगदुष्णश्च R. 8. 2; selfish enjoyment; Māl. 2. -द्वेष्ट: 'the body of suffering', the subtle body which a dead person is supposed to carry with him, and with which he experiences happiness or misery according to his good or bad works. -धर: a serpent. -पति: the governor or ruler of a district or province. -पाल a groom. -पिशाचिका hunger. -सक्त: a servant who works only for livelihood. -वस्तु n. an object of enjoyment. -संज्ञक n. = भोगवास q. v. -स्थान 1 the body, as the seat of enjoyment. 2 women's apartment.

भोगवत् a. 1 Giving pleasure or delight, delightful. 2 Happy, prosperous. 3 Having curves, ringed, coiled. -m. 1 A snake. 2 A mountain. 3 Dancing, acting, and singing together. -f. (ती) 1 An epithet of the Ganges of Pātāla or the lower world (पातालगंगा). 2 A female snake-demon. 3 N. of the city of the snake-demons in the lower world. 4 The night of the second day of a lunar month.

भोगिक A groom, horse-keeper. **भोगिन्** a. 1 Eating. 2 Enjoying. 3 Suffering, experiencing, enduring. 4 Using, possessing; (at the end of Comp.) in these four senses. 5 Having curves. 6 Having hoods. 7 Devoted to enjoyment, indulging in sensual pleasures; Pt. 1. 65

(where it has sense 6 also). 8 Rich, opulent. -m. 1 A snake; गजजिनललि विनन्दभोगि वा Ku. 5. 78; R. 2. 32, 4. 48, 10. 7, 11. 59. 2 A king. 3 A voluptuary. 4 A barber. 5 The headman of a village. 6 The lunar mansion आश्लेषा. -नी A woman belonging to the king's barem, but not consecrated with him, the concubine of a king. -**Comp.** -इन्द्र: Śeṣha or Vāsuki. -कान्त: wind, air. -कुक्क m. 1 an ichneumon. 2 a peacock. -वस्तु sandal.

भोग्य a. 1 To be enjoyed, or turned to one's account; R. 8. 14. Pt. 1. 117. 2 To be suffered or endured; Me. 1. 3 Profitable. -न 1 Any object of enjoyment. 2 Wealth, property, possessions. 8 Corn, grain. -न्या A harlot, courtesan.

भोजः N. of a celebrated king of Mālā (or Dhārā); (supposed to have flourished about the end of the tenth or the beginning of the eleventh century, and to have been a great patron of Sanskrit learning; he is also supposed to have been the author of several learned works, such as सरस्वतीकण्ठमण्य &c.). 2 N. of a country. 3 N. of a King of the Vidarbhas; भोजिन इतो रघवे विबुधः R. 5. 39; 7. 1. 29, 35. -जा: (m. pl.) N. of a people. -**Comp.** -अधिप: an epithet of 1 Kamsa. 2 Karna. -इन्द्र: King of the Bhojas. -कटं N. of a town founded by Rukmin. -देव: राज: King Bhoja; see (1) above. -पति: 1 king Bhoja. 2 an epithet of Kamsa.

भोजनं Eating, eating food; अजीर्णं भोजनं विदं. 2 Food. 3 Giving (food) to eat, feeding. 4 Using, enjoying. 5 Any object of enjoyment. 6 That which is enjoyed. 7 Property, wealth, possession. -न: An epithet of Siva. -**Comp.** -अधिकार: charge of provender, superintendence over food or provisions, stewardship. -आच्छादनं food and raiment. -काल: -वेला-समय: meal-time, dinner or supper time. -स्वान: abstaining from food, fasting. -भूति: f. a dining-hall. -विशेष: a dainty, delicacy. -वृत्ति: f. a meal, food. -व्यय a. engaged in eating. -व्यय: expense for food.

भोजनीय a. Eatable, edible. -नं Food. **भोजयितु** a. One who feeds, a feeder.

भोज्य pot p. 1 To be eaten. 2 To be enjoyed or possessed. 3 To be suffered or experienced. 4 To be enjoyed carnally. -ज्य 1 Food, meal; एवं भोज्य अहं च भोज्यभूतः Pt. 2; Ku. 2. 15; Ms. 3. 240. 2 A store of provisions, eatables. 3 A dainty. 4 Enjoyment. -**Comp.** -काल: meal-time. -संभव: chyme, the primary juice of the body.

भोज्या A princess of the Bhojas; R. 6. 59; 7. 2, 13.

भोजः N. of a country (said to be the same as Tibet.) -**Comp.** -अंग the country called Bhootāna.

भोजीय a. Tibetan.

भोजीरा Coral.

भोज्ज ind. A vocative particle used in addressing persons and translatable by 'oh,' 'sir,' 'ho,' 'halloo,' 'ah,' (it drops its final visarga before vowels and soft consonants); का: कोऽनं भो: S. 2 अवि: भो महाविपुष S. 7; it is sometimes repeated; भो भो: शंकरगुहायिवासिनो जानपदा: Māl. 3. भोज्ज is said to have, in addition, the senses of 'sorrow' and 'interrogation.'

भोज्य a. (गी f.) Serpentine. -न The lunar mansion called आश्लेषा.

भोज्ज A Tibetan.

भोज a. (ती f.) 1 Belating to living beings. 2 Elemental, material. 3 Demoniacal. 4 Mad, crazy. -न: 1 A worshipper of demons and spirits. 2 An attendant upon an idol (देवल). -नं A collection of evil spirits.

भौतिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to created or living beings; Ms. 3. 74. 2 Formed of coarse elements, elemental, material; विद्वन्नास्त्वा खलु भौतिकेभ्य R. 2. 57. 3 Relating to evil spirits. -क: N. of Siva. -कं A pearl. -**Comp.** -मठ: a monastery. -विद्या sorcery, witch-craft.

भौम a. (सी f.) 1 Belonging to the earth. 2 Being on the earth, earthly, terrestrial; भौमो भूने: स्थानपरिग्रहोदं R. 13. 36; 15. 59. 3 Earthy, made of earth. 4 Relating to Mars. -न: 1 The planet Mars. 2 An epithet of the demon Naraka. 3 Water. 4 Light. -**Comp.** -दिनं-वारः-वासरः Tuesday, Si. 15. 17. -रत्नं coral.

भौमनः N. of Visvakarman, architect of the gods.

भौमिक a. (की f.), भौम्य a. Earthly, terrestrial, living or existing on the earth.

भौमिकः The superintendent of gold in a royal treasury, a treasurer.

भौवनः See भौमन.

भौवादिक a. (की f.) Belonging to the class of roots which being with य, i. e. to the first conjugation.

भ्रंश 1 A., 4 P. (भ्रंशते, भ्रंशति, भ्रष्ट, with abl. in most cases) 1 To fall or drop down, tumble; दस्ताद्धमिदं विचारमर्ण S. 3. 26. 2 To fall from, deviate or swerve from, stray from; द्याद्वष्ट्रः H. 4; R. 14. 16. 3 To be deprived of, lose; वज्रोदसी धृतेस्तनः Bk 14. 71; Pt. 2. 108; 4. 37. 4 To escape, flee from; संयमात् वभ्रष्टः केचित् Bk.

14. 105; 15. 59. 5 To decline, decay, decrease. 6 To disappear, vanish, depart; M 1. 8. 12. -*Caus.* (अंशयति-ते) 1 To cause to fall, to throw or cast down. 2 To deprive of. -*WITH परि* 1 to fall or drop 'wn, tumble, slip. 2 to stray from, astray. 3 to fall away from, swe e, deviate. 4 to lose, be deprived of; Ms. 10. 20. -*प्र* 1 to drop or fall down, slip; प्रत्यमानपरणप्रलता R. 14. 54. 2 to lose, be deprived of; प्रत्ययेते तेजसः Mk. 1. 14. (-*Caus.*) to throw or bring down from, cause to fall down from, R. 13. 36. -*नि* 1 to drop or fall down. 2 to go to ruin, decay. 3 to fall off, stray from, go astray. 4 to lose.

अशः-सः 1 Falling off, dropping down, fall, slipping or falling down; महेत्य न अंशयते न शेभात् R. 16. 74; कनक-वलयश्रृंगारिकप्रकोटः Me. 2. 2 Decline, decrease, decay. 3 Fall, destruction, ruin, overthrow. 4 Running away. 5 Disappearance. 6 Losing, loss, deprivation; स्मृतिश्रृंगार दुद्धिताशः Bg. 2. 63, so जातिश्रृंगार, स्वार्थश्रृंगार. 7 Straying, swerving or deviating from.

अशधुः see अशशुः.

अश(स)न *a.* (नी *f.*) Throwing down. -*न* 1 The act of dropping down. 2 Falling from, being deprived of, losing.

अंशिर *a.* 1 Falling off or down, falling from. 2 Decaying. 3 Straying away from. 4 Ruining, destroying.

अश = अश *q. v.*

अशुशः An actor in female dress. अशु 1 U. (अशुति-ते) To eat, devour. अशुजनः The act of frying, roasting or parching.

अशु 1 P. (अशुति) To sound.

अशेगः = अशुग *q. v.*

अश्व 1. 4 P. (अशति, अशति, आशति) 1 To roam or wander about, move or go about, rove, ramble (*fig.* also); अशति सुवने कैदपाशा Māl. 1. 17; मनो निद्राशून्यं अशति च किमप्यालिखति च 31; oft. with acc. of place; सुवं वनाम Dk.; दिहृमहलं अशति मानस चापलेन Bh. 3. 77; so भिक्षां अशु to go about begging. 2 To turn or whirl round, revolve, move round or in a circle; सुर्वो आशति नित्यमेव गच्छे Bh. 2. 95; अमता अमरेण Git. 3. 3 To go astray, stray, swerve, deviate. 4 To totter, reel, stagger, be in doubt or suspense, waver; Māl. 5. 20. 5 To err, be in error or mistake, be mistaken; आमरणकारस्तु तावत् इति वश्राम. 6 To flicker, flutter, quiver, move unsteadily; चक्षुर्भाष्यति Pt. 4. 78. 7 To surround -*Caus* (अशति ते न अमकते व) 1 To cause a

rove or wander, cause to revolve or turn round, whirl round; अशय जलदा-नभेगमान् Māl. 9. 41. 2 To cause to err, delude, mislead, perplex, confuse, embarrass, cause to reel or stagger; विकारश्चेतनं अशयति च समीलयति च U. 1. 35. 3 To wave, brandish, vibrate; लीलारविंदं अमराचकार R. 6. 13. -*WITH अशु* 1 to wander, roam about, to be confused; चावत्युन्नमति प्रमीलति पतत्युद्यति सुहृत्पति Git. 4. 2 to err, be in error. 3 to be agitated or distracted; R. 12. 74. -*परि* 1 to rove, wander about, ramble, move to and fro; परिभ्रमसि किं वृथा कचन चित्त विश्रम्यतां Bh. 3. 137. 2 to hover, whirl round; परिभ्रमन्मूषजवद्पद्मकुलेः Ki. 5. 14. 3 to revolve, rotate, move or turn round. 4 to wander or roam over (with acc.). 5 to turn round (anything), circumbulate. -*नि* 1 to roam, wander about. 2 to hover, whirl or wheel round. 3 to scare away, disperse, scatter about. 4 to be confused or disordered, be bewildered or perplexed; Bg. 16. 16. (-*Caus.*) to confound, confuse; प्रमानचर्चदो जगदिदमहो विभ्रमयति K. P. 10. -*सं* 1 to roam, rove. 2 to be in error, be perplexed or confused, be bewildered.

अशः 1 Moving or roaming about, roving. 2 Turning round, whirling, revolving. 3 Circular motion, rotation. 4 Straying, deviating. 5 An error, mistake, misapprehension, delusion; शुकौ रजतमिति ज्ञानं अशः. 6 Confusion, perplexity, embarrassment. 7 An eddy, a whirlpool. 8 A potter's wheel. 9 A grind stone. 10 A lathe. 11 Giddiness. 12 A fountain, watercourse. -*Comp.* -*आकुल* *a.* confused. -*आसक्तः* a sword-cleaner, an armourer.

अशण 1 Moving or roving about, roaming about. 2 Turning round, revolution. 3 Deviation, swerving. 4 Shaking, tottering, unsteadiness, staggering. 5 Erring. 6 Giddiness, dizziness. -*नी* 1 A kind of game. 2 A leech.

अशम् *a.* Wandering, roving &c. -*Comp.* -*कुडी* a kind of umbrella.

अशमः 1 A bee, large black bee; मलिनोऽपि रागपूर्णं विकसितवदनामन्यजन्त्येपि । त्वयि चपलेऽपि च सरसां अशम कथं वा सरोजिनी त्यजति Bv. 1. 109 (where the next meaning is also suggested). 2 A lover, gallant, libertine. 3 A potter's wheel. -*रं* Giddiness, vertigo. -*Comp.* -*अतिथिः* the *Champak* tree. -*अभिहीन* *a.* with bees clung or attached to; R. 3. 8. -*अलकः* a curl on the forehead. -*श्वरः* the tree called *श्वोलाक* the *Mādhavi* creeper a small box containing bees

(carried by thieves to extinguish light in a house by letting the bees escape). -*कीटः* a species of wasp. -*विद्यः* a kind of Kadamba tree. -*चापा* molestation by a bee; S. 1. -*मंडल* a swarm of bees.

अशमरकः 1 A bee. 2 A whirlpool, an eddy. -*कः* -*कं* 1 A lock of hair or curl hanging down on the forehead. 2 A ball for playing with 3 A humming-top.

अशरिका Roving in all directions. अशिनः *f.* 1 Whirling or turning round, circular movement, moving about or round, revolution; U. 3. 19; 6 3; Māl. 5. 23. 2 A potter's wheel. 3 A turner's lathe. 4 A whirlpool. 5 A whirlwind. 6 A circular arrangement of troops. 7 An error, a mistake.

अशू See अशू.

अशिमन् *m.* Violence, excessiveness, impetuosity, vehemence.

अश *p. p* 1 Fallen or dropped down. 2 Fallen from. 3 Strayed or deviated from. 4 Separated from, deprived of, expelled or turned out from; as in अशधिकार *q. v.* 5 Decayed, declined, ruined. 6 Disappeared, lost. 7 Vicious, depraved. -*Comp.* -*अधिकार* *a.* deprived of office or power, dismissed. -*क्रिय* *a.* one who has omitted prescribed rites. -*सुद* *a.* suffering from *prolapsus ani*. योगः a backslider.

अशु 6 U. (अशुति, अशु; *caus.* भर्जयति ते, अशुयति ते; *desid.* विभर्जति-विश्रजति, विभर्जिषति विश्रजिषति) To fry, roast, parch, broil; (*fig.* also); अशुज निहते तस्मिन् शोको रावणमग्निवत् Bk. 14. 86.

अशु 1 A. (अशुते) To shine, gleam, flash, glitter; रघुसुप्रीतिरि केसवद्भुवा हरिराशुवा Bk. 14. 78; 15. 24. -*WITH* वि to shine brilliantly or intensely; विश्रा-जसे मकरेतनमर्चयन्ती Ratn. 1. 21.

अशजः N. of one of the seven suns. -*जे* N. of a Sa'man.

अशजक *a.* (जिका *f.*) Illuminating, irradiating. -*कं* Bile, gall.

अशशुः Splendour, lustre, brilliance, beauty.

अशजिर *a.* Shining, glittering. अशजिष्णु *a.* Shining, resplendent, bright, radiant. -*रघुः* 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 of Vishnu.

अशु *m.* 1 A brother; uterine brother. 2 An intimate friend or relation. 3 A near relative in general. 4 A term of friendly address (my good friend); आतः कथमहो Bh. 3. 37; 2. 34; तत्त्वं चित्तं तदिदं आतः Moha M. 3. -*Dual.* A brother and sister. -*Comp.* -*मेधि*, -*मधिक* *a.* having only the name of a brother, a brother in name only. -*व* a brother's son (-*जा*) a brother's daughter -*जावा*

(also आतृजया) a brother's wife, a sister-in-law; Me. 10. -दत्त property given by a brother to a sister at the time of her marriage. -द्वितीया the second day of the bright half of Kārtika (when sisters invite their brothers to their houses and entertain them, who in their turn give them presents; the day seems to have been so called on account of Yamunā having entertained her brother Yama on that day; cf. यमद्वितीया). -पुत्रः (also आतृपुत्रः) a brother's son. -वधूः a brother's wife. -द्वयः elder brother of the husband. -हत्या fratricide.

आतृक *a.* Relating to a brother.
आतृक्यः 1 A brother's son, nephew.
2 An enemy, adversary.
आतृवल *a.* Having a brother or brothers.
आतृयः, आतृयः A brother's son, nephew.

आतृय Fraternity, brotherhood.
आतृ *p. p.* 1 Wandered or roamed about. 2 Turned round, whirled, revolved. 3 Erred, mistaken, gone astray. 4 Perplexed, confused. 5 Moving about, moving to and fro, wheeling. -तं 1 Roaming, moving about; वरं पर्वतकुण्डे आतृ वनचरैः सह Bh. 2. 14. 2 A mistake, an error.

आतृतिः *f.* 1 Moving or wandering about. 2 Turning round, rolling. 3 A revolution, circular or rotatory movement; चक्रातिरिक्ततेषु वितनेष्वप्यामि-
वारावली V. 1. 4. 4 An error, a mistake, delusion, wrong notion, false idea or impression; अितासि चन्दनोत्पत्त्या दुर्बोधं निबद्धं U. 1. 46. 5 Confusion, perplexity. 6 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense. -Comp.

मः 1 Time. 2 Poison. 3 A magical formula. 4 The moon. 5 N. of Brahman. 6 Of Vishnu. 7 Of Siva. 8 Of Yama. -सं 1 Water. 2 Happiness, welfare.

मकरः 1 A kind of sea-animal, a crocodile, shark; इषायां मकरास्मि Bg. 10. 31; मकरवक्त्र Bh. 2. 4. (Makara is regarded as an emblem of Cupid; cf. compa. below). 2 The sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. 3 An array of troops in the form of a Makara. 4 An ear-ring in the shape of a Makara. 5 The hands folded in the form of a Makara. 6 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. -Comp. -भक्तः an epithet of 1 the god of love. 2 the ocean. -अश्वः an epithet of Varuna.

-कुण्डलं an ear ring in the shape

-कर *a.* confounding, causing delusion. -वाशनः an epithet of Siva. -हर *a.* removing doubt or error.
आतिमत् *a.* 1 Revolving, turning round; आदिमद्वातिमत् M. 2. 13. 2 Erring, mistaking, being under a delusion. -म. A figure of speech in which one thing is represented as being mistaken for another on account of the close resemblance between the two; आतिमानन्वयवित्तुल्यदर्शने K. P. 10 c. g. कपाले नार्जः पव इति कपहृदिशशिः &c.; see V. 3. 2; Māl. 1. 2 also.

आनः 1 Roaming about. 2 Delusion, error, mistake.

आमक *a.* (निका *f.*) 1 Causing to move or whirl. 2 Perplexing, deceptive. -काः 1 A sunflower. 2 A kind of loadstone. 3 A deceiver, rogue, cheat. 4 A jackal.

आमर *a.* (रि *f.*) Relating to a bee. -रः 1 A kind of loadstone. -रं 1 Whirling round. 2 Giddiness. 3 Epilepsy. 4 Honey. 5 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -रि 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 Going round, walking round from left to right; (=प्रक्षिणा q. v.); as in द्योतं आमरः Karpūr. 4; Vb. 2.

आ(म्ल)श् 1. 4. A (आशते, आशयते, म्लाशते म्लाशयते), To shine, glitter, blaze. भाङ्गः 1 A frying-pan. -टः 1 Light. 2 Ether.

आङ्गमिथ *a.* One who fries or roasts.

आ(म्ल)म् See आ(म्ल)श्.
हु(हू)कुशः (सः) A male actor in female attire.

हुकुतिः -टी See हुकुति.
अह 6 P. (हुकति) 1 To collect, gather. 2 To cover.

म.

of a Makara. -केतनः, -केतुः, -केतुमद *m.* an epithet of the god of love. -ह्वजः 1 an epithet of the god of love; वज्रः 1 an epithet of the god of love, तस्मैवार्जं मकरवज्रतापहारि Ch. P. 41. 2 a particular array of troops. -राशिः *j.* the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -संक्रमणं the passage of the sun into the sign *Capricornus*. -सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

मकरंदः 1 The honey of flowers, flower-juice; मकरंदतुलिलानामरविंदानामयं मलामयः Bv. 1. 6, 8. 2 A kind of jasmine. 3 The cuckoo. 4 A bee. 5 A kind of fragrant mango tree. -वं A filament.

मकरंदवत् *a.* Filled with honey. -ती The *Patala* creeper or its flower.

मकरिन् *m.* An epithet of the ocean

भ्रु *f.* Brow, eyebrow; कान्तिर्भ्रुवोरयत्ने-
स्योपा Ku. 1. 47. -Comp. -कुटि-टी *f.* contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown. -बंधः, -रचना bending or knitting the eyebrows; भ्रुकुटिं बध्न or रच्य to knit the eyebrows, to frown. -क्षेपः contraction of the eyebrows; ब्रूक्षेपसाधनमन्त्रवेशा Ku. 3. 60. -जाई the root of the eyebrow. -भंगः, -भेदः, contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown; तरंगभ्रुमंगा क्षुभितविह्वलेनिरादा V. 4. 28; सद्भ्रुमंगं भ्रुमन्त्रिभ Me. 24; सद्भ्रुमंग 'with a frown'. -भेदिन् *a.* frowning. -मध्यं the space between the eyebrows. -लता a creeper-like eyebrow, an arched or curving eyebrow. -विकार, -विक्रिया, -विक्षेपः contraction of the eyebrows. -विचेष्टितं, -विभ्रनः, -विलासः graceful or playful movement of the eyebrows, amorous play of the brows, सद्ब्रुविलासमय सोऽयमिति रीदित्या Māl. 1. 24, Me. 16.

भ्रूजः 1 An embryo, foetus. 2 A child, boy. -Comp. -प्र-, -हन् *a.* one who procures or causes abortion. -हतिः -हत्या killing an embryo, causing abortion; भ्रूणहत्या वा एते वृत्तिः Y. 1. 64.

भ्रूज 1 A. (भ्रूजते) To shine.
भ्रू (भ्रू) 1 U. (भ्रूति-ते, भ्रूषति-ते) 1 To go, move. 2 To fall, totter, trip, slip. 3 To fear. 4 To be angry.

भ्रूषः 1 Moving, motion. 2 Tottering, wavering, slipping. 3 Deviation, swerving, aberration. 4 Deviation from rectitude, trespass, sin. 5 Loss, deprivation.

भ्रूणहृत्यं The killing of an embryo.
भ्रूक्ष See भ्रू.
भ्रूक्ष See भ्रू.

मकरी The female of a crocodile. -Comp. -पत्रं, लेखा the mark of a Markat on the face of Lakshmi. -प्रस्थ N. of a town.

मकुटं A crown; cf. कुट्ट.
मकुतिः 1 A government order addressed to the Śūdras (अद्राशानं).

मकुरः 1 A mirror. 2 The *Bakula* tree. 3 A bud. 4 The Arabian jasmine. 5 The rod or handle of a potter's wheel.

मकुलः 1 The *Bakula* tree. 2 A bud. मकुलः, मकुलकः, मकुलः A kind of kidney bean or rice.

मकुलकः 1 A bud. 2 The tree called देती.

मकु 1 A. (मकुते) To go, move.

मकुलः Benzoin, red chalk.

मकुलः Chalk.

मकु 1 P. (मकुति) 1 To accumulate, heap, collect 2 To be angry

मक्षः 1 Wrath. 2 Hypocrisy. 3 A multitude, collection. -Comp. -वीर्यः the tree गियल.

मक्षि (क्षी)का A fly, bee; भी उपस्थिते नयनमधु संनिहिता मक्षिका च M. 2. -Comp. -मलं wax.

मक्ष् or मंक्ष् 1 P. (मक्षति, मंक्षति) To go, move, creep.

मक्षः A sacrifice, a sacrificial rite; अकिंचनत्वं मक्षजं व्यनक्ति R. 5. 16; Ms. 4. 24, R. 3. 39. -Comp. -अग्निः, -अनलः sacrificial fire. -अमुहूर्त्त m. an epithet of Śiva. -क्रिया a sacrificial rite. -व्रातु m. an epithet of Rāma. -द्विष m. a demon, a Rākshasa; R. 11. 27. -द्वेषिन् m. an epithet of Śiva. -हन् n. an epithet 1 of Indra. 2 of Śiva.

मगधः 1 N. of a country, the southern part of Behar; अस्ति मगधेऽयं पुष्पपुरी नाम नगरी Dk. 1; अगाधसन्तो मगधप्रतिष्ठः R. 6. 21. 2 A bard, minstrel. -घाः (pl.) 1 The people of Magadha, the Magadhas. 2 Long pepper. -Comp. -उद्भवा long pepper. -पुरी the city of Magadha. -लिपि f. writing or character of the Magadhas.

मग्न p. p. 1 Plunged, dived. 2 Immersed, sunk. 3 Absorbed (see मग्न्).

मघः 1 N. of one of the Dvīpas or divisions of the universe. 2 N. of a country. 3 A kind of drug or medicine. 4 Pleasure. 5 N. of the tenth lunar mansion; see मघा. -व A kind of flower.

मघवा, मघवत् m. N. of Indra. मघवन् m. (Nom. sing. मघवा; acc. pl. मघेनः) 1 N. of Indra; दुदोहं मां स यज्ञाय सस्याय मघवा दिवं R. 1. 26, 3. 46; K. 3. 52; Ku. 8. 1. 2 An owl (पेचक) 3 N. of Vyāsa.

मघा N. of the tenth lunar mansion containing five stars. -Comp. -त्रयोदशी the thirteenth day of the dark half of Bhādrapada. -भवः, -भूः the planet Venus.

मक्ष् 1 A. (मंक्षते) 1 To go, move. 2 To decorate, adorn.

मक्षिलः A forest conflagration.

संक्षुरः A mirror.

मक्षणं An armour for the legs, greaves.

मंक्ष् ind. 1 Immediately, quickly, soon; मंक्ष्वापाति परितः पदलैरलीना Si. 5. 37. 2 Exceedingly, very much.

मंक्षः 1 A royal bard. 2 A medicament of a particular class.

मंक्ष् 1 U. (मंक्षति) To go, move.

मंक्षः 1 The head of a boat. 2 A side of a ship.

मंक्षल a. 1 Auspicious, lucky, propitious, fortunate; as मंगलदिवसः, मंगल-वृष्यः &c. 2 Prosperous, doing; or faring well. 3 Brave. -लं 1 (a) Auspiciousness, propitiousness -जन्मस्तं एषा च वक्ष्यते गोपनीयं U 6 42 R. 6 9 10 67 (b) Happiness good

luck or fortune. bliss, felicity; Māl. 1. 3; U. 3. 48. (c) Well-being, welfare, good; संगः सतां किञ्च न मंगलमतनोति Bv. 1. 122. 2 A good omen, anything tending to an auspicious issue. 3 A blessing, benediction. 4 An auspicious or lucky object. 5 An auspicious occasion or event, festivity. 6 Any solemn or auspicious ceremony or rite (such as marriage). 7 Any ancient custom. 8 Turmeric. -लः The planet Mars. -ला A faithful wife. -Comp. -अक्षताः (m. pl.) rice thrown over persons by Brāhmanas when pronouncing blessings. -अगुरु n. a variety of sandal. -अयनं the way to happiness or prosperity. -अलंकृत a. decorated with auspicious ornaments; Ku. 6. 87. -अहंके a benedictory verse or verses repeated by priests over a youth and maiden, when being married, to promote their good luck. -आह्निकं any daily religious rite performed for good luck. -आचरणं an auspicious introduction in the form of a prayer (for the attainment of success) at the beginning of any undertaking or of any work of composition. -आचारः 1 an auspicious or pious ceremony or usage. 2 a benediction, pronouncing a blessing. -आतोयं a drum beaten on festive occasions. -अदिशुवातिः a fortune-teller. -आरमः an epithet of Ganes'a. -आलंभनं touching anything auspicious. -आलयः, -आवासः a temple. -इच्छु a. desirous of happiness or prosperity. -करणं repeating a prayer for the success of any undertaking. -कारक, -कारिन् a. auspicious. -कार्यं any festive occasion, a religious or auspicious ceremony. -कालः an auspicious occasion; S. 4. -क्षौनः a silken cloth worn on occasions of festivity; R. 12. 8. -ग्रहः an auspicious planet. -वदः, -पात्रं a pot filled with water offered to the gods on festive occasions. -छायः the plaksha tree. -तूर्य, -वाद्यं a musical instrument, such as a trumpet, drum &c., played on festive or auspicious occasions; R. 3. 20. -देवता an auspicious or tutelary deity. -पाठकः a bard, minstrel, professional panegyrist; आः दुरात्मन् वृथामंगल-पाठकं शैलूषापदं Ve. 1. -पुष्पं an auspicious flower. -प्रतिसरः, -सूत्रं 1 an auspicious cord or string, the auspicious thread worn by a married woman round her neck as long as her husband lives; अत्रैः कल्पितमंगलप्रतिसराः (अ-गताः) Māl. 5. 18. 2 the cord of an amulet. -प्रस्थः N. of a mountain. -मात्र-पूषण a. decked in auspicious ornaments on y such as the auspicious thread, saffronmark &c. -चक्षुः n

-वाद् a benedictory or congratulatory expression, benediction, blessing. -वाद्यं see मंगलदूर्य. -वारः, -वासरः Tuesday. -विधिः a festive or auspicious rite. -शब्दः greeting, a benedictory expression. -सूत्र see मंगलप्रति-सर. -स्तानं solemn or auspicious ablu- tion.

मंगलीय a. Auspicious, fortunate. मंगल्य a. 1 Auspicious, fortunate, happy, lucky, prosperous; Ms. 2. 31. 2 Pleasing, agreeable, beautiful. 3 Holy, pure, pious; U. 4. 10. -ल्यः 1 The sacred fig-tree. 2 The coconut tree. 3 A sort of pulse. -ल्यः 1 A species of fragrant sandal. 2 No. of Durgā. 3 A kind of aloe-wood. 4 A particular perfume. 5 A particular yellow pigment. -ल्यं 1 Auspicious water for the coronation of a king (brought from various holy places). 2 Gold. 3 Sandal-wood. 4 Red lead. 5 Sour curds.

मंगल्यकः A kind of pulse (मसूर).

मंक्ष् I. 1 P. (मंक्षति) To adorn, decorate. -II. 1 A. (मंक्षते) 1 To cheat, deceive. 2 To begin. 3 To blame, censure. 4 To go, move quickly. 5 To start, set out.

मन्त्र 1 A. (मन्त्रते) 1 To be wick- ed. 2 To cheat, deceive. 3 To boast. 4 To be vain or proud.

मन्त्रिका A word used at the end of a noun to denote 'excellence' or 'the best of its kind'; as गोमन्त्रिका an excellent cow or bull; cf. उद्ध.

मन्त्रः A fish (corrupted from मन्त्र)

मज्जन् m. 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh. The pith of plants. -Comp. -कृत् n. a bone. -समुद्भव, semen virile.

मज्जनं 1 Sinking, plunging, sinking under water, immersion. 2 Bathing, ablation; प्रत्यमज्जनविशेषविविक्तोक्तिः Ratn. 1. 21; R. 16. 57. 3 Drowning. 4 The marrow of the bones and flesh (=मज्जन.)

मज्जा 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh. 2 The pith of plants. -Comp. -जं semen virile. -रजस् n. 1 a particu- lar hell. 2 bdellium. -रसः semen virile. -सारः a nutmeg.

मज्जुषा See मंक्ष्वा.

मंक्ष् 1 A. (मंक्षते) 1 To hold. 2. To grow high or tall. 3 To go, move. 4 To shine. 5 To adore.

मंक्षः 1 A couch, bedstead, sofa, bed. 2 A raised seat, dais, a dlatform resting on columns, a seat of honour, or state, throne नम मंक्षेऽपि मनोज्ञेयान् R. 6. 1, 3 10. 3 An elevated shed in a field (for a watch- man) 4 A pulpit

मंक्षक 1 A couch, bed, sofa 2 A raised seat or platform 3 A stand

for holding fire. -Comp. -आमयः 'a bed-bug,' bug in general.

मचिका 1 A chair. 2 A trough, tray.

मंजर 1 A cluster of blossoms. 2 A pearl. 3 The plant *Tilaka*.

मंजरीः र. f. 1 A shoot, sprout, spring; निषेः सहकारमंजरीः Ku. 4. 38; सहकारमंजरी R. 9. 44, 16. 51; so स्फुरत् कुचकुम्भयोपरि मणिमंजरी Git. 10; मुलं मुक्ता रुची धत्ते वनमोः कणमंजरीः Kāv. 2. 71. 2 A cluster of blossoms. 3 A flower-bud. 4 A branching flower-stalk. 5 A (parallel) line or row. 6 A pearl. 7 A creeper. 8 The holy basil. 9 The plant *Tilaka*. -Comp. -चानरः a *Chowrie* in the form of a sp out, fan-like sprout; V. 4. 4. -नम्रः the plant called वेतस.

मंजरित a. 1 Furnished with or possessing clusters of blossoms. 2 Mounted on a stalk (as a bud).

मंजा 1 A she-goat. 2 A cluster of blossoms. 3 A creeper.

मंजिः जी. f. 1 A cluster of blossoms. 2 A creeper. -Comp. -फला the plantain tree

मजिका A harlot, prostitute, courtesan.

मंजिम m. Beauty, loveliness.

मंजिहा Bengal or Indian madder. -Comp. -मेहः a kind of urinary disease. -रजः 1 the colour of the Indian madder. 2 (fig.) attachment as charming and durable as the colour of the madder; i. e. durable or permanent attachment.

मंजिरः रं An anklet or ornament for the foot (दुर); सिञ्जामंजुमंजिरं प्रविशेत् निकेतनं Git. 11; or सुखरमपरि रयज मंजिरं रिपु-निषेकेलिषु डोल 5; Māl. 1. -रं A post round which the string of the churning-stick passes.

मंजिलः A village inhabited by washermen.

मंजु a. 1 Lovely, beautiful, charming, sweet, pleasing, agreeable, attractive; स्वलदसंनतमंजुलिपते त्रे (स्वराणि) U. 4. 4; अयि दलदरविंद स्वदमानं मरंदं त्व किमपि लिहंतो मंजु छंजु संगः Bv. 1. 5; नम्रमु मेदहासितं श्वसिनामि तानि 2. 5. -Comp. -केशिन् m. an epithet of *Krishna*. -गमन a having a lovely gait. (-न) 1 a goose. 2 a flamingo. -गर्तः N. of the country called *Nepal*. -गिर a. sweet-voiced; एते मंजुगिरः शुकाः Kāv. 2. 9. -छंजुः a charming hum. -चोष a. uttering a sweet sound. -नाशी 1 a handsome woman. 2 an epithet of *Durgā*. 3 of *Sachi*, wife of *Indra*. -पाठकः a parrot. -प्राणः an epithet of *Brahmā*. -भाषिन्, -वाच् a. sweet-speaking; (गिर) अशुवदति शुक्सेते मंजुवाक् पजरस्यः R. 5. 74, 12. 39. -वक्त्र a. having a beautiful face handsome -स्वन स्वर a sweet-sounding

मंजुल a. Lovely, beautiful, agreeable, charming, sweet, melodious (voice); संवति मंजुलंमंजुलसंमति केलिशयनमनुयाते Git. 11; कृतं राजहंसागो वधेते. मदमंजुलं Kāv. 2. 334. -लः 1 A kind of gallinule. -लं 1 An harbour, bower. 2 A spring, well.

मंजुषा 1 A box, casket, chest, receptacle; मदीयपरवानां मंजुषया मया कृता Bv. 4. 45. 2 A large basket, hamper. 3 Madder (= मंजिहा) 4 A stone.

मडची, मडती Hail.

मडकफिः 'Beginning of pride', incipient pride.

मडकं The ridge of a roof.

मड 1 P. (मडति) 1 To dwell, inhabit. 2 To go. 3 To grind.

मडः डं 1 The hut of an ascetic, a small cell or room. 2 A monastery, convent. 3 A seminary, college, place of learning. 4 A temple. 5 A cart drawn by oxen. -डी 1 A cell. 2 A cloister, convent. -Comp. -आश्रतनं a monastery, college.

मडर a. Intoxicated, drunk.

मडिका A small cell, a hut or cottage.

मडुः, मडुकः A kind of drum.

मड् 1 P. (मणति) To sound, murmur.

मणिः (said to be f. also, but rarely used) 1 A jewel, gem, precious stone; अलङ्काराणां लक्षणा नृपाणां न जातु मौलौ मणयो वसन्ति Bv. 1. 73; मणी वसन्तमु-त्कीर्णं सुवस्त्रेवासि मे गतिः R. 1. 4, 3. 18. 2 An ornament in general. 3 Anything best of its kind; cf. तल. 4 A magnet, load-stone. 5 The wrist. 6 A water-pot. 7 Clitoris. 8 Glands-penis. (also written मणी in these senses). -Comp. -इंद्रः, -राजः a diamond. -कंदः the blue jay. -कंदकः a cock. -कर्णिका, -कर्णी N. of a sacred pool in *Benares*. -काचः the feathered part of an arrow. -काचनं the neck. -कारः a lapidary, jeweller. -सारकः the crane or *Sārāsa* bird. -द्वर्णः a jewelled mirror. -द्वीपः 1 the hood of the serpent *Ananta*. 2 N. of a fabulous island in the ocean of nectar. -धनुः m., -धनुस् n. a rainbow. -पाट्री a female keeper of jewels. -पुष्पकः N. of the conch-shell of *Sahadeva*; Bg. 1. 16. -पूरः 1 the navel. 2 a kind of bodice richly adorned with jewels. (-रं) N. of a town in *Kalinga*. -बंधः 1 the wrist; S. 7. 2 the fastening of jewels; R. 12. 102. -बंधनं 1 fastening on of jewels, a string or ornament of pearls. 2 that part of a ring or bracelet where the jewels are set, collet; S. 6. 3 the wrist; S. 3. 13. -बीजः, -बीजः the pomegranate tree. -मितिः f. N. of the palace of *Sesha*. -भू. f. a floor set with jewels. -सूनि f. 1 a mine of jewels 2 a jeweled floor

floor inlaid with jewels. -मंभं rock-salt. -माला 1 a string or necklace of jewels. 2 lustre, splendour, beauty. 3 a circular impression left by a bite (in amorous sports). 4 N. of *Lakshmi*. 5 N. of a metre. -मृष्टिः m. f. a jewelled stick, a string of jewels. -रत्नं a jewel, gem. -रजः the colour of jewels. (-रं) vermilion. -शिला a jewelled slab. -सरः a necklace. -सूत्रं a string of pearls. -सोपानं a jewelled staircase. -स्तम्भः a pillar inlaid with jewels. -हर्म्यं a jewelled or crystal palace.

मणिकः-कं A water-jar. -कः A jewel, gem.

मणितं An inarticulate murmuring sound uttered at cohabitation; Si. 10. 75.

मणिमत् a. Jewelled. -m. 1 The sun. 2 N. of a mountain. 3 N. of a place of pilgrimage.

मणीचक्रः A king-fisher. -कं The moon-stone.

मणविकं A flower.

मंद् 1 A. (मंदते) 1 To long for. 2 To remember with regret, think of sorrowfully.

मंडः A kind of baked sweetmeat. मंडु 1. 1 P., 10 U. (मंडति, मंडयति-ते, मंडित) 1 To adorn, decorate; प्रभवति मंडयितुं वृत्तरयः Ki. 10. 59; Bk. 10. 28. 2 To rejoice. -II. 1 A. (मंडते) 1 To clothe, dress. 2 To surround, encompass. 3 To distribute, divide.

मंडः डं 1 The thick oily matter or scum forming on the surface of any liquid. 2 The scum of boiled rice; नवविशिदमंडदुष्पमधुरं U. 4. 1. 3 Cream (of milk). 4 Foam, froth or scum in general. 5 Ferment. 6 Gruel. 7 Pith, essence. 8 The head. -डः 1 An ornament, decoration. 2 A frog. 3 The castor-oil tree. -डा 1 Spirituous liquor. 2 The emblic myrobalan tree. -Comp. -उदकं 1 barm. 2 decorating walls, floors &c. on festive occasions. 3 mental agitation or excitement. -प a. drinking scum or cream. -हारकः a distiller of spirits &c.

मंडकः 1 A kind of baked flour 2 A very thin kind of cake (Mar. मंडे.)

मंडनं 1 The act of decorating or ornamenting, adorning; माम् हृषे मंडन-कालहनिः R. 13. 16; मंडनविधिः S. 6. 5. 2 An ornament, decoration, embellishment; सा मंडनान्मदनमन्त्रं कु Ku. 7. 5, Ki. 8. 40; R. 8. 71. -नः (or मंडनान्वितः) N. of a philosopher who is said to have been defeated in controversy by *Sankarāchārya*.

मंडपः 1 A temporary hall erected on ceremonial occasions, an open hall 2 A tent, pavilion R

5 73. 3 An harbour, bower; as in लमण्डप Me. 78. 4 A building consecrated to a deity. -Comp. -यष्टिः the consecration of a temple.

मंडयः 1 An ornament, decoration. 2 An actor. 3 Food. 4 An assembly of women. -ती A woman.

मंदरी A kind of cricket.

मंडल *a.* Round, circular. -लः 1 A circular array of troops. 2 A dog. 3 A kind of snake. -ल 1 A circular orb, globe, wheel, ring, circumference, any thing round or circular; नृपकण्ठमंडल R. 12. 98; आदर्शमंडलनिभानि ससुहसंति Ki. 5. 41; स्फुरन्मामंडलया चक्राणि Ku. 1. 24; सो रश्मिमंडलः छायांमंडलः चापमंडलः, सुखमंडलः, स्तनमंडलः &c. 2 The charmed circle (drawn by a conjurer); Mu. 2 1. 3 A disc, especially of the sun or moon; अपवर्णि शङ्खकुलैर्दुर्मंडला (विमवरी) M. 4. 15; दिनमणिमंडलमंडन भयलखन र Gīt. 1. 4 The halo round the sun or moon. 5 The path or orbit of a heavenly body. 6 A multitude, group, collection, assemblage, troop, company; एव मिलितेन कुमारमंडलेन Dk.; अखिलं चारिमंडलं R. 4. 4. 7 Society, association. 8 A great circle. 9 The visible horizon. 10 A district or province. 11 A surrounding district or territory. 12 (In politics) The circle of a king's near and distant neighbours; उपगतैः सप्त च मंडलानामितं &c. R. 9. 15. (According to Kāmandaka quoted by Malli. the circle of a king's near and distant neighbours consists of twelve kings: -विजिगीषु or the central monarch, the five kings whose dominions are in the front, and the four kings whose dominions are in the rear of his kingdoms, the मध्यम or intermediate, and उदासीन or indifferent king. The kings in the front as well as in the rear are designated by particular names; see Malli. *ad loc.*; cf. also Si. 2. 81 and Malli. thereon. According to some the number of such kings is four, six, eight, twelve or even more; see Mit. on Y. 1. 345. According to others, the circle consists of three kings only: -the प्राकृतारि or natural enemy, (the sovereign of an adjacent country), the प्राकृतमित्र natural ally, (the sovereign whose dominions are separated by those of another from the country of the central monarch with whom he is allied) and प्राकृतोदासीन or the natural neutral the sovereign whose dominion lie beyond those of the natural ally). 13 A particular position of the feet in shooting. 14 A kind of mystical diagram used in invoking a divinity. 15 A division of the Rigveda (the whole collection being divided into 10 Mandalas or eight Ashtakas) 16 A kind of leprosy with round spots

17 A kind of perfume. -ली A circle, group, assemblage. (मंडलीकृ means 'to form into a ring or circle', 'to coil'; 'मंडलीयू' 'to form a circle'). -Comp. -अयः a bent or crooked sword, scimitar. -अधिपः, अधीशः -ईशः, ईश्वरः 1 the ruler of governor of a district or province. 2 a king, sovereign. -अवृत्तिः *f.* circular movement; U. 3. 19. -कायिक *a.* having a circular bow. -चल्यं a circular dance, dance in a ring. -व्यासः describing a circle. -पुच्छकः a kind of insect. -वृक्षः the fig-tree forming a circle. -वर्तिव *m.* a ruler of a small province. -वर्षः rain over the whole of a king's territory, general rainfall.

मंडलकं 1 A circle. 2 A disc. 3 A district, province. 4 A group, collection. 5 A circular array of troops. 6 A white leprosy with round spots. 7 A mirror.

मंडलयति Den. P. To make round or circular.

मंडलयित *a.* Round, circular. -तं A ball, globe.

मंडलित *a.* Rounded, made round or circular.

मंडलित *a.* 1 Forming a circle, made up into a coil. 2 Ruling a country. -*m.* 1 A particular kind of snake. 2 A snake in general. 3 A cat. 4 The pole-cat. 5 A dog. 6 The sun. 7 The fig-tree. 8 The ruler of a province.

मंडित *p. p.* Adorned, decorated.

मंडूकः A frog; निपातमिव मंडूकः सोयामे नमामायाति विवक्षाः सर्वसंपदः Subhāsh. -क A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -की 1 A female frog 2 A wanton or unchaste woman. 3 N. of several plants. -Comp. -अनुवृत्तिः -वृत्तिः *f.* 'the leap of a frog', skipping over or omitting at intervals; (in grammar the word is used to denote the skipping of several Sūtras and supplying from a previous Sūtra); क्रियाग्रहणं मंडूकप्लुत्यानुवर्तते Sk. -कुलं a collection of frogs. -योगः a kind of abstract meditation in which the person who meditates sits motionless like a frog. -सरस् *n.* a pond full of frogs.

मंडूरं Rust of iron, dross (used as a tonic).

मत *p. p.* 1 Thought, believed, supposed. 2 Considered, regarded, deemed, looked upon. 3 Esteemed, honoured, respected; R. 2. 16. 8. 8. 4 Commended, valued. 5 Conjectured, guessed. 6 Meditated upon, thought of, perceived, recognised. 7 Thought-out. 8 Intended, aimed at. 9 Approved, sanctioned (see मत्) -क A thought, idea on n on, be

lief, view; निश्चितं मतमुत्तमं Bg. 18. 6, केषांचिन्मतेन &c. 2 Doctrine, tenet, creed, religious belief; ये मे मतानि नित्यमवृत्तिवन्ति मानवाः Bg. 3. 31. 3 Advice, instruction, counsel. 4 Aim, design, intention, purpose. 5 Approbation, sanction, commendation. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* well-versed in playing at dice. -अंतरं 1 a different view, 2 a different creed. -अवलंबनं adopting or holding a particular opinion.

मतं 1 An elephant. 2 A cloud 3 N. of a sage; R. 5. 53.

मतंगजः An elephant; न हि कमालिनी द्यूराग्रहमवेक्षते मतंगजः M. 3; Ki. 5. 47, R. 12. 73.

मतल्लिका A word used at the end of nouns to denote 'excellence or anything best of its kind'; गोमतल्लिका 'an excellent cow'; cf. उद्ध.

मतल्ली See मतल्लिका.

मतिः *f.* Intellect, understanding, sense, knowledge, judgment; मतिरेव बलाद्वीर्यसि H. 2. 86; अल्पविषया मतिः R. 1. 2. 2 Mind, heart; मम तु मतिर्न मनापेत्तु धर्मात् Bv. 4. 26; सो दुर्मतिः, दुर्मतिः 3 Thought, idea, belief, opinion, notion, supposition, impression, view; विविरेहो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91; Bg. 18. 78. 4 Intention, design, purpose, see मत्वा. 5 Resolution, determination. 6 Esteem, regard, respect; Ki. 10. 9. 7 Wish, desire, inclination; प्रायेण वेदानमतिर्दुर्पतिर्वैद्य R. 8. 94. 8 Counsel, advice. 9 Remembrance, recollection, (मतिं कृ, -या, -आया 'to set the heart on', 'resolve upon', 'think of'. मत्वा is used adverbially in the sense of 1 knowingly, intentionally, wilfully, मत्वा युक्त्वाचरेत् कृच्छ्रं Ms. 4. 223, 5. 19. 2 under the impression that; व्याघ्रमत्वा पलायते). -Comp. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Viśvakarman. -गर्भ *a.* full of intelligence, intelligent, clever. -हृषं difference of opinion. -निश्चयः a settled belief, firm conviction. -पूर्व *a.* intentional, wilful. -पूर्व, -पूर्वकं *ind.* purposely, intentionally, wilfully, willingly. -प्रकर्षः superiority of intellect, cleverness. -भेदः change of views. -भ्रमः, विपर्ययः 1 delusion, mental illusion, confusion of mind; S. 6. 9. 2 an error, a mistake, misapprehension. -विभ्रमः, विभ्रंशः confusion or infatuation of mind, madness, frenzy. -शालिन् *a.* intelligent, clever. -हीन *a.* stupid, senseless, foolish.

मत्क *a.* My, mine; संज्ञाण्व कपे मत्केः संज्ञच्छस्व वनेः शुभेः Bk. 8. 16. -त्क A bug.

मत्कुणः 1 A bug; मत्कुणाविन पुरापरिवृत्तौ Si. 14. 68. 2 An elephant without tusks 3 A small elephant. 4 A beardless man 5 A buffalo 6 The nut tree -क An armour for the

legs or the thighs Comp अरि hemp.

मत्त *p. p.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk, inebriated (fig. also); ज्योत्स्नापानमदालसेन वपुषा मत्तश्चक्रोरंगनाः Vb. 1. 11; प्रभामवद्वदो जगदिदमहो विभ्रमयति K. P. 10; so रेवध्वं, वनं वलं, &c. 2 Mad, insane. 3 In rut, furious (as an elephant); R. 12. 93. 4 Proud, arrogant. 5 Delighted, overjoyed, excited with joy. 6 Amorous, sportive, wanton. -तः 1 A drunkard. 2 A mad man. 3 An elephant in rut. 4 A cuckoo. 5 A buffalo. 6 The thorn-apple or Dhattūra plant. -Comp. -आलम्बः a fence round a large building (as of a rich man). -इभः an elephant in rut. -नमना a woman having the gait of an elephant in rut; i. e. with a lounging gait. -काशि (सि)नी a handsome and very fascinating woman. -दंतिम् *m.*, -नारः, -नारणः an elephant in rut. (-णः, -णै) 1 a fence round a large building or mansion. 2 a turret or small room on the top of a large building. 3 a veranda. 4 a pavilion. (-णै) pounded betel-nuts.

मत्तं 1 A harrow. 2 The means of acquiring knowledge. 3 The exercise of knowledge.

मत्तः 1 A fish. 2 A lord of the Matsyas.

मत्तर *a.* 1 Jealous, envious. 2 Insatiate, greedy, covetous. 3 Niggardly. 4 Wicked. -रः 1 Envy, jealousy; अदवावकाशो मत्तरस्य K. 45; परद्विष्टिपु नद्ध-मत्तराणां Ki. 13. 7; Si. 9. 63; Ku. 5. 17. 2 Hostility, enmity; R. 3. 60. 3 Pride; Si. 8. 71. 4 Covetousness, greediness. 5 Anger, passion. 6 A gnāt or mosquito.

मत्तरिन् *a.* 1 Envious, jealous; परद्विष्टिमत्तरि मनो हि मानिनां Si. 15. 1; 2. 115; दुष्टानां परमुष्णमत्तरि मनुष्यः Mk. 9. 27; R. 18. 19. 2 Hostile, inimical. 3 Greedy after, selfishly addicted to (with loc.). 4 Wicked.

मत्स्यः 1 A fish; शूले मत्स्यानिवापक्षन् दुर्बलान्बलवत्तराः Ms. 7. 20. 2 A particular variety of fish. 3 A king of the Matsyas. -स्त्यौ (dual) The sign *Pisces* of the zodiac. -स्त्याः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants; Ms. 2. 19; Y. 1. 83. Comp. -अक्षका; अक्षी N. of a kind of Soma plant. -अद्, -अद्वन आद् *a.* feeding on fish; fish-eater. -अवतारः the first of the ten incarnations of Vishnu; (during the reign of the seventh Manu, the whole earth, which had become corrupt, was swept away by a flood, and all living beings perished except the pious Manu and the seven sages who were saved by Vishnu in the form of a fish); cf. Jayadeva's description of this Avatāra प्रलय स्फोधि अक्षे वृत्तवापसि हे

धुनमनिकारं जय जगत् हेरि Gīt. 1. अक्षन 1 a king-fisher. 2 one who eats fish. असुरः N. of a demon. -आधानी, -धानी a fishbasket (used by fishermen). -उदारीन् *m.* an epithet of Virāṭa. -उदारी an epithet of Satyawati. -उदारीयः an epithet of Vyāsa. -उपजीविन् *m.* -आजीवः a fisherman. -करादिका a fishbasket. -गंध *a.* having the smell of fish. (-घा) N. of Satyawati. -वटः a kind of fish-sauce. -घातिन्, जीवत्, जीविन् *m.* a fisherman. -जाल a fishing net. -देशः the country of the Matsyas. -नारी an epithet of Satyawati. -नाशकः -नाशनः an osprey. पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -बंधः, -बेधिन् *m.* a fisherman. -बंधनं a fish-hook, an angle. -बंध (धि)नी *v* fish-basket. -रंकाः, -रंगः, -रंगकः a halcyons, king-fisher. -बंधनं, -बंधनी an angle. -संघातः a shoal of fish. मत्स्यंढिका, मत्स्यंढी Coarse or unrefined sugar; ही ही हयैः त्रिष्टुपानोद्वेजितस्य मत्स्यंढिकोपनता M. 3.

मथ् See मथ्.

मथ-माथ *v. p.*

मथन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Churning, stirring, up. 2 Hurting, injuring. 3 Killing, destroying a destroyer; मथ्ये मधुमथनमुगतनकुसरं राखि Gīt. 2. -नः N. of a tree. -नं 1 Churning, stirring round, agitating. 2 Rubbing, friction. 3 Injury, hurting, destruction -Comp. -अचलः, -पर्वतः -the mountain Mandara used as churning-stick.

मथिः A churning-stick.

मथित *p. p.* 1 Churned, stirred round, agitated, shaken about. 2 Crushed, ground, pinched. 3 Afflicted, distressed, oppressed. 4 Killed, destroyed. 5 Dislocated; (see मथ्.) -तं Pure butter-milk (without water.)

मथिन् *m.* (Nom. sing. मथाः, acc. pl. मथः) 1 A churning-stick; मधुः मथ्येतेषु मथां विवर्ततेनैतत् कुम्भेषु धृदगमथरं Ki. 4. 16; N. 22. 44. 2 Wind. 3 A thunder bolt. 4 The penis.

मथु (थू)रा N. of an ancient town situated on the right bank of the Yamunā, the birth-place of Krishna and the scene of his amours and exploits; it is one of the seven sacred cities in India (see अवति), and is, to this day, the favourite resort of thousands of devotees. It is said to have been founded by Satrugna; निर्मेते निर्मेतोर्थेयु मथुरा मथुराकृतिः R. 15. 28; कलिद्वन्द्व्या मथुरा मनापि गीर्वाणसंज्ञकजलेव माति 6. 48. -Comp. -ईशः, -नाथः epithets of Krishna.

मद् A form of the first personal pronoun in the singular number used chiefly at the beginning of compo.; as मद्दयं 'for me', 'for my sake'; भाषितं थि'inking of me'. मद्भवनं मत्तदेशं भाषिथं &c &c

मद् I 4 P (मायात मत्त) 1 To b drunk or intoxicated; शीघ्रं यमनिरा तु ममाद् Si. 10. 27. 2 To be mad. 3 To revel or delight in. 4 To be glad or rejoiced. -Caus. (मादयति) 1 To intoxicate; inebriate, madden. 2 (मदयति) To exhilarate, gladden, delight; Māl. 1. 36. 3 To inflame with passion; Māl. 3. 6. -WITH उद् 1 to be drunk or intoxicated; (fig also). 2 to be mad; Ms. 3. 161. (-Caus.) to intoxicate or inebriate, अद्यापि मे हृदयमुन्मदयति इति Bv. 2. 5. -म 1 to be intoxicated or drunk. 2 to be careless about, to be negligent or heedless (with loc.); अतीवधां प्रमादति प्रमादं विपश्चितः Ms. 2. 213. 3 to omit to do, swerve or deviate from; as in स्वाधिकारात्मकः Me. 1. 4 to make a mistake, to err, go astray; Bk. 5. 8, 17. 39; 18. 8. -सं 1 to be intoxicated. 2 to rejoice, be glad. -II. 10 A. (मादयते) To please, gratify.

मद्ः 1 Intoxication, drunkenness, inebriety; मदेनारुह्ये Dk.; मदविकाराणां दृशकः K. 45, see compo. below. 2 Madness, insanity. 3 Ardent passion, wanton or lustful passion, lasciviousness, lust; इति मदमदनाम्य रागिणः स्पष्टरागात् Si. 10. 91. 4 Rum, ichor or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut, मदेन भाति कलमः प्रतपेन मदीयति Chandr. 5. 45; so see मद्कलः; मदीयमत्तः; Me. 20, R. 2. 7; 12. 102. 5 Love, desire, ardour. 6 Pride, arrogance, conceit, Pt. 1. 240. 7 Rapture, excessive delight. 8 Spirituous liquor. 9 Honey. 10 Musk. 11 Semen virile. -Comp. -अत्ययः, -आतंकः any distemper (such as head-ache) resulting from drunkenness. -अंधः *a.* 1 blinded by intoxication, dead drunk, drunk with passion; अचरन्निव मदीया पादुसेषा प्रवृत्ता V. 4. 13. 2 blinded by pride, arrogant. -अपनयनं removal of intoxication. -अंचरः 1 an elephant in rut. 2 N. of Airāvāt, the elephant of Indra. -अलस *a.* languid with passion or intoxication. -अवस्था 1 a state of drunkenness. 2 wantonness, lustfulness. 3 rut, being in rut; R. 2. 7. -आकुल *a.* furious with rut. -आह्व *a.* drunk, intoxicated. (-ह्वः) the palm tree. -आम्नातः a kettle-drum carried on the back of an elephant. -आलापिन् *m.* a cuckoo. -आह्वः musk. -उत्कट *a.* 1 intoxicated, excited by drink. 2 furious with passion, lustful. 3 arrogant, proud, haughty. 4 ruttish, under the influence of rut; R. 6. 7. (-टः) 1 an elephant in rut. 2 a dove. (-टः) spirituous liquor. -उद्म, उन्मत्त *a.* 1 drunk, intoxicated. 2 furious, drunk with passion; मदोद्वेगः कहुसत सति कलसुदुजाः R. 4. 22. 3 arrogant proud haughty -उद्भूत *a.* 1 drun

with passion; Ku. 3. 31. 2 inflated with pride. -उड्ढापिन् *m.* the cuckoo. -कर *a.* intoxicating, causing intoxication. -करिन् *m.* an elephant in rut. -कल *a.* speaking softly or inarticulately, speaking indistinctly; R. 9. 37. 2 uttering low sounds of love. 3 drunk with passion; U. 1. 31; Mā. 9. 14. 4 indistinct yet sweet; इन्दुके कृजितं सप्तमं Me. 31. 5 ruttish, furious, under the influence of rut, V. 4. 24. (-लः) an elephant in rut. -कोहलः a bull set at liberty (to roam at will). -खेल *a.* stately or sportive through passion, V. 4. 16. -गंधा 1 an intoxicating drink. 2 hemp. -गवनः a buffalo. -द्युन् *a.* 1 distilling rut (as an elephant). 2 lustful, wanton, drunk. 3 gladdening, exhilarating. (-मः) an epithet of Indra. -जलं, -वारि *n.* rutting juice, ichor exuding from the temples of a ruttish elephant. -उवरः fever of pride or passion; Bh. 3. 23. -द्विपः a furious elephant, an elephant in rut. -प्रयोगः, -प्रसेकः, -प्रवणः, -प्रावः, -स्रुतिः *f.* the exudation of ichor or rutting juice from the temples of an elephant. -हृत् *a.* 'dropping down ichor', furious, intoxicated; U. 3. 15. -रक्त *a.* affected with passion. -रागः 1 Cupid. 2 a cock. 3 a drunkard. -विक्षित *a.* 1 in rut, furious. 2 agitated by lust or passion. -विह्वल *a.* 1 maddened by lust or pride. 2 stupefied with intoxication. -वृद्धः an elephant. -शौडकं nutmeg. -सारः a cotton shrub. -स्थलं, -स्थानं an ale-house, a dram-shop, tavern.

मदन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Intoxicating, maddening. 2 Delighting, exhilarating. -नः 1 The gold of love, Cupid; व्यापारतोपि मदनस्य विवेकितं S. 1. 27; इतमपि निद्रयेव मदनः Bh. 3. 18. 2 Love, passion, sexual love, lust; विनयवार्तिदासि-रतसया न विवृतो मदनो न च संवृतः S. 2. 11; सतविगीतं मदनस्य दीपकं Re. 1. 3, R. 5. 63; 80 मदनानुर, मदनपीडित &c. 3 The spring season. 4 A bee. 5 Bees'-wax. 6 A kind of embrace. 7 The Dhattūra plant. 8 The Bakula tree. -जा, -जी 1 Spirituous liquor. 2 Musk. 3 The *atmukta* creeper (-नी only in these two senses). -न 1 Intoxicating. 2 Gladdening, delighting. -Comp. -अग्रकः a species of grain (कोदण्ड). -अङ्गुशः 1 the penis. 2 a fingernail, or a wound inflicted by it in cohabitation. -अंतकः, -अरिः, -इननः, -दहनः, -नाशनः, -रिपुः epithets of Siva. -अवश्य *a.* in love, enamoured, -आतुर, -आर्त, -क्षिप्त, -पीडित *a.* afflicted by love, smit with love, love-sick; R. 12. 32, S. 3 10. -आयुधं 1 pudendum muliebre. 2 'Cupid's missile', said of a very lovely woman. -आलस्य-यं 1 pudendum muliebre. 2 a lotus 3 a king

-इच्छाफलं a kind of mango. -उत्सवः the vernal festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. (-वा) an *apsaras*. -उत्सुक *a.* pining or languid with love. -उद्यानं 'a pleasure garden', N. of a garden. -कटकः 1 erection of hair caused by the feeling of love. 2 N. of a tree. -कलहः 'love's quarrel', sexual union, उच्छुल्लं Mā. 2. 12. -कालुरवः a dove or pigeon. -गोपालः an epithet of Krishna. -चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. -त्रयोदशी the thirteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. -नालिका a faithless wife. -पक्षिन् *m.* the Khamjana bird. -पाठकः the cuckoo. -पीडा, -पावा pangas or torments of love. -महेत्सवः a festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. मोहनः an epithet of Krishna. -लालितं amorous sport or dalliance. -लेखः a love-letter. -वश *a.* influenced by love enamoured. -शलाका 1 the female of the cuckoo. 2 an aphrodisiac. मदनकः N. of a plant (दमरक). मदनपलिका, मदनपंती A kind of Jasmine (Arabian).

मदपिबु *a.* 1 Intoxicating, maddening. 2 Gladdening. -लुः 1 The god of love. 2 A cloud. 3 A distiller of spirituous liquors. 4 A drunken man. 5 Spirituous liquor (n. also in this sense).

मदारः 1 An elephant in rut. 2 A hog. 3 A thorn-apple or Dhattūra. 4 A lover, libertine. 5 A kind of perfume. 6 A cheat or rogue (?). मदिः *f.* A kind of roller or harrow.

मदिर *a.* 1 Intoxicating, maddening. 2 Delighting, fascinating, gladdening (eyes &c.) -रः A kind of Khadira tree (red-flowered). -Comp. -अक्षी, -ईक्षण, -नयना, -लोचना a woman with fascinating or bewitching eyes; मधुर मदिराक्षयं शंस तस्याः प्रवृत्तिं V. 4. 22; R. 8. 68. -आयतनयन *a.* having long and fascinating eyes; S. 3. 5. -आसवः an intoxicating drink.

मदिरा 1 Spirituous liquor; काक्षत्यन्वो वदनमदिरो दोहदच्छन्नतासाः Me. 78; Si. 11. 49. 2 A kind of wag-tail. 3 N. of Durgā. -Comp. -उत्कट, -उन्मत्त *a.* intoxicated with spirituous liquor. -गृहं, -शाला an ale-house, dram-house, a tavern. -सलः the mango tree.

मदिद्रा Spirituous liquor.

मदीय *a.* My, mine, belonging to me; R. 2. 45, 65, 5. 25.

मदुः A kind of aquatic bird, a cormorant or diver. 2 A kind of snake. 3 A kind of wild animal 4 A kind of galley or vessel of war कोपि मधुर

न्यायवत् Dk. 5 N. of a degraded mixed tribe, the offspring of a Brāhmana by a woman of the bard class; see Ms. 10. 48. 6 An outcast.

मदुरः 1 A diver, pearl-fisher. 2 A kind of sheat-fish. 3 N. of a degraded mixed tribe; see मधु (5).

मद्य *a.* 1 Intoxicating. 2 Gladdening, exhilarating. -द्यं Spirituous liquor, wine, any intoxicating drink; रणक्षितिः शोषितमद्यकुल्या R. 7. 49; Ms. 5. 56, 9. 84, 10. 89. -Comp. -आमोद् the *Bakula* tree. -कीदः a kind of insect. -कुमः a kind of tree (मादक). -पः a drunkard, tippler, sot. -पानं 1 drinking intoxicating liquor. 2 any intoxicating drink. -पीत *a.* intoxicated with drink. -पुष्पा the plant called Dhātaki. -बी (वी)जं a drug used to cause fermentation, leaven -आजनं a wine-glass; 80 मद्यनादं. -मद्यः harm, yeast. -वासिनी the plant called वातकी. -संधानं distillation of spirit.

मद्रः 1 N. of a country. 2 A ruler of that country. -द्राः (pl.) The inhabitants of Madra. -इ Joy, happiness. (मद्राक = मद्राक 'to shave or shear'). -Comp. -कार *a.* (also मद्रकार) producing delight.

मदुकः A ruler or inhabitant of Madra. -काः (pl.) N. of a degraded tribe in the south.

मधव्यः The month called Vaisākha.

मधु *a.* (धु or धी *f.*) Sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful. -म (धु) 1 Honey; एतास्तमधुनो चाराश्रितेति सविपास्वपि U. 3. 34; मधु तिष्ठति जिह्वाये हृदये तु हलाहलम्. 2 The juice or nectar of flowers; Ku. 3. 86; देहि दुष्कर्ममलमधुपानं Gīt. 10. 3 A sweet intoxicating drink, wine, spirituous liquor; विनयेते स्म तयोवा मधुभिर्विजयधनं R. 4. 65; Rs. 1. 3 4 Water. 5 Sugar. 6 Sweetness. -म. (-धुः) 1 The spring or vernal season, क तु हृदयमः सखा कुहमायोजितकर्मुको मधु Ku. 4. 24, 25; 3. 10, 80. 2 The month of Chaitra; भास्करस्य मधुनायवाविव R. 11. 7, नमि मधौ मधुरकोकिलचंगनमै रामा हरति हृदयं प्रसमं नराणां Re. 6. 24. 3 N. of a demon killed by Vishnu. 4 N. of another demon, father of Lavana and killed by Satrugna. 5 The Asoka tree. 6 N. of king Kūrtavīrya. -Comp. -अङ्गीला a lump of honey, clotted honey. -आधारः wax. -आपात *a.* having honey at the first taste; Ms. 11. 9. -आम्रः a kind of mango tree. -आसव sweet spirituous liquor (made from honey). -आस्वाद *a.* having the taste of honey. -आहुतिः *f.* a sacrificial offering of sweet things. -उच्छिष्टं, -उत्थं, -उत्थितं bees' wax. -उत्सव the spring or vernal festival. -उदक 'honey-water', water mixed with honey hydromel -उद्यानं a spring-garden उपमन the abode of Madhu

an epithet of Mathura, R. 15. 15. -कूटः the cuckoo. -करः 1 a large black bee; कुटजं खलु तेनेहा तेने हा मधुरेण कथ Bv. 1. 10; R. 9. 30; Ms. 35. 47. 2 a lover, libertine. -कणः, अणिः f. a swarm of bees. -कर्कटी 1 sweet lime, a kind of citron. 2 a kind of date. -काननं, वनं the forest of the demon Madhu. -कारः, कारिन् m. a bee. -कुक्कुटिका, कुकुटी a sort of citron tree. -कुल्या a stream of honey. -कृत् m. a bee. -केशदः a bee. -कोशः, कः a beehive. -कनः a bee-hive. (pl.) drinking-bout, carousals. -क्षीरः, क्षीरकः a Kharjāra tree. -गायनः the cuckoo. -ग्रहः a libation of honey. -शेषः the cuckoo. -जं bees'-wax. -जा 1 sugar-candy. 2 the earth. -जंवीरः a kind of citron. -जित्, द्विज्, निषुद्धम्, निहतु m., मधः, मधनः, रिपुः, शत्रुः, चूदनः epithets of Vishnu; इति मधुरिणा सखी नियुक्ता Gīt. 5, R. 9. 48; Si. 15. 1. -जुषः-णं sugar-cane. -त्रयं the three sweet things; i. e. sugar, honey, and clarified butter. -वीरः the god of love. -वृत्तः the mango tree. -दोहः the extracting of sweetness or honey. -द्वः 1 a bee. 2 a libertine. -द्रवः N. of a tree having red blossoms. -द्रुमः the mango tree. -धातुः a kind of yellow pyrites. -धारा a stream of honey. -धूलिः molasses. -नालिकेरकः a kind of cocoanut. -नेतु m. a bee. -पः a bee or a drunkard; राजशियाः कैराविक्रीं रमेते मधुपैः सह Bv. 1. 126, 1. 63. (where both meanings are intended). -पटलः a beehive. -पतिः an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -पर्कः 'a mixture of honey', a respectful offering made to a guest or to the bridegroom on his arrival at the door of the father of the bride; its usual ingredients are five: इधि सर्पिर्जले सौद्रं सिता चैतैश्च पंचभिः। प्रोच्यते मधुपर्कः; सनाथी मधुपर्कः U. 4; अतिस्वच्छं मधुपर्कमर्पितं स तद् व्यवाचकं सुदर्कवर्णिनाम्। यदेव पायसमनु भोजनार्थं निवेद्य गुण्यहविर्षिं तदा कृतं N. 16. 13; Ms. 3. 119 et seq. -पर्वः a. worthy of madhuparka q. v. -पणिका, -पर्णी the Indigo plant. -पायिन् m. a bee. -पुर, -रि an epithet of Mathurā; सप्रयुज्यितवासनं मधुरी मध्ये हरिः सेव्यते Bv. 4. 44. -पुष्पः 1 the Asoka tree. 2 the Bakula tree. 3 the Danti tree. 4 the Sirisha tree. -मग्नः addiction to wine. -ममेहः diabetes, saccharine urine. -म्राजं one of the sixteen purificatory Samskāras (which consists in putting a little honey into the mouth of a new-born male-child). -प्रियः an epithet of Balarāma. -फलः a kind of cocoa-nut. -फलिका a kind of date. -वड्डा the Mādhavi creeper. -वी(वी)जः a pomegranate tree. -वी(वी)जपुरः a kind of citron. -मक्षः -क्षा, -माक्षिका a bee. -मज्जनः the cet aled मज्ज the n

toxication of Liquor. -मलि. -ली f. the Mālati creeper. -माधवी 1 a kind of intoxicating drink. 2 any springflower. -माध्वकः a kind of intoxicating liquor. -मारकः a bee. -मेहः मधुमेह q. v. -यष्टिः f. sugar-cane. -रसः 1 the wine-palm. 2 sugar-cane. 3 sweetness. (-स्र) 1 a bunch of grapes 2 vine. -लसः N. of a tree. -लिह, -लेह, -लेहिन् m. -लोलापः, a bee; so मधुः नोलिहः -वनं N. of the forest inhabited by the demon Madhu where Satrugṇa founded Mathurā. (-नः) the cuckoo. -वारः (m. pl.) drinking often and often, tippling, carousing जतिरे बहुमताः जमदानमोडयस्कटुदं मधुवाराः Ki. 8. 59; क्षालितं तु क्षान्तिं दु वपुः क्षालितं न हृदयं धुवारेः Si. 10. 14; sometimes in the sing. also; see Ki. 8. 57. -व्रतः a bee; मर्षिकः को मर्दानामन्तेरेण मधुव्रतं Bv. 1. 117; तस्मिन्मधु मधुवने विधिवशात्माक्षीकमाकक्षति 46. -शर्करा honey-sugar. -शालः a kind of tree. -शिष्टं -शेषं wax. -सखः, -सहायः, -साराधेः, -सुहृद् m. the god of love. -सिक्थकः a kind of poison. -चूदनः a bee. -स्थानं a bee-hive. -स्वरः the cuckoo. -हन् m. 1 a destroyer or collector of honey. 2 a kind of bird of prey. 3 a sooth-sayer. 4 an epithet of Vishnu.

मधुक 1 N. of a tree (=मधुक q. v.) 2 The Asoka tree. 3 A kind of bird. -क 1 Tin. 2 Liquorice.

मधुर 1 Sweet. 2 Honied, mellifuous. 3 Pleasant, charming, attractive, agreeable; अहो मधुरमासं दर्शनं S. 1; Ku. 5. 9; U. 1. 20. 4 Melodious (as a sound). -र 1 The red sugar-cane. 2 Rice. 3 A kind of sugar, molasses (गुड). 4 A kind of mango. -रं 1 Sweetness. 2 A sweet drink, syrup. 3 Poison. 4 Tin. -रं ind. Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably. -Comp. -अस्तर a. sounding sweetly, uttering sweet sounds, melodious -आलाप a. uttering sweet sounds. (-रा) sweet or melodious notes; मधुरालापनिर्गमपङ्क्तितां. Ku. 4. 16. (-रा) a kind of thrush. -कंठकः a kind of fish. -जंवीरः a species of lime. -त्रयं = मधुत्रयं q. v. -फलः a sort of jujube tree (राजवद्र). -भाविन्, -वाच् a. sweet-speaking. -वृता a kind of date tree. -स्वर, स्वन a. warbling sweetly, sweet-voiced.

मधुरता-त्वं Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness.

मधुरिमन् m. Sweetness, agreeableness; मधुरिमाविश्वेन वचोऽसृते Bv. 1. 113.

मधुलिका Black mustard.

मधुकः 1 A bee. 2 N. of a tree. -कं A flower of the Madhuka tree; दूर्वावता पांडुमधुकदाम्ना Ku. 7. 14; सिन्धो मधुकच्छावर्णिहः Gīt. 10. R. 6. 25.

मधूलः A kind of tree. -ली The mango tree

मधुलिका A kind of tree

मध्य a. 1 Middle, central, being in the middle or centre; Me. 46; Ms. 2. 21. 2 Intervening, intermediate. 3 Middling, moderate, of a middling size or quality, mediocre; प्राग्य विप्रविहता विरमन्ति मयाः Bh. 2. 27. 4 Neutral, impartial. 5 Just, right. 6 Mean (in astr.). -व्यः, -व्यं 1 The middle; centre, middle or central part; अह्न मध्यं midday; सहस्रदीपितरलं करोति मध्यमह्नः Māl. 1 'the sun is on the meridian' or 'right overhead'; योगमन्थे V. 2. 1 2 The middle of the body, the waist; मन्थे हाना Ms. 82; वेदिविलग्नमन्थ Ku. 1. 39. विशालवक्षस्तदुद्यमन्थः R. 6. 32. 3 The belly, abdomen; मन्थेन... बलित्रयं चारु वभार बाला Ku. 1. 39. 4 The inside or interior of anything. 5 A middle state or condition. 6 The flank of a horse. 7 Mean time in music. 8 The middle term of a progression. -व्यः The middle finger. -व्यं Ten thousand billions [The acc., instr. abl. and loc. singulars of मध्य are used adverbially. (a) मध्य in the midst of, into; (b) मध्येन through or between (c) मध्यात् out of, from among, from the midst (with gen.); तेषां मध्यात् काकः शोभा Pt. 1. (d) मध्ये 1 in the middle, between, among, in the midst; R. 12. 29. 2. in, into, within, inside, oft as the first member of adverbial compounds; e. g. मध्येनगं into the Ganges; मध्येनदरे, in the belly; Bv. 1. 61; मध्येनगरं inside the city; मध्येनद्दि in the middle of the river; मध्येपुठं on the back; मध्येभक्तं a medicine taken in the middle of one's meals; मध्येरणं in the battle, Bv. 1. 128; मध्येसभं in or before an assembly; N. 6. 76; मध्येसमुद्रं in the midst of the sea; Si. 3. 33.] -Oomp. -अंशलिः, -ली f. the middle finger. -अह्नः (for अह्न). midday, noon. कृत्यं, क्रिया a midday rite or observance. -कालः, -वेलाः, 'समयः noon-time, midday. -स्नान, midday ablution -क्षरः a radius. -न a. being or going in the middle or among -गत a. central, middle, being in the middle. -गन्धः the mango tree -ग्रहणं the middle of an eclipse. -दिनं (also मध्यदिनं) 1 midday, noon. 2 a midday offering. -दीपकं a variety of the figure called Dīpaka, in which the common attribute that throws light on the whole description is placed in the middle; e. g. Bk. 10. 24. -देहाः 1 the middle region or space, the middle part of anything. 2 the waist. 3 the belly. 4 the meridian. 5 the central region, the country lying between the Himālaya and Vindhya mountains; हिमवद्द्विष्योर्मन्थं यत्तापिवनशानादपि प्रथमेन मध्यदेशं वर्णीकृतम् Ms. 2. 21

-वेहः the trunk of the body, the belly. -पदं the middle word. -लोपिन् see मध्यमपदलोपिन्. -पातः communion, intercourse. -भागः 1 the middle part. 2 the waist. -भावः middle state, mediocrity. -यवः a weight of six white mustard seeds. -रात्रः, -रात्रिः f. midnight. -रेखा the central or first meridian. -लोकः the middle of the three worlds; i. e. the earth or world of mortals. ईशः, ईश्वरः a king. -वयस् a. middle-aged. -वसिष्ठ a. middle, central. (-m.) an arbitrator, a mediator. -वृत्तं the navel. -वृत्तं = मध्यरेखा q. v. -स्थ a. 1 being or standing in the middle, central. 2 intermediate, intervening. 3 middling. 4 mediating, acting as umpire between two parties. 5 impartial, neutral. 6 indifferent, unconcerned; S. 5. (-स्थः) 1 an umpire, arbitrator, a mediator. 2 an epithet of Śiva. -स्थलं 1 the middle or centre. 2 the middle space or region. 3 the waist. -स्थानं 1 the middle station. 2 the middle space; i. e. air. 3 a neutral region. -स्थित a. central, intermediate.

मध्यतत्त्व ind. 1 From the middle or midst, out of. 2 Among, between.

मध्यम a. 1 Being or standing in the middle, middle, central; पिङ्गः पदं मध्यमद्वयवर्ती V. 1. 19; so मध्यमलोकपालः, मध्यमपदं, मध्यमरेखा q. v. v. 2 Intermediate, intervening. 3 Middling, of a middling condition or quality, mediocre; as in उत्तममध्यममध्यम. 4 Middling, moderate; तेन मध्यमशक्तीनि मित्राणि स्थापितान्यतः R. 17. 58. 5 Middle-sized. 6 Neither youngest nor oldest, the middle-born (as a brother); प्रणमति पितरौ वा मध्यमः पण्डितो वे. 5. 26. 7 Impartial, neutral. -मः 1 The fifth note in music. 2 A particular musical mode. 3 The midland country; see मध्यदेश. 4 The second person (in grammar). 5 A neutral sovereign; धर्मोपरं मध्यममाश्रयते R. 13. 7. 6 The governor of a province. -मा 1 The middle finger. 2 A marriageable girl, one arrived at the age of puberty. 3 The pericarp of a lotus. 4 One of the classes of heroines (Nāyikās) in poetic compositions, a woman in the middle of her youth; cf. S. D. 100. -मं The waist. -Comp अंगुलिः the middle finger. -आहरणं (in alg.) elimination of the middle term in an equation. -कक्षा the middle courtyard. -जात a. middle-born. -पदं the middle member (of a compound). -लोपिन् m. a subdivision of the Tatpuruṣa compound in which the middle word is omitted in composition; the usual instance given is वाक्पदविह्वलः which is dissolved as वाक्पदविह्वलः

पार्थिवः; here the middle word विजय is omitted; so छायातरुः, छटाधानाः &c., -पण्डितः an epithet of Arjuna. -पुरुषः the second person (in grammar). -भूतकः a husbandman or cultivator (who works both for himself and his master or landlord). -रात्रः midnight. -लोकः the middle world, the earth. -पालः a king; R. 2. 16. -वयस् m. middle aged. -वयस्क middle-aged. -संग्रहः intrigue of a middling character, such as sending presents of flowers &c. to another's wife; it is thus defined by Vyāsa. -नेषणं गंधमाल्यानां धूपधूपणवाससां प्रलोभनं चाक्षपानैर्मध्यमः संग्रहः स्तूतः II. -साहसः the second of the three penalties or modes of punishment; see Ms. 8. 138. (-सः-सं) an outrage or offence to the middle class. -स्थ a. being in the middle.

मध्यमक a. (मिका f.) Middle, middlemost.

मयामिका A girl arrived at puberty.

मये See under मय.

मयः N. of a celebrated preceptor and author, the founder of the sect of Vaiṣṇavas, and author of a Bhāṣya on the Vedānta Sūtras.

मयकः A bee.

मयिजा Any intoxicating drink, spirituous liquor.

मय् I. 1. P. (मयति) 1 To be proud. 2 To worship. -II. 10. A. (मयते) To be proud -III. 4. 8. A. (मयते, मयते, मत) 1 To think, believe, suppose, imagine, fancy, conceive; अकं कसपि काशं किरे जलानि वेः पंके परे मेनिरे Subhāṣh; वस मये धुमारणेनाने जुमकास्तुमामंजितं U. 5; कथं मवान् मयते 'what is your opinion?' 2 To consider, regard, deem, look upon, take (one) for, take to be; समीधुता दृष्टिस्तुवनमपि ब्रह्म मयते Bh. 3. 84; अमंस्त चानेन पराश्रयजन्मना स्थितेरभेत्ता स्थितिर्मतमन्वयं R. 3. 27; 1. 32. 6. 84. Bg. 2. 26. 35; Bk. 9. 117; स्तनविनिहितमपि हारमुदारं सा मयते कृशः तदुरिह मारं Gīt. 4. 3 To honour, respect, value, esteem, think highly of, prize यस्तानुपगमिण इमे भुवनाविपत्यभोगादयः कृष्णलोकमन्वेति Bh. 3. 76. 4 To know, understand, perceive, observe, have regard to; मत्वा देवं धनपतिसहं यत्र साक्षाद्भक्तं Me. 73. 5 To agree or consent to, act up to; तन्मन्वस्य मम वचनं Mk. 8. 6 To think or reflect upon. 7 To intend, wish or hope for. 8 To set the heart or mind on. The senses of मय् are variously modified according to the word with which it is used; e. g. बहु मन् to think highly or much of, value greatly, prize, esteem; बहु मयुते ननु ते तदुसंगतपवनचलितमपि रेणुं Gīt. 5; see under बहु also: ह्रु मन् to think lightly or despise slight S 7 1 अथवा मय्

to think otherwise, doubt; ह्यु मन् to think well of, approve, consider satisfactory; S. 1. 2; असाद्य मन् to disapprove; तुणाय मन् or तुणवन् मन् to value at a straw, value lightly, make light of, हरिमन्मंसत तुणाय Si. 15. 61; न मन् to disregard, not to mind. -Caus (मानयति-ते) To honour, esteem, respect, pay respect, to value, मान्यान् मानय Bh. 2. 77. -Desid. (मिमांसते) 1 To reflect upon, examine, investigate, inquire into. 2 To doubt, call in question (with loc.). With अद्भु to agree or consent to, approve, grant, permit, allow, sanction, राजन्याम्वदुरनिवृत्तयेऽनुमेने R. 4. 87. 14. 20, तत्र नाहमनुमंनुदुल्लेहे मोषवृत्ति कलमस्य चेदितं 11 39; Ku. 1. 59; 3. 60, 5. 68; Bh. 3 22; R. 16. 85. (-Caus.) to ask for leave or permission, ask the consent of; अनुमन्वाते महाराज; V. 2. -अभि 1 to wish or desire for, covet; Ms. 10. 95. 2 to approve of, assent to. 3 to think, fancy, imagine, regard. -अव to despise, contemn, disregard, slight, think lightly of; चतुर्विंशतिशतवचनमय मानिनी Ku. 5. 53; Ms. 4. 135; V. 2. 11. -मति to think, reflect. (-Caus.) 1 to honour, hold in honour, respect. 2 to approve, applaud. 3 to allow, permit. -वि (Caus.) to disrespect, slight, disregard, contemn; क्षीमिर्विज्ञा-नितानां कायुराणां विवर्धते मदनः Mk. 8. 9. -सं 1 to agree, concur, be of the same mind. 2 to assent or consent to, approve, like. 3 to think, suppose, regard. 4 to sanction, authorize 5 to esteem, honour, value highly; कश्चिदग्निमिदानीयं काले संमन्वसेऽतिथिं Bk. 6. 65; समंस्तं वंशं 1. 2. 6 to allow, permit. (Caus.) to honour, respect, value highly.

मननं 1 Thinking, reflection, meditation, cogitation; मननाच्छुनिरिवाहि Hariv. 2 Intelligence, understanding. 3 An inference arrived at by reasoning. 4 A guess, conjecture

मनस् n. 1 The mind, heart, understanding, perception, intelligence, as in हृमनस्, बुद्धिश्च &c. 2 (In phil.) The mind or internal organ of perception and cognition, the instrument by which objects of sense affect the soul; (in Nyāya phil. मनस् is regarded as a Dravya or substance and is distinct from आत्मन् or the soul); तदेव सुखदुःखाद्युपलब्धिसाधनमिदं प्रतिजीवं मित्रमणु नित्यं च Tarka K. 3 Conscience, the faculty of discrimination or judgment. 4 Thought, idea, fancy, imagination, conception; परम्यदूरामन-सायधृष्यं Ku. 3. 51; R. 2. 27; कायेन वाचा मनसापि शब्दतः 5. 5 Design, purpose, intention. 6 Will wish, desire. inclination in this मनस् is fire

quently used with the infinitive form with the final *म्* dropped and forms adjectives; अये जनः प्रमुनास्तपोधने Ku. 5. 40; cf. काम. 7 Reflection. 8 Disposition, temper, mood. 9 Spirit, energy, mettle. 10 N. of the lake called Manasa. (ननसा यम् &c. to think of, contemplate, remember; Ku. 2. 63; ननः कृ to fix the mind upon, direct the thoughts towards; with dat. or loc.; मनो बन्धु to fix the heart or affection upon; अभिलषि मनो बन्धान्वसान् विलम्ब सा R. 3. 4; ननः समाधा to collect oneself; ननसि उच्छ्रु to cross the mind; मनसि कृ to think, to bear in mind; to resolve, determine, think of). -*Comp.* -अविनाशः a lover, husband अनवस्थानं inattention. -अनुया *a.* suiting the mind, agreeable. -अपहारिन् *a.* captivating the heart. -अभिनिवेशः close application of mind, firmness of purpose. -अभिराम *a.* pleasing the mind, gratifying to the heart; R. 1. 39. -अभिलाषः the desire or longing of the heart. -आप *a.* gaining the heart, attractive, pleasing. -कांत *a.* (मनस्कांत or मनः कांत) dear to the mind, pleasant, agreeable. -कारः perfect perception, full consciousness (of pleasure or pain). -क्षेपः distraction of the mind, mental confusion. -नद *a.* 1 existing or passing in the mind, concealed in the breast, internal, inward, secret; नैवे न वक्ष्यति मनोगतमाविहेतु S. 12. 2 affecting the mind, desired. (-न्तं) 1 a wish, desire; मनोगतं सा न शशक शंसितु Ku. 5. 51. 2 an idea, thought, notion, opinion. -गतिः *f.* desire of the heart. -गन्धी wish, desire. -गुप्ता red arsenic. -ग्रहणं captivating the mind. -ग्राहिन् *a.* captivating or fascinating the mind. -ज, -जन्मन् *a.* mind-born. (-*m.*) the god of love. -ज्व *a.* 1 quick or swift as thought. 2 quick in thought or conception. 3 fatherly, paternal -जवत् *a.* resembling a father, fatherly. -जात *a.* mind-born, arisen or produced in the mind. -जिघ्र *a.* scenting out, i. e. guessing the thoughts. -ज्ञ *a.* pleasing, lovely, agreeable, beautiful, charming; इयमभिकमनोज्ञा बल्लेनपि तन्वी S. 1. 20; R. 3. 7. 6. 7. (-ज्ञः) N. of a Gandharva. (-ज्ञा) 1 red arsenic. 2 an intoxicating drink. 3 a princess. -तारः, -पीडा 1 mental pain or agony, anguish. 2 repentance, contrition. -तुष्टिः *f.* satisfaction of the mind. -तोकान् an epithet of Durgā. -द्वं complete control over the mind or thoughts; Ms. 10. 10; cf. विद्विन्. -दत्त *a.* devoted in thought, mentally dedicated. -दाहः, -दुःखं mental distress or torment -नस loss of the mind or understanding, dementedness

-शीत *a.* approved, chosen. -वतिः an epithet of Vishnu. -वृत् *a.* 1 considered pure by the mind, approved by one's conscience; मन्ःवृत्तं समाचरे Ms. 6. 46. 2 of a pure mind, conscientious. -वृणीत *a.* agreeable or pleasing to the mind. -प्रसादः composure of mind, mental calm. -प्रीतिः *f.* mental satisfaction, joy, delight. -भवः, -भूः 1 the god of love, cupid; रेरे मनो मम मनोभवशासनस्य पादांजुजद्वयमनाराममन्तं Bv. 4. 33; Ku. 3. 27; R. 7. 22. 2 love, passion, lust; अत्यारुहो हि नारीषामकालो मनोभवः R. 12. 33. -मयजः the god of love. -मय see separately. -याचिन् *a.* 1 going at will or pleasure. 2 swift, quick as thought. -योगः close application of the mind, close attention. -योजिः the god of love. -रंजनं 1 pleasing the mind. 2 pleasantness. -रथः 1 'the ear of the mind', a wish, desire; अवततः सिद्धिपथं शब्दः स्वमनोरथस्यैव M. 1. 22; मनोरथानामगतिं विद्यते Ku. 5. 64; R. 3. 72. 12. 59. 2 a desired object; मनोरथाय नाशे S. 7. 13. 3 (in dramas) a hint, a wish expressed indirectly or covertly. -दायक *a.* fulfilling one's expectations. (-कः) N. of a Kalpataru. -सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of one's desires. -सृष्टिः *f.* a creation of the fancy, a castle in the air. -रम *a.* attractive, pleasing, agreeable, lovely, beautiful; अरुणदन्तमनोरमाश्च तस्याः (अंजलीतु) S. 6. 10. (-मा) 1 a lovely woman, 2 a kind of pigment. -राज्यं 'kingdom of the fancy', a castle in the air; मनोरथज्विजुंमयेतत् 'this is building castles in the air.' -लघः loss of consciousness. -लौल्यं freak, caprice. -वांछा, -वांछितं a wish of the heart, a desire. -विकारः, -विकृतिः *f.* emotion of the mind. -वृत्तिः *f.* 1 working of the mind, volition. 2 disposition, temper. -वेगः quickness of thought. -व्यथा mental pain or anguish. -झीरः, -झा red arsenic; मनःशिलाविच्छुरिता निषेदुः Ku. 1. 55; R. 12. 80. -झीम *a.* quick as thought. -संगः attachment of the mind (to anything). -संतपः anguish of the mind. -रथ *a.* being in the heart, mental. -रथैर्धर्मः firmness of mind. -हत *a.* disappointed. -हर *a.* pleasing, charming, attractive, fascinating, lovely; अथाजमनोहरं वयः S. 1. 17; Ku. 3. 39; R. 3. 32. (-रः) a kind of Jasmine. (-रं) gold. -हर्षु, -हर्षिन् *a.* heart-stealing, captivating, agreeable, pleasing; हितं मनोहारिन् दुर्लभं वचः Ki. 1. 4. -हरी an unchaste or unfaithful woman. -ह्लादः gladness of heart. -ह्ला red arsenic.

मनसा N. of a daughter of Kasyapa, sister of the serpent king Ananta and wife of the sage जरकार; so मनसादेवी. मनसिज 1 The god of love R. 18 52. 2 Love passion मनसिजज सा न

दिव्या ममालम्पोहितु V. 3. 10; S. 3. 9.

मनसिज्ञायः The god of love; Si. 7. 2.

मनस्तः *ind.* From the mind or heart; R. 14. 81.

मनस्विन् *a.* 1 Wise, intelligent, clever, high-souled, high-minded; R. 1. 32; Pt. 2. 120. 2 Steady-minded, resolute, determined; Ku. 5. 6. -नी 1 A high-minded or proud woman, ननस्विनीमानविचातदृशं Ku. 3. 32; M. 1. 19. 2 A wise or virtuous woman 3 N. of Durgā.

मनाकू *ind.* 1 A little, slightly, in a small degree; न मनाकू 'not at all', रे पांथ विह्वलमना न मनागपि स्वाः Bv. 1. 37, 111. 2 Slowly, tardily. -*Comp.* -कर *a.* doing little. (-रं) a kind of fragrant aloes-wood.

मनाका A female elephant.

मनित *p. p.* Known, perceived, understood.

मनीकं Collyrium, eye-salve.

मनीषा 1 Desire, wish; यो दुर्जनं वञ्चयितुं तदुते मनीषा Bv. 1. 95. 2 Intelligence, understanding. 3 A thought, idea.

मनीषिका Understanding, intelligence.

मनीषित *a.* 1 Wished for, desired, liked, loved, dear; मनीषिताः स्ति युषेव देवताः Ku. 5. 4. 2 Agreeable. -न्तं A wish, desire, desired object; मनीषितं चौरपि वेत्तुं दुग्धा R. 5. 33.

मनीषिन् *a.* Wise, learned, intelligent, clever, thoughtful, prudent R. 1. 25. -*m.* A wise or learned person, a sage, a Pandit; नाननीषो मनीषिणो R. 1. 11; संस्कारद्वयेव गिरा मनीषी Ku. 1. 28. 5. 39; R. 3. 44.

मनुः 1 N. of a celebrated personage regarded as the representative man and father of the human race (sometimes regarded as one of the divine beings). 2 Particularly, the fourteen successive progenitors or sovereigns of the earth mentioned in Ms. 1. 63. (The first Manu called स्यायुवमनु is supposed to be a sort of secondary creator, who produced the ten Prajāpatis or Maharshis and to whom the code of laws known as Manusmṛiti is ascribed. The seventh Manu called वैवस्वतमनु, being supposed to be born from the sun, is regarded as the progenitor of the present race of living beings and was saved from a great flood by Vishnu in the form of a fish, cf. मत्स्यावतार; he is also regarded as the founder of the solar race of kings who ruled at Ayodhyā; see U. 6. 18; R. 1. 11. The names of the fourteen Manus in order are:— 1 स्यायुवमनु, 2 स्वरोचिष, 3 क्रौवमि 4 तामस 5 रेवन् 6 चासुव 7 वैवस्वत 8 सार्वर्षि, 9 वृक्षसर्षि 10 मनुसायर्षि,

11 व्रतसावर्णि, 12 रुद्रसावर्णि, 13 रोच्य द्व सावर्णि, and 14 इंद्रसावर्णि. 3 A symbolical expression for the number 'fourteen'. -**हः** *f.* The wife of Manu. -**Comp.** -**अतर** the period or age of a Manu; (this period, according to Ms. 1. 79, comprises 4,320,000 human years or 1/14th day of Brahmā, the fourteen *Manvantaras* making up one whole day; each of these fourteen periods is supposed to be presided over by its own Manu; six such periods have already passed away; we are at present living in the seventh, and seven more are yet to come). -**जः** a man, mankind. -**अधिपतिः**, **हैश्वरः**, **पतिः**, **राजः** a king, sovereign. -**लोकः** the world of men, i. e. the earth. -**जातः** a man. -**उद्वेगः** a sword. -**प्रणीत** *a.* taught or expounded by Manu. -**भूः** a man, mankind. -**राज** *m.* an epithet of Kubera. -**वैश्वरः** an epithet of Vishnu. -**संहिता** the code of laws ascribed to the first Manu, the institutes of Manu.

मनुष्यः 1 A man, human being, mortal. 2 A male. -**Comp.** -**इन्द्रः**, **हैश्वरः** a king, sovereign; R. 2. 2. -**जातिः** mankind, human race. -**देवः** 1 a king; R. 2. 52. 2 a god among men, a Brāhmaṇa. -**धर्मः** 1 the duty of man. 2 the character of man, human character. -**धर्मन्** *m.* an epithet of Kubera. -**भारण** homicide. -**वज्ञः** hospitality, hospitable reception of guests, one of the five daily acts of a house-holder; see **वृषज्ञः**. -**लोकः** the world of mortals, the earth. -**निशः**, **विशः** *f.*, **विशः** human race, mankind. -**शोणित** human blood; (पयः) कृतहलेनेव मनुष्यशोणितं R. 3. 54. -**सभा** 1 an assembly of men. 2 a crowd, multitude.

मनोमय *a.* Mental, spiritual. -**Comp.** -**कोशः** -**वः** the second of the five vestures or sheaths which are supposed to enshrine the soul.

मनुः 1 A fault, an offence; इद्वैव मनु परिकल्प्य Bv. 2. 13. 2 Man, mankind. -**नु** *f.* Understanding.

मनु *m.* A sage, wise man, an adviser or counsellor.

मन्त्र 10 A. (मन्त्रयेत, but sometimes मन्त्रयति also, मन्त्रित) 1 To consult, deliberate, ponder over, hold consultation, take counsel; न हि क्षीमिः सह मन्त्रयितुं युज्यते Pt. 5; Ms. 7. 146. 2 To advise; counsel, give advice; अतीत-लाभस्य च रक्षणार्थं यन्मन्त्रयेत्तस्यै परमो हि मन्त्रः Pt. 2. 182. 3 To consecrate with sacred texts, enchant with spells or charms. 4 To say, speak, talk, mutter; किमपि हृदये कृत्वा मन्त्रयेत् S 1; किमेका-किनी मन्त्रयति S. 6; हला संगीतशास्त्रापरिचरैः त्रिलो-क्तिप्रवृत्तिषा त्रिं मन्त्रयन्ती Mā 2 WITH **मन्त्र** 1 *to* to or accompany

with spells, विद्वद्भ्यः नामदेवाहुर्मात्रो-य. U. 2. 2 to dismiss with a blessing; रथमारोप्य कृष्णेन च कणालुमन्त्रितः Mb. -**अभि** 1 to consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns or spells; पशुरसौ षोडशिमन्त्रय कृतौ हतः Ak.; Y. 2. 102, 3. 326. 2 to enchant, charm. -**आ** 1 to bid farewell, bid adieu; आत्मन्यस्य सहचरं S. 3; Ku. 6. 94. 2 to speak to, call out to, tell, address, converse; तन्नामन्त्रयन्-ब्रूव K. 81, Ve. 1. 3 to say, speak; परिजानोन्मेषमामन्त्रयते K. 195; Bk. 9. 98. 4 to call, invite. -**उप** to advise, persuade, induce. -**नि** to invite, call; summon; दिव्यो निमन्त्रिताश्चैतन्मन्त्रिजगुर्मुहूर्धनः R. 15-59; 11. 32; Y. 1. 225. -**परि** to consecrate by means of spell. -**सं** to consult or take counsel with; सम हृदयेन सह संमन्त्र्योक्तवानसि Mu. 1.

मन्त्रः 1 A Vedic hymn or sacred prayer (addressed to any deity), a sacred text; (it is of three kinds:—it is called **कृत्** if metrical and intended to be loudly recited; **यजुस्** if in prose and muttered in a low tone; and **सामन्** if, being metrical, it is intended for chanting). 2 The portion of the Veda including the Samhitā and distinguished from the *Brahmana* q. v. 3 A charm, spell, an incantation; न हि जीवति जना मनामन्त्राः Bv. 1. 111, आचिंत्यो हि मन्त्रिमन्त्रौषधीनां प्रभावः Ratn. 2; R. 2. 32, 5. 57. 4 A formula (of prayer) sacred to any deity; ओ नमः शिवाय &c. 5 Consultation, deliberation, counsel, advice, resolution, plan; तस्य सद्गतमन्त्रस्य R. 1. 20; 17. 20; Pt. 2. 182; Ms. 7. 58. 6 Secret plan or consultation, a secret. -**Comp.** -**आराधनं** endeavouring to obtain by spells or incantations; मन्त्राराधनतत्परिण मनसा नीताः इमंशाने निशाः Bh. 3. 4. -**उद्वक्तः**, **जलः**, **तोयः**, **वारि** *n.* water consecrated by means of spells, charmed water. -**उपदेष्टुः** backing up by advice. -**करण** 1 Vedic texts. 2 composing or reciting sacred texts. -**कारः** the author of Vedic hymns. -**कालः** time of consultation or deliberation. -**कुशल** *a.* skilled in giving advice. -**कृत्** *m.* 1 an author or composer of Vedic hymns; R. 5. 4, 1. 61, 13. 31. 2 one who recites a sacred text. 3 a counsellor, an adviser. 4 an ambassador. -**गण्डकः** knowledge, science. -**गुप्तिः** *f.* secret counsel. -**गूढः** a spy, a secret emissary or agent. -**जिह्वः** fire; Si. 2. 107. -**ज्ञः** 1 a counsellor, adviser. 2 a learned Brāhmaṇa. 3 a spy. -**दः** -**दाह** *m.* a spiritual preceptor or teacher. -**दर्शिव** *m.* 1 a seer of Vedic hymns. 2 a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -**दीधितिः** fire. -**दृष्ट** *m.* 1 a seer of Vedic hymns. 2 an adviser a counsellor. -**देवता** the deity invoked in a sacred text or *mantra* चर a counsellor -**निर्णय** final decision

after deliberation. पद the word of a sacred text. -**पूत** *a.* purified by *mantras*. -**प्रयोगः** application of spells. -**प्रथी**(**वी**)**जं** the first syllable of a spell. -**प्रेदः** breach or betrayal of counsel. -**सूतिः** an epithet of Śiva. -**मूलं** magic. -**यन्त्र** a mystical diagram with a magical formula. -**योग** 1 employment or application of spells. 2 magic. -**वर्जं** *ind.* without the use of spells. -**विद्वद्** see **मन्त्रज्ञ** above. -**विद्या** the science of spells, magic. -**संस्कार** any Samskāra or rite performed with sacred texts. -**संहिता** the whole body of Vedic hymns. -**साधकः** a magician, conjurer. -**साधनं** 1 effecting or subduing by magic. 2 a spell, an incantation. -**साध्य** *a.* 1 to be effected or subdued by magic spells. 2 attainable by consultation. -**सिद्धिः** *f.* 1 the working or accomplishment of a spell. 2 the power which the possession or knowledge of a spell gives to a person. -**सुदृष्ट** *a.* obtaining (anything) by means of spells. -**हीन** *a.* destitute of or contrary to sacred hymns.

मन्त्रणं *गी* Deliberation, consultation.

मन्त्रवत् *a.* Attended with spells or incantations; R. 3. 31.

मन्त्रिः = मन्त्रिन् q. v.

मन्त्रित *p. p.* 1 Consulted. 2 Coun-
selled, advised. 3 Said, spoken. 4 Charmed, consecrated by *mantras*. 5 Settled, determined.

मन्त्रिन् *m.* A minister, counsellor, a King's minister; R. 8. 17; Ms. 8. 1. -**Comp.** -**धुर** *a.* able to bear the burden of a minister's office. -**पति** -**प्रधानः**, **प्रमुखः**, **मुख्यः**, **वरः**, **अग्रः** the prime minister, premier. -**प्रकाशः** an excellent or eminent minister. -**ओ-
न्त्रिः** a minister conversant with the Vedas.

मन्त्र, **मन्त्र** 1. 9. P. (मन्त्रति, मन्त्रति, मन्त्रति, मन्त्रति; *pass.* मन्त्र्यते) 1 To churn, produce by churning; (oft. with two acc); सुरां सागरं मन्त्रयुः, or देवाहूरीरनुमन्त्रयन्निर्ममये Ki. 5. 30. 2 To agitate, shake, stir round or up, turn up and down; तस्मात् सधृष्टादिव मन्त्रयमानात् R. 16. 79. 3 To grind down, oppress, afflict, trouble, distress sorely; मन्त्रयो नां मन्त्राजिजनाम सान्वयं करोति Dk.; जातां मन्त्रे क्षिप्रममितां पञ्चिनीं वाच्यस्त्वाम् Me. 83. 4 To hurt, injure. 5 To destroy, kill, annihilate, crush down; मन्त्रामि कौरवशानं समरे न कोपात् Ve. 1. 15; अमन्थीक्ष परानीकं Bk. 15. 46; 14. 36. 6 To tear off, dislocate. -**With** **उच्** 1 to strike, kill, destroy; भीमासाकृतधुमनाय सहसा हस्ती सुनि जैमिनि Pt. 2. 33; वैश्वसुन्मथ्य Mā. 1. 18 'destroying or uprooting.' 2 to shake, disturb. 3 to tear, cut or peel off R. 2. 37 -**निश्** 1 to churn, shake stir round अस्तत्सर्वं निर्मयिष्याम

जल Mb. 2 to produce or excite fire by rubbing. 3 to bruise, thresh. 4 to destroy completely, crush down. -न 1 to churn; (समुद्रः) प्रथममनो गिरि-नेत्रस्य R. 13. 14. 2 to harass, trouble excessively, annoy, torment. 3 to strike down, bruise, hurt. 4 to tear off or cut. 5 to devastate. 6 to kill, destroy; Mā. 4. 9, 2. 9.

मन्थः 1 Churning, shaking about, stirring, agitating; मन्थदिवः क्षुब्धनिर्गममन्थः U 7. 16; R. 10. 3. 2 Killing, destroying. 3 A mixed beverage. 4 A churning-stick (मन्थर also). 5 The sun. 6 A ray of the sun. 7 Excretion of rheum from the eyes, mucus (from the eyes), cataract. 8 An instrument for kindling fire by attrition. -Comp.

-अचलः, -अद्रिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः, -शैलः the Mandara mountain (used as a churning stick); Bv. 1. 55. -उदकः, -उदधिः the sea of milk. -गुणः a churning-cord. -जं butter. -द्वजः, -द्वेदकः a churning-stick.

मन्थनः A churning-stick. -न 1 Churning, agitating, stirring or shaking about. 2 Kindling fire by attrition. -नी A churning vessel. -Comp. -वडी a churning-vessel.

मन्थर a. 1 Slow, dull, tardy, lazy, inactive; गर्भमन्थरा S. 4; प्रथमज्ञानमन्थरो मेवेन ibid; दम्भमन्थरचरणविहारं Git. 11.; Si. 6. 40; 7. 18; 5. 62.; R. 19. 21. 2 Stupid, foolish, silly; मन्थरकोलिकः. 3 Low, deep, hollow, having a low tone. 4 Large, broad, wide, big. 5 Bent, crooked, curved. -रः 1 A store, treasure. 2 The hair of the head. 3 Wrath, anger. 4 Fresh butter. 5 A churning-stick. 6 Hindrance, an obstacle. 7 A stronghold. 8 Fruit. 9 A spy, an informer. 10 The month Vaisākha. 11 The mountain Mandara. 12 an antelope. -रा N. of a nump-backed nurse or slave of Kaikeyi who instigated her mistress, on the eve of Rāma's coronation as heir-apparent, to beg of her husband by the two boons formerly promised to her by him, the banishment of Rāma for fourteen years and the installation of Bharata on the throne. -रं Safflower. -Comp. -विवेक a. slow in judgment, void of discrimination; Mā. 1. 18.

मन्थरः The wind produced by the waving of a chourrie.

मन्थानः 1 A churning stick. 2 An epithet of Siva.

मन्थानकः A kind of grass.

मन्थिन् a. 1 Churning, stirring. 2 Afflicting, annoying. -m. Semen virile. -नी A churning vessel.

मन्थु 1 A. (मन्थते) (mostly Vedic) 1 To be drunk. 2 To be glad to enjoy. 3 To languish, be languid. 4

To shine. 5 To move slowly, loiter, tarry.

मन्थु a. 1 Slow, tardy, inactive, lazy, dull, loitering; (न) भिन्नुनि मन्थुं मन्थिन्मन्थुः Ku. 1. 11; तच्चरितं मोक्षिदे मन्थिन्मन्थं नवीं ग्राह Git. 6. 2 Cold, insufficient, apathetic. 3 Stupid, dull-witted, foolish, ignorant, weak-brained; मन्थुमन्थानेति संसर्गेण विपाशितः M. 2. 8; मन्थु कविपदाः पार्थी गमिष्यान्नुपहास्यता R. 1. 3; or द्विषन्ति मन्थुश्चरितं मन्थानना Ku. 5. 75. 4 Low, deep, hollow (as sound). 5 Soft, faint; gentle; as in मन्थस्मिन्. 6 Small, little, slight; मन्थुद्रीः see अमन्थ also. 7 Weak, defective, feeble; as मन्थुशिः. 8 Unlucky, unhappy. 9 Faded. 10 Wicked, vile. 11 Addicted to drinking.

-दः 1 The planet Saturn. 2 An epithet of Yama. 3 The dissolution of the world. 4 A kind of elephant; Si. 5. 49. -दं ind. 1 Slowly, gradually, by degrees; यत्नं यच्च नित्यं योर्गुणतया मन्थं विलासदिवः S. 2. 1. 2 Gently, soft, not violently; मन्थं मन्थं नृपति पवनश्चातुक्करो यथा त्वं Me. 9. 3 Faintly, feebly, weakly, lightly. 4 In a low tone, deeply. (मन्थुक्क to slacken; मन्थुक्कतो वेगः S. 1; मन्थुक्क to be slackened, grow less strong). -Comp. -अक्ष a. weak-eyed.

(-अं) sense of shame, modesty, bashfulness. -अद्रि a. having a weak digestion. (-द्रिः) slowness of digestion. -अनिलः a gentle breeze. -अनु a. having weak or faint breath. -आकांत N. of a sister; see App. I. -आत्मन् a. dull-witted, silly, ignorant; मन्थुत्वा-नुजिर्गुणया Malli. -आदर a. 1 having little respect for, disregarding, caring little for. 2 neglectful. -उत्साह a. discouraged, dispirited; मन्थुत्साहः कुतोऽस्मि सुभाषावादिना मातयेन S. 2. -उदरी N. of the wife of Rāvana, regarded as one of the five very chaste women of अहल्या. -उष्ण a. tepid, lukewarm. (-ष्णं) gentle heat. -औत्सुक्य a. slackened in eagerness, cast down, disinclined; मन्थुत्सुक्योऽस्मि नगरमनं प्रति S. 1. -कर्ण a. slightly deaf; Proverb; कथिरान्मन्दकर्णः श्रेयान् 'something is better than nothing'. -कान्तिः the moon.

-कारिन् a. acting slowly or foolishly. -नः Saturn. -गति, -गमिन् a. walking slowly, slow of pace. -चेतस् a. 1 dull-witted, silly, foolish. 2 absent-minded. 3 fainting away, scarcely conscious. -छाय a. dim, faint, lustreless; Me. 80. -जमनी the mother of Saturn. -धी, -मज्ञः, बुद्धिः, मतिः, मेधस् a. dull-witted, silly, foolish. -भागिन्, भाग्य a. unfortunate, ill-fated, wretched, miserable. -रदिम a. dim.

-वीर्य a weak. -वृष्टिः f. slight rain. -स्मितं, -हासः, -हास्यं a gentle laugh, a smile.

मन्थु The coral tree

मन्थु Pralae, culcigum

मन्थुयती An epithet of Durgā.

मन्थुर a. 1 Slow, tardy, dull. 2 Thick, dense; firm. 3 Large, bulky.

-रः 1 N. of a mountain (used by the gods and demons as a churning-stick when they churned the ocean for nectar); पूर्वमन्थुरोद्धूतः क्षीरिर्मय इवाच्युत R. 4. 27; अभिनवजलधरमुद्र धूमनदर र Git. 1. शोभिव मन्थुरक्षुब्धभुक्तिमांतविषयता Si. 2. 107. Ki. 5. 86. 2 A necklace of pearls (of 8 or 16 strings). 3 Heaven. 4 A mirror. 5 One of the five trees in Indra's paradise; see मन्थार. -Comp. -आवासा, -वासिनी an epithet of Durgā.

मन्थुसानः 1 N. of fire. 2 Life. 3 Sleep. (also written मन्थुसानु).

मन्थुः A current, stream.

मन्थुकिनी 1 The river Ganges; मन्थुकिनी भाति नगोपकंठेः सुक्तावली कण्ठतेव धृते R. 13. 48; Ku. 1. 29. 2 The river of heaven, celestial Ganges (मन्थुकिनी विषयता); मन्थुकिन्याः सलिलदिशिः सैवमाना मन्थुः Me. 67.

मन्थुयते Den. A. 1 To go slowly, tarry, lag behind, loiter, delay, मन्थुयते न चक्षुः वृद्धामन्थुयतेतार्थकृपाः Me. 38, V. 8. 15. 2 To be weak or faint, grow dim; R. 4. 49.

मन्थुः 1 The coral tree, one of the five trees in Indra's paradise हस्तप्रायः सुवक्त्रमितो बाह्वन्मन्थुः Me. 75, 67, V. 4. 35. 2 The plant called Arka. 3 The Dhātara plant. 4 Heaven. 5 An elephant. -रः A flower of the coral tree; Ku. 5. 80; R. 6. 23. -Comp. -माला a garland of Mandāra flowers; मन्थारमाला हरिणा विनद्धा S. 7. 2. -षष्ठी the sixth day in the bright half of Māgha.

मन्थारकः, मन्थारकः, मन्थारः The coral tree; see मन्थार.

मन्थिन् m. 1 Slowness, tardiness. 2 Dulness, stupidity, folly.

मन्थिरं A dwelling, house, habitation, palace, mansion; Ku. 7. 55; Bk. 8. 96; R. 12. 83. 2 An abode, a dwelling in general; as in क्षीराब्धिर्मन्थिरः. 3 A town. 4 A camp. 5 A temple. -Comp. -पशुः a cat. -मणिः an epithet of Siva.

मन्थिरा A stable.

मन्थुरा 1 A stable for horses, a stable in general; प्रशोद्धं वृषगः प्रविशन्ति नृपतेर्मन्थिरं मन्थुराः Ratn. 2. 2; R. 16. 41. 2 A bed, mattress.

मन्थु a. Low, deep, grave, hollow, rumbling (as sound); पशोद्धं मन्थुश्चनिना वरित्री Ki. 16. 3; 7. 22; Me. 99; R. 6. 56. -दः 1 A low tone. 2 A kind of drum. 3 A kind of elephant.

मन्थुः 1 Cupid, the god of love मन्थुः मां मन्थयिष्यामि सन्त्ययं करोति Dk. 21, Me. 73. 2 Love, passion; प्रवोच्यते नम इवाच मन्थुः R. 1. 8. 80 परोक्षमन्थुः जन S. 2. 18. 3 The wood apple -Comp.

-आनद. a kind of mango tree.
-आलयः 1 the mango tree. 2 pudendum muliebri. -कर a. exciting love. -युद्धं amorous strife, sexual union, compulsion. -लेखः a love-letter; S. 8. 26.

मन्मथः 1 Confidential whispering (द्वययोजितं मन्त्रं); करोति सहकारस्य कलिकी-
कलिकीचरं । मन्मथो मन्मथोऽप्येव मन्मथोऽपि-
निस्त्वः Kāv. 3. 11. 2 The god of love.

मन्युः 1 Anger, wrath, resentment, indignation, rage; R. 2. 32, 49; 11. 46. 2 Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress; U. 4. 3; Ki. 1. 35; Bk. 3. 49. 3 Wretched or miserable state, meanness. 4 A sacrifice. 5 An epithet of Agni. 6 Of Siva.

मन्त्र 1 P. (मन्त्रे) To go, move.
मन् (gen. sing. of अस्मद् the first personal pronoun). -Comp. -कारः, -कृत्यं interesting oneself about anything, self-interest.

ममता 1 The feeling of 'meum,' the sense of ownership, self-interest, selfishness. 2 Pride, arrogance, self-sufficiency. 3 Individuality.

ममत्वं 1 Regarding as 'mine' or one's own, sense of ownership. 2 Affectionate regard, attachment to, regard for; Ku. 1. 12. 3 Arrogance, pride.

ममापतालः An object of sense.

मन्त्र 1 P. To go, move.

मन्मथः N. of the author of the Kāvya-prakāśa.

मन्त्र 1 A. (मन्त्रे) To go, move.

मय a. (यि f.) An affix used to indicate 'made of,' 'consisting or composed of,' 'full of', कनकमय, काष्ठमय, तैलमय जलमय &c. -यः 1 N. of a demon, the architect of the demons (He is said to have built a splendid hall for the Pāṇḍavas). 2 A horse. 3 A camel. 4 A mule.

मयटः A hut of grass or leaves.

मय (यु)ष्टकः A kind of bean.

मयुः 1 A *hinnara*, a celestial musician. 2 A deer, an antelope. -Comp. -राजः an epithet of Kubera.

मयूखः 1 A ray of light, beam, ray, lustre, brightness; विमृजति हिममयैरि-
भिर्दुग्धैः S. 3. 2; R. 2. 46; Si. 4. 56; Ki. 5. 8. 2 Beauty. 3 A flame. 4 The pin of a sun-dial.

मयूरः 1 A peacock; स्मरति गिरिमयूर एष
द्वयाः U. 8. 20; कर्णो मयूरस्य तले निविशति
Rs. 1. 13. 2 A kind of flower. 3 N. of a poet (author of the सूर्यसूक्त); यस्याश्रोत्रशिकुण्डलिकरः कर्णयुगो मयूरः P. R. 1. 22 -री A pea-hen; Proverb -वं तत्काले
पनता तिष्ठति न पुनर्विषयसंतिरिता मयूरी Vb. 1. or वरमय कयोति न यो मयूरः 'a bird in the
eand is worth two in the bush.' -Comp. -अरिः a lizard. -केतुः an
epithet of Kārtikeya. -श्रीवर्क blue
vitriol. -वटकः the domestic cock.
-व्या a peacock's crest -दुग्ध blue

v. triol. -पत्रिन् a. feathered, with
peacock's feathers (as an arrow);
R. 3. 56. -रथः an epithet of
Kārtikeya. -च्यसकः a cunning
peacock. -शिखर a peacock's crest.
मयूरकः A peacock. -कः -कं Blue
vitriol.

मरकः A plague, murrain, pesti-
lential disease, an epidemic.

मरकतं An emerald; वापी चास्मिन्मर-
कतशिलान्द्रुत्थोपानामार्गं Ma. 76; Si. 4. 56;
Rs. 3. 21; (sometimes written मरकत).
-Comp. -मणिः m., f. an emerald.
-शिला an emerald slab.

मरणं 1 Dying, death; मरणं प्रकृतिः
शरीरिणां B. 8. 87; or संभावितस्य चाकीर्तिर्-
रणावतिरिच्यते Bg. 2. 34. 2 A kind of
poison. -Comp. अंत, अंतक a. ending
in death. -अभिमुख, उन्मुख a. on the
point of death, near death, moribund.
-धर्मन् a. mortal. -निश्चय a. determin-
ed to die; Pt. 1.

मरतः Death.

मरदः-दुकः The juice of flowers;
Bv. 1. 5, 10, 15. -Comp. -ओक्त n. a
flower.

मरारः A granary.

मराल a. 1 Soft, greasy, unctuous.
2 Bland, tender. -लः (ली f.) 1 A
swan, flamingo, goose; मरालकुलनायकः
कथय रे कथं वर्ततां Bv. 1. 3; विधेहि मराल-
विकारं Git. 11; N. 6. 72. 2 A kind of
duck (कार्द्वय). 3 A horse. 4 A
cloud. 5 Collyrium. 6 A grove of
pomegranate trees. 7 A rogue, cheat.

मरि(री)चः The pepper-shrub. -चं
Black pepper.

मरीचिः m. f. 1 A ray of light; न
चंद्रमरीचयः V. 3. 10; सवितुर्मरीचिभिः Rs. 1.
16; R. 9. 13, 13. 4. 2 A particle of
light. 3 Mirage. -चिः 1 N. of a
Prajāpati, one of the ten patriarchs
created by the first Manu, or one of
the ten mindborn sons of Brahman;
he was father of Kasyapa. 2 N. of a
law-giver. 3 N. of Krishna. 4 A
miser. -Comp. -सौर्य a. mirage.
-मालिन् a. encircled by rays, radiant,
shining. (-m.) the sun.

मरीचिका Mirage.

मरीचिन् m. The sun.

मरीचिमत् m. The sun.

मरीचुज्ज a. Repeatedly rubbing.

मरुः 1 A desert, sandy desert,
a wilderness, any region destitute
of water. 2 A mountain or rock. -m.
pl. N. of a country or its inhabitants.
-Comp. -उद्दवा 1 the cotton shrub. 2
a cucumber. -कच्छः N. of a district.
-जः a kind of perfume. -देशः 1 N. of
a district. 2 any region destitute of
water. -द्विपः-पिपयः a camel. -धन्वः, धन्वन्
m. a wilderness, desert. -पथः, -गृष्ट a
sandy desert, wilderness; R. 4. 31.
-मृ (pl) the country called *Māruvār*.
-सूयि f a desert, sandy desert. -संययः

a kind of horse-larkish. -स्थल, स्थला a
wilderness, desert, waste; तस्यामेति
मरुस्थलेषु विहारी मेरी ततो नाधिकं Bh. 2. 49

मरुकः A peacock.

मरुत् m. 1 Wind, air, breeze; दिशं
प्रसेदुमरुतो वयुः सुखाः R. 3. 14. 2 The god
of wind; Ki. 2. 25. 3 A god, deity

वेमानिकानां मरुतामपश्यदाकृष्टलीलावर लोकपालान्
R. 6. 1; 12. 101. 4 A kind of plant
(मरुवक). -m. A kind of plant (मरुपत्रं).

-Comp. -आदोलः a kind of fan (of a
deer's or buffalo's skin). -करः a kind
of bean. -कर्मन् m. -क्रिया flatulency.
-कोणः the north-west quarter. -गणः
the host of the gods. -तनयः, -पुत्रः,
सुतः, -सुतः 1 epithets of Hanumat. 2
of Bhima. -ध्वजं the down of cotton
floating in the air. -पदः a sail. -पतिः,
-पालः an epithet of India. -पथः sky
atmosphere. -पुत्रः a lion. -फलं hail.

-चक्रः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 a
kind of sacrificial vessel. -रथः a
car in which idols of gods are moved
about. -लोकः the world of the Maruts
-वर्त्मन् n. sky, atmosphere. -वाहः 1
smoke. 2 fire. -सखः 1 an epithet of
fire. 2 of India.

मरुतः 1 Wind. 2 A god.

मरुत्तः N. of a king of the solar
race, who is said to have performed
a sacrifice in which the Gods took
the part of waiters &c.; cf. तदप्येव श्लोको
ऽभि गीतो मरुतः परिधेयारो मरुत्तस्यावसन्गृहे ।
आविष्टितस्य कामधेयिभ्यश्चैवः समासद् इति.

मरुत्तकः Marubaka plant.

मरुत्त्वत् m. 1 A cloud. 2 N. of
Indra. 3 N. of Hanumat.

मरुलः A kind of duck.

मरुवः 1 N. of a plant. 2 An epi-
thet of Rāhu.

मरुव(व)कः 1 A kind of plant
(Marjoram). 2 a variety of lime. 3
A tiger. 4 Rāhu. 5 A crane.

मरुकः 1 A peacock. 2 A kind of
stag.

मर्कटः 1 An ape, a monkey; हरं वक्षति
केनापि दक्षमज्ञेन मर्कटः । लेदि जिज्ञाति संक्षिप्य करो-
त्युक्तमात्मनं Bv. 1. 99. 2 A spider. 3 A
kind of crane. 4 A kind of coitus
or mode of sexual enjoyment. 5 A
kind of poison. -Comp. -अंस्य a
monkey-fac-d. (-रथं) copper. -हंभुः
ebony. -तिष्ठकः a kind of ebony. -पौत
a young monkey. -वासः a cobweb
-शौर्य vermilion.

मर्कटकः 1 An ape. 2 A spider. 3 A
kind of fish. 4 A kind of grain.

मर्करा 1 A pot, vessel. 2 A sub-
terranean hole, cavity, cavern, hollow
3 A barren woman.

मर्च 10 U. (मर्चयति ते) 1 To take.
2 To cleanse. 3 To sound.

मर्चुः 1 A washerman. 2 A catamite.
f. Cleansing, washing, purification.

मर्तः 1 A man, being mortal
2 The earth, the world of mortals

मर्त्य *a* Mortal तर्त्य 1 *A* mortal a human being, man; Ms. 5. 97. 2 The world of mortals, the earth. -तर्त्य The body. -Comp. -धर्मः mortality. -धर्मन् *a* mortal. -निवासिन् *m.* a mortal, human being. -भावः human nature. -सुवर्णं the earth. -महितः a god. -सुखः a *kinnara*, a being having the face of a man and the figure of an animal, and regarded as an attendant of Kubera. -लोकः the world of mortals, the earth; क्षी पुण्ये सर्वलोकं विशति Bg. 9. 21.

मर्द *a* Crushing, pounding, grinding, destroying &c. (at the end of comp.). -र्दः 1 Grinding, pounding. 2 *A* violent stroke.

मर्दन *a* (नी. र्.) Crushing, grinding, destroying, tormenting &c. -नं 1 Crushing, grinding 2 Rubbing, shampooing. 3 Anointing, (with unguents &c.). 4 Pressing, kneading. 5 Paining, tormenting, afflicting. 6 Destroying, devastating.

मर्दलः *A* kind of drum; Si. 6. 31; Rs 2. 1.

मर्ग 1 *P.* (मर्गति) To go, move.

मर्मन् *n.* 1 *A* vital part of the body, the vitals; तथैव तत्रो हृदिः शोकादंशमर्मणि व्रतकपि किं न सोढः U. 2. 35; Y. 1. 153; Bk. 16. 15; स्वहृदयमर्मणि वर्म करोति Gt. 4. 2 Any weak or vulnerable point, a defect, failing. 3 The core, quick. 4 Any joint (of a limb). 5 The secret or hidden meaning, the pith or essence (of anything); काव्यमर्म-प्रकाशिका टीका; नत्वा गंगधरं मर्मप्रकाशं तनुते गुरु-नागेशभट्ट. 6 *A* secret, a mystery. -Comp. -अतिग *a* piercing deeply into the vital parts; Si. 20. 77.

-अन्वे *of* 1 probing the vital parts. 2 seeking weak or vulnerable points. -आवरणं an armour, a coat of mail. -आविष्ट, उपपातिन् *a* piercing the vitals (of the heart); Mv. 3. 10. -कीलः a husband. -ग *a* piercing to the quick, very acute, poignant. -घ्न २ Piercing the vitals, excessively painful. -चरं the heart. -छिद्, -भिद् (so छेदिद्, भेदिन्) *a* 1 piercing the vitals, cutting to the quick, excessively painful; U. 3. 31. 2 wounding mortally, mortal. -ज्ञ *a*, विद् *a* 1 knowing the weak or vulnerable points of another. 2 knowing the most secret portions of a subject. 3 having a deep insight into anything, exceedingly acute or clever. (-ज्ञः) any acute or learned man. -जं a coat of mail. -परग *a* having a deep insight into, thoroughly conversant with, one who has entered into the secret recesses of anything. -भेदः 1 piercing the vitals. 2 disclosing the secrets or vulnerable points of another. -भेदन्, भेदिन् *m* an arrow -भिद् *acc* मर्मज्ञ

-स्थल स्थान 1 a sensitive or vital part. 2 a weak or vulnerable point. -सृञ्च 1 piercing the vitals, stinging to the quick. 2 very cutting, poignant, sharp or stinging (words &c.).

मर्मर *a* Rustling (leaves, garments &c.); त्रिष्टु ताड्यितमर्मरे R. 6. 57, 4. 73; 19. 41; मद्योद्धताः प्रत्यनिलं विचिरुर्वनस्थली-र्ममेषमोक्षाः Kn. 3. 31. -रः 1 *A* rustling sound. 2 *A* murmur.

मर्मरी 1 *A* species of pine tree 2 Turmeric.

मर्मरीकः 1 *A* poor man, pauper. 2 *A* wicked man.

मर्या 1 *A* limit, boundary.

मर्यादा 1 *A* limit, boundary (fig. also); bound, border, frontier, verge; मर्यादाव्यतिक्रमः Pt. 1. 2 End, termination, terminus. 3 *A* shore, bank. 4 *A* mark, land-mark. 5 The bounds of morality, any fixed usage or established rule, moral law. 6 *A* rule of propriety or decorum, bounds or limits of propriety, propriety of conduct; आस्तातापवादमिन्नमर्याद U. 5; Pt. 1. 142. 7 *A* contract, covenant, an agreement. -Comp. -अचलः, गिरिः, पर्वतः a frontier mountain. -भेदकः a destroyer of land-marks.

मर्यादिन् *m.* *A* neighbour, borderer.

मर्ग 1 *P.* (मर्गति) 1 To go, move. 2 To fill.

मर्गः 1 Deliberation. 2 Advice, counsel. 3 *A* sternutatory.

मर्शन 1 Rubbing. 2 Examination, inquiry. 3 Consideration, deliberation. 4 Advising, counselling. 5 Removing, rubbing off.

मर्षः, मर्षणं Endurance, forbearance, patience.

मर्षित, *p. p.* 1 Endured, patiently borne or endured. 2 Excused, forgiven. -सं Endurance, patience.

मर्षिन् *a* Enduring, forbearing.

मल 1 *A* 10 *P.* (मलने, मलयति) To hold, possess.

मलः -लं 1 Dirt, filth, impurity, dust, any impure matter; मलदायकाः खलाः K. 2; छाया न सृष्टिं मलोपहतप्रसवि शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभायकाशा S. 7. 32. 2 Dress, refuse, sediment, feces, dunt. 3 Dross (of metals), rust, alloy. 4 Moral taint or impurity, sin. 5 Any impure secretion of the body; (according to Mann these excretions are twelve: वसा शुक्रमृज् मज्जा मूत्रविद् घ्राणकणविद् । श्लेष्माशुष्काश्च स्वेदो द्रव्यशैते दृणां मलाः Ms. 5. 135.) 6 Camphor. 7 Cattle-fish bone. 8 Tanned leather; a leather-garment. -लं *A* kind of base metal. -Comp. -अपकर्षणं 1 removing the dirt, purification. 2 removal of sin. -अरिः a kind of natron. -अवरोधः constipation of the bowels. -आकर्षिन् *m.* a sweeper scavenger *a* cana-

ing dirt dirty ng soiling 2 defiling polluting. -आशयः the stomach. -उत्सर्गः evacuation of the feces, voiding the excrement. -घ्न *a* cleaning, detergent. -जं pus, matter. -दूषित *a*, dirty, foul, soiled. -द्वघः purging, diarrhoea. -धात्री a nurse who attends to a child's necessities. -पृष्ठं the first (or outer) page of a book. -धुञ्ज् *m.* a crow. -मल्लकः a strip of cloth covering the privities (कौपीन). -मासः an intercalary month (so called because during that month religious ceremonies are not performed). -वासस् *f.* a woman in her courses. -विसर्गः, -विसर्जनं, छुद्भिः *f* evacuation of the bowels. -हारक *a* removing dirt or sin.

मलनं Crushing, grinding. -नः *A* tent.

मलयः 1 *N.* of a mountain range in the south of India, abounding in sandal trees; (Poets usually represent the breeze from the: Malaya mountain as wafting the odour of sandal trees and other plants growing thereon, which peculiarly affects persons who are smit with love), स्तनाविविशिस्तस्याः शैली मलयद्वुरी R. 4. 51, 9. 25; 13. 2; विना मलयमग्न चन्दनं न प्ररीहति Pt. 1. 41. 2 *N.* of the country lying to the east of the Malaya range, Malabar. 3 *A* garden. 4 The garden of Indra. -Comp. -अचलः, -अग्निः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः &c. the Malaya mountain. -अनिलः, -वातः, समीरः the wind blowing from the Malaya mountain, south-wind; ललितलवंगुलापरिशीलनकोमल-मलयसमीरं Gt. 1; cf. अपगतवाहिण्य दक्षिणा-निलहन्तक पूर्णांते मनोरथाः कुट्टं कर्तव्यं गेहेदानीं यथेष्टं K. -उद्भवं sandalwood. -जः a sandal tree; अवि मलयज महिमायं कस्य विरामस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11. (-जः -जं) sandal-wood. (-जं) an epithet of Rāhu. -रजस् *m.* the dust of sandal. -द्रुमः a sandal tree. -वासिनी an epithet of Durgā.

मलाका 1 An amorous or lustful woman. 2 *A* female messenger, confidante. 3 *A* female elephant.

मलिन *a*. 1 Dirty, foul, filthy, impure, unclean, soiled, stained, sullied (fig. also); घग्नास्तदंगरज्जा मलिनमिषंती S. 7. 17; किमिति सुधां मलिनं यशः कुरुब्जे Ve. 3. 4. 2 Black, dark (fig. also); मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मी तनोति, S. 1. 20; अतिमलिनं कर्तव्यं भवति, खलानामतीव निपुणा वीः Vās. ; Si. 9. 18 3 Sinful, wicked, depraved; मलिनचरितं कर्म हरयेन्वचसांश्रितं Kāv. 2. 178. 4 Low, vile; base; लघवः प्रकटीभवति मलिनार्थयत् Si. 9. 23. 5 Clouded, obscured. -नं 1 Sin, fault guilt. 2 Butter-milk. 3 Borax. -ना, -नी *A* woman during menstruation -Comp.

6 19 मन्त्रमहं Bain 1 2 An offering

sacrifice. 3 A buffalo. 4 Light, lustre; cf. महन् also.

महकः 1 An eminent man. 2 A tortoise. 3 N. of Vishnu.

महत् *a.* (compar. महीयन्; superl. महिष्ठ; Noun. महान्, महानो, महान्तः; acc. pl. महताः) 1 Great, big, large, huge, vast; महान् सिंहः-व्याघ्रः &c. 2 Ample, copious, abundant, many, numerous; महान्तः, महान् द्रव्यराशिः. 3 Long, extended, extensive; महन्ती वाहू यत्न स महाबाहुः; 80 महती कथा, महान्धवा. 4 Strong, powerful, mighty; 5 As महान् वरिः. 5 Violent, intense, excessive; महती शिखिरेदना, महती पिपासा. 6 Gross, thick, dense; महान्तकारः. 7 Important, weighty, momentous; महत्कार्यमुपास्थितं, महती वाता. 8 High, lofty, eminent, distinguished, noble; महत्कुलं, महान्जनः. 9 Loud; महान् घोषः-ध्वनिः. 10 Early or late; महति प्रत्यये 'early in the morning'; महत्त्वपराङ्मे 'late in the afternoon.' 11 High; महार्चः-*m.* 1 A camel. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 (In San. phil.) The great principle, the intellect (distinguished from मनस्), the second of the twenty five elements or *tattvas* recognized by the Sāṅkhyas; Ms. 12. 14; Sān. K. 3, 8, 22 &c.-*n.* 1 Greatness, infiniteness, numerousness. 2 Kingdom, dominion. 3 Sacred knowledge.-*ind.* Greatly, excessively, very much, exceedingly. (Note. महत् as the first member of a Tatpuruṣa compound and a few other cases, remains unchanged, while in Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds it is changed to महा q. v.) -*Comp.* आवासः a spacious or large building. आशा a high hope. आश्चर्य *a.* very wonderful. आश्रयः dependence on, or seeking protection with, the great. कथ *a.* talked of or mentioned by the great, in great men's mouths. क्षेत्र *a.* occupying a wide territory. तत्त्वं the second of the 25 principles of the Sāṅkhyas. चिल्ले the atmosphere. सेवा service of the great. स्थानं a high place, lofty station.

महती 1 A kind of lute. 2 N. of the lute of Nārada; अवैश्रमाण महती सुहृद्; Si. 1. 10. 3 The egg-plant. 4 Greatness, importance.

महत्तर *a.* Greater larger &c. -रः 1 The principal, chief, or oldest person, the most respectable person; U. 4. 2 A chamberlain. 3 A courtier. 4 The head or the oldest man of a village.

महत्तरकः A courtier, chamberlain. महत्त्व 1 Greatness, largeness, magnitude Great extent 2 Mightiness majesty 3 Importance 4

Exalted position, height, elevation. 5 Intensity, violence, high degree.

महनीय *a.* Worthy of honour, respectable, worthy, illustrious, glorious, noble, exalted; महनीयज्ञानः R. 3. 69; महनीयकीर्तिः 2. 25.

महंतः The superior of a monastery.

महर् (महत्) *ind.* The fourth of the seven worlds which rise one above the other from the earth (being between *svar* and *janas*); (महत्लोक also in this sense).

महत्तः-महत्तिकाः A eunuch in a king's harem (a word derived from Arabic).

महत्तक *a.* Weak, feeble, old. -कः 1 A eunuch in a king's harem. 2 A large house, halatīal building; (cf. Mar. महाल.)

महत् *a.* 1 A festival, a festive occasion. 2 An offering, oblation, a sacrifice. 3: Light, lustre; कल्याणानां लभसि महतां भाजनं विषयं Māl. 1. 3; U. 4. 10. 4 The fourth of seven worlds; see महर्.

महत्स्वत्, महत्स्वि *a.* Splendid, bright, brilliant, luminous, lustrous.

महा A cow.

महा The substitute of महत् at the beginning of Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds, and also at the beginning of some other irregular words. (Note. The number of compounds of which महा is the first member is very large and may be multiplied *ad infinitum* The more important of them, or such as have peculiar significations, are given below). -*Comp.* अक्षः an epithet of Siva. अग *a.* huge, bulky. (-यः) 1 a camel. 2 a kind of rat. 3 N. of Siva. अंजनः N. of a mountain. अत्ययः a great danger of calamity. अव्यतिक *a.* 'having gone a long way', dead. अव्ययः a great sacrifice. अनसं a heavy carriage. (-सःसं) a kitchen. अनुभाव *a.* 1 of great prowess, dignified, noble, glorious, magnanimous, exalted, illustrious; Si. 1. 17; S. 3. 2 virtuous, righteous, just. (-वः) a worthy or respectable person. अंतकः 1 death. 2 an epithet of Siva. अंधकारः 1 thick darkness. 2 gross (spiritual) ignorance. अंध्रः (*pl.*) N. of a people and their country. अन्वय, अभिजन *a.* nobly born, of noble birth. (-यः, -जः) noble birth, high descent. अभिषेकः the great extraction of Soma. असाम्यः the chief or prime minister (of a king). अंबुकः an epithet of Siva. अंबुजं a billion. अम्ल *a.* very sour. (-स्तं) the fruit of the tamarind tree. अरण्यं a great (dreary) forest, large forest. अर्थ *a.* very costly costing a high price (-र्थः) a

kind of quail. -अर्थ *a.* valuable, precious. अविष् *a.* flaming high. अर्णवः 1 the great ocean. 2 N. of Siva. -अर्णुदं one thousand millions. -अर्ह *a.* 1 very valuable, very costly, Ku. 5. 12. 2 invaluable, inestimable U. 6. 11. (-ई) white sandal-wood अवरोहः the fig-tree. अद्वानिध्वजः a great banner in the form of the thunderbolt; R. 3. 56. -अक्ष *a.* voracious, gluttonous. -अक्षम *m.* a precious stone, ruby. -अष्टमी the eighth day in the bright half of Āsvinā sacred to Durgā. -असि. a large sword. -असुरी N. of Durgā -अह्नः the afternoon. -आकार *a.* extensive, large, great. -आचार्यः 1 a great teacher. 2 an epithet of Siva. -आद्य *a.* wealthy, very rich. (-ह्य) the Kadamba tree. -आत्मन् *a.* 1 high-souled, high-minded, magnanimous, noble; अयं दुरात्मा अथवा महान्, कीदृशः Mn. 7; द्विषति भवान्मरितं महात्मा Ku. 5. 75; U. 1. 49. 2 illustrious, distinguished, exalted, eminent. (-म्) the Supreme Spirit; Ms. 1. 54; (महात्मवत् means the same as महात्मन्). -आनकः a kind of large drum. -आनन्दः, -नन्दः 1 a great joy or bliss. 2 especially, the great bliss of final beatitude. -आपगा a great river. -आयुधः an epithet of Siva. -आरम्भ *a.* undertaking great, works, enterprising. (-भः) any great enterprise. -आलयः 1 a temple in general. 2 a sanctuary, an asylum. 3 a great dwelling. 4 a place of pilgrimage. 5 the world of Brahman. 6 the Supreme spirit. (-यः) N. of a particular deity. -आशय *a.* high-souled, nobl-minded, magnanimous, noble; see महात्मन्. (-यः) 1 a noble-minded or magnanimous person, महाशयचक्रवर्ती Bv. 1. 70. 2 the ocean. -आस्पद *a.* 1 occupying a great position. 2 mighty, powerful. -आहवः a great or tumultuous fight. -आह्व *a.* 1 magnanimous, noble-minded, high-souled, noble; R. 18. 33. 2 having lofty aims or aspirations, ambitious. -इन्द्रः 1 'the great Indra,' N. of Indra; Ku. 5. 53; R. 13. 20; Ms. 7. 7. 2 a chief or leader in general. 3 N. of a mountain range, चापः rain-bow. नगरी N. of Amarāvati, the capital of Indra. संविन् *m.* an epithet of Bṛhaspati. -इषवासः a great archer, a great warrior; Bg. 1. 4 -ईशः, ईशानः N. of Siva. -ईशानी N. of Pārvatī. -ईश्वरः 1 a great lord, sovereign. 2 N. of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. (-रि) N. of Durgā. -उक्षः (for उक्ष्) a large bull, a full grown or strong bull; महोक्षतां वल्लतः स्पृशच्चिह्न R. 3. 32, 4. 22, 6. 72, 81 5 63 उत्पलं a large blue lotus

-उत्सवः 1 a great festival or occasion of joy. 2 the god of love. -उत्साह *a.* possessed of great energy, energetic persevering. (-हः) perseverance, -उद्धिः 1 the great ocean; R. 3. 17. 2 an epithet of Indra. -उजः a conch-shell, shell. -उद्य *a.* very prosperous or lucky, very glorious or splendid; of great prosperity. (-यः) 1 great elevation or rise, greatness, prosperity; R. 8. 16. 2 final beatitude. 3 a lord, master. 4 N. of the district called Kānyakubja or Kanouja. 5 N. of the capital of Kanouja. 6 sour milk mixed with honey. -उदर *a.* big-bellied, corpulent. (-र) 1 a big belly. 2 dropsy. -उदार *a.* very generous or magnanimous. -उद्यम *a.* = महोद्यम *q. v.* -उद्योग *a.* very industrious or diligent, hard-working. -उन्नत *a.* exceedingly lofty. (-तः) the palmyra tree. -उन्नतिः *f.* great rise or elevation (*fig.* also), high rank. -उपकारः a great obligation. -उपाध्यायः a great preceptor, a learned teacher. -उरगः a great serpent; R. 12. 98. -उरस्क *a.* broad-chested. (-स्कः) an epithet of Siva. -उल्का 1 a great meteor. 2 a great firebrand. -उद्धिः *f.* great prosperity or affluence. -उद्यमः a great bull. -उद्भिः 1 a great sage or saint; (the term is applied in Ma. 1. 34 to the ten *Prajāpatis* or patriarchs of mankind, but it is also used in the general sense of 'a great sage'). 2 N. of Siva. -ओष्ठ (महोष्ठ) *a.* having large lips. (-ष्ठः) an epithet of Siva. -ओजस *a.* very mighty or powerful possessed of great splendour or glory; महोजसो मानवया वनाचितः Ki. 1. 19. (-म.) a great hero or warrior, a champion. -ओजसं the discus of Vishnu. -ओषधिः *f.* 1 a very efficacious medicinal plant, a sovereign drug. 2 the *Dārva* grass. -ओषधं 1 a sovereign remedy, panacea. 2 ginger. 3 garlic. 4 a kind of poison (बह्वनाम). -कच्छः 1 the sea. 2 N. of Varuṇa. 3 a mountain. -कंदः garlic. -कपर्दः a kind of shell. -कपित्थः 1 the *Bilva* tree. 2 red garlic. -कंबु *a.* stark naked. (-बुः) an epithet of Siva. -कर *a.* 1 large-handed. 2 having a large revenue. -कर्णः an epithet of Siva. -कर्मेष्ट *a.* doing great works. (*m.*) an epithet of Siva. -कला the night of the new moon. -कविः 1 a great poet, a classical poet such as कालिदास, मयूरति, वाण, भारवि &c. 2 an epithet of Sukra. -कांतः an epithet of Siva. (-तः) the earth. -काय *a.* big-bodied, big, gigantic, bulky (-यः) 1 an elephant 2 an epithet of Siva 3 of Vishnu.

4 of a being attending on Siva (= नंदि). -कार्तिकी the night of full-moon in the month of Kārtika. -कालः 1 a form of Siva in his character as the destroyer of the world. 2 N. of a celebrated shrine or temple of Siva (Mahākāla), established at Ujjayint (immortalized by Kālidāsa in his *Meghadūta*, which gives a very beautiful description of the god, his temple, worship &c., together with a graphic picture of the city; cf. Me. 30-38; also R. 6. 34). 3 an epithet of Vishnu. 4 N. of a kind of gourd. -कुरः the city of Ujjayint. -काली an epithet of Durgā in her terrific form. -काव्यं a great or classical poem; (for a full description of its nature, contents &c. according to Rhetoricians see S. D. 559). (The number of Mahākāvya is usually said to be five:—रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, किरातार्जुनीय, शिशुपालवध and वैभवचरित, or six if मेघदूत—a very small poem or खंडकाव्य—be added to the list. But this enumeration is apparently only traditional, as there are several other poems, such as the महिकव्य, विक्रमांकदेवचरित, हरविजय &c. which have an equal claim to be considered as Mahākāvya). -कुमारः the eldest son of a reigning prince, heir-apparent. -कुल *a.* of noble birth or descent, sprung from a noble family nobly-born. (-लः) a noble birth or family, high descent. -कुच्छं a great penance. -कोशः an epithet of Siva. -कतुः a great sacrifice; *g. g.* a horse-sacrifice; R. 3. 46. -कसः an epithet of Vishnu. -कोषः an epithet of Siva. -क्षत्रपः a great satrap. -क्षीरः sugarcane. -खर्बः 1 a high number (ten billions?). -गजः a great elephant; see विक्रिर्. -गणपतिः a form of the god Gaṇeśa. -गंधः a kind of cane. (-धः) a kind of sandal-wood. -गवः *Bos gaurus*. -गुण *a.* very efficacious, sovereign (as a medicine). -गृहिः a cow with a large hump. -ग्रहः an epithet of Rāhu. -ग्रीवः 1 a camel. 2 an epithet of Siva. -ग्रीविन् *m.* a camel. -गूर्णः spirituous liquor. -गोपं a market, fair. (-पः) a loud noise, clamour. -चक्रवर्तिन् *m.* a universal monarch. -चक्रः *f.* a large army. -छायः the fig-tree. -जटः an epithet of Siva. -जह्नु *a.* having a great collar-bone. (-हुः) an epithet of Siva. -जनः 1 a multitude of men, a great many beings, the general populace or public; महाजनो वेद गतः स रथाः Mb. 2 the populace, mob; महाजन स्मेरुस्तो मविष्यति Ku 5 70 3 a great man, a distinguished or

eminent man; महाजनस्य संसर्गः कस्य नो-कारिकाकः । पञ्चनखस्थितं तीर्थं वत्ते सुकाफलश्रियः Subhāsh. 4 the chief of a trade. 5 a merchant, tradesman. -जातीय *a.* 1 rather large. 2 of an excellent kind. -ज्योतिस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -तपस् *m.* 1 a great ascetic. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -तलं N. of one of the seven lower regions; see पाताल. -तिक्तः the *Nimba* tree. -तीक्ष्ण *a.* exceedingly sharp or pungent (-ष्ण) the marking-nut plant. -तेजस् *a.* 1 possessed of great lustre or splendour. 2 very vigorous or powerful, heroic. (-म.) 1 a hero, warrior. 2 fire. 3 an epithet of Kārtikeya. (-न.) quick-silver. -दंतः 1 an elephant with large tusks. 2 an epithet of Siva. -द्वहः 1 a long arm. 2 a severe punishment. -द्वष्टा the influence exercised (over a man's destiny) by a predominant planet. -द्वार *n.* the *Devadaru* tree. -देवः N. of Siva. (-वी) N. of Pārvatī. -द्रुमः the sacred fig tree. -धन *a.* 1 rich. 2 expensive, costly (-नं) 1 gold. 2 incense. 3 a costly or rich dress. -धद्रस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -धतुः 1 gold. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 of Meru. -नदः an epithet of Siva. -नदः a great river. -नदी 1 a great river; such as Gangā, Kṛishnā; संयुक्तोदिसम्पत्तिं महानद्या नगा-प्या Si. 2*100. 2 N. of a river falling into the bay of Bengal. -नंदी 1 spirituous liquor. 2 N. of a river. -नरकः N. of one of the 21 hells. -नलः a kind of reed. -नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Āsvina, sacred to the worship of Durgā. -नाटकं 'the great drama', N. of a drama, also called Hanumannāṭaka, (being popularly ascribed to Hanumat.). -नादः a loud sound, uproar. 2 a great drum. 3 a thunder-cloud. 4 a shell. 5 an elephant. 6 a lion. 7 the ear. 8 a camel. 9 an epithet of Siva. (-दं) a musical instrument. -नासः an epithet of Siva. -निद्रा 'the great sleep', death. -नियमः an epithet of Vishnu. -निर्वाणं total extinction of individuality (according to the Buddhists). -निज्ञा 1 the dead of night, the second and third watches of the night; महानिज्ञा तु विज्ञेया मय्यनं प्रहर-द्वयम्. -नीचः a washerman. -नील *a.* dark-blue. (-लः) a kind of sapphire or emerald; Si. 1. 16, 4. 44; R. 18. 42. -उपलः a sapphire. -वृत्त्यः an epithet of Siva. -वेनिः a crow. -पक्ष 1 an epithet of Garuḍa. 2 a kind of duck. (-क्षी) an owl. -पंचमूल the five great roots:—दिल्लीमिन्धः द्योनाक काष्मरी पाटला तथा सर्वैस् मिलितेति पञ्चमूलम् ॥ -वचसिष the five great or

deadly po.sons. शृङ्ग, च कालवृद्धौ
 मुक्तौ वसन्तभक्तः । शङ्खकर्णौ वि योगिनि महा-
 पञ्चविंशतिः ॥ -पथः 1 chief road,
 principal street, high or main road;
 Ku. 7. 3. 2 the passage into the
 next world, i. e. death. 3 N. of
 certain mountain-tops from which
 devout persons used to throw
 themselves down to secure entrance
 into heaven. 4 an epithet of Siva.
 -पद्मः 1 a particular high number. 2
 N of Nārada. 3 N. of one of the
 nine treasures of Kubera. (-पद्म) 1
 a white lotus. 2 N. of a city. पतिः
 N. of Nārada. -पराह्णः a late hour
 in the afternoon. -पातकं 1 a great
 sin, a heinous crime; ब्रह्मत्यागं ह्यपात-
 न्त्येयं दुर्गमनामयः । महाति पातकान्वाहुस्तत्संलग्नं
 पचन् ॥ Ms. 11. 54. 2 any great sin
 or transgression. -पात्रः a prime
 minister. -पादः an epithet of Siva.
 -पापन् ॥ a. very sinful or wicked. -पुंसः
 a great man. -पुरुषः 1 a great man,
 an eminent or distinguished
 personage; शब्दं महापुरुषसंविहितं निश्चय
 U. 6. 7. 2 the Supreme Spirit. 3 an
 epithet of Vishnu. -पुण्यः a kind of
 worm. -पूजा great worship; any
 solemn worship performed on extra-
 ordinary occasions. -पृथुः a camel.
 -प्रयत्नः the great universe. -प्रभ ॥ a. of
 great lustre. (-भः) the light of a
 lamp. -प्रभुः 1 a great lord. 2 a king,
 sovereign. 3 a chief. 4 an epithet
 of Indra. 5 of Siva. 6 of Vishnu.
 -प्रलयः ' the great dissolution, ' the
 total annihilation of the universe
 at the end of the life of
 Brahman, when all the lokas with
 their inhabitants, the gods, saints
 &c. including Brahman himself, are
 annihilated. -प्रसादः 1 a great
 favour. 2 a great present (of food
 offered to an idol). -प्रस्थानं depart-
 ing this life, death. -प्राणः 1 the
 hard breathing or aspirate sound
 made in the pronunciation of the
 aspirates. 2 the aspirated letters
 themselves (pl.); they are:—ख, ह,
 क, झ, ङ, च, छ, ज, ञ, ट, ठ, ड, ढ, ण, त, थ, द, ध, न, प, फ, ब, भ, म, य, र, ल, व, श, ष, स, ह, ळ, ॥ 3 a
 raven. -प्रवः a great flood, deluge.
 -फल ॥ a. bearing much fruit. (-ला) 1
 a bitter gourd. 2 a kind of spear.
 (-ले) a great fruit or reward. -बल
 a very strong. (-लः) wind. (-लं)
 leaf. ईश्वरः N. of a Linga of Siva
 near the modern Mahāleshwar.
 -बाहु ॥ a. long-armed, powerful.
 (-हुः) an epithet of Vishnu. -वि-
 (वि) लं 1 the atmosphere. 2 the
 heart. 3 a water-jar, pitcher. 4 a
 hole, cave. -वी (वी) जः an epithet
 of Siva. -वी (वी) ज्यं the perinaeum.
 -बोधिः a Buddha. -ब्रह्म, ब्रह्मन् ॥
 the Supreme Spirit. -ब्राह्मणः 1 a
 great or learned Brāhmana. 2 a
 cow or contemptible Brāhmana

भाग. **a. 1** very fortunate or blessed, very lucky or prosperous. **2** illustrious, distinguished, glorious; गृहभागः कामं नष्टविरमिच्छतिर्विरमः S. 5. 10; Ms. 3. 192. **3** very pure or holy, highly virtuous. -भगिन् **a.** very fortunate or prosperous. -भारतं **N.** of the celebrated epic which describes the rivalries and contests of the sons of Dhritarāshṭra and Pāṇḍu. (It consists of 18 *parvas* or books, and is said to be the composition of Vyāsa; cf. the word भारत also). -भाष्यं **1** a great commentary. **2** particularly, the great commentary of Patanjali on the Sūtras of Pāṇini. -भीमः an epithet of king Santanu. -भीकः a sort of beetle or fly. -भुज **a.** long-armed, powerful. -भुतं a great or primary element; see भुत; वं वेदा विद्वे दूनं महाभुत-समाधिना B. 1. 26; Ms. 1. 6. (-तः) a great creature. -भोगा an epithet of Durgā. -भणिः a costly or precious jewel. -भवि **a. 1** high-minded. **2** clever. (-तिः) **N.** of Brihaspati or Jupiter. -भद्र **a.** greatly intoxicated. (-द्रः) an elephant in rat. -मनस, मनस्क **a. 1** high-minded, noble-minded, magnanimous. **2** liberal. **3** proud, haughty. (-मः) a fabulous animal called शरभ q. v. -मन्त्रिन् **m.** the prime-minister, premier. -महोपाध्यायः **1** a very great preceptor. **2** a title given to learned men and reputed scholars; e. g. महामहोपाध्यायमहिनयस्वरि &c. -मांसं 'costly flesh', especially human flesh; Māl. 5. 12. -मात्रः **1** a great officer of state, high state official, a chief minister; मंत्रे कर्मणि भूषायां विभे माने परिच्छेदे। नात्रा च महती येषां महामात्रस्तु ते स्वताः n; Ms. 9. 259. **2** an elephant-driver or keeper; P. 1. 161. **3** a superintendent of elephants. (-त्री) **1** the wife of a chief minister. **2** the wife of a spiritual teacher. -मायः an epithet of Vishnu. -माया worldly illusion, which makes the material world appear really existent. -मारी cholera, an epidemic. -माहेश्वरः a great worshipper of Mahesvara or Siva. -मुखः a crocodile. -मुनिः **1** a great sage. **2** **N.** of Vyāsa. (-नि *n.*) any medicinal herb or drug. -सुर्ध्व **m.** an epithet of Siva. -सूलं a large radish. (-लः) a kind of onion. -सुहृत् **a.** very costly. (-हृत्) a ruby. -सुगः **1** any large animal. **2** an elephant. -मेदः the coral tree. -मोहः great infatuation of mind. (-हः) an epithet of Durgā. -यज्ञः 'a great sacrifice,' a term applied to the five daily sacrifices or acts of piety to be performed by a householder; अथापनं ब्रह्मयज्ञः चित्तयज्ञस्तु तर्पणम्। दामोदरो देवो (or देवकाः) बाल्यैर्नितो (or भूत-यज्ञः) नृपते। ■ Ms 3 70 71

72. -यमक a great Yamaka. १. *e. a.* a stanza all the four lines of which have exactly the same words, though different in sense; *e. g.* see Ki. 15. 52 where विकाशमिदुर्जगतोद्धारणः has four different senses; cf. also Bk. 10. 19. -यात्रा 'the great pilgrimage,' the pilgrimage to Benares. -याम्यः an epithet of Vishnu. -युगं 'a great Yuga,' consisting of the four *Yugas* of mortals, or comprising 4,320,000 years of men. -योगिन् *m.* 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Vishnu. 3 a cock. -रजतं 1 gold. 2 the thorn-apple. -रजसं 1 safflower. 2 gold. -रत्नं a precious jewel. -रथः 1 a great chariot. 2 a great warrior or hero; कुतः प्रमादो वन-जयस्य महारथजयद्रथस्य विपचितुल्लादयितुं Ve. 2, R. 9. 1; Si. 3. 22; (a महारथ हि is thus defined: -रकोद्गासहस्राणि योषवेत्युत्तु धूमिना । शक्राश्वान्नवीणश्च विज्ञेयः स महारथः ॥). -रस *a.* very savoury. (-सः) 1 a sugarcane. 2 quicksilver. 3 a precious mineral. (-सं) sour rice-water. -राजः 1 a great king, sovereign or supreme ruler. 2 a respectful mode of addressing kings or other great personages (my lord, your majesty, your highness). 'वृक्षः a kind of mango tree. -राजिकाः (*m. pl.*) an epithet of a class of gods (said to be 220 or 236 in number). -राज्ञी the chief queen, principal wife of a king. -राज्ञिः, -त्री *f.* see महाराज्य. -राष्ट्रः 'the great kingdom,' N. of a country in the west of India, the country of the Marāṭhās. 2 the people of Mahārāṣṭra; the Marāṭhās (*pl.*). (-टी) N. of the principal Prākṛita dialect, the language of the people of the Mahārāṣṭra; cf. Dandin: — महाराष्ट्रभ्यां भाषां प्रकृष्टं प्राकृतं विदुः Kāv. 1. 34. -रूप *a.* mighty in form. (-पः) 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 resin. -रैतस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -रौद्र *a.* very dreadful. (-द्री) an epithet of Durgā. -रौरवः N. of one of the 21 bells; Ms. 4. 88-90. -लक्ष्मी 1 the great Lakshmi, or *Sakti* of Nārāyaṇa. 2 a young girl who represents the goddess Durgā at the Durgā festival. -लिङ्गं the great *Linga* or Phalus. (-गः) an epithet of Siva. -लोहः a crow. -लोहं a magnet. -वनं 1 a large forest. 2 N. of a large forest in Vṛindāvana. -वराहः 'the great boar,' an epithet of Vishnu in his third or boar incarnation. -वसः the porpoise. -वाक्यं 1 a long sentence. 2 any continuous composition or literary work. 3 a great proposition, principal sentence such as तत्त्वसि, ब्रह्मैवेदं सर्वं &c. -वातः a stormy wind, violent wind. -वार्तिकं N. of the Vārtikas of Kātyāyana on Pāṇini's Sūtras. -विविहा N. of a certain

Yoga system of philosophy. -विभाषा a rule; giving a general option or alternative. -विषुवः the vernal equinox. -संक्रांतिः *f.* the vernal equinox (the sun's entering the sign Aries). -वीरः 1 a great hero or warrior. 2 a lion. 3 the thunderbolt of Indra. 4 an epithet of Vishnu. 5 of Garuda. 6 of Hanumat. 7 a cuckoo. 8 a white horse. 9 a sacrificial fire. 10 a sacrificial vessel. 11 a kind of hawk. -वीर्यो an epithet of सत्ता, the wife of the sun. -वृषः a great bull. -वेग *a.* very swift or fleet. (-गः) 1 great speed, excessive velocity. 2 an ape. 3 the bird Garuda. -बेल *a.* billowy. -व्याधिः *f.* 1 a great disease. 2 a very bad kind of leprosy (black leprosy). -व्याहृतिः *f.* a great mystical word; *i. e.* सूत्र, ध्रुवम् and स्वर. -व्रत *a.* very devotional, rigidly observing vows. (-तं) 1 a great vow, a great religious observance. 2 any great or fundamental duty; प्रायश्चित्तं हिता वृत्तिदोहो व्याजवर्जनं । आत्मनीव त्रियायानमेतन्मैत्रिमहाव्रतं *Mv.* 5. 59. -व्रतित्वा *m.* 1 a devotee, an ascetic. 2 an epithet of Siva. -शक्तिः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Kārtikeya. -शङ्खः 1 a great conch-shell; *Bg.* 1. 15. 2 the temporal bone, forehead. 3 a human bone. 4 a particular high number. -शठः a kind of thorn-apple. -शब्द *a.* making a loud sound, very noisy, boisterous. -शल्कः a kind of sea-crab or prawn; *Ms.* 3. 272. -शालः a great householder. -शिरस् *m.* a kind of serpent. -शुक्तिः *f.* a pearl-shell. -शुक्ला an epithet of Sarasvatī. -शुभ्रं silver. -शुद्धः (*श्री* *f.*) 1 a Śūdra in a high position. 2 a cowherd. -इमशानं an epithet of Benares. -अनघः an epithet of Buddha. -आसः a kind of asthma. -अस्ता 1 an epithet of Sarasvatī. 2 of Durgā. 3 white sugar. -संक्रांतिः *f.* the winter solstice. -सती a very chaste woman. -सत्ता absolute existence. -सत्यः an epithet of Yama. -सत्त्वः an epithet of Kubera. -संधिविग्रहः the office of the minister of peace and war -सक्तः an epithet of Kubera. -सर्जः the bread-fruit of jacktree. -संतपनः a kind of very rigid penance; see *Ms.* 11. 212. -संधिविग्रहिकः a minister of peace and war. -सारः a kind of Khadira tree. -सारथिः an epithet of Aruna. -साहसं great violence or outrage, great audacity. -साहसिकः a dacoit, highwayman, a daring robber. -सिंहः the fabulous animal called Sarabha. -सिद्धिः *f.* a kind of magical power. -सुखं 1 great pleasure. 2 copulation. -सुस्र्णा sand. -सुतः a military drum. -सेनः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 the
r of a large army (-मा)

a great army. -स्कंधः a camel. -स्थली the earth. -स्थानं a great position. -स्वनः a kind of drum. -हंसः an epithet of Vishnu. -हविस् *n.* clarified butter. -हिमवत् *m.* N. of a mountain. महिका Frost, mist.

महित *p. p.* Honoured, worshipped, esteemed, revered; see मह्. -तं The trident of Siva.

महिम् *m.* 1 Greatness (fig. also), अथि मलयज महिमायै कस्य विरामस्तु विषयस्ते *Bv.* 1. 11. 2 Glory, majesty, might, power; *Ku.* 2. 6; *U.* 4. 21. 3 high rank, exalted rank, or position, dignity 4 One of the Siddhis, the power of increasing size at will; see सिद्धि.

महिरः The sun.

महिला 1 A woman. 2 An amorous or intoxicated woman; विरहेण विकलहृदया निर्जलमीनायते महिला *Bv.* 2. 68. 3 The creeper called Priyangu. 4 A kind of perfume or fragrant plant (रेणुका). -Comp. -आह्वयः the Priyangu creeper. महिलारोप्यं N. of a city in the south.

महिषः 1 A buffalo; (considered as the vehicle of Yama); माहतां महिषा निपातसलिलं त्रुणैर्दुस्तुतिं *S.* 2. 6. 2 N. of a demon killed by Durgā. -Comp. -अर्धनः an epithet of Kārtikeya -असुरः the demon Mahisha. -घातिनी, 'मथनी, 'मर्दनी, 'सूदनी epithets of Durgā. -धनी an epithet of Durgā. -ध्वजः an epithet of Yama. -पालः, -पालकः a buffalo-keeper. -वाहनः, -वाहन epithets of Yama; कृतोतः किं साक्ष्यमहिषवहनेऽभाविति पुनः *K. P.* 10.

महिषी 1 A she-buffalo, buffalo-cow; *Ms.* 9. 55; *Y.* 2. 159. 2 The principal queen, queen-consort; महिषसिंहः *R.* 1. 48, 2. 25, 3. 9. 3 A queen in general. 4 The female of a bird. 5 A lady's maid, female servant (सेविका). 6 An immoral woman. 7 Money acquired by the prostitution of one's wife; cf. माहिषिक. -Comp. -पालः a keeper of she buffaloes. -स्वम्भः a pillar adorned with a buffalo's head.

महिमन् *a.* Possessing, rich or abounding in buffaloes.

मही 1 Earth; as in महिपाल, महिभूत &c.; मही रम्या राज्या *Bh.* 3. 79. 2 Ground, soil. 3 Landed properly or estate, land. 4 A country, kingdom. 5 N. of a river, falling into the gulf of Cambay. 6 (In geom.) the base of any plane figure. -Comp. -ह्वनः, ईश्वरः a king; न न मही नमहीनपराक्रमे *R.* 9. 5. -कंप an earthquake. -सिन्धु *m.* a king, sovereign; *R.* 1. 11. 85; 19. 20. -जः 1 the planet Mars. 2 a tree. (-जं) wet ginger. -तल surface of the earth. -दुर्गं an earth fort -वरः 1 a mountain *B.* 6 52 *Ku.* 6. 89 2 an epithet of

Vishnu. -प्रः 1 a mountain; *Bh.* 2. 10. *Si.* 15. 24, *R.* 3. 60, 13. 7. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -नारथः, -पः, -पतिः-सुक् *m.*, -सयवन् *m.*, -महेंद्रः a king; *Bg.* 1. 20; *R.* 2. 34, 6. 12. -पुत्रः, सुतः, -सुतः 1 the planet Mars. 2. epithets of the demon Naraka. -पुत्री, -सुता an epithet of Sitā. -प्रक्षयः an earthquake. -प्ररोहः -रुह *m.*, -रुहः a tree, *Ki.* 5. 10; *Si.* 20. 48. -प्राचीरं, -प्रावरः the sea. -भर्तु *m.* a king. -भूत *m.* 1 a mountain; *Ku.* 1. 27, *Ki.* 5. 1. 2 a king, sovereign. -लता an earthworm. -सुरः a Brāhmaṇa. महोयस् *a.* Greater, larger, more powerful or weighty or important, mightier, stronger (compar. of महत् 1. v.). -म. A great or noble-minded man; प्रकृतिः खलु सा महोयसः सहते नान्यस-सुवर्ति येन *Ki.* 2. 21; *Si.* 2. 13.

महीला, महैला A woman, female.

मा *ind.* A particle of prohibition (rarely of negation) usually joined with the Imperative; मद्वाणि मा कुरु विषादमनाद्रेण *Bv.* 4. 41; also (a) with the Aorist, when the augment अ is dropped; पापे रतिं मा कुंथाः *Bh.* 2. 77; मा सुखं सुखं भवेत्तमनन्यजन्मा मा ते मलीमसविकार-वना मर्तिहेतुः *Māl.* 1. 32; (b) the Imperfect (the augment being dropped here also); मा जैनमभिप्रायः Rām.; (c) the Future, or Potential mood; in the sense of 'lest', 'that not'; लघु एतां परित्रायस्व मा कस्यापि तपस्विना हस्ते पणिष्यति *S.* 2; मा कश्चिन्मन्मात्रार्थो भवेत् *Pt.* 5; मा नाम देव्याः किमन्यनिहृदयं भवेत् *K.* 307; (d) the present participle when a curse is implied; मा जीवन्त्यः परावज्ञादुःखदशोपि जीवति *Si.* 2. 45; or (e) with potential passive participles; नन्वै शर्थ्यम्. मा is sometimes used without any verb; मा तावत् 'oh! do not (say or do) so'; मा मेव; मा नाम पुलिसः *Mk.* 3 'may it not be the police'; see under नाम. Sometimes मा is followed by स्म and is used with the Aorist or Imperfect and rarely with the potential mood; कैव्यं मा स्म गमः पार्थ *Bg.* 2. 3; मा स्म प्रतीपं गमः *S.* 4. 17; मास्म सीमंतिनी काचिज्जन्तयेऽनुवमदिशम्.

मा 1 The goddess of wealth, Lakshmi; तमाखपन्नं राजेन्द्र भज माज्ञानदायकं Subhā'sh. 2 A mother. 3 A measure. -Comp. -यः, -यतिः epithets of Vishnu.

मा 2 P., 3. 4. A (माति, सिमिती or मीयते, मित) 1 To measure; स्वचित्तिं विमान इवावर्ति पदानि *Si.* 7. 13. 2 To measure or mark off, limit; see मित. 3 To compare with (in size), measure by any standard; *Ku.* 5. 15. 4 To be in, find room or space in, be contained or comprised in; तनी मसुस्त्र न केटमद्विषस्तयो-नास्यागमसंभवा सुदः *Si.* 1. 23; इद्धि गतेत्या-मनि नैव मती 3 73, 10 50 माति मातुस-म्याधि यशोरात्रिर्दक्ष ते *K. P.* 10 -Caus

(मापयति-ते) To cause to be measured, measure or mete out ; एतेन मापयति मित्ति कर्ममार्ग Mk. 3. 16. -*Desid.* (मित्ति-ते) To wish to measure &c. -*WITH* अन्तु 1 to infer, deduce (from some premises &c.); धूमाग्निमनुमाय T. S.; Ku. 2. 25; to guess, conjecture ; अन्वमीयत शुद्धेति ज्ञातेन वपुषेव सा R. 15. 77; 17. 11. 2 to reconcile. -*उप* to compare, liken ; तेनोपमीयेत तमात्रनील Si. 9. 8; एतौ मांसयथी कनककलशाविस्तुपनिर्गो Bb. 3. 20. -*निस्* 1 to make, create, bring into existence ; निर्मातुं प्रमथेन्मनोहरनिर्दे रूपं दुराणो मुनिः V. 1. 4; यस्मादेव ह्येवाणां नावाथी निर्मितो नृपः Ms. 7. 5. 1. 13. 2 (*a*) to build, form, construct ; स्नातुनिर्मितः एते पाद्याः H. 1. (*b*) to cause to be settled, colonize (as a town &c.); जिमेने निमेनोऽर्थं मधुरां मधुराकृतिः R. 15. 28. 3 to cause, produce ; शलाकांजननिमित्तेव Ku. 1. 48; निर्मातुं मन्येय्यां Git. 3. 4 to compose, write ; स्वनिर्मितया टीकायां समेते कार्य. 5 to prepare, manufacture (in general). -*परि* 1 to measure. 2 to measure off, limit. -*य* 1 to measure. 2 to prove, establish, demonstrate. -*सं* 1 to measure. 2 to make equal, equalize; काताममिततयोपदेशयुजे K.P. 1; see संमित 3 to liken, compare. 4 to be comprised or contained in ; स्थालचूचनपि ते न संन्याति स्तनातरे Subhāsh.

मांस *n.* 1 Flesh. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मांस after acc. dual.).

मांसं Flesh, meat ; समाप्तो मधुरकः U. 4. (The word is thus fancifully derived in Ms. 5. 55:—मांसं मधुराविता-द्वन् वर्य मांसमिहाद्यहम् । पतन्मांसस्य मांसत्वं प्रवदति मनीषिणः ॥) 2 The flesh of fish. 3 The fleshy part of a fruit. -*सः* 1 A worm. 2 N. of a mixed tribe, selling meat. -*Comp.* -*अद्*, -*अद्*, -*आदिद्*, -*भक्षक* *a.* flesh-eating, carnivorous (as an animal); Bk. 16. 28, Ms. 5. 15. -*अर्गलः* लं a piece of flesh hanging down from the mouth. -*अश्नं* flesh-eating. *आहारः* animal food. -*उपजीवित्* *m.* a dealer in flesh. -*ओदनः* 1 meal of flesh. 2 rice boiled with flesh. -*कारि* *n.* blood. -*ग्रंथिः* a gland. -*जं*, *तेजस्* *n.* fat. -*द्राविद्* *m.* a kind of sorrel. -*निर्घासः* the hair of the body. -*पिदका* -*कं* 1 a basket of flesh 2 a large quantity of flesh. -*पित्तं* a bone. -*पेशी* 1 a muscle. 2 a piece of flesh. 3 an epithet of the fetus from the 8th to the 14th day. -*भेद्*, *भेदिद्* *a.* cutting the flesh. -*योनिः* a creature of flesh and blood. -*विक्रयः* sale of meat. -*सारः*, -*स्नेहः* fat. -*हासा* skin.

मांसल *a.* 1 Fleishy. 2 Muscular, lusty, brawny ; U. 1. 3 Fat, strong, powerful ; शास्त्रः ज्ञान मांसलाः Bv. 1. 34 4 Deep (as a nd) U 6 2 5

Increased in bulk or quantity ; Māl. 9. 13.

मांसिकः A butcher.

माकंदः The mango tree ; Bv. 1. 29. -*दी* 1 The myrobalan tree. 2 Yellow sandal. 3 N. of a city on the Ganges.

माकर *a.* (*री* *f.*) Belonging to the sea-monster Makara q. v.

माकरंद *a.* (*दी* *f.*) Derived from, relating to, the juice of flowers; full of or mixed with honey, Māl. 8. 1; 9. 12.

माकलिः 1 N. of Mātali, the charioteer or Indra. 2 The moon.

माक्षि(क्षी)न *a.* (*क्षी* *f.*) Coming or derived from a bee. -*कं* 1 Honey ; Bv. 4. 33. 2 A kind of honey-like mineral substance. -*Comp.* -*आशयं*, -*जं* bees'-wax. -*फलः* a kind of cocoa-nut. -*शर्करा* candied sugar.

मागध *a.* (*क्षी* *f.*) Relating to or living in the country of Magadha or the people of Magadha. -*यः* 1 A king of the Magadhas. 2 N. of a mixed tribe, said to have been the offspring of a Vaisya father and a Kshatriya Mother, (the duty of the members of this caste being that of professional bards); Ms. 10. 11, 17; Y. 1. 94. 3 A bard or panegyrist in general. -*धाः* (*pl.*) N. of a people, the Magadhas. -*क्षी* 1 A princess of the Magadhas ; R. 1. 57. 2 The language of the Magadhas, one of the four principal kinds of Prākṛita. 3 Long pepper. 4 White cumin. 5 Refined sugar. 6 A kind of jasmine. 7 A variety of cardamoms.

मागधा, मागधिका Long-pepper.

मागधिका A king of the Magadhas.

माघः 1 N. of a lunar month (corresponding to January-February). 2 N. of a poet, the author of the Sisupālavadha or Māgha-kāvya; (the poet describes his family in Si. 20. 80-84 and thus concludes:— श्रीशब्दस्मृतसर्गसमाविलम्ब लक्ष्मीपतेऽश्रितकीर्तिनवार माघः । तस्यात्मजः सुकविकीर्तिदुराज्ञायद् : कार्यं व्यचर शिक्षपाल-वधमिधानम् ॥) उपमा कालिदासस्य भारवेरर्थमैव । इद्विनः पदलालित्यं माघे सति त्रयो युगाः ॥ Udb. -*क्षी* The day of full moon in the month of Māgha.

माघना A female crab.

माघवत *a.* (*क्षी* *f.*) Belonging to Indra. -*ती* The east. -*Comp.* -*चापं* the rainbow ; U. 5. 11.

माघवन *a.* (*क्षी* *f.*) Belonging to or ruled by Indra; ककुभे समचक्रुत माघवर्तौ Si. 9. 25; अवनीतलोपेव साधु मन्ये न वमी माघवनी विडासहेतुः Jg.

माघवं The flower of the *kunda* creeper.

मांक्ष 1. P. (मांक्षि) To wish or desire long for

मांगलिक *a.* (*क्षी* *f.*) 1 Auspicious, tending to good fortune, indicative of auspiciousness; शुद्धस्य मांगलिकद्वयं कृता चतयः प्रतेतुः शुद्धनमः Ki. 6. 4; Mv. 4. 35, Bv. 2. 57. 2 Fortunate.

मांगल्य *a.* Auspicious, indicative of good fortune ; S. 4. 5. -*त्य* 1 Auspiciousness, prosperity, welfare, good fortune. 2 A blessing or benediction. 3 A festivity, festival, any auspicious rite. -*Comp.* -*सुदृग* a drum beaten on auspicious occasions ; U. 6. 25.

माचः A way, road.

माचलः 1 A thief, robber. 2 A crocodile.

माचिका A fly.

मांजिह *a.* (*क्षी* *f.*) Red as madder -*इं* Red colour.

मांजिष्टिक (*क्षी* *f.*) Dyed or tinged with madder ; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18.

माडरः 1 N. of Vyāsa. 2 A Brāhmaṇa. 3 A distiller (शौक्षिक Sk.). 4 One of the attendants on the sun.

माडी An armour, mail.

माघः 1 A species of tree. 2 Weight, measure.

माद्धिः *f.* 1 The young leaf before it opens. 2 Honouring. 3 Sadness, dejection. 4 Poverty. 5 Anger, passion. 6 The border or hem of a garment. 7 A double tooth.

माणवः 1 A lad, boy, youth, youngster. 2 A little man, mannikin (used contemptuously). 3 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (of twenty) strings.

माणवकः 1 A youth, boy, lad, youngster. (oft. used contemptuously). 2 A little man, dwarf-mannikin ; माणवमाणवकं हारं Bhāg. 3 A, silly fellow. 4 A scholar, religious student. 5 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (or twenty) strings.

माणवीन *a.* Boyish, childish.

माणव्य A company of lads or boys.

माणिका A particular weight (equal to eight *palas*).

माणिक्य A ruby.

माणिक्या A small house-lizard.

माणिक्यं माणिमंथं, Rock-salt.

मांडलिक *a.* (*क्षी* *f.*) Relating to, or ruling, a province. -*कः* The ruler of a province.

मातंगः 1 An elephant, Si. 1. 64. 2 A man of lowest caste, a Chāṇḍāla.

3 A Kirāta, a mountaineer or barbarian. 4 (At the end of comp.) Any thing the best of its kind ; e g बलाहकमातंगः. -*Comp.* -*दिवाकरः* N. of a poet. -*नक्रः* a crocodile as large as an elephant ; R. 13. 11.

मातरिपुरुषः ' One who can act like a man only against his mother ' a poltroon, cowardly boaster

मातरिन्ध्र *m.* Wind; पुनरुचि विविकै-
नीतिश्चावचूयं ज्वलयति मन्त्राणि मालतीनां
रजोभिः *St.* 11. 17, *Ki.* 5. 36.

मातलिः *N.* of the charioteer of
Indra. -*Comp.* -सारथिः an epithet of
Indra.

माता *A* mother.

मातामहः *A* maternal grand-father.

-हौ (dual) The maternal grand-
father and grandmother. -ही The
maternal grand-mother.

मतिः *f.* 1 Measure. 2 *A* thought,
idea, conception.

मातुलः 1 *A* maternal uncle; *Bg.* 1.
26, *Ms.* 2. 130, 5. 81. 2 The
Dhattāra plant. 3 *A* kind of snake.
-*Comp.* -पुत्रकः 1 the son of a mater-
nal uncle. 2 the fruit of the
Dhattāra plant.

मातुल्यः See मातुलिंग.

मातुला, मातुलानी, मातुली 1 The wife
of a maternal uncle; *Ms.* 2. 131; *Y.*
3. 232. 2 Hemp.

मातुलिंगः, मातुल्यः *A* kind of
citron tree; (*सुको*) माताः प्रेक्षितमातुल्य-
वृत्तयः वेदो विशास्वति वा *Māl.* 6. 19. -नं
The fruit of this tree, a citron.

मातुल्यः (*वी f.*) The son of a
maternal uncle.

मातु *f.* 1 *A* mother; मातृवत्पदोरेषु
य पश्यति स पश्यति; सङ्गं तु पितृन् माता गौ-
देनातिरिक्ते *Subhāsh.* 2 Mother, as a
term of respect or endearment;
मातृलक्ष्मि भजत् कचिद्वरं *Bh.* 3. 64, 87;
अदि मातृदेव्यजनसंवे देवि स्ति *U.* 4. 3 *A*
cow. 4 An epithet of Lakshmi. 5
An epithet of Durgā. 6 Ether, sky.
7 The earth. 8 *A* divine mother;
मातृभ्यो बलिर्मुपहर *Mk.* 1. -*pl.* An
epithet of the divine mothers, said
to attend on Siva, but usually on
Skanda. (They are usually said to
be 8; ब्राह्मी मातेश्वरी चंडी वाराही वैष्णवी तथा ।
कौमारी चैव चामुंडा चार्चिकेष्ट मातरः ॥ or,
according to some, only seven; ब्राह्मी
मातेश्वरी चैव कौमारी वैष्णवी तथा । मातृदेवी चैव
वाराही चामुंडा सप्त मातरः ॥ Some increase
the number to sixteen). -*Comp.*
-केशवः a maternal uncle. -गणः the
collection of; the divine mothers.
-गधिनी an unnatural mother. -गामिन
m. one who has committed incest
with his mother. -गोत्रं a mother's
family. -घातः, -घातकः, -घातिन् *m.*, -घ्नः
a matricide. -घातुकः 1 a matricide.
2 an epithet of Indra. -चक्रं the
group of divine mothers. -देव *a.*
having a mother for one's god, ador-
ing mother like a god. -चन्दनः an
epithet of Kārtikeya. -पक्ष *a.* belong-
ing to the mother's side or line.
(-क्षः) maternal kinsmen. -पितृ
(dual) (forming -मातापितरौ or
मातरपितरौ) parents. -पुत्रौ (मातापुत्रौ)
a mother and son. -पूजन् worship
of the divine mothers. -पुत्र, -पुत्रा

a maternal kinsman; *R.* 12. 12.
(-*pl.*) a class of relatives on the
mother's side; they are thus specifi-
ed:-मातुः पितुः स्वसुः पुत्रा मातृमातुः स्वसुः सुताः
मातृमातुःपुत्राश्च विज्ञेया मातृवत्पदाः ॥ -मंडलं
the collection of the divine mothers.

-मातु *f.* an epithet of Pārvatī. -भुक्षः
a foolish fellow, simpleton. -यज्ञः a
sacrifice offered to the divine
mothers. -वत्सलः an epithet of
Kārtikeya. स्वसु *f.* (मातृवत्सु or मातुः
स्वसु) a mother's sister, a maternal
aunt. -स्वसेयः (मातृवत्सेयः) a mother's
sister's son. (*वी*) the daughter of
a maternal aunt; so मातृवत्सीयः -वा.

मातृकः *a.* 1 Coming or inherited
from a mother; मातृकं च चतुर्वर्जितं दधत्
R. 11. 64, 90. 2 Maternal. -का *A*
maternal uncle. -का 1 *A* mother.
2 *A* grandmother. 3 *A* nurse. 4 *A*
source, origin. 5 *A* divine mother.
6 *N.* of certain diagrams written
in characters supposed to have a
magical power. 7 The character or
alphabet so used (*pl.*)

मात्र *a.* (*त्रा*, -*त्री f.*) An affix add-
ed to nouns in the sense of 'measur-
ing as much as', 'as', high or long,
or broad as, 'reaching as far as'; as
in ऊरुमात्रो मितिः (in this sense the
word may as well be considered to
be मात्रा at the end of comp. q. v. be-
low). -त्र 1 *A* measure, whether of
length, breadth, height, size, space,
distance or number; usually at the
end of comp.; *e. g.* अंगुलिमात्रं a
finger's breadth; किञ्चिन्मात्रं गत्वा to
some distance; कोशमात्रे at the dis-
tance of a Krosa; रक्षामात्रमपि even the
breadth of a line, as much as a line;
R. 1. 17; so क्षणमात्रं, निमिषमात्रं the space
of an instant; शतमात्रं a hundred in
number; so गजमात्रं as high or big as
an elephant; तालमात्र, वयमात्र &c. 2 The
full measure of anything, the whole
or entire class of things, totality;
जीवमात्रं or प्राणिमात्रं the entire class of
living beings; मनुष्यमात्रो मर्त्यः every
man is mortal. 3 The simple measure
of anything, the one thing and no
more, often translatable by 'mere',
'only', 'even'; जातिमत्रेण *H.* 1. 58 by
mere caste; दिङ्मित्रेण समुद्रे व्याकुलीकृतः
2. 149 by a mere wag-tail; वाचामात्रेण
जाप्ये *S.* 2 'merely by words'; so अर्थ-
मात्रं, संमानमात्रं *Pt.* 1. 83; used with past
participles मात्रं मात्रं may be translated by
'as soon as', 'no sooner than', 'just';
विद्धमात्रः *R.* 5. 51 'as soon as pierced',
'when just pierced'; सुकृत्मात्रे just after
eating; प्रविष्टमात्रं एव तत्रभवति *S.* 3. &c.

मात्रा 1 *A* measure; see मात्रं above. 2
A standard of measure, standard
rule 3 The correct
4 *A* unit of measure a foot

5 *A* moment. 6 *A* particle, an
atom. 7 *A* part, portion; नरेन्द्र-
मात्राभितौरवत्त्वात् *R.* 3. 11. 8 *A* small
portion, a little quantity, a small
measure only, see मात्र (3). 9 Ac-
count, consideration; राजेति कियती मात्र
Pt. 1. 40 'of what account or con-
sideration is a king', *i. e.* I hold
him of no account; कायस्थ इति लक्ष्मी
मात्रा *Mu.* 1. 10 Money, wealth. 11
(In prosody) a prosodial or syllabic
instant, the time required to pro-
nounce a short vowel. 13 An element.
14 The material world, matter. 15
The upper part of the Nāgarī char-
acters. 16 An ear-ring. 17 An orna-
ment, jewel. -*Comp.* -अर्धं half of a
prosodial instant. -छन्दस्, -वृत्तं a metre
regulated by the number of prosodial
instants it contains, *e. g.* the *Aryā*.
-भस्त्रा a money-bag. -संगः attachment
to or regard for household posses-
sions or property; *Ms.* 6. 57. -सप्तक
N. of a class of metres, see App. 1
-स्पर्शः material contact, contact with
material elements; *Bg.* 2. 14.

मात्रिका *A* syllable or prosodial
instant (= मात्रा above.)

मात्सर *a.* (*री f.*); मात्सरिक *a.* (*की
f.*) Jealous, envious, malicious, spite-
ful.

मात्सर्यं Envy, jealousy, spite, malice,
अहो वस्तुनि मात्सर्यं *Ks.* 21. 49; *Ki.* 3. 50
मात्सर्यकः *A* fisherman.

मायः 1 Stirring, churning, shaking
about. 2 Killing, destruction. 3 *A*
way, road.

माथुर *a.* (*री f.*) 1 Coming from
Mathurā. 2 Produced in Mathurā 3
Dwelling in Mathurā.

मादः Intoxication, drunkenness. 2
Joy, delight. 3 Pride, arrogance.

मादक *a.* (*दिका f.*) 1 Intoxicating,
maddening, stupefying. 2 Gladden-
ing. -नः *A* gallinule.

मादन *a.* (*नी f.*) Intoxicating &c.,
see मादक. -नः 1 The god of love 2
The thorn-apple. -न 1 Intoxication
2 Delighting, exhilaration. 3 Cloves
मादनीर्यं An intoxicating drink.

मादृक्ष *a.* (*क्षी f.*), मादृश *a.*, मादृश
a. (*शी f.*) Like me, resembling me,
प्रवृत्तिसाराः खट्व मादृशा गिरः *Ki.* 1. 25; *U.*
2; उपचारो नैव कल्प्य हति तु मादृशाः *R. G.*
माद्रकः *A* Prince of the Madras.
माद्रवती *N.* of the second wife of
Pāṇḍu.

माद्री *N.* of the second wife of
Pāṇḍu. -*Comp.* -चन्दनः an epithet of
Nakula and Sahadeva. -पतिः an epi-
thet of Pāṇḍu.

माद्वेयः An epithet of Nakula and
Sahadeva.

माधव *a.* (*वी f.*) 1 Honey-like,
sweet 2 Made of honey 3 Vernal
Relating to the descendants of Madhu.

व 1 N. of K. rishna, राक्षसाधवयोजयान
यमुनाकूल रहःकलयः Gīt. 1; माधवे ना कुरु मानि-
नि मानमय 9. 2 The spring season, a
friend of Cupid; स्मर पर्युत्पन्न एष माधवः
Ku. 4. 28; स माधवेनाभिनेतेन सक्त्या (अनुव-
चानः) 3. 23. 3 The month called
Vaisākha; भास्करस्य मधुमाधवाधिब R. 11. 7.
4 N. of Indra. 5 N. of Parasurāma.
6 N. of the Yādavas (pl.); Si. 16.
52 7 N. of a celebrated author, son
of Māyana and brother of Sāyana
and Bhoganātha, and supposed to
have lived in the fifteenth century.
He was a very reputed scholar,
numerous important works being
ascribed to him; he and Sāyana are
supposed to have jointly written the
commentary on the Rīgveda; श्रुतिस्मृति-
नान्तरपालको माधवी दुयः। स्मार्त व्याख्याय
नवीं द्विजार्थं द्योतयतः। J. N. V. -Comp.
-वह्नी = माधवी q. v. -औरी vernal beauty.
माधवकाः A kind of intoxicating
liquor (produced from honey).
माधविका N. of a creeper; माधविका-
परिमलहल्लिते Gīt. 1.

माधवी 1 Candied sugar. 2 A kind
of drink made from honey. 3 The
spring-creeper (वासेती), with white
fragrant flowers; पञ्चगान्धिव जोषणेन मरुता
सृष्टा लता माधवी S. 3. 10; Me. 78. 4 The
sacred basil. 5 A procuress, bawd.
-Comp. -लता the spring creeper.
-वनं a grove of Mādhavī creepers.

माधवीय a. Relating to Mādhava.
माधुकर a. (सी. f.) Relating to or re-
sembling a bee; as in माधुकरि दृष्टिः.
-री 1 Collecting alms by begging
from door to door, as a bee collects
honey by moving from flower to
flower. 2 Alms obtained from five
different places.

माधुर The flower of the Mallikā-
creeper.

माधुरी 1 Sweetness, sweet or savoury
taste; वदने तव ब्र माधुरी सा Bv. 2. 161;
कामालस्यर्षाभावरमाधुरीमधुरयन् वाचा विपाका
मम 4. 42, 37, 43. 2 Spirituous liquor.
माधुर्य 1 Sweetness, pleasantness;
माधुर्यमिदं हस्तिान् ग्रहीतुं R. 18. 13. 2 Attractive
beauty, exquisite beauty; रूपं
किमप्यनिर्वच्यं तनोमि माधुर्यमुच्यते. 3 (In Rhet.)
Sweetness, one of the three (accord-
ing to Mammata) chief Guṇas
in poetic compositions; चित्रद्वी-
भावनयो ह्लादो माधुर्यमुच्यते S. D. 606; see K.
P. 8 also.

माध्व a. Central, middle.

माध्वदिनः N. of a branch of Vā-
jasaneyins. -नं A branch of the शुक्ल
or white Yajurveda (followed by
the Mādhyandinas).

माध्वम a. (मी. f.) Belonging to
the middle portion, central, middle,
middle-most.

माध्वमक a. (मिका f.) माध्वमिक a.
(की. f.) Middle central

माध्वस्थ, माध्वस्थ 1 Impartial. 2
Indifference, unconcern; अन्धधनानाम-
भयेन साधुर्माप्यस्थमिदं स्ववर्त्तनेन Ku. 1. 52.
3 Intercession, mediation.

माध्वान्निक a. (की. f.) Belonging
to noon.

माध्व a. (ध्वी. f.) Sweet. -ध्वः A
follower of Madhva. -ध्वी A kind
of liquor (made from honey).

माध्वीक 1 A kind of spirituous
liquor, distilled from the flowers of
the tree called Madhūka. वचान मधु
माध्वीकं Bk. 14. 94. 2 Wine distilled
from grapes; साध्वी माध्वीकं चित्ता न भवति
भवतः Gīt. 12 (=मयो Com.) 3 A grape.
-Comp. -फलं a kind of cocoa-nut.

माध्व I. 1 A. (मनिंसते = desid. of
मृ. q. v.) -II. 1 P., 10 U. = Caus.
of मृ. q. v.

मान 1 Respect, honour, regard,
respectful consideration; मानद्विगण-
स्वता Pt. 2. 159; Bg. 6. 7; so मानधन
&c. 2 Pride (in a good sense),
self-reliance, self-respect; जन्मिन्
मानहीनस्य तुल्यस्य च समा गतिः Pt. 1. 106;
R. 16, 81. 3 Haughtiness, pride,
econceit, self-confidence. 4 A
wounded sense of honour. 5 Jealous
anger, anger excited by jealousy
(especially in women); anger in
general मुञ्च मयि मानमनिदानं Gīt. 10;
माधवे ना कुरु मानिति मानमये 9; Si. 9. 84;
Bv. 2. 56. -नं 1 Measuring. 2 A
Measure, standard. 3 Dimension,
computation. 4 A standard of
measure, measuring rod, rule. 5
Proof, authority, means of proof or
demonstration; वेदोऽपि माधुर्यजिः-प्रसादा
रसमात्रमन्तयोक्तोक्तो रसमन्त्रे किं मानं R. G.;
मानभावात् (frequently occurring in
controversial language). 6 Likeness,
resemblance. -Comp. आसक्त a.
given to pride, haughty, proud.

-उन्नतिः f. great respect or honour.
-उन्मादः infatuation of pride. -कलहः,
कलिः a quarrel caused by jealous
anger. -वतिः f., भंगः, हानिः f. injury
to reputation or honour, humiliation,
insult, indignity. -ग्रंथिः injury to
honour or pride. -वृ a. 1 showing
respect. 2 proud. -दंडः a measuring-
rod; स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदंडः Ku. 1. 1.
-धन a. rich in honour; महौजसी मानधनो
पनाचिताः Ki. 1. 19. -धानिका a
cucumber. -परिखंडनं mortification,
humiliation. -भंग see: मानक्षति. -महत्
a. rich or great in pride, greatly
proud; किं जर्णि तुल्यमिति मानमहतामयसरः
केसरी Bh. 2. 29. -योगः the correct
mode of measuring or weighing;
Ms. 9. 330. -रंभा a sort of clepsydra,
a perforated water-vessel, which,
placed in water and gradually filling,
serves to measure time. -चुत्रं 1 a
measuring cord 2 a chain (of gold
&c.) worn round the body

मान. शिल a. Consisting of red
arsenic (मनःशिला).

मानन-ना 1 Honouring, respecting.
2 Killing; Si. 16. 2.

माननीय a. Fit to be honoured,
worthy of honour, deserving to be
honoured (with gen.); देवां मुनीनामपि
माननीयां Ku. 1. 18; R. 1. 11.

मानव a. (वी. f.) 1 Relating to or
descended from Manu; मानवस्य राजर्षे-
वंशस्य वसवितारं सवितारं U. 3; Ms. 12
107. 2 Human. -वः 1 A man, human
being; मनोविशो मानवानां नतोयं ग्रथितो भवत्।
ब्रह्मसमादिवत्समात्मनोजातिस्तु मानवाः Mb.,
Ms. 2. 9; 5. 35. 2 Mankind (pl.) -व
A particular fine. -Comp. -हृद्, -देव
-पतिः a lord of men, king, sovereign,
R. 14. 32. -धर्मशास्त्रं the institutes
of Manu. -राक्षसः a demon or fiend
in the form of a man; देवरी मानवराक्षसाः
परहितं स्थापयन् विव्रानि ये Bh. 2. 74.

मानवत् a. Proud, arrogant,
haughty, high-spirited -स्त्री A
haughty or high-spirited woman
(angry through jealous pride).

मानव्य A number of boys or youths
(माणव्ये).

मानस a. (सी. f.) 1 Pertaining
to the mind, mental, spiritual (opp.
शरीर). 2 Produced from the mind,
sprung at will; किं मानसी दृष्टिः S. 4,
Ku. 1. 18; Bg. 10. 6. 3 Only to be
conceived in the mind, conceivable.
4 Tacit, implied. 5 Dwelling on the
lake Mānasa. -सः A form of
Vishnu. -सं 1 The mind, the heart,
सपदि मन्दानलो दहति मम मानसं Gīt. 10; अयि
च मानसमन्वयिनिः Bv. 1. 113; मानसं विषये-
विना (माति) 116. 2 N. of a sacred
lake on the mountain Kailāsa;
कैलासशिखरे राम मन्सा निर्मितं सरः। ब्रह्मणा
प्रामिदं यस्मान्मनुमानसं सरः। Rām.; (it is
said to be the native place of swans,
who are described as migrating to
its shores every year at the
commencement of the breeding
season or the monsoons; नेत्रयामा दिशो
दृष्ट्वा मानसोत्सुकचेतसां। कुजितं राजहंसाणां वेदं
दुपुर्लभजितं V. 4. 14. 15; यस्यास्तोत्रे कृत-
व्रततयो मानसं संनिवृत्तं नाप्यास्यति व्यपगतशुभ-
स्त्वामपि प्रेक्ष्य हंसाः Me. 76; see Me. 11;
Ghaṭ. 9 also); R. 6. 26; Me. 62;
Bv. 1. 3. 3 A kind of salt. -Comp.
-आलयः a swan, goose. -उत्क a.
eager to go to Mānasa; Me. 11.
-ओकस्, -चारिन् m. a swan. -जन्मन्
m. 1 the god of love. 2 a swan.

मानसिक a. (की. f.) Mental,
spiritual. -कः An epithet of
Vishnu.

मानिका 1 A kind of spirituous
liquor. 2 A kind of weight.

मानित p. p. Honoured, respected,
esteemed.

मानिन् a. 1 Fancying, considering,
regarding (at the end of comp)

as a प्रतिमानिन्. 2 Honouring, respecting; (at the end of comp.). 3 Haughty, proud, possessed of self-respect; परामर्शोऽयुक्त एव मानिनां Ki. 1. 41. परबुद्धिमानसि नो हि मानिनां Si. 15. 1. 4 Entitled to respect, highly honoured. Bk. 19. 24. 5 Disdainful, angry, sulky. -म. A lion. -नी 1 A woman possessed of self-respect, strong-minded, resolute, proud (in a good sense); चतुर्दिगीशान्वयमानिनी Ku. 5. 53; R. 13. 38 2 An angry woman, or one offended with her husband (through jealous pride); माधवे मा कुरु मानिनि माननवे Gīt. 9; Ki. 9. 36. 3 A kind of odoriferous plant.

मातृ *a.* (वी. *f.*) 1 Human; मातृषी तदु, मातृषी वाङ् &c.; R. 1. 60, 16. 22; Bg. 4. 12; 9. 11; Ms. 4. 124. 2 Humane, kind. -व. 1 A man, human being. 2 An epithet of the three signs of the zodiac; Gemini, Virgo and Libra. -वी A woman. -वं 1 Humanity. 2 Human effort or action.

मातृवक *a.* (की. *f.*) Human, mortal.

मातृवर्ण, मातृवर्णक 1 Human nature, humanity. 2 Mankind, the race of human beings. 3 A collection of men.

मानोज्ञक Beauty, loveliness.

मात्रिक: One who is conversant with charms or spells, a conjurer, sorcerer.

मात्र्य 1 Slowness, dulness, tardiness. 2 Weakness.

मांदार, मांदारव: A kind of tree.

मांद 1 Dulness, laziness, slowness. 2 Stupidity. 3 Weakness, feeble state; अग्रिमांद. 4 Apathy. 5 Sickness, illness, indisposition.

मांदातृ *m.* N. of a king of the solar race, son of Yuvanāśva (being born from his own belly). As soon as he came out of the belly, the sages said 'कं रश्चासति', whereupon Indra came down and said 'मांदासति'; the boy was, therefore, called Māndhātṛi.

मानस्य *a.* (शी. *f.*) Relating to or caused by love; आचार्यकं विजयि मानस्यमाविरसीद् Māl. 1. 26; 2. 4.

मान्य *pot. p.* 1 To be revered or respected; अहमपि तव माया हेतुमितैश्च नैश्च Māl. 6. 26. 2 Respectable, honourable, venerable; R. 2. 45; Y. 1. 111.

मापनं 1 Measuring. 2 Forming, making. -त: A balance.

मापत्व: The god of love.

मान *a.* (मी. *f.*) 1 My, mine. 2 Uncle (used in voc.).

मानक *a.* (निका. *f.*) 1 My, mine, belonging to my side मानका पादकादेव, कैश्वर्यं सज्ज Bg. 1. 1 3 Selfish,

covetous, greedy. क. 1 A m. ser. 2 A maternal uncle.

मानकीन *a.* My, mine; वो मानकीनस्य मनसो द्वितीयं निबंधनं Māl. 2; Bv. 2. 32; 3. 6.

माय: 1 A conjurer, juggler. 2 A demon, an evil spirit.

माया 1 Deceit, fraud, trick, trickery; a device, an artifice; Pt. 1. 359. 2 Jugglery, witchcraft, enchantment, an illusion of magic; स्वप्नो नु माया नु मतिभ्रमो नु S. 6. 7. 3 (Hence) A unreal or illusory image, a phantom, illusion, unreal apparition; मायां मयोद्भास्य परीक्षितोऽपि R. 2. 62; oft. as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'false'; 'phantom', 'illusory'; e. g. मायावचनं false words; मायायुग &c. 4 A political trick or artifice, diplomatic feat. 5 (In Vedānta phil.) Unreality, the illusion by virtue of which one considers the unreal universe as really existent and as distinct from the Supreme Spirit. 6 (In Sān. phil.) The Pradhāna or Prakṛiti. 7 Wickedness. 8 Pity, compassion. 9 N. of the mother of Buddha. -Comp.

आचार *a.* acting deceitfully. -आत्मक *a.* false, illusory. -उपजीविन् *a.* living by fraud; Pt. 1. 288. -कार:, -कृत, -जीविन् *m.* a conjurer, juggler. -द: a crocodile. -देवी N. of the mother of Buddha. -हृत: Buddha. -धर *a.* deceitful, illusive. -पटु *a.* skilled in deception, fraudulent, deceitful. -प्रयोग: 1 deceitfulness, employment of tricks or fraud. 2 employment of magic. -युग: a phantom deer, an illusory or false deer. -यंत्रं an enchantment. -योग: employment of magic. -वचनं false or deceitful words. -वाद: the doctrine of illusion, a term applied to Buddhism. -विद् *a.* skilled in deception or magical arts. -सुत: an epithet of Buddha.

मायावत् *a.* 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. 2 Illusory, unreal, deceptive. 3 Skilled in magical arts, employing magical powers. -म. An epithet of Kāma. -नी N. of the wife of Pradyumna.

मायाविन् *a.* 1 Using deceits or tricks, employing stratagems, deceitful, fraudulent; व्रजांतं ते युद्धायिषु परामवं मवंति मायाविषु येन भाविन: Ki. 1. 30. 2 Skilled in magic. 3 Unreal, illusory. -म. A magician, conjurer. 2 A cat. -न. A gall-nut.

मायिक *a.* 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. 2 Illusory, unreal. -क: A juggler. -कं A gall-nut.

मायिन् See मायाविन्. -म. 1 A conjurer. 2 A rogue cheat 3 N. of Brahmā or Kāma

मायु. 1 The sun. 2 Bile, bilious humor; (n. also in this sense).

मायूर *a.* (री. *f.*) 1 Belonging to or arising from a peacock. 2 Made of the feathers of a peacock. 3 Drawn by a peacock (as a car). 4 Dear to a peacock. -ई A flock of peacocks

मायूरक: मायूरिक: A peacock-catcher.

मार: 1 Killing, slaughter, slaying, अशेषप्राणिनामासीदमारो दश वत्सरान् Rāj. T. 5. 64. 2 An obstacle, hindrance, opposition. 3 The god of love; इयमात्मा कुटिल करोतु कनरीमारोपि मारोयमं Gīt. 3; (where मार primarily means 'killing'); Nāg. 1. 1. 4 Love, passion. 5 The thorn-apple (वृत्). 6 An evil one, destroyer; (according to Buddhists) -Comp. -अंक *a.* 'marked by love', displaying signs of love; मारके रतिकेलि-संकुलणारमे Gīt. 12. -अभिस्: (भु: 1) an epithet of a Buddha. -अरि:, -रिपु. Siva. -आत्मक *a.* murderous; कथं मारामकं त्वयि विश्वासः कर्तव्यः H. 1. -जित् *m.* 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of a Buddha.

मारक: 1 Any pestilential disease, plague epidemic. 2 The god of love. 3 A murderer, destroyer in general. 4 A hawk.

मारकत *a.* (ती. *f.*) Belonging to an emerald; काचः कांचनसंसर्गाद्भवे मारकती इति H. Pr. 41.

मारणं 1 Killing, slaying, slaughter, destruction; पशुमारणकर्मदाहृत्य: S. 6. 1. 2 A magical ceremony performed for the purpose of destroying an enemy. 3 Calcination. 4 A kind of poison.

मारि: *f.* 1 A pestilence, plague. 2 killing, ruin.

मारिच *a.* (वी. *f.*) Made of pepper.

मारिष: A respectable, worthy or venerable man, used in dramas in the voc. as a respectful mode of address by the Sūtradhāra to one of the principal actors; see U. 1; Māl. 1.

मारी 1 Plague, pestilence, an epidemic. 2 Pestilence personified (the goddess presiding over plagues and identified with Durgā).

मारीच: 1 N. of a demon, son of Sunda and Tāḍakā. He assumed the form of a golden deer, and thus enticed Rāma to a considerable distance from Sitā; so that Rāvana found a good opportunity to carry her off. 2 A large or royal elephant. 3 A kind of plant. -चं A collection of pepper-shrubs.

मारुह: 1 A serpent's egg. 2 Cowdung. 3 A way, road.

मारुत *a.* (ती. *f.*) 1 Relating to or arising from the Maruts. 2 Relating to wind, aerial, windy. -त: 1 Wind. R. 2. 12. 34. 4. 64 Ms. 4. 122. 2 The god of wind, the deity presiding

ing over wind. 3 Breathing. 4 Vital air, one of the three essential humours of the body. 5 The trunk of an elephant. -**त्** The lunar mansion called Svāti. -**Comp.** -अशनः a snake. -आत्मजः, सुतः, सुहृः 1 epithets of Hanumat. 2 Of Bhīma.

मासुतिः 1 An epithet of Hanumat; R. 12. 60. 2 Of Bhīma.

मासिकः, मासिकः N. of an ancient sage. -**Comp.** -पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas (composed) by this sage).

मार्ग 1. 1 P., 10 U. (मार्गति, मार्गवति) 1 To seek, seek for. 2 To hunt after, chase. 3 To strive to attain, strive after; आत्मोच्छेदं न मार्गति परेषां पतिविद्या. 4 स्वयमेवैव मार्गति विप्रकर्षं पृथग्जनान् Subhāsh. 4 To solicit, beg, ask for; वरं वन्द्यो नृपते-रमार्गति Bk. 1. 12; Y. 2. 66. 5 To ask in marriage. -II. 10 U. (मार्गवति) 1 To go, move. 2 To decorate, adorn. -**With परि** to seek, look out for.

मार्गः 1 A way, road, path (fig. also); अग्निशरणमार्गमादेशय S. 5; so विचारमार्गप्रहितेन चेतना Ku. 5. 42; R. 2. 72. 2 A course, passage, the tract passed over; बायोरेव परिवहस्य वदति मार्ग S. 7. 7. 3 Reach, range; Ki. 18. 40. 4 A scar, mark (left by a wound &c.); R. 4. 48, 14. 4. 5 The path or course of a planet. 6 Search, inquiry, investigation. 7 A canal, channel, passage. 8 A means, way. 9 The right way or course, proper course; मार्गः, अमार्गः. 10 Mode, manner, method, course, usage, शक्ति R. 7. 71.; so कुलं, शास्त्रं, धर्मं &c. 11 Style, diction; इति वैदर्भमार्गस्य प्रणा इह गुणाः स्मृताः Kāv. 1. 41; बाचां विविधमार्गेषां 1. 9. 12 The anus. 13 Musk. 14 The constellation called शार्ङ्गारस. 15 The month called मार्गशीर्ष. -**Comp.** -तोरणं a triumphal arch erected on a road; R. 11. 5. -दर्शकः a guide. -धेनुः, धेनुकं, a measure of distance equal to 4 krosas. -वैद्यनं a barricade. -रक्षकः a road-keeper, guard. -शोधकः a pioneer. -स्थ a. travelling, way-faring. -द्वयः a palace on a high road.

मार्गिकः The month called मार्गशीर्ष. मार्गण-पा 1 Begging, requesting, soliciting. 2 Seeking, looking out for, searching. 3 Investigating, inquiry, examination. -णः 1 A beggar, supplicant, mendicant. 2 An arrow; दुर्भाराः स्मरमाणः K. P. 10; अमेदि तवाक्ष-नमार्गणैर्द्वयं वीक्ष्यैव धैर्यकंचुकं N. 1. 46; Vikr. 1. 77, R. 9. 17, 65. 3 The number 'five.'

मार्गशिरः, मार्गशिरस m., मार्गशीर्षः N. of the ninth month of the Hindu year (corresponding to November-December) in which the full-moon is in the constellation शार्ङ्गारस.

मार्गशीर्षी, मार्गशीर्षी The full day in the month of मार्गशीर्ष

मार्गिकः 1 A traveller. 2 A hunter. मार्गित p. p. 1 Sought, searched, inquired after. 2 Hunted after, desired, solicited.

मार्ज 10 U. (मार्जवति) 1 To purify, cleanse, wipe; cf. ह. 2 To sound.

मार्जः 1 Cleansing, purifying, scouring. 2 A washerman. 3 An epithet of Viṣṇu.

मार्जक a. (जिका f.) Cleansing, purifying, scouring.

मार्जन a. (नी f.) Cleansing, purifying. -ने 1 Cleansing, cleansing, purifying. 2 Wiping or rubbing off. 3 Effacing, wiping away. 4 Cleansing the person by rubbing it with unguents. 5 Sprinkling the person with water by means of the hand, a blade of Kusa grass &c. -नः The tree called Lodhra. -ना 1 Cleansing, purifying, cleaning. 2 The sound of a drum; मादुरी मद्रति मानना नवादि M. 1. 18. -नी A broom, brush.

मार्जारः (लः) A cat; कपोल मर्जारः पय इति करहिदि शशिनः K. P. 10. 2 A pole-cat. -**Comp.** -कटः a peacock. -करणं a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

मार्जारकः 1 A cat. 2 A peacock. मार्जारी 1 A female cat. 2 A civet-cat. 3 Musk.

मार्जारीयः 1 A cat. 2 A Sūdra. मार्जित p. p. 1 Cleansed, scoured, purified. 2 Swept, brushed. 3 Adorned.

मार्जिता Curds with sugar and spices.

मार्जितः 1 The sun; अयं मार्जितः किं स ब्रह्म तुरंगः समवितिः K. P. 10; U. 6. 3. 2 The Arka tree. 3 A hog. 4 The number twelve. (Also मार्जित).

मार्तिक a. (की f.) Made of clay, earthen. -कः 1 A kind of pitcher. 2 The lid of a pitcher. -कं A clod or lump of earth; गुरुमध्ये हरिकाशी मार्तिकशकलिनंदेवकानं सं Bv. 2. 49.

मार्तव्य Mortality.

मार्द्विगः A drummer. -गं A city, town.

मार्द्विगिकः A drummer.

मार्दवं Softness (lit. and fig.), pliancy, weakness; अभितवमयोऽपि मार्दवं भजते R. 8. 43 'becomes soft'; स्वशीर-मार्दवं Ku. 5. 18. 2 Mildness, indulgence, gentleness, leniency; Bg. 16. 2.

मार्द्विक a. (की f.) Made of grapes. -कं Wine; Si. 8. 30.

मार्द्विक a. Having a deep insight into, fully conversant with the essence, beauty, &c.; (= मर्जक q. v.) मार्द्विकः को मर्दानामतरेण मयुवते Bv. 1. 117, 1. 8, 4. 40.

मार्द्वे See मारिष.

मार्दि f Cleansing scouring purify mg

मालः 1 N. of a district in the west or south-west of Bengal. 2 N. of a tribe of barbarians, a mountaineer. 3 N. of Vishnu. -ल 1 A field. 2 A high ground, rising or elevated ground; (मालमुवतमुवतं); क्षेत्रमाह मालः Me. 18 (मालमुवतमुवतं Malli.). 3 Deceit, fraud. -**Comp.** -चक्रकं the hip-joint.

मालकः 1 The Nimba tree. 2 A well near a village. 3 A pot made of a cocoa-nut shell. -कं A garland.

मालविकी f. 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant white flowers), मालविकी कचिदं हुनकणेवादिता मालविकी G. M.; मालविकी Me. 98. 2 A flower of this jasmine; इति वकुलमाला मालविकी मालविकी Bk. 2. 24. 3 A bud, blossom (in general). 4 A virgin, young woman. 5 Night. 6 Moon-light. -**Comp.** -हारकः horax. -पत्रिका the shell of a nutmeg. -फलं a nutmeg. -माला a garland of jasmine flowers.

मालव a. (वी f.) Coming from the Malaya mountain. -रः Sandal-wood.

मालवः 1 N. of a country, the modern Mālvā in central India. 2 N. of a Rāga or musical mode. -वाः (pl.) The people of Mālvā. -**Comp.** -अधीशः -इन्द्रः -द्वपतिः a king of Mālvā.

मालवकः 1 The country of the Mālavas. 2 An inhabitant of Mālvā. मालवी N. of a plant.

माला 1 A garland, wreath, chaplet, अक्षयिनवपरिमलादि वि हति इह मालतीमाला Vis. 2 A row, line, series, succession; मण्डोद्गीनालिमाला Mā. 1. 1; आबद्धमालाः Me. 9. 3 A group, cluster, collection. 4 A string, necklace; as in रत्नमाला. 5 A rosary, chain; as in अक्षमाला. 6 A streak; as in तदिन्माला, विद्युन्माला. 7 A series of epithets. 8 (In drama) The offering of several things to obtain a wish. -**Comp.** -उपमा a variety of Upamā or simile, in which one Upamāya is compared to several Upamānas; e. g. अनर्थमेव राज्यश्रीर्द्वेनेव मरस्वितः मल्लो साय विपदिन पश्चिनिव दिनामसा K. P. 10. -करः, कारः 1 a garand-maker, florist, gardener; इनी मालाकारो वकुलमपि कुत्रापि निद्वे Bv. 1. 54; Pt. 1. 220. 2 the tribe of gardeners. -तृणं a kind of fragrant grass. -क्षीपकं a variety of क्षीपक, Mammata thus defines it:—मालाक्षीपकमयं चैथयोचराणावहर् K. P. 10; see the example given ad loc.

मालिकः 1 A florist, gardener. 2 A dyer, painter.

मालिका 1 A garland. 2 A row, line, series. 3 A string, necklace. 4 A variety of jasmine. 5 Lin-seed. 6 A daughter. 7 A palace. 8 A kind of b d 9 An utotoxic drink.

मालिन् *a.* 1 Wearing a garland. 2 (At the end of comp.) crowned or wreathed with, encircled by; ससुद्ध-मालिनी पृथ्वी; अंशुमालिन्, मरीचिमालिन्, ऊर्ध्वमालिन् &c. -*m.* A florist, garland-maker. -**नी** 1 A female florist, the wife of a garland-maker. 2 N. of the city of Champā. 3 A girl seven years old representing Durgā at the Durgā festival. 4 N. of Durgā. 5 The celestial Ganges. 6 N. of a metre; see App I.

मालिन्यं 1 Dirtiness, foulness, impurity. 2 Pollution, defilement. 3 Sinfulness. 4 Blackness. 5 Trouble, affliction.

मालः *f.* 1 A kind of creeper. 2 A woman. -**Comp.** -**घानः** a kind of snake.

मालूः 1 The *Bilva* tree. 2 The *Kapāthā* tree.

मालेया Large cardamoms.

माल्य *a.* Proper for or relating to a garland. -**ह्वं** 1 A garland, wreath; माल्येन तां निर्वचने जवान Ku. 7. 19; Ki. 1. 21 2 A flower; Bg. 11. 11; Ms. 4. 72 3 A chaplet or garland worn on the head. -**Comp.** -**आपलः** a flower-market. -**जीवकः** a florist, garland-maker. -**गुह्यः** a king of hemp. -**वृत्तिः** a florist.

मालववद् *a.* Wreathed, crowned. -*m.* 1 N. of a mountain or mountain range; U. 1. 33; R. 13. 26. 2 N. of a demon, son of Suketu. [He was the maternal uncle and minister of Ravana and aided him in many of his schemes. In early times he propitiated the god Brahma by his austere penance, as a reward of which the splendid island of Lanka was caused to be built for him. He lived there with his brothers for some years, but afterwards left it, which was then occupied by Kubera. Afterwards when Ravana ousted Kubera from the island, Malyavat returned with his relatives and lived with him for a long time.]

मालुः N. of a particular mixed tribe.

मालुवी A wrestling or boxing match.

मासः 1 A bean; (the sing. being used for the plant and the Pl. for the fruit or seed); तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति मन्वान् Sk. 2 A particular weight of gold; मासो विंशतिको भागः पणस्य परिकीर्तितो गुजामिर्दशभिर्भावाः 3 A fool, blockhead. -**Comp.** -**अद्**, -**आद्**: a tortoise. -**आज्यं** a dish of beans cooked with ghee. -**आज्ञः** a horse. -**ऊन** *a.* less by a Māsha. -**वर्धकः** a goldsmith.

माषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Worth a Māsha.

माषीयं माष्यं A field of kidney beans

मास *m.* = मास *q. v.* (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मास after acc. dual).

मासः, सं 1 A month; (it may be चांद्र, सौर, सावन, मासुज or बार्हस्पत्य); न मासे प्रतिपत्तसे मां चैत्यमासि मैथिलि Bk. 8. 95. 2 The number 'twelve'. -**Comp.**

-**अनुनासिक** *a.* monthly. -**अंतः** the day of new moon. -**आहार** *a.* eating only once a month. -**उपवासिनी** 1 a woman who fasts for a whole month. 2 a procuress, a lascivious or lewd woman (ironically). -**कालिक** *a.* monthly. -**जात** *a.* a month old, born a month ago. -**जः** a kind of gallinule. -**देय** *a.* to be paid in a month. -**प्रमितः** the new-moon. -**प्रवेक्षः** the beginning of a month. -**मानः** a year.

मासकः A month.

मासरः The scum of boiled rice, rice-gruel.

मासलः A year.

मासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a month. 2 Happening every month, monthly. 3 Lasting for a month. 4 Payable in a month. 5 Engaged for a month. -**कं** A funeral rite or Śrāddha performed every new-moon (during the first year of a man's death); विदुषां मासिकं श्राद्धमन्वाहार्थं विदुर्ध्याः.

मासीन *a.* 1 One month old. 2 Monthly.

मासुरी A beard.

माह 1 U. (माहति-ने) To measure. **माहाकुल** *a.* (ली *f.*), **माहाकुलीन** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Nobly born, of noble family, of illustrious descent.

माहाजनिक *a.* (की *f.*) **माहाजनीन** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Fit for merchants. 2 Fit for great persons.

माहात्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) High-minded, magnanimous, noble, dignified, glorious.

माहात्म्यं 1 Magnanimity, noble-mindedness. 2 Majesty, dignity, exalted position. 3 The peculiar virtue of any divinity or sacred shrine; or a work giving an account of the merits of such divinities or shrines; as देवीमाहात्म्य, शनिमाहात्म्य &c. **माहाराजिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Fit for a great king, imperial, royal.

माहाराज्यं Sovereignty.

माहाराष्ट्री See महाराष्ट्री.

माहिरः An epithet of Indra.

माहिष *a.* (षी *f.*) Coming or derived from a buffalo or a buffalo cow; १३ माहिषं दधि.

माहिषकः A buffalo-keeper.

माहिषिकः 1 A buffalo-keeper, a herdsman. 2 The paramour of an unchaste woman माहिषीत्युच्यते नारी या च स्वाद्यमिचारिणी तां हत कामप्रियं स

वे माहिषिकः स्मृतः ॥ Kālikā Purāṇa. 3 One who lives by the prostitution of his wife; माहिषीत्युच्यते नारी भगवताप्राज्ञिता चने। उपजीवति यस्तस्याः स वै माहिषिकः स्मृतः Sridhara on V. P.

माहिष्मती N. of a city, the here ditary capital of the Haihaya kings, R. 6. 43.

माहिष्यः A mixed caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Vaisya mother.

माहेंद्र *a.* (द्री *f.*) Relating to Indra; Ku. 7. 84; R. 12. 86. -**त्री** 1 The east. 2 A cow. 3 N. of Indrāṇi.

माह्य *a.* (षी *f.*) Terrestrial. -**यः** 1 The planet Mars. 2 Coral.

माह्यी A cow.

माहेश्वरः A worshipper of Śiva.

मि 5 U. (मिनेति, मिनुते; rarely used in classical literature). 1 To throw, cast, scatter. 2 To build, erect. 3 To measure. 4 To establish. 5 To observe, perceive.

मिच्छ 6 P. (मिच्छति) 1 To hinder, obstruct. 2 To annoy.

मित *p. p.* 1 Measured, meted or measured out. 2 Measured off, bounded, defined. 3 Limited, measured, moderate, little, scanty, sparing, brief (words &c.); पृष्ठः सत्यं मितं ज्ञेयं स ध्रुवोर्ध्वं महीमुखा Pt. 1. 87; R. 9. 34. 4 Measuring, of the measure of; (at the end of comp.) as in प्रहवहकरिचन्द्र-मिति बर्णे i. e. in 1889. 5 Investigated, examined; (see मा). -**Comp.** -**अक्षर** *a.* 1 brief measured short, concise; Ku. 5. 63. 2 composed in verse, metrical. -**अर्थ** *a.* of measured meaning. -**आहार** *a.* sparing in diet. (-रः) moderation in eating. -**भाषित**, -**वाच** *a.* speaking little or measured words, महीयांसः ब्रह्मणा मितभाषिणः Si. 2. 13.

मितमग *a.* Going slowly. -**मः** An elephant.

मितपच *a.* 1 Cooking a measured portion, cooking little. 2 Sparing, niggardly, stingy.

मितिः *f.* 1 Measuring, a measure, weight. 2 Accurate knowledge 3 Proof, evidence.

मित्रः 1 The sun 2 N. of an Aditya and usually associated with Varuna. -**त्रं** 1 A friend; तस्मिन्नापदि दुष्टे च सम-क्षिं यत् Bh. 2. 68; Me. 17 2 An ally, the next neighbour of a king; cf. मेडल. -**Comp.** -**आचारः** conduct towards a friend. -**उदयः** 1 sun-rise 2 the welfare or prosperity of a friend -**कर्मन्** *n.*, -**कार्यं**, कृत्यं the business of a friend, a friendly act or service, R. 19. 31. -**घ्न** *a.* treacherous. -**दुष्ट**, -**द्वेष्टिन्** *a.* hating a friend, treacherous to a friend a false or treacherous friend **मात्र** friendship मेघ-

breach of friendship. -वत्सल *a.* kind to friends, of winning manners. -हत्या the murder of a friend.

मित्र *a.* 1 Friendly-minded. 2 Winning friends.

मित्र 1 U. (नेषतिने) 1 To associate with. 2 To unite, pair, copulate. 3 To hurt, injure, strike, kill. 4 To understand, perceive, know. 5 To wrangle.

मित्र *ind.* 1 Mutually, reciprocally, to each other; Ms. 2.147; oft. in comp.; मित्रःप्रस्थाने *S.* 2; मित्रःसन्नाय *S.* 5. 2 In secret or private, secretly, privately; भर्तुः प्रसादं प्रतिपद्य सुखं वक्तुं मित्रः प्राकृतनैवमेतः Ku. 3. 2; 6.1; R. 13.1.

मित्रिः *N.* of a king. -लः (pl.) *N.* of a people. -ल *N.* of a city, capital of the country called Vidaha, q. v.

मित्रुन 1 A pair, couple; मित्रुन परि-
कल्पितं स्वया सहकारः कलिकी च नन्दिनी R. 8. 61; Me. 18; U. 2. 6. 2 Twine. 3 Union, junction. 4 Sexual union, copulation, cohabitation. 5 The third sign of the zodiac. Gemini. 6 (In gram.) A root compounded with a preposition. -Comp. -भाषः 1 forming a couple, state of being a pair. 2 copulation. -व्रतिन् *a.* practising cohabitation.

मित्रुनेचरः The ruddy goose (चक्रवाक) cf. द्वेचर.

मित्र्या *ind.* 1 Falsely, deceitfully, wrongly, incorrectly; oft. with the force of an adjective; यगौ महानल इति प्रभावाद्द्वयप्रमाणेऽपि यथा न मिथ्या R. 18. 42; यदुवाच न तन्मिथ्या 17. 42; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदति मृगयामीहम्विनोदः कुतः *S.* 2. 5. 2 Invertedly, contrarily. 3 To no purpose, in vain, fruitlessly; मिथ्या कारयेत् चरिषीरणां राक्षसायिः Bk. 8. 44; Bg. 18. 59. (मिथ्या वच्-च् to tell a falsehood, lie; मिथ्या कृ to falsify; मिथ्या नू to turn out false, be false; मिथ्या बहू to misunderstand, mistake. At the beginning of comp. मिथ्या may be translated by 'false, untrue, unreal, sham, pretended, feigned' &c.) -Comp. -अव्यवसितिः *f.* a figure of speech, an expression of the impossibility of a thing by making it depend upon an impossible contingency; किंचिमिथ्यात्वात्तद्व्यर्थं मिथ्या-धीतरकल्पनम् । मिथ्याव्यवसितिर्वैद्यां वदयितुं सन्नजं बह्वर्हः Kuval. -अपवादः a false charge. -आभयानं a false assertion. -अभियोगः a false or groundless charge. -अभिज्ञानं calumny, false accusation. -अभिज्ञापः 1 a false prediction. 2 a false or unjust claim. -आचारः wrong or improper conduct. -आहारः wrong diet. -उत्तरं a false or prevaricating reply. -उपचारः pretended kindness or service. -कमन् a false act -कीप -क्रोध

feigned anger. -क्रयः a false price. -ग्रहः-ग्रहणं misconception, misunderstanding. -चर्या hypocrisy. -ज्ञानं a mistake, error, misapprehension. -दर्शनं heresy. -दृष्टिः *f.* heresy, holding heretic or atheistic doctrines. -धुर्यः a man only in appearance. -प्रतिज्ञा *u.* false to one's promise, perfidious. -फलं an imaginary advantage. -मतिः delusion, mistake, error. -वचनं, वाक्यं a falsehood, lie. -वार्ता a false report. -साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness.

मिद्र 1. 1 A., 4. 10. U. (मेदते, मेदतिने, मेदयतिने) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. 2 To melt. 3 To be fat. 4 To love, feel affection. -II. 1 U. (मेदतिने) see मिश्र.

मिद्रे 1 Sloth, indolence. 2 Torpor, sleepiness, dulness (of spirits also.). मिद्र 1. 10. P. (मिदति, मिदयति) See मिद्र II.

मिन् 1 P. (मिन्ति) 1 To sprinkle, moisten. 2 To honour, worship.

मिल् 6 U. (मिलतिने, generally मिलति; मिलित) 1 To join, be united with, accompany; सम्पत्तो मिलितः Batn. 4. 2 To come or meet together, meet, gather, assemble; ये चात्ये सुहृदः सप्तद्विष्टमये द्रव्याभिलाषाकुलास्ते सर्वेन मिलति H. 1. 210; यार्ताः किं न मिलति Amaru. 10; मिलितशिलीतुल्य &c. Git. 1; स पात्रेन मिलित्यन्यत्र भोजनाभिलिखितो न यः Trik. 3 To be mixed or united with, come in contact with; मिलति तव तौर्वैर्यमदः G. L. 7. 4 To meet or encounter (as in fighting); close, close with. 5 To come to pass, happen. 6 To find, fall in with. -Caus. (मेलयतिने) To bring together, assemble, convene.

मिलनं 1 Joining, meeting, assembling together. 2 Encountering. 3 Contact, being mixed with, coming in contact with; व्यालविहगमिलनेन गरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीरे Git. 4.

मिलित *p. p.* 1 Come together, assembled, encountered, combined. 2 Met, encountered. 3 Mixed. 4 Put together, taken in all.

मिलिद्रः A bee; परिणतमकरंदमार्मिकास्ते जगति भवतु चिरादुषो मिलिद्रः Bv. 1. 8, 15. मिलिद्रकः A kind of snake.

मिश्र 1 P. (मेशति) 1 To make a sound or noise. 2 To be angry.

मिश्र 10 U. (मिश्रयतिने; strictly a denom. from मिश्र) To mix, mingle, unite, blend, combine, add; वाचं मिश्रयति यद्यपि मे वचोमिः *S.* 8. 31; न मिश्रयति लोचने Bv. 2. 140.

मिश्र *a.* 1 Mixed, blended, mingled, combined; यद्यं पयं च मिश्रं च तत् विधेयं व्यवस्थितं Kāv. 1. 11, 31, 32; R. 16. 32. 2 Associated, connected. 3 Manifold, diverse. 4 Tangled, intertwined. 5 (At the end of comp.) Having a mixture of composition for

the most part of. -अः 1 A respectable or worthy person; usually affixed to the names of great men and scholars; आर्यमित्राः वनाणं M. 1, वसिष्ठमित्रः, मंडनमित्रः &c. 2 A kind of elephant. -अं 1 A mixture. 2 A kind of radish. -Comp. -जः a mule. -वर्ण *a.* of a mixed colour. (-जं) a kind of black aloewood. -इन्द्रः a mule.

मिश्रक *a.* 1 Mixed, mingled. 2 Miscellaneous. -कः 1 A compounder. 2 An adulterator of mercantile goods. -कं Salt produced from salt soil.

मिश्रणं Mixing, bleeding, combining.

मिश्रित *p. p.* 1 mixed, blended, combined. 2 Added. 3 Respectable.

मिद्र 1. 6 P. (मिद्रति) 1 To open the eyes, wink. 2 To look at, look helplessly; जातवेदोऽसुखाम्यामी मिद्रतामच्छि-
नचि नः Ku. 2. 46. 3 To rival, contend, emulate. WITH उद् 1 to open the eyes; उन्मिषन्मिषन्मिषि Bg. 5. 9. 2 to open (as the eyes); Ku. 4. 2. 3 to open, bloom, be expanded. 4 to rise 5 to shine, glitter. -नि to shut the eyes; Bg. 5. 9. -II. 1 P. (मेषति) To wet, moisten, sprinkle.

मिषः Emulation, rivalry. -अं Pretext, disguise, deceit, trick, fraud, false or outward appearance, बालमेनेकेन मिषेणानीय Dk. (often used like डल q. v., to indicate an allusion), न रोमकृषीवमिषाज्जगत्कृता कुताश्च किं दूषणशून्य-
विद्वः N. 1. 21. वदने विविवेशितां भुजेगी पिशुनानां रत्नानिमेघेण धात्रा Bv. 1. 111.

मिष्ट *a.* 1 Sweet. 2 Dainty, savoury, किं मिष्टमसं खरङ्कराणां 'who cast pearls before swine.' 3 Moistened, wetted. -ष्टं A sweet-meat.

मिद्र 1 P. (मेदति; मीद) 1 To make water. 2 To wet, moisten, sprinkle. 3 To emit semen.

मिहिदा Mist, snow.

मिहिरः 1 The sun; नखि तावन्मिहिरादपि निर्दोषोऽसूत Bv. 2. 34; राते मय्यचिराच्चिदाय-
मिहिरज्ज्वालाश्रितः शुष्कतां 1. 16; N. 2. 36, 13. 54. 2 A cloud. 3 The moon. 4 Wind, air. 5 An old man.

मिहिराणः An epithet of Siva.

मी 19 U. (मीनाति, मीनति; seldom used in classical literature) 1 To kill, destroy, hurt, injure. 2 To lessen, diminish. 3 To change, alter. 4 To transgress, violate. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (मयति, माययतिने) 1 To go, move. 2 To know, understand (गतिमययोः). -III. 4 A. (मीयते) To die, perish.

मीद *p. p.* 1 Urined, watered. 2 Passed (as urine).

मीदुष्टमः, मीदुष्ट *m.* An epithet of Siva.

मीनः 1 A fish; सुप्तमीन इव हृदः R. 1. 73 मीनो हृदं हतमा मतिमश्नुते Bv. 1

17. 2 the twelfth sign of the zodiac (*Pisces*). 3 The first incarnation of Vishnu; see मत्स्यवतार. -Comp. -अंशं roe, fish-sprawn. -आवातिर, वातिर m. 1 a fisherman; 2 a crane. -आलयः the sea. -केतनः the god of love. -गङ्गा an epithet of Satyawati. -मधिका a pond, pool of water. -रंकः, -रंगः a king-fisher.

मीनरः The sea-monster called *Makara* q. v.

मीन् 1 P. (मीनति) 1 To go move, 2 To sound.

मीनांसकः 1 One who investigates or inquires into, an investigator, examiner. 2 A follower of the system of philosophy called मीमांसा q. v. below.

मीमांसनं Investigation, examination, inquiry.

मीमांसा 1 Deep reflection, inquiry, examination, investigation; रसगन्धर्वनाम्नी करोति कुतूहेन काव्यमीमांसा R. G.; so दृक्, अलंकार &c. 2 N. of one of the six chief *Darsanas* or systems of Indian philosophy. It was originally divided into two systems:—the पूर्वमीमांसा or कर्ममीमांसा founded by Jaimini; and the उत्तरमीमांसा or ब्रह्ममीमांसा ascribed to Bādarāyana; but the two systems have very little in common between them, the first concerning itself chiefly with the correct interpretation of the ritual of the Veda and the settlement of dubious points in regard to Vedic texts; and the latter dealing chiefly with the nature of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. The पूर्वमीमांसा is, therefore, usually styled only मीमांसा or the *Mīmāṃsā*, and the उत्तरमीमांसा, वेदान्त which, being hardly a sequel of Jaimini's system, is now considered and ranked separately); मीमांसाष्टकमुन्मथय सहसा हस्ती दुर्नि जैमिनि Pt. 2. 33.

मीरः 1 The ocean. 2 A limit, boundary.

मील 1 P. (मीलति, मीलति) 1 To close (as the eyes), close or contract the eye-lids, wink, twinkle; क्वे विष्पति मीलति क्षणमपि क्षिप्तं तदालोकनात् Gt. 10. 2 To close, be closed or shut (as eyes or flowers); नयनमुग्रममीलत् Si. 11. 2; तस्यां मीमिलतुर्वै Bk. 14. 54. 3 To fade, disappear, vanish. 4 To meet or be collected (for मित्र). -Caus. (मीलयति) To cause to shut, close, shut (eyes, flowers &c.); द्वेषान्मासागमय वतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110. -WITH. -आ Caus. to shut; नञ् चामीलयत् Kāv. 2. 11. -उद् 1 to open (as the eyes); उद्गी लीच लोचने Bk. 15. 102, 16. 8. 2 To be awakened or roused, Si. 10. 72. 3 to expand, blow; Kt. 4. 3 M. 1 38 4 to be

fused or spread, cluster round; उन्मीलनयुग्व &c Gt. 1; U. 1. 20. 5 to appear, spring up, rise, become manifest; खं वायुर्जलो जलं क्षितिरिति त्रैलोक्यमुन्मीलति Prab. 1. 2; Br. 2. 72 (Caus.) to open; तद्वत्तुन्मीलय चक्षुरावत् V. 1. 5; Mk. 1 33. -नि 1 to shut the eyes; R. 12. 65; Ms. 1. 52. 2 to close the eyes in death, die; निमिमील नयेचमिया हन्त्रं द्वा तमेव कौमुदी R. 8. 38. 3 to obscure (fig.); प्रजालोपनिमीलितः R. 1. 68. 4 to be closed or shut (as eyes, flowers &c.); निमीलितानामिव पक्षजानां R. 7. 64. 5 to disappear, vanish, set (fig. also); नरो जिवलोकोऽस्य निमीलति निमीलति H. 3. 145; यीनिमीलितनक्षत्रा Hariv. (-Caus.) to shut, close; उन्मीलितानि दृष्टिनिमीलितेवाधकारेण Mk. 1. 33; न्यमिमीलद्वज्जनयनं नलिनी Si. 9. 11; ललिपक्षं न्यमीलयत् Kāv. 2. 261; Ku. 3. 36; 5. 57; R. 19. 28. -सं to be shut or closed. (-Caus.) 1 to shut or close; उपांतसंमीलितलोचनो नृपः R. 3. 26; 13. 10. 2 to obscure, darken, make dim; विकारश्चेत्यं भ्रमयति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 36.

मलिनं 1 Closing of the eyes, winking, twinkling. 2 Closing the eyes. 3 The closing of a flower.

मीलित p. p. 1 Snut, closed. 2 Twinkled. 3 Half-opened, unblown. 4 Vanished, disappeared. -सं (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which the difference or distinction between two objects is shown to be completely obscured on account of their similarity—whether natural or artificial—in some respects; it is thus defined by Mammata:—समेन लक्षणा वस्तु वस्तुना यन्निगृह्यते । निजानुगुणावापि तन्मीलितमिति स्मृतं ॥ K. P. 10.

मीन् 1 P. (मीवति) 1 To go, move. 2 To grow fat.

मीवरः The leader of an army, a general.

मीवा 1 The tapeworm. 2 Wind.

मुः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 Bondage, confinement. 3 Final emancipation. 4 A funeral pile.

मुकुटकः An onion.

मुकुः liberation, deliverance; especially, final emancipation.

मुकुटं 1 A crown, tiara, diadem; मुकुटारकमरीचिमिरसूत्र R. 9. 13. 2 A crest. 3 A peak, point.

मुकुटी Cracking or snapping the fingers.

मुकुटः 1 N. of Vishnu or Krishna. 2 Quicksilver. 3 A kind of precious stone. 4 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. 5 A kind of drum.

मुकुटः 1 A mirror, looking-glass; गुणितमपि निजरूपप्रतिपिबिः परत एव संभवति । स्वमदिमदर्शनमप्योऽमुकुटतले जायते गस्तात् Vās. Si. 9. 73; N. 22. 43. 2 A bud; see मुकुल. 3 The handle of a potter's wheel 4 The Bakula tree

मुकुलः-लं 1 A bud; आनिर्बुतप्रथममुकुला कंदलीप्रादुर्बुध Me. 21; R. 9. 31; 15. 99. 2 Anything like a bud; आलक्ष्यं तमुकुलान् (तनयान्) S. 7. 17. 3 The body. 4 The soul or spirit. (मुकुलीकृ means 'to close in the form of a bud,' Ku. 5. 63).

मुकुलित a. 1 Having buds, budded, blossoms. 2 Half-closed, half-shut दसमुकुलितनयनसरोजं Gt. 2; Ku. 3. 76.

मुकुडः, मुकुडकः A kind of bean.

मुक्त p. p. 1 Loosened, relaxed, slackened. 2 Set free, liberated, relaxed. 3 Abandoned, left, given up, set aside, taken off. 4 Thrown, cast, discharged, hurled. 5 Fallen down, dropped down from. 6 Drooping, unnerved; मुक्तैरवयवैरज्ञापि Dk. 7 Given, bestowed. 8 Sent forth, emitted. 9 Finally saved or emancipated, (see मुक्ष). -क्तः One who is finally emancipated from the bonds of worldly existence, one who has renounced all worldly attachments and secured final beatitude, an absolved saint, सुभाषितेन गीतेन युवतीनां च लीलया मनो न निचते यस्य स वै मुक्तोऽथवा पद्मः ॥ Subhā'sh. -Comp. -अवरः a Jaina mendicant of the *digambara* class. -आत्मन् a. finally saved or emancipated. (-m) 1 the soul absolved from sins or from worldly matter. 2 a person whose soul is absolved. -आसन a. rising from a seat. -कच्छः a Buddhist. -कंचकः a snake that has cast off its slough. -कंठ a. raising a cry. (-र्द) ind. bitterly, loudly, aloud; R. 14. 68. -करः-हस्त a. open-handed, liberal, bountiful. -चक्षुस् m. a lion. -वसन see मुक्तावर.

मुक्तं 1 A missile, a missile weapon. 2 Simple prose. 3 A detached stanza, the meaning of which is complete in itself; see Kāv. 1. 13; मुक्तक श्लोक पक्षेकप्रमत्कारक्षणः सताम्.

मुक्ता 1 A pearl; हरीये हरिणाक्षिणां लुङ्गति स्तनमंडले । मुक्तानामन्यवस्थेयं के वयं समारकंकरा Amaru. 100 (where मुक्तानां means also 'of absolved saints'). Pearls are said to be produced from various sources, but particularly from oyster shells:—करीद्विजीवितवरादंशं समत्स्यादिमुक्त्युद्भव-वेणुजानि । मुक्ताफलानि प्रथितानि लोके तेषां मुक्त्युद्भवमेव धुरि ॥ Malli.). 2 A harlot, courtesan. -Comp. -अगरः, अगरारः the pearl-oyster. -आवलिः -ली f. -कलापः a pearl-necklace. -मुगः a pearl-necklace, string of pearls; Me. 46 R. 16. 18. -जालः a string or zone of pearls. -दानम् n. a. string of pearls. -दुग्धः a kind of jasmine. -प्रसूः f. the pearl-oyster. -मालंचः a string of pearls. -फलं 1 a pearl; Ku. 1. 6; R. 5. 28. 16. 62. 2 a kind of flower. 3 the custard-apple. 4 camphor. -मणिः a pearl मातृ f. the pearl oyster -स्तन

-सूक्तः, -हारः a pearl-necklace. -सूक्तिः, -सूक्ताः the pearl-oyster.

सूक्तिः *f.* 1 Release, liberation, deliverance. 2 Freedom, emancipation. 3 Final beatitude or emancipation, absolution of the soul from metempsychosis. 4 Leaving, giving up, abandoning, avoiding; संतर्गसूक्तिः खलु Bh. 2. 62. 5 Throwing, hurling, letting off, discharging. 6 Unloosing-opening. 7 Discharge, paying off (as a debt). -**Comp.** -सूक्ते an epithet of Benares. -सार्गः the way to final beatitude. -सूक्तः frankincense.

मुक्त्वा *ind.* 1 Having left, abandon, ed &c. 2 Excepting, except (with the force of a preposition.)

मुखं 1 The mouth (fig. also) ब्राह्मणस्य मुखमासीत् Bv. 10. 90. 12; सुब्रह्मण मुखमिव Me. 24; त्वं मम मुखं मम V. 1 'be my mouth or spokesman'. 2 The face, countenance; परिवृत्ताक्षमुखी भयाद्यद्वा V. 1. 17; निमग्नान्मुखी धृतेकवेणिः S. 7. 21; so चंद्रमुखी, मुखचंद्रः &c. 3 The snout or muzzle (of any animal). 4 The front, van, forefront. 5 The tip, point, barb (of an arrow), head; पुरारिमग्नमुखः शिलीमुखः Ku. 5. 54; R. 3. 57. 59. 6 The edge or sharp point (of any instrument). 7 A teat, nipple; Ku. 1. 40; R. 3. 8. 8 The beak or bill of a bird. 9 A direction, quarter; as in दिग्मुखं, अंतर्मुखं. 10 Opening, entrance, mouth; नीचाराः शुक्रगर्भकोटरमुखप्रवाहस्तस्मान्मयः S. 1. 14; नदीमुखेनैव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28; Ku. 1. 8. 11 An entrance to a house, a door, passage. 12 Beginning, commencement; सखीजनोद्गीक्षणकोटुर्दीमुखं R. 3. 1; दिनमुखानिर्विदिनविग्रहीर्बिलनयः मलयं वामयज्ज R. 25; 5. 76; Ghat. 2. 13 Introduction. 14 The chief, the principal or prominent; (at the end of comp. in this sense): बंधोन्मुख्यं खलु मखमुखान्मुच्यते कर्मपाशान् Bv. 4. 21; so इन्द्रमुखः देवाः &c. 15 The surface or upper side. 16 A means. 17 A source, cause, occasion. 18 Utterance; as in मुखहसः. 19 The Vedas, scripture. 20 (In Rhet.) The original cause or source of the action in a drama. -**Comp.** -अग्निः 1 a forest-conflagration. 2 a sort of goblin with a face of fire. 3 the consecrated or sacrificial fire. 4 fire put into the mouth of a corpse at the time of lighting the funeral pile. -अनिलः, उद्युतः breath. -अस्त्रः a crab. -आकारः look, mien, appearance. -आसवः nectar of the lips. -आस्रावः, -स्रावः spittle, saliva. -चंद्रः a moon-like face, i. e. a round lovely face. -उल्का a forest-conflagration. -कमलं a lotus-like face. -सुरः a tooth. -संखलः an onion. -खपल *a* ts katuse garrulous a slap

on the face. -जीरिः *f.* the tongue. -जः a Brāhmana. -जाहं the root of the mouth. -दूषणः an onion. -दूषिका an eruption disfiguring the face. -निरीक्षकः a lazy fellow, an idler. -निय्यासिनी an epithet of Sarasvatī. -पटः a veil कुर्यन् कामं क्षणमुखपटवीनिर्गतावत्स्य Me. 62. -पिंडः a mouthful of food. -पूरणं 1 filling the mouth. 2 a mouthful of water, a mouthful in general. -प्रसादः a pleased countenance, graciousness of aspect. -पिचः an orange. -पंचः a preface, an introduction. -चंधनं 1 a preface. 2 a lid, cover. -सूयणं a preparation of betel; see तांबूल. -भेदः distortion of the face. -मधु *a.* honey-mouthed, sweet-lipped. -सार्जेन washing the face. -चंचर्णं the bit of a bridle. -रामः the colour or complexion of the face; R. 12. 8; 17. 31. -लंगलः a hog. -लेपः 1 anointing the face or upper side (of a drum). 2 a disease of the phlegmatic humour. -बलनः the pomegranate tree. -वाद्यं 1 an instrument of music sounded with the mouth, any wind-instrument. 2 a sound made with the mouth. -वासः, -वासनः a perfume used to scent the breath. -विलुटिका ashe-goat. -व्यादानं gaping, yawning. -शफ *a.* abusive, foul-mouthed, scurrilous. -शुद्धिः *f.* washing or purifying the mouth. -शेदः an epithet of Rāhu. -शोषन *a.* 1 cleansing the mouth. 2 pungent, sharp. (-नः) the sharp flavour, pungency. (-नं) cleansing the mouth. -श्रीः *f.* 'beauty of countenance', a lovely face. -सुखं facility of pronunciation, phonetic ease. -सुरं the moisture of the lips.

मुखपंचः A beggar, mendicant.

मुखर *a.* 1 Talkative, garrulous, loquacious; मुखरा खल्वेवा गम्यतासी Ratn. 2; मुखरतावसरे हि विराजते Ki. 5. 16. 2 Noisy, making a continuous sound, tinkling, jingling (as an anklet), सर्वेस्मा मुखरं मुखलक्षणेन R. 5. 72; अंतःकूजन्मुखरशङ्खो यव रम्यो वनांतः U. 2. 25. 20; Māl. 9. 5; मुखरमयीरे त्यज मेजीरं त्रिभुजं केलिषु लोलं Git. 5; Mk. 1 35. 3 Sounding, resonant or resounding with (usually at the end of comp.); स्थाने स्थाने मुखरकड्मो श्राद्धैर्निर्झराणां U. 2. 14; मंडलीमुखपशिक्षरे (लताकुंजे) Git. 2; R. 13. 46. 4 Expressive or indicative of. 5 Foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous. 6 Mocking, ridiculing (मुखरिङ्ग 'to cause to sound or talk, make resonant with'). -रः 1 A crow. 2 A leader, the chief or principal person; यदि कार्यविपातिः स्थानु-खरस्तत्र हव्यते H. 1. 29. 3 A conch-shell.

मुखरयति Den P 1 To make resonant or noisy cause to sound or

echo. 2 To make (one) talk or speak; अत एव श्रुत्या नो मुखरयति Mn. 3. 3 To notify, declare, announce.

मुखरिका, मुखरी The bit of a bridle.

मुखरित *a.* Made noisy or resonant with, ringing or noisy with, गंडोद्गीर्णा-दिनाया मुखरितकड्मस्ताडवे शूलपाणिः Māl. 1. 1

मुख्य *a.* 1 Relating to the mouth or the face. 2 Chief, principal, foremost, first, pre-eminent, prominent; द्विजातिमुख्यः, बारमुख्या, शैव-मुखाः &c. -रूपः A leader, guide. -रूपं 1 A principal rite or ordinance. 2 Reading or teaching the Vedas. -**Comp.** -अर्थः the primary or original (as opp. शेष) meaning of a word. -चांद्रः the chief lunar month. -द्वयः, -द्वयतिः a sovereign monarch, paramount sovereign. -मन्त्रिन् *m.* the prime minister.

मुखः A kind of gallinule.

मुखी *a.* 1 Stupefied, fainted. 2 Perplexed, infatuated. 3 Foolish, ignorant, silly, stupid; शृङ्गाक केन मुखेन सुधा-दुरिति भाषितः Bv. 2. 29. 4 Simple, artless, innocent; U. 1. 46. 5 Erring, mistaken. 6 Attractive by youthful simplicity (not yet acquainted with love), childlike; (कः) अयनाचरत्यनियमं मुखानु तपस्विकन्यासु S. 1. 25; R. 9. 34. (Hence) Beautiful, lovely, charming, pretty; हरिश्चि मुखवर्धनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलिपरे Git. 1; U. 8. 5. -ग्या A young girl attractive by her youthful simplicity, a pretty young maiden; (regarded as a variety of Nāyikā in poetic compositions). -**Comp.** अक्षी a lovely eyed woman; शिवोगी मुखारुक्ताः स खलु त्रिपदातावधिभूत् U. 3. 44 -आननर having a lovely face. -धी, -बुद्धिः, -मति *a.* silly, foolish, stupid, simple. -भावः simplicity, silliness.

मुच I. 1 A. (मोचते) To deceive, cheat; see मुच. -II. 6 U. -मुचति-ते, मुक) 1 To loose, set free, release, let go, let loose, liberate, deliver (from captivity &c.); वनाय ... यदोषो नो वेमुच्येर्मुनोच R. 2. 1. 3. 20; Ms. 8. 202; मोक्ष्यते मुच्येर्द्विनावेकीर्षिर्विमुक्तिमिः Ku. 2. 61; R. 10 47; मा मवर्णिगति मुचतु V. 2 'let not thy limbs droop', 'do not despond'. 2 To set free, loosen (as the voice); कंठः मुचति बर्हिणः समदन्तः Mk. 5. 14, loosens his throat or voice, i. e. raises a cry. 3 To live, abandon, quit, give up, lay aside, relinquish; राक्षिर्नरा मतिमता वर मुच शय्यां R. 5. 66; मुचिमुताप्रणयस्यतिरेषिना मम च मुचमिदं तमसा मनः S. 6. 7; मोनं मुचति किं च कैरवडुले Bv. 1. 4; आविष्टेति शशिनि तमसा मुखमनिव राविः V. 1. 8; Me. 96, 41, R. 3. 11. 4 To set apart, take away, except, see मुक्त्वा. 5 To dismiss, send away. 6 To cast, throw, hurl, fling, discharge; स्त्रीषु क्षतामयुक्ताः R. 9. 58. Bk 15 53 7 To emit, drop, pour

17 2 the twelfth sign of the zodiac (Pisces). 3 The first incarnation of Vishnu; see मत्स्यावतार. -Comp. -अंशं roe, fish-sprawn. -आचातिव, चातिव ॥ 1 a fisherman; 2 a crane. -आलयः the sea. -केतनः the god of love. -नद्यः an epithet of Satyavati. -गंधिका a pond, pool of water. -रंकाः, -रंगः a king-fisher.

मीनरः The sea-monster called *Makara* q. v.

नीच 1 P. (नीचति) 1 To go move. 2 To sound.

मीमांसकः 1 One who investigates or inquires into, an investigator, examiner. 2 A follower of the system of philosophy called मीमांसा q. v. below.

मीमांसनं Investigation, examination, inquiry.

मीमांसा 1 Deep reflection, inquiry, examination, investigation; रसंगपरनामी करोति कुतूहेन काव्यमिमांसा R. G.; so दृष्टक, अलंकार &c. 2 N. of one of the six chief *Darsanas* or systems of Indian philosophy. It was originally divided into two systems:—the पूर्वमीमांसा or कर्ममीमांसा founded by Jaimini; and the उत्तरमीमांसा or ब्रह्ममीमांसा ascribed to Bādarāyaṇa; but the two systems have very little in common between them, the first concerning itself chiefly with the correct interpretation of the ritual of the Veda and the settlement of dubious points in regard to Vedic texts; and the latter dealing chiefly with the nature of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. The पूर्वमीमांसा is, therefore, usually styled only मीमांसा or the Mīmāṃsā, and the उत्तरमीमांसा, वेदांत which, being hardly a sequel of Jaimini's system, is now considered and ranked separately); मीमांसाकृतसुम्ननाथ सहसा हस्ती मुनि जैमिनि Pt. 2. 33.

मीरः 1 The ocean. 2 A limit, boundary.

मील 1 P. (मीलति, मीलित) 1 To close (as the eyes), close or contract the eye-lids, wink, twinkle; ये निष्पद्यति मीलति क्षणमपि क्षिप्रं तदालोकनात् Gtt 10. 2 To close, be closed or shut (as eyes or flowers); नयनमुपममिलत् Si. 11. 2; तस्यां मीमिलकुर्वे Bk. 14. 54. 3 To fade, disappear, vanish. 4 To meet or be collected (for मिह). -Caus. (मीलयति ते) To cause to shut, close, shut (eyes, flowers &c.); देशान्मासागमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयिष्या Me. 110. -WITH. -आ Caus. to shut; ये चामीलयन् Kāv. 2. 11. -उद् 1 to open (as the eyes); उद्मीलीय लोचने Bk. 15. 102, 16. 8. 2 To be awakened or roused Si. 10. 72. 3 to expand, blow K. 4. 3. 4 to be

fused or spread, cluster round; उन्मीलयन्मुग्ध &c Gtt. 1; U. 1. 20. 5 to appear, spring up, rise, become manifest; स्ने वायुज्वलनो जलं क्षितिरिति वेदोक्त्युन्मीलति Prabh. 1. 2; Bv. 2. 72 (Caus.) to open; तदुन्मीलय चक्षुरायन् V. 1. 5; Mk. 1. 33. -नि 1 to shut the eyes; R. 12. 65; Ms. 1. 52. 2 to close the eyes in death, die; निमिलीय नरोत्तमप्रिया हतचंद्रा तमसेन कौस्तुभे R. 8. 38. 3 to obscure (fig.); वज्रालोपनिमिलितः K. 1. 68. 4 to be closed or shut (as eyes, flowers &c.); निमिलितानामिव पंकजां R. 7. 64. 5 to disappear, vanish, set (fig. also); नरोही जीवलोकोऽयं निमिलति निमिलति H. 3. 145; यौनिमिलितमक्ष्ण्वा Hariv. (-Caus.) to shut, close; उन्मीलितानि दृष्टिनिमिलितेवाधकारेण Mk. 1. 33; न्यमिलीयवृज्जनयनं नल्लि Si. 9. 11; ललिपद्मं न्यमिलयत् Kāv. 2. 261; Ku. 3. 36; 5. 57; R. 19. 28. -सं 1 to be shut or closed. (-Caus.) 1 to shut or close; उपांतं संमिलितलोचनो दुःखः R. 3. 26; 13. 10. 2 to obscure, darken, make dim; विकारश्चेतनं भ्रमयति च संमिलयति च U. 1. 36.

मलिनं 1 Closing of the eyes, winking, twinkling. 2 Closing the eyes. 3 The closing of a flower.

मीलित p. p. 1 Shut, closed. 2 Twinkled. 3 Half-opened, unblown. 4 Vanished, disappeared. -तं (In Rht.,) A figure of speech in which the difference or distinction between two objects is shown to be completely obscured on account of their similarity—whether natural or artificial—in some respects; it is thus defined by Mammāṭa:—समेत लक्षणया वस्तु वस्तुना यन्निगूढते । निजानयंतुना वापि वन्मीलितमिति स्मृतं ॥ K. P. 10.

मीव 1 P. (मीवति) 1 To go, move. 2 To grow fat.

मीवरः The leader of an army, a general.

मीवा 1 The tapeworm. 2 Wind.

मुः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 Bondage, confinement. 3 Final emancipation. 4 A funeral pile.

मुकुटकः An onion.

मुकुः Liberation, deliverance; especially, final emancipation.

मुकुटं 1 A crown, tiara, diadem; मुकुटारनभरीचिमिरसुमूर् R. 9. 13. 2 A crest. 3 A peak, point.

मुकुटी Cracking or snapping the fingers.

मुकुटः 1 N. of Vishnu or Krishna. 2 Quicksilver. 3 A kind of precious stone. 4 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. 5 A kind of drum.

मुकुरः 1 A mirror, looking-glass; मुकुनामपि निजस्वप्रतिपत्तिः परत एव संभवति । स्वमहिमदर्शनमप्युर्मुकुटतले जायते यस्मात् Vās., Si. 9. 73; N. 22. 43. 2 A bud; see मुकुल 3 The handle of a potter's wheel 4 The Bakula tree

मुकुलः-ल 1 A bud; आविर्भूतप्रथममुकुला कंदलीप्रायमुकुलं Me. 21; R. 9. 31; 15. 99. 2 Anything like a bud; आलक्ष्यंतमुकुलान् (तनयान्) S. 7. 17. 3 The body. 4 The soul or spirit. (मुकुलीकृ means 'to close in the form of a bud,' Ku. 5. 63).

मुकुलित a. 1 Having buds, budded, blossoms. 2 Half-closed, half-shut; द्रमुकुलितनयनसरोजं Gtt. 2; Ku. 3. 76.

मुकुटः, मुकुटकः A kind of bean.

मुक्त p. p. 1 Loosened, relaxed, slackened. 2 Set free, liberated, relaxed. 3 Abandoned, left, given up, set aside, taken off. 4 Thrown, cast, discharged, hurled. 5 Fallen down, dropped down from. 6 Drooping, unnerved; मुक्तैरववैरागिभिः Dk. 7 Given, bestowed. 8 Sent forth, emitted. 9 Finally saved or emancipated, (see मुचु). -क्तः One who is finally emancipated from the bonds of worldly existence, one who has renounced all worldly attachments and secured final beatitude, an absolved saint, मुभाषितेन गतिन युवतीनां च लीलया मनो न मिथ्यते यस्य स वै मुक्तोऽथवा पशुः ॥ Subhā'sh. -Comp. -अंबरः a Jaina mendicant of the digambara class. -आसन्न a. finally saved or emancipated. (-म्) 1 the soul absolved from sins or from worldly matter. 2 a person whose soul is absolved. -आसन a. rising from a seat. -कच्छः a Buddhist. -कंचकः a snake that has cast off its slough. -कंठ a. raising a cry. (-इ) ind. bitterly, loudly, aloud; R. 14. 68. -कर, -हस्त a. open-handed, liberal, bountiful. -चक्षुस् m. a lion. -वसन see मुक्तांबर.

मुक्तकं 1 A missile, a missile weapon. 2 Simple prose. 3 A detached stanza, the meaning of which is complete in itself; see Kāv. 1. 13; मुक्तकश्लोक एवैकभ्रमकारक्षमः सताम्.

मुक्ता 1 A pearl; हारीश्वर हरिणाक्षिणां लुटति स्तनमंडले । मुक्तानामन्यवस्थेयं कै वयं समरक्षिकरा Amaru. 100 (where मुक्तानां means also 'of absolved saints'). Pearls are said to be produced from various sources, but particularly from oyster shells. -करीन्द्रजीवितवरहोश्चमत्स्यादिशुकमुद्रव-वेणुजानि । मुक्ताफलानि प्राप्यतानि लोकं तेषां तु शुक्रयुद्धवनेषु सुरि ॥ Malli.). 2 A harlot, courtesan. -Comp. -अगारः, आगारः the pearl-oyster. -आवलिः -ली f. -कलापः a pearl-necklace. -गुणः a pearl-necklace, string of pearls; Me. 46 R. 16. 18. -जालं a string or zone of pearls. -क्षामन् n. a string of pearls. -गुणः a kind of jasmine. -प्रसू f. the pearl-oyster -प्रालंबः a string of pearls. -फलं f. a pearl; Ku. 1. 6; R. 3. 23. 16. 62. 2 a kind of flower. 3 the custard apple 4 camphor -मणि a pearl -मासु f. the pearl oyster -स्तता

-मन्त्रः, -हारः a pearl-necklace. -मुक्तिः, -स्फोटः the pearl-oyster.

मुक्तिः *f.* 1 Release, liberation, deliverance. 2 Freedom, emancipation. 3 Final beatitude or emancipation, absolution of the soul from melem-psychois. 4 Leaving, giving up, abandoning, avoiding; संसर्गमुक्तिः खलेषु Bh. 2. 62. 5 Throwing, hurling, letting off, discharging. 6 Unloosing-opening. 7 Discharge, paying off (as a debt). -Comp. -क्षेत्रं an epithet of Benares. -मार्गः the way to final beatitude. -मुक्तः frankincense.

मक्ता *ind.* 1 Having left, abandon, ed &c. 2 Excepting, except (with the force of a preposition.)

मुखं 1 The mouth (fig. also) ब्राह्मणस्य मुखमासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12; मुक्-मं मुखमिव Me. 24; त्वं नम मुखं नम V. 1 'be my mouth or spokesman'. 2 The face, countenance; परिबृष्टमुखी मयाच द्या V. 1. 17; नियमक्षाममुखी धृतिः केचिः S. 7. 21; so चंद्रमुखी, मुखचंद्रः &c. 3 The snout or muzzle (of any animal). 4 The front, van, forepart. 5 The tip, point, barb (of an arrow), head; उपरिम्रातमुखः झिलीमुखः Ku. 5. 54; R. 3. 57. 59. 6 The edge or sharp point (of any instrument). 7 A teat, nipple; Ku. 1. 40; R. 3. 8. 8 The beak or bill of a bird. 9 A direction, quarter; as in दिग्मुखं, अंतमुखं. 10 Opening, entrance, mouth; दीवाराः मुकर्मकीटारमुखभ्रष्टास्तरुणामयः S. 1. 14; नदीमुखेनैव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28; Ku. 1. 8. 11 An entrance to a house, a door, passage. 12 Beginning, commencement; सजीजनोद्गीक्षणकौमुदीमुखं R. 3. 1; दिनमुखातिरेविहिमनिग्रहेविमलयन् मलयं नगमखजत् 9. 25; 5. 76; Ghat 2. 13 Introduction. 14 The chief, the principal or prominent; (at the end of comp. in this sense): वैद्योन्मुख्ये खलु मुखमुखाङ्कुर्वते कर्मपाशान् Bv. 4. 21; so इदमुखा देवाः &c. 15 The surface or upper side. 16 A means. 17 A source, cause, occasion. 18 Utterance; as in मुखवत्. 19 The Vedas, scripture. 20 (In Rhet.) The original cause or source of the action in a drama. -Comp. -अग्निः 1 a forest-conflagration. 2 a sort of goblin with a face of fire. 3 the consecrated or sacrificial fire. 4 fire put into the mouth of a corpse at the time of lighting the funeral pile. -अनिलः, उच्छ्वासः breath. -अश्वः a crab. -आकारः look, mien, appearance. -आसवः nectar of the lips. -आस्रावः, -सावः spittle, saliva. -ह्रुदुः a moon-like face, *i. e.* a round lovely face. -उष्का a forest-conflagration. -कमलं a lotus-like face. -खुरः a tooth an on on चपल *a* ta katise garrulous a slap

on the face. -वीरिः *f.* the tongue. -जः a Brāhmaṇa. -जाहं the root of the mouth. -दूषणः an onion. -दूषिका an eruption disfiguring the face. -निरीक्षकः a lazy fellow, an idler. -निवासिनी an epithet of Sarasvatī. -पटः a veil कुर्वन् कानं क्षणमुत्पटयतीतिराव-तस्य Me. 62. -पिंडः a mouthful of food. -पूरणं 1 filling the mouth. 2 a mouthful of water, a mouthful in general. -प्रसावः a pleased : countenance, graciousness of aspect. -प्रियः an orange. -पंचः a preface, an introduction. -पंचनं 1 a preface. 2 a lid, cover. -सूयणं a preparation of betel; see तांबूल. -भेदः distortion of the face. -मधु *a.* honey-mouthed, sweet-lipped. -मार्जनं washing the face. -चंचर्ण the bit of a bridle. -रामः the colour or complexion of the face; R. 12. 8; 17. 31. -लंगलः a hog. -लेपः 1 anointing the face or upper side (of a drum). 2 a disease of the phlegmatic humour. -वल्गुमः the pomegranate tree. -वाद्यं 1 an instrument of music sounded with the mouth, any wind-instrument. 2 a sound made with the mouth. -वासः, -वासनः a perfume used to scent the breath. -विलुटिका ashe-goat. -व्यादानं gaping, yawning. -वाक् *a.* abusive, foul-mouthed, scurrilous. -मुद्दिः *f.* washing or purifying the mouth. -शेषः an epithet of Bāhu. -शोधन *a.* 1 cleansing the mouth. 2 pungent, sharp. (-नः) the sharp flavour, pungency. (-नं) cleansing the mouth. -श्रीः *f.* 'beauty of countenance', a lovely face. -सुखं facility of pronunciation, phonetic ease. -सुरे the moisture of the lips.

मुखपचः A beggar, mendicant.

मुखर *a.* 1 Talkative, garrulous, loquacious; मुखर खलेषा गर्मदात्री Ratn. 2; मुखरतावच्छरे हि विराजते Ki. 5. 16. 2 Noisy, making a continuous sound, tinkling, jingling (as an anklet), संवेरमा मुखरं खलकणितस्ते R. 5. 72; अंतः-कृजन्मुखरशकुनी यत्र रज्जो वनातः U. 2. 25. 20; Māl. 9. 5; मुखरमभीरं त्यज मेजरी रि-मिव केलिषु लोले Git. 5; Mx. 1. 35. 3 Sounding, resonant or resounding with (usually at the end of comp.); स्थाने स्थाने मुखरककुभो श्राद्धैर्निर्झराणां U. 2. 14; मंडलीमुखरशिखरे (लताकुञ्जे) Git. 2; R. 13. 46. 4 Expressive or indicative of. 5 Foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous. 6 Mocking, ridiculing (मुखरीकृ 'to cause to sound or talk, make resonant with'). -रः 1 A crow. 2 A leader, the chief or principal person; यदि कार्यविपत्तिः स्यान्मुखरस्तत्र हन्यते H. 1. 29. 3 A conch-shell.

मुखरयति Don P 1 To make resonant or noisy cause to sound or

echo. 2 To make (one) talk or speak; अत एव मुखरं मां मुखरयति Mu. 3 3 To notify, declare, announce.

मुखरिका, मुखरी The bit of a bridle. मुखरित *a.* Made noisy or resonant with, ringing or noisy with, गंदोद्गीता-लिमाला मुखरितककुभस्ताडवे झलपाने Māl. 1. 1.

मुख्य *a.* 1 Relating to the month or the face. 2 Chief, principal, foremost, first, pre-eminent, prominent; द्विजातिमुख्यः, वामुख्या, गेय-मुख्याः &c. -रथः A leader, guide. -रथं 1 A principal rite or ordinance. 2 Reading or teaching the Vedas. -Comp. -अर्थः the primary or original (as opp. गैय) meaning of a word. -चांद्रः the chief lunar month. -सुपः, -सुपतिः a sovereign monarch, paramount sovereign. -मन्त्रिच *m.* the prime minister.

मुख्यः A kind of gallinule.

मुख्यं *a.* 1 Stupefied, fainted. 2 Perplexed, infatuated. 3 Foolish, ignorant, silly, stupid; शशांक केन मुख्येन हृषा-शुरिति भाषितः Bv. 2. 29. 4 Simple, artless, innocent; U. 1. 46. 5 Erring, mistaken. 6 Attractive by youthful simplicity (not yet acquainted with love), childlike; (कः) अयमाचार्यविनय-मुखाद्य तत्त्विककन्याश्च S. 1. 25; R. 9. 34. (Hence) Beautiful, lovely, charming, pretty; हरिश्चि मुखयद्भित्तके विलासिनि विलसति केलिरे Git. 1; U. 3. 5. -न्या A young girl attractive by her youthful simplicity, a pretty young maiden, (regarded as a variety of Nayikā in poetic compositions). -Comp. अक्षी a lovely eyed woman; वियोगी मुख्याद्याः स खलु दिव्यतामविरसूत् U. 3. 44. -आनना having a lovely face. -श्री, -इदि, -मति *a.* silly, foolish, stupid, simple. -भावः simplicity, silliness.

मुच *i.* 1 A. (मोचते) To deceive, cheat; see मुच. -II. 6 U. -मुचति-ते, मुक्त) 1 To loose, set free, release, let go, let loose, liberate, deliver (from captivity &c.); वनाय ... यशोधनो वेदुश्चेदुमोच R. 2. 1, 3. 20; Me. 8. 202; मोक्षते मुखं वेदो वेणीवीर्यविक्रयिभिः Ku. 2. 61; R. 10. 47; ना मर्वांगमा वि मुचतु V. 2 'let not thy limbs droop', 'do not despond'. 2 To set free, loosen (as the voice); कंठं मुचति वरिणः समद्वयः Mk. 5. 14, loosens his throat or voice, *i. e.* raises a cry. 3 To live, abandon, quit, give up, lay aside, relinquish; राक्षसता मतिमता वर मुच शय्या R. 5. 66; मुनिवृद्धाण्यस्थतिरिषिणा मन च मुक्तमिदं तमसा मनः S. 6. 7; मौनं मुचति किं च कैरवकुले Bv. 1. 4; आविष्टेति शशिनि तमसा सुखमनेव रात्रिः V. 1. 8; Me. 96, 41; R. 3. 11. 4 To set apart, take away, except, see मुचत्वा. 5 To dismiss, send away. 6 To cast, throw, hurl, fling, discharge श्रेष्ठे शतामुचो B 9 58 Bk 15 53 7 To omit, drop, pour

forth or down, shed, let fall (tears &c.); असुतपांडुपना मुचंलक्ष्मणीव लता: S. 4. 11; विरविहजं मुचतो वाष्पमुणं Me. 12; Bk. 7. 2. 8 To utter, give forth, Māl. 3. 5; Bk. 7. 57. 9 To give away, grant, bestow. 10 To put on (A). 11 To void (as excrement). -Pass. (मुच्यते) To be loosed or released, be freed or absolved from; मुच्यते सर्वपापेभ्यः &c. -Caus. (मुचयति-ते) 1 To cause to be freed or liberated. 2 To cause to shed. 3 To loose, set at liberty, liberate. 4 To extricate, disentangle. 5 To unyoke, unharness. 6 To give away, bestow. 7 To gladden, delight. -Desid. 1 (मुच्यते) To wish to free or liberate. 2 (मुच्यते-मुच्यते) To long for final emancipation. -With अव to take off or down, put away. -आ 1 to wear, put on, tie round or fasten; आमुच्यतीवामर्षं द्वितीयं R. 13. 21; 12. 86; 16. 74; Ki. 11. 15; आमुच्यद्वर्णं रत्नाच्च Bk. 17. 6. 2 to cast, throw, discharge; आमुच्यते त्वयि कदाक्षान् Me. 35. -उच् 1 to unfasten; R. 6. 28. 2 to loosen, liberate; free from. 3 to take or pull off, keep or put aside, give up, abandon Bk. 3. 22. निस् 1 to free, liberate; release; निमित्तमुक्तयोर्विनिर्वाचनसोत्तिव R. 1. 46; Bg. 7. 28. 2 to leave, quit, abandon. -परि 1 to free, release, liberate; सेवोपरोधपरितुक्तशस्त्राक-वत्त्वा Bk. 3. 7; Ch. P. 9. 2 to leave, quit, abandon. -प्र 1 to free, liberate, release. 2 to throw, cast, hurl. 3 to shed, emit, send forth. -प्रति 1 to free, liberate, release, set free; मुहीनप्रतिमुक्तस्य R. 4. 43; अमुं दुर्गं प्रतिमोक्त-महिम् 3. 46. 2 to put on, wear. 3 to quit, leave, abandon. 4 to throw, cast or discharge at. -वि 1 to free, liberate. 2 to give up, lay aside, abandon, quit; विदुश्च वाससि गुरुणि संवत् R. 1. 7. 3 to let go, let loose, Bk. 7. 50. 4 to except, leave apart; Ku. 4. 31. 5 to shed, pour down (tears); चिरनशूणि विमुच्य रात्रयः R. 8. 25. 6 to throw, cast. -स to shed, discharge.

सुचकः Lac.

सुच (सु)कुंदा 1 N. of a tree. 2 N. of an ancient king, son of Māndhātṛi. [For having assisted the gods in their wars with the demons he got, as a reward, the boon of long and unbroken sleep. The gods also decreed that whosoever dared to interrupt his sleep should be burnt to ashes. When Krishna wanted to kill the mighty Kalayavana he cunningly decoyed him to the cave of Muchukunda and on his entering it, he was burnt down by the fire which emanated from the king's eye]. -Comp. -प्रसादकः an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

सुचिरः 1 A deity. 2 Virtue. 3 Wind.

सुचिर्लक्ष्मिः A kind of flower

सुचुरा 1 Snapping the fingers. 2 A fist.

सुच, सुच 1 P. 10 U. (मोजति, मुंजति, मोजयति-ते, मुंजयति-ते) 1 To cleanse, purify. 2 To sound.

सुंजः 1 A sort of rush or grass (of which the girdle of a Brāhmaṇa should be made); Ma. 2. 43. 2 N. of a king of Dhārā (said to be the uncle of the celebrated Bhoja). -Comp. -केशः 1 an epithet of Śiva. 2 of Viṣṇu. -केशिन m. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -वचनं investiture with the sacred thread (or girdle). -वासस m. an epithet of Śiva.

सुंजरं The fibrous root of the lotus.

सुद I. 1. P. 10 U. (मोटति, मोटयति-ते) 1 To crush, break, grind, powder. 2 To blame, rebuke (in this sense 6 P. also.)

सुप्र 6 P. (सुप्रति) To promise.

सुद 1 P. (सुदति) To crush, grind.

सुद 1 1 P., (सुदति) 1 To shave, shear. 2 To crush, grind. -II. 1 A. (सुदते) To sink.

सुद a. 1 Shaved. 2 Lopped. 3 Blunt. 4 Low, mean. -सः 1 A man with a shaved or bald head. 2 A bald or shaven head. 3 The forehead. 4 A barber. 5 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top branches. -सा A female mendicant of a particular order. -हं 1 The head. 2 Iron. -Comp. -अवसं iron. -कलः a coconut tree. -मंडली a number of shaven heads. -लोहं iron. -शालिः a kind of rice.

सुदकः 1 A barber. 2 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top branches, a pollard. -कं The head. -Comp. -उप-निषद् f. N. of an Upanishad of the Atharvaveda.

सुदने Shaving the head, tonsure.

सुदित p. p. 1 Shaved. 2 Lopped. -तं Iron.

सुदिव m. 1 A barber. 2 An epithet of Śiva.

सुदय A pearl.

सुद I. 10 U. (मोदयति-ते) 1 To mix, blend. 2 To cleanse, purify. -II. 1 A. (मोदते, मुदित, caus. मोदयति-ते desid. सुमुदिते or सुमोदिते) To rejoice, be glad or happy, be joyful or delighted; यद्ये दास्यामि मोदिष्य इत्यज्ञानविमोदितः Bg. 16. 15; Ms. 2. 232. 3. 191; Bk. 15. 97. -With अनु to approve of, allow, permit, sanction; R. 14. 43. -आ 1 to be glad or joyous, rejoice. 2 to be fragrant. (-Caus.) to scent, perfume; परिसंलेखमोदयती दिशः Bv. 1. 56. -प्र to be extremely glad, to be very much delighted; R. 6. 86, Māl. 5. 23.

सुद, सुदा f. Joy, delight, pleasure, gladness satisfaction पितृसुदं तेन त्वान मोर्ष्य R. 3. 25 अस्मद् पुरो हस्तिभ्यो सुदमाद

वानः S. 5. 58, 1. 23, विषादे कर्तव्ये विद्वत् जडाः प्रसुत सुदं Bb. 3. 25; द्विपरसुदा Gīt 11; Ki. 5. 26; R. 7. 30.

सुदित p. p. Pleased, rejoiced; delighted, glad, joyous. -ते 1 Pleasure, delight, joy, happiness. 2 A kind of sexual embrace. -ता Joy, delight.

सुदिरः 1 A cloud; प्रचुरपुंदरपुत्रसुरोजितनेत्र-सुदिरसुदेवं Gīt. 2; or सुंचसि नायापि रुचं मामिनि सुदिरालिखदियाय Bv. 2. 86. 2 A lover, libertine. 3 A frog.

सुदी Moonlight.

सुदः 1 A kind of kidney-bean. 2 A lid, cover. 3 A kind of sea-bird. -Comp. -सुच्, -मोजिन m. a horse.

सुदरः 1 A hammer, mallet; as in मोहसुदरः (a small poem by Sankarāchārya) R. 12. 73. 2 A club, mace. 3 A staff for breaking clods of earth. 4 A kind of dumb-bell. 5 A bud. 6 A kind of jasmine (said to be n. also in this sense.)

सुदलः A kind of grass.

सुददः A kind of bean.

सुदणं 1 Sealing, stamping, printing, marking. 2 Closing, shutting.

सुदयति Den. P. 1 To seal; अनया सुदया सुदयेन Mu. 1. 2 To stamp, mark, impress. 3 To cover, close up (fig.); विचराणि सुदयन् द्राघुर्णयति सज्जनो जयति Bv. 1. 90.

सुदा 1 A seal, an instrument for sealing or stamping; especially a seal-ring, signet ring; अनया सुदया सुदयेन Mu. 1; नामसुदाक्षराप्यनुवाच्य परस्परमयलोक-यतः S. 1. 2 A stamp, print, mark, impression; चतुःसदसुदयः K. 191; सिंदुस-सुदाभितः (चाहुः) Gīt. 4. 3 A pass, pass-port (as given by a seal-ring); अमुहीतसुदः कडकनिष्कामसि Mu. 5. 4 A stamped coin, piece of money. 5 A medal. 6 An image, sign, badge, token. 7 Shutting, closing, sealing; सेवोपरोधस च च कर्णनशः U. 6. 27; क्षिपाक्षि-द्रासुदां मदनकलहच्छेदुल्लमा Māl. 2. 12. 8 A mystery. 9 N. of certain positions of the fingers practised in devotion or religious worship. -Comp. -अक्षरं 1 a letter of the seal. 2 a type (modern use). -कारः a maker of seals. -मार्गः an opening believed to exist in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape at death; cf. ब्रह्मरूप.

सुदिका A seal-ring; see सुदा.

सुदित a. 1 Sealed, marked, impressed, stamped; त्वयाः सप्तसुदसुदितमही-निर्व्याजदानावधिः Mv. 2. 36; काश्मीरसुदितसुरो सुसुदन्स्य Gīt. 1; स्वयं सिंदूरं द्विपरसुदा सुदित इव 11. 2 Closed, sealed up. 3 Unblown.

सुधा ind. 1 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly, unprofitably; यस्मिन् विद्वदि संवीक्ष्य कुर्वते हसितं सुधा S. D. 2 wrongly falsely राशिः सैव दुर स पय दिशो मत्वा सुधा जतव Bb. 3. 78 v. l.

मुनि: 1 A sage, a holy man, saint, devotee, an ascetic; मुनीनामग्रहं व्यासः Bg. 10. 37; उष्यः शब्दो मुनिरिति मुहुः केवलं राजर्षिः S. 2. 14; R. 1. 8, 3. 49; Bg 2. 56. 2 N. of the sage Agastya. 3 Of Vyāsa. 4 Of Buddha. 5 The mango-tree. 6 The number 'seven'. -pl. The seven sages. -**Comp.** -अन्नं (pl.) the food of ascetics. -ईशः, ईश्वरः a great sage. -त्रयं 'the triad of sages', i. e. Pāṇini, Kātyāyana, and Patanjali (who are considered to be inspired saints); मुनित्रयं नमस्कृत्य, or त्रिमुनि स्मरणं Sk. -पिस्तलं copper. -पुङ्गवः a great or eminent sage. -पुच्छकः 1 a wag-tail. 2 the *Damanaka* tree. -मेघजं 1 the fruit of the yellow myrobalan. 2 fasting. -व्रतं an ascetic vow; Ku. 5. 48.

मुच्य 1 P. (मुच्यति) To go, move. **मुमुक्षा** Desire of liberation or of final emancipation.

मुमुक्षु a. 1 Desirous of releasing or liberating. 2 Wishing to discharge. 3 About to shoot (arrows &c.); R. 9. 58. 4 Wishing to be free from worldly existence, striving after final emancipation. -**सुः** A sage striving after final emancipation or beatitude; Ku. 2. 51; Bg. 4. 15; V. 1. 1.

मुमुक्षानः A cloud.

मुमूर्षा Desire of death; Bk. 5. 57. **मुमुर्षु a.** Being on the point of death, about to die.

मुह 6 P. (मुहति) To encircle, surround, encompass, entwine.

मुरः N. of a demon slain by Krishna. -**रं** Encompassing, surrounding. -**Comp.** -अरिः 1 an epithet of Krishna; मुरारिमारुदुपदेशोऽयसौ Gīt. 1. 2 N. of the author of Anargharāghava. -जित्, -द्विज्, -भिद्, -मर्दनः, -रिद्, -वैरिन्, -हन् *m.* epithets of Krishna or Vishnu; प्रकीर्णमुष्टिर्मुजयति मुराजं मुराजितः Gīt. 1; मुराजिणो राधिकामावि बचनजातं 10.

मुरजः 1 A kind of drum or tabor; सानद मदीहस्तहस्तमुरजश्च &c. Māl. 1. 1; समीपतश्च प्रहस्तमुरजाः Me. 64, 56; M. 1. 22; Ku. 6. 41. 2 A stanza artificially arranged in the form of a drum; also called मुरजबन्ध, see K. P. 9. *ad loc.* -**Comp.** -फलः the jack-fruit tree.

मुरजा 1 A large drum. 2 N. of Kubera's wife.

मुरंदला N. of a river (supposed to be the same as Narmadā).

मुरला N. of a river rising in the country of the Keralas; (mentioned in U. 3 along with तमसा); मुरलामाकूती-श्रुतमगमकैतव्यं रजः R. 4. 55.

मुरली A flute, pipe -**Comp.** -**प्रः** an epithet of Krishna

मुह 1 P. (मुहति, मुहति or मुहति, the word is written as मुहति or मुहति) 1 To settle into a solid form, coagulate, congeal. 2 To faint, swoon, faint away; loose consciousness, become senseless, पतत्युवाचि मुह्यति Gīt. 4; क्रीडानिर्जितविश्वं मुह्यति तजनापातेन किं वेरुषं Gīt. 3; Bk. 15. 55. 3 To grow, increase, become strong or powerful; मुह्यति सहजं तेजो हविषेव हविर्भुजः R. 10. 79; मुह्यति सख्ये रामस्य 12. 57; मुह्यति तस्मी विकाराः प्राप्तेऽप्यर्थमेतेषु S. 5. 18; 4 To gather strength, thicken, become dense; तमसा निशि मुह्यति V. 3. 7. 5 (a) To take effect on; छाया न मुह्यति मलोपहतसखि सुदे हृदयगतो हलमावकाशः S. 7. 32. (b) To prevail against, have power against; न पादपोन्मूलनशक्ति रं हः शिरोचये मुह्यति मारुतस्य R. 2. 34. 6 To fill, pervade, penetrate, spread over; Ku. 6. 59; R. 6. 9. 7 To be a match for. 8 To be frequent. 9 To cause to sound loudly. -**Caus.** (मुह्यति) To stupefy, cause to faint; स्नेहान्मूल्यते Gīt. 1. -**With** वि to faint, swoon. -**सं** 1 to faint, swoon. 2 to grow strong or powerful, gather strength, become intense; Ki. 5. 41.

मुहुरः 1 A fire made of chaff, chaff-fire; स्मरुताशनमुहुरवर्णतां दधुरिवाग्रवणस्य रजःकणाः Si. 6. 6. 2 The god of love. 3 N. of one of the horses of the sun.

मुह 1 P. (मुहति) To bind, tie.

मुहदी A kind of grain.

मु (स)ली A small house-lizard.

मुह 1. 9 P. (मुह्यति, मुह्यति; *desid.* मुह्यति) 1 To steal, fitch, rob, plunder, carry off (said to govern two acc.; देवदत्तं शतं मुह्यति, but very rarely used in classical literature); मुह्यति रत्नाणि Si. 1. 51; 3. 38; शत्रुस्य मुह्यन् बहु ज्ञेयभोजः Ki. 3. 41. 2 To eclipse, cover, envelop, conceal; सैन्येऽप्युहितार्कदीपितः R. 11. 51. 3 To captivate, enrapture, ravish. 4 To surpass, excel; मुह्यन् श्रियमशोकानां रक्तैः परजनांबरैः । गतिविरागनानां च कोकिलम्रमरखर्चि Ks. 55. 113; Ratn. 1. 24; Bk. 9. 32; Me. 47.

-**With** परि to rob, deprive of; परिमुहितरत्नं निमुह्यते Māl. 5. 30. -**न** to take away, obscure; Bk. 17. 60. -**II.** 1 P. (मुहति) To hurt, injure, kill. -**III.** 4 P. (मुहति) 1 To steal. 2 To break, destroy; Bk. 15. 16.

मुषकः A mouse.

मुषल See मुसल.

मुषा-वी A crucible.

मुषति p. p. 1 Robbed, stolen, plundered. 2 Taken away, carried off, ravished. 3 Deprived of, free from. 4 Cheated, deceived; देवेन मुषितोऽस्मि K.

मुषितकं Stolen property.

मुषक 1 A testicle 2 The scrotum 3 A muscular or robust man 4 A

mass, heap, quantity, multitude 5 A thief. -**Comp.** -**देशः** the region of the scrotum. -**सूनुः** a eunuch, a castrated person. -**शोकः** swelling of the testicles.

मुष्ट p. p. Stolen; S. 5. 20. -**ष्ट** Stolen property.

मुष्टिः m. f. 1 The clenched hand. first; कर्णातेत्येव विभिदे निविडोपि मुष्टिः R. 9. 58; 15. 21; Si. 10. 59. 2 A handful, fistful, श्यामाकमुष्टिपरिवर्तितकः S. 4. 14; R. 19. 57; Ku. 7. 69; Me. 68. 3 A handle or hilt. 4 A particular measure (= *apala*). 5 The penis. -**Comp.** -**देशः** the middle of a bow, that part of it which is grasped in the hand. -**युतं** a kind of game. -**पातः** boxing. -**बंधः** 1 clenching the fist. 2 a handful. -**युद्धं** a pugilistic encounter, boxing.

मुष्टिकः 1 A goldsmith. 2 A particular position of the hands. 3 N. of a demon. -**रं** A pugilistic encounter, fist-cuffs. -**Comp.** -**अंतकः** an epithet of Balarāma.

मुष्टिका The fist.

मुष्टिधरा A child, baby, infant.

मुष्टीमुष्टि ind. Fist-to fist, hand-to-hand fighting.

मुष्टकः Black mustard.

मुष्ट 4 P. (मुष्टति) To cleave, divide, break into pieces.

मुसलः-लं 1 A mace, club. 2 A pestle (used for cleaning rice), मुसलमिदं विषं च पातकात् उद्धृत्यति कलिनं मुह्यते Mu. 1. 4; Ms. 6. 56. -**Comp.** -**आधुः** an epithet of Balarāma. -**उलूखलं** a pestle and mortar.

मुसलाहसलि ind. Club against club.

मुसलिन m. 1 An epithet of Balarāma. 2 Of Siva.

मुस्त्य a. To be pounded or put to death with a club.

मुस्त 10 U. (मुस्तयति-ते) To heap up, gather, collect, accumulate.

मुस्तः-स्ता-स्तं A kind of grass; विस्मयं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्तास्तैः पल्लवैः S. 2. 6; R. 9. 59; 15. 19. -**Comp.** -**अद्:** -**आद्:** hog.

मसं 1 A pestle. 2 A tear.

मुह 4 P. (मुहति, मुहति or मुहति) 1 To faint, swoon, lose consciousness, become senseless; इहाहं द्रष्टुमात्रं तो स्मर-क्षेत्रं युमेह सः Bk. 6. 21. 1. 20; 15. 16. 2 To be perplexed, or bewildered, to be disturbed in mind. 3 To be foolish, stupid or infatuated. 4 To err, mistake. -**Caus.** (मुहयति-ते) 1 To stupefy, infatuate; ना सुमुह्यन्तु मन्वे-तमन्यजन्मा Māl. 1. 32. 2 To confound, bewilder, perplex; Bg. 3. 2, 4. 16. -**With** परि to be bewildered or perplexed. (-**Caus.** *Atm.*) to entice, beguile, allure; Bk. 8. 68. -**न** to be stupefied or infatuated -**वि** 1 to be bewildered, or perplexed, be embarrassed Bg 2 72 3 6

27. 2 to be foolish or infatuated. -स 1 to be perplexed. 2 to be foolish or ignorant. (-Caus.) to infatuate, stupefy; अवरमधुसूत्रेन सैनोहिता Gt. 12.

सुहिर *a.* Silly, foolish, stupid. -रः 1 The god of love. 2 A fool, block-head.

सुहृत् *ind.* 1 Often, constantly, repeatedly, frequently; श्रीवाग्गाभिरामं सुहृत्पुत्रं स्तुते दशदशः S. 1. 7, 2. 6; generally repeated in this sense; सुहृत्सुहृत्: over and over again, often and often; युक्त्यां सन्ध्यातेऽपि कः कूजति सुहृत्सुहृत्: 2 For a time or moment, awhile; Me. 115; generally used with successive clauses in the sense of 'now now', 'at one time-at another time'; सुहृत्पतते बाळा सुहृत्: पतति विह्वला । सुहृत्पतते भीता सुहृत्: कौशति रोदिति॥ Śubhāsh.; Mu. 5. 3. -Comp. -मात्रा, -वचस् *n.* repetition, tautology. -धुक् *m.* a horse.

सुहृत्: -र्व 1 A moment, any short portion of time, an instant; नवाब्दुक्षणी-कसुहृत्लोकने R. 3. 53; संध्याभरेण सुहृत्-रणाः Pt. 1. 194; Me. 19; Ku. 7. 50. 2 A period, time (auspicious or otherwise). 3 A period of 48 minutes. -र्वः An astrologer.

सुहृत्कः 1 An instant, a moment. 2 A period of 48 minutes.

सू 1 P. (भवेत्) To bind, fasten, tie.

सूक *a.* 1 Dumb, silent, mute, speechless; सूकं करोति वाचालः; सूकांडजं (काननं) Ku. 3. 42; सखीमये वीक्ष्य विषाद-सूका Gt. 7. 2 Poor, miserable, wretched. -कः 1 A mute; सौनामसूकः H. 2. 26, v. 1; Ms. 7. 149. 2 A poor or miserable man. 3 A fish. -Comp. -अंश a form of Durgā. -भाजः silence, muteness, dumbness.

सूकिमन् *m.* Muteness; dumbness, silence.

सुह *p. p.* 1 Stupefied, infatuated. 2 Perplexed, bewildered; confounded, at a loss; किंकरतयासुहः 'being at a loss what to do'; so हीहृह Me. 63. 3 Foolish, silly, dull, stupid, ignorant; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हादुमिच्छन्निवारसुहः प्रतिभासि मे त्वं R. 2. 47. 4 Mistaken, erring, deceived, gone astray. 5 Abortive. 6 Confounding. -हः A fool, blockhead, dolt, an ignorant person; सुहः पश्यत्येवमुद्धुः M. 1. 2. -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* 1 stupefied in mind. 2 Foolish, stupid, silly -गर्भः a dead foetus. -ग्राहः a wrong notion, misconception, misapprehension. -चित्तन, चित्तम् *a.* foolish, silly, ignorant; अवाक्यं चित्तं सुचेतनः प्रियमार्शं हृदि शल्यमापति R. 8. 88. -धी, -बुद्धि, -मति *a.* foolish, stupid, silly; simple; Ki. 1. 30. -सूक्ष्म *a.* infatuated, insane.

सूय *a* 1 Bound, tied 2 Confined

सूय Urine; नासु सूयं समुत्सृजेत् Ms. 4. 56; सूयं चकार made water. -Comp.

-आघातः a urinary disease. -आशयः the lower belly. -उत्सर्ग see सूयसंग. -कुच्छं painful discharge of urine, strangury. -कोशः the scrotum. -सूयः insufficient secretion of urine. -जठरः -रं the swelling of the belly caused by retention of urine. -दोषः a urinary disease. -निरोधः retention of urine. -पतनः a civet-cat. -पथः the urinary passage. -परीक्षा uroscopy or examination of urine. -पुं the lower belly. -मार्गः the urethra. -वर्धक *a.* diuretic. -शूलः -लं urinary colic. -संगः urinary obstruction, a painful and bloody discharge of urine.

सूययति Den. P. To make water; तिष्ठसूययति Mbh.

सूयल *a.* Promoting the secretion of urine, diuretic.

सूयित *a.* Discharged or voided as urine.

सूय *a.* Stupid, dull-headed, foolish, silly. -खः 1 A fool, blockhead; न तु प्रतिनिविष्टसूयसंज्ञं चित्तमाराधयेत् Bh. 2. 6, 8; सूयं बलादपराधिनं मां प्रतिपादयिष्यति V. 2. 2 A kind of bean. -Comp. -धूयं folly, stupidity, ignorance.

सूचन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Stupefying, producing insensibility or stupor (an epithet applied to one of the five arrows of Cupid). 2 Increasing, augmenting, strengthening. -नं 1 Fainting, swooning. 2 (In music) The rising of sounds, an intonation, a duly regulated rise and fall of sounds, conducting the air and the harmony through the keys in a pleasing manner, changing the key or passing from one key to another; modulation, melody; सुदीपनवद्व्यामविशेष-सूचनं Si. 1. 10; सूचो सूचोः स्वयमपि कृतां सूचनं विस्मरति Me. 86; वृणां नामपि सूचनं तार-गतं तारं विरमि यदु Mk. 3. 5; सत स्वराद्ये यानां सूचनं श्रेष्ठविज्ञानं Pt. 5. 54; (a सूचनं or सूचनं is thus defined: - क्रमात्स्वराणां सवामासोहश्चाक्रोहणम् । सा सूचनं तुच्यते ग्राम-स्था पताः सत सत च ॥ see Malli. on Si. 1. 10 for further information).

सूचर् 1 Fainting, swooning; R. 7. 44. 2 Spiritual ignorance or delusion. 3 A process in calcining metals; सूचर् गतो सूचो वा विदर्शनं पाखंड्य रसः Bv. 1. 82.

सूचर्ल *a.* Fainted, insensible, senseless.

सूचित *p. p.* 1 Fainted, swooning, insensible. 2 Foolish, stupid, silly. 3 Increased, augmented. 4 Made violent, intensified. 5 Perplexed, bewildered. 6 Filled. 7 Calcined.

सूत *a.* 1 Fainted, insensible. 2 Stupid, foolish. 3 Embodied, incarnate. सूतो विप्रलपस्य नो मिशसार्धं द्य 8 1 33 प्रसज्य न सूतो तस्यं सेहार्धं

शीतलः U. 3. 14; R. 2. 69; 7. 70; Ku. 7. 42; Pt. 2. 99. 4 Material, corporeal. 5 Solid, hard.

सूतिः *f.* 1 Anything which has definite shape and limits, material element, matter, substance. 2 A form, visible shape, body, figure; Mu. 2. 2; R. 3. 27; 14. 54. 3 An embodiment, incarnation, personification, manifestation; कल्पस्य सूतिः V. 3. 4; Pt. 2. 159. 4 An image, idol, a statue. 5 Beauty. 6 Solidity, hardness. -Comp. -धर, -संचर *a.* embodied, incarnate; U. 6. -प- a worshipper of an image, one who is in charge of an idol.

सूतिमत् *a.* 1 Material, corporeal 2 Embodied, incarnate, personified, शकुन्ता सूतिमती च सत्क्रिया S. 5. 15; तव सूतिमानिब महेस्ववः कयः U. 1. 18; R. 12. 64. 3 Hard, solid.

सूयन् *m.* 1 The forehead, brow. 2 The head in general; नतेन सूयं हरि-महीपः Si. 1. 18; R. 16. 81; Ku. 3. 12. 3 The highest or most prominent part, top, summit, peak, head, अतिष्ठन्मनुजैर्द्राणां सूयं देवपतिर्यथा Mb. 'stood at the head of all kings' &c.; सूयं पर्वतसूयनि; S. 5. 7; Me. 17 4 (Hence) A leader, head, chief, foremost, prominent. 5 Front, van, forepart; स किल संयुगद्विं सहायतां मयवत् प्रतिपद्य महारथः R. 9. 19. -Comp. -अंत the crown of the head. -अभिषिक्त *a.* consecrated, crowned, inaugurated, R. 16. 81. (-क्तः) 1 a consecrated king. 2 a man of the Kshatriya caste. 3 a minister. 4 =सूयवत्सिक (1) q. v. -अभिषेकः consecration, inauguration. -अवसिक्तः 1 N. of a particular mixed tribe sprung from a Brahmana father and a Kshatriya mother. 2 a consecrated king. -कर्णी, -कर्परी *f.* an umbrella. -जः 1 the hair (of the head); पचङ्गुला सूय-जाः S. 1. 30; विललाप विकीर्णसूयजा Ku 4. 4 'she tore her hair for grief'. 2 The mane. -ज्योतिस् *n.* see बह्वर्ध or सुदामार्ग. -युष्पः the Śirisha tree. -रसः the scum of boiled rice. -वेष्टनं a turban, diadem.

सूयन्व *a.* 1 Being in or on the head. 2 Cerebral or lingual, a term applied to the letters क, ख, इ, ह, ङ, ए, र, and व; ऋद्व्याणां सूयं. 3 Chief, pre-eminent, most excellent.

सूयन् See सूयन्.

सूयी-वी, सूयिका A kind of creeper from the fibres of which bow-strings and the girdle of Kshatriyas are made.

सूय I 1 U. (सूयति-ते) To take or strike root, be firm, stand fast. -II. 10 U. (सूयति-ते, सूयति) To plant, cause to grow rear With उद् to root out, extirpate eradicate Ki 1 41

to destroy, annihilate. -निस् to root out, eradicate.

मूलं 1 A root (fig. also); तरुमूलाणि गृहीमन्ति तेषां S. 7. 20; or शाखिनो बीजमूलाः 1. 20; मूलं बध् to take or strike root; बद्धमूलस्य मूलं हि महद्वैतरोः छिद्यः Si. 2. 38. **2** The root, lowest edge or extremity of anything; कस्याश्चिदासीदृश्या तदानी-मग्रमूलानि सूर्यो R. 7. 10; so प्राचीमूले Me. 89. **3** The lower part or end, base, the end of anything by which it is joined to something else; बाह्यमूलं Si. 7. 32; so पादमूलं, कर्णमूलं, ऊरुमूलं &c. **4** Beginning, commencement; आमूलच्छ्रोतुमिच्छामि S. 1. **5** Basis, foundation, source, origin, cause; सर्वं गार्हस्थ्यमूलकाः Mb.; रसगृहे स्थितिमूलं U. 1. 6; इति केनाप्युक्तं तत्र मूलं सुखं 'the source or authority should be found out.' **6** The foot or bottom of anything: पर्वतमूलं, गिरिमूलं &c. **7** The text, or original passage (as distinguished from the commentary or gloss). **8** Vicinity, neighbourhood. **9** Capital, principal stock. **10** A hereditary servant. **11** A square root. **12** A king's own territory; स गृहमूलप्रत्येतः R. 4. 26; Ms. 7. 184. **13** A vendor who is not the true owner, Ms. 7. 202 (अस्त्वामिविक्रेता Kull.). **14** The nineteenth lunar mansion containing. **15** Stars. **16** A thicket, copse. **17** A particular position of the fingers. -Comp. आधारं 1 the navel. **2** a mystical circle above the organs of generation. -आमं a radish. -आयतनं original abode. -आशिव् a. living upon roots. -आलं a radish. -उच्छेदः utter destruction, total eradication. -कर्मन् n. magic. -कारणं the original or prime cause; Ku. 6. 13. -कारिका a furnace, an oven. -कच्छः -कच्छं a kind of penance, living only upon roots. -केशरः a citron. -गुणः the co-efficient of a root. -जः a plant growing from a root. (-जं) green ginger. -देवः an epithet of Kamsa. -दन्यः, धनं principal, stock, capital. -धातुः lymph. -निहंतन a. destroying root and branch. -गुरुवः 'the stockman', the male representative of a family. -प्रकृतिः f. the Prakriti or Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas (q. v.). -फलवः the bread-fruit tree. -भद्रः an epithet of Kamsa. -भृत्यः an old or hereditary servant. -वचनं an original text. -वित्तं capital, stock. विभुजः a chariot. -शाकवः, शाकिनं a field planted with edible roots. -स्थानं 1 base, foundation. **2** the Supreme Spirit. **3** wind, air. -स्रोतस् n. the principal current or fountain-head of a river.

मूलक-कं 1 A radish **2** An esculent root -क A kind of poison -Comp पोषिका a radish

मूला 1 N. of plant. **2** he as-terism Mūla.

मूलिक a. Radical, original. -कः A devotee, an ascetic.

मूलिच m. A tree.

मूलन a. Growing from a root.

मूली A small house-lizard.

मूलरः 1 A king. **2** The Indian apikernard.

मूल्य a. **1** To be eradicated. **2** Purchasable. -ल्यं **1** Price, worth, cost; क्रीणति स्म प्राणमूल्यशोषे Si. 18. 15, Santi. 1. 12. **2** Wages, hire, salary. **3** Gain. **4** Capital, principal.

मूख 1 P. (सृषति, सृषित) To steal, rob, plunder.

मूखः 1 A rat, mouse. **2** A round window, an air-hole.

मूषकः 1 A rat, mouse. **2** A thief. -Comp. -अरातिः a cat. -वाहनः an epithet of Ganesa.

मूषणं Stealing, pilfering.

मूषा, मूषिका 1 A female rat. **2** A crucible.

मूषिक 1 A rat. **2** A thief. **3** The Sirisha tree. **4** N. of a country. -Comp. -अंकः, -अंचनः -रयः epithets of Ganesa. -अद्ः a cat. -अरातिः a cat. -उत्करः, -स्थलं a molehill.

-मूषिकारः A male rat.

मूषी, मूषीकः मूषीका A rat, mouse.

मृ 6 A. (but P. in the Perfect, the two Futures and the Conditional) (म्रियते, मृत) To die, perish, decess, depart from life. -Caus. (मायति-ने) To Kill, slay. -Desid. (मृष्यति) **1** To wish to die. **2** To be about to die, be on the point of death. -With अद् to die after, follow in death; R. 8. 85.

मृक्ष See मृक्ष.

मृग 4 P., 10 A. (मृग्यति, मृगयते, मृगित) **1** To seek, search for, seek after; न रक्षामिष्यति मृग्यते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45; गता बुता दूरं क्वचिदपि परितः मृगयितुं G. L. 25. **2** To hunt, chase, pursue. **3** To aim at, strive for. **4** To examine, investigate; अधिचलितमनोभिः साधकैर्मृगमाणः Māl. 5. 1; अंतर्मुखं मृगयामि नयमितप्राणादिभिर्मृग्यते V. 1. 1 'inwardly sought or investigated'. **5** To ask for, beg of one; एतावदेव मृग्ये प्रतिपद्यतेतोः M. 5. 20.

मृगः 1 A quadruped, an animal in general; नामिषको न संस्कारो सिंहस्य क्रियते मृगैः । विक्रमाजितराज्यस्य स्वयमेव मृगोदता, ३०० मृगाधिप below. **2** A deer, an antelope; विश्वासी-पममादिभिर्गतयः शब्दं सहते मृगाः S. 1. 14; R. 1. 40, 50; आश्रममृगोयं न हेतव्यः S. 1. **3** Game in general. **4** The spots on the moon represented as an antelope. **5** Musk. **6** Seeking, search. **7** Pursuit, chase, hunting. **8** Inquiry, investigation. **9** Asking, soliciting. **10** A kind of elephant. **11** N. of a particular class of men मृगे दृष्टा च विभिन्नी पदति मरुतार्थी दीपिका शीपवेनो मृगोऽयम् Sabdak **12** The lunar mansion

called मृगशिरस्. **13** The lunar month called मार्गशीर्ष. **14** The sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -Comp. -अक्षी a fawn-eyed or deer-eyed woman. -अंकः 1 the moon. **2** camphor. **3** the wind. -अंगना a doe. -अजिनं a deer's skin. -अंजा musk. -अद्, -अदनः, अंतकः a small tiger or hunting leopard, hyena. -अधिपः, अधिराजः a lion; केसरी निद्रास्त्रिभुगमृगो मृगाधिपः Si. 2. 53; मृगाधिराज-स्य वचो निशम्य R. 2. 41. -अरातिः 1 a lion. **2** a dog. -अरिः 1 a lion. **2** a dog. **3** a tiger. **4** N. of a tree. -अशनः a lion. -आविध् m. a hunter. -आरयः the sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -इन्द्रः 1 a lion; ततो मृगैश्च मृगेद्-गामी R. 2. 30. **2** a tiger. **3** the sign Leo of the zodiac. °आसनं a throne °आस्यः an epithet of Siva. °चटकः a hawk. °इष्टः a variety of jasmine. °ईक्षणा a fawn-eyed woman. °ईश्वरः 1 a lion. **2** the sign Leo of the zodiac. -उत्तमं -उत्तमं the constellation मृ-शिरस्. -काननं a park. -गामिनी a kind of medicinal substance. -जले mira, e marage; .e. an impossibility. -जीवन- a hunter, fowler. -मृग, मृगा, मृगणा, मृगिणा f. mirage; मृगमृगानि सन्तः; see खडुष्य. -दंशः, दंशकः a dog. -दृष्ट f. a fawn-eyed woman; तदीयवित्तारि सन्तमृगमालीनमृगद्वय U. 6. 85. -हृः a hunter. -हृि m. a lion. -धरः the moon. -धृतिः, धृतेकः a jackal. -नयना a fawn-eyed woman. -नाभिः 1 musk; Ku. 1. 54; Rs. 6. 12, Ch. P. 8; R. 17. 24. **2** the musk-deer, R. 4. 74. °जा musk. -पतिः 1 a lion. **2** a roe-buck. **3** a tiger. -पालिका the musk-deer. पितुः the moon. -मसुः the lion. -ज(व)शजीवः a hunter. -चंधिनी a net for catching deer. -मसुः musk, कुचतटीगतो यावन्मातर्मिलति तव तीर्थैर्मृगमदः G. L. 7; मृगमदतिलकं लिखति सडुलकं मृगमिव रज-नीकरं Git. 7. °वासा a musk-bag. -मन्त्रः N. of a class of elephants. -माहका a doe. -मुक्षः the sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -मृगं a herd of deer. -राज् m. 1 a lion; Si. 9. 18. **2** a tiger. **3** the sign Leo of the zodiac. -राजः 1 a lion; R. 6. 3. **2** the sign Leo of the zodiac. **3** a tiger. **4** the moon. °चारिध्, °लक्षम् m. the moon. -रिपुः a lion. -रोमं wool. °जं woollen cloth. -लांछनः the moon; अंकाधिराजोपितमृगमृगद्वय मृगलांछनः Si. 2. 53. °जः the planet Mercury. -लेखा the deer like streak on the moon; मृगलेखायुषसीव चंद्रमाः R. 8. 42. -लोचनः the moon. (-ना, नी) a fawn-eyed woman. -वाहनः Wind. -व्याघ्रः 1 a hunter. **2** Sirius or the dog-star. **3** an epithet of Siva. -शावः a fawn, मृगशवैः समवेधितो जनः S. 2. 18. -शिरः, शिरस् n., -शिरा N. of the fifth lunar mansion consisting of three stars -स्वार्थे the constellation मृगशिरस् (-वः) the lunar month Mārgashīrṣa

-शरिर्ष m. the constellation. सुशरिस्.
-श्रेष्ठः a tiger. -हन् m. a hunter.
सुगणा Searching, looking out for,
inquiry, research.

सुगया Hunting, chase, मिथ्यैव व्यसं
वदति सुगयाभीष्टानिदोदः कुतः S. 2. 5 ; सुगया-
वादिना माटयेन S. 2 ; सुगयावेप, सुगयाविहारिन् &c.
सुगयुः 1 A hunter, fowler ; इति नोप-
शयस्थोऽपि शयाद्धस्यसुगयान् Si. 2. 80. 2 A
jackal. 3 An epithet of Brahman.

सुगय्यं 1 The chase, hunting ; Ki.
13. 9. 2 A target.

सुगी 1 A female deer, doe. 2 Epi-
lepsy. 3 N. of a particular class of
women. -Comp. -दुग्गा f. a woman with
eyes like those of a doe or fawn.
-पतिः an epithet of Krishna.

सुग्य a. To be sought or inquired.
after to be hunted; तत्र सुलं न्ययम्.

सुहृ I. 1 P. (मार्जित) To sound.

-II. 2 P. 10 U. (माहृ, (मार्जयतिने ;
desid. मिहृसति or मिहृजिषति) 1 To wipe,
or wash off, cleanse, clean, sweep
clean (fig. also) ; स्वद्वलान्मार्जने Si. 3.
79, शेषप्रवादमसृज् 5. 28. 2 To rub,
stroke. 3 To make smooth, curry
(as a horse). 4 To deck, adorn. 5
To purify, wash with water, sharpen ;
लङ् लङ्कान् ममार्जुं मसृजुश्च परस्वद्वान् Bk. 14.
92 (युद्धाद् चक्रुः or शोधितवन्तः) - With
अव 1 to rub, stroke. 2 to wash off.

-उहृ to wipe off, remove ; R. 15. 32.

-निहृ to wipe off, wash out. -परि 1
to wipe off or away, wash out, re-
move ; (वाच्यं) त्यागेन पल्याः परिमार्ष्टुमैच्छन्
R. 14. 35. 2 to rub, stroke. -न to
wipe off or out, remove, atone for ;
स्वभावलोलेत्यप्याः प्रष्टुं R. 6. 31 ; प्रणिपात-
लक्ष्णं प्रमार्ष्टुकामा V. 3 ; M. 4. -वि 1 to wipe
off or away, wipe out. 2 to purify,
cleanse. -स 1 to sweep clean, purify.
2 to wipe off or out, wipe away, re-
move. 3 to rub, stroke. 4 to strain,
filter.

सुजः A kind of drum.

सुजा 1 Cleansing, purifying, wash-
ing, ablution. 2 Cleanliness, purity ;
Bk. 2. 13 (सुद्धि). 3 Complexion,
pure skin or clear complexion.

सुजित a. Wiped off or away,
cleansed, removed.

सुहः An epithet of Siva.

सुहा, सुहानी, सुही An epithet of Par-
vati, शंके सुं रिकालकूटमिवन् सुहो सुहानापतिः
Git 12.

सुहृ 6 P. (सुगति) To: kill, slay,
destroy.

सुगालः लं The fibrous root of a
lotus, a lotus-fibre ; भगेवि हि सुगालानामसु-
बन्धति तत्तवः H. 1. 95 ; सुवं सुगालानि राजहंसी
V. 1. 19 ; Rs. 1. 19 ; V. 3. 13. -लं The
root of a fragrant grass (वस्तिमूल).
-Comp. -मंगः a bit of lotus-fibre. -सुवं
the fibre of a lotus-stalk.

सुगालिका, सुगाली A lotus stalk or
fibre. Mā 1 22
U 1 94

सुगालिन् m. A lotus.

सुगालिनी 1 A lotus-plant. 2 An
assemblage of lotuses. 3 A place
abounding with lotuses.

सुत p. p. 1 ead, deceased. 2 As
good as dead, aseless, inefficacious ;
सुतो हरिः पुरुषो सुतं मैथुनमग्रजं । सुतमश्रोत्रिणं
श्राद्धं सुतो यज्ञस्त्वदक्षिणः ॥ Pt. 2. 94. 3
Calcined, reduced ; सुच्छो गतो सुतो वा नि-
दर्शनं पादोऽत्र सः Bv. 1. 32. -तं 1 Death.

2 Food obtained by begging, alms ;
see अयुतं (8). -Comp. -अयं a corpse.
-अंशः the sun. -अशान्तिं impurity con-
tracted through the death of a rela-
tion ; see अशौच. -उच्छ्रयः the sea, ocean.

-कल्प a. almost dead, insensible.

-सुहृ a grave. -दारः a widower.

-निर्यातकः one who carries out dead
bodies to the cemetery. -मत्तः, -मत्तकः
a jackal. -संस्कारः funeral or obsequial
rites. -संजीवन a. reviving the
dead. (-नं, -नी) the revival of a
dead person. (-नी) a charm for re-
viving the dead. -सुतक bringing
forth a still-born child. -स्नानं ablu-
tion after a death, or funeral.

सुतका-कं A dead person, a corpse ;
प्रवृत्ते जीवतोऽप्यहं सुतका मंदमतयो न वेपामानं
जन्मयाति जगत्पथ मोक्षतः Bv. 4. 39. -कं
Impurity contracted through the death
of a relation. -Comp. -अंतकः a
jackal.

सुतंशः The sun.

सुतालक A kind of clay.

सुतिः f. Death, dying.

सुतिका 1 Clay, earth ; Ms. 2. 182.
2 Fresh earth. 3 A kind of fragrant
earth.

सुतुः 1 Death, decease ; जातस्य हि
प्रवो सुतुर्वर्षं जन्म सतस्य च Bg. 2. 27. 2
Yama, the god of death. 3 An epi-
thet of Brahmā. 4 Of Vishnu. 5 Of
Māyā. 6 Of Kali. 7 The god of love.

-Comp. -सुहृ a kind of drum beaten
at obsequial rites. -नाशकः quicksilver.

-पाः an epithet of Siva. -पाशः the
noose of death or Yama. -सुग्यः the
sugar-cane. -प्रतिबद्ध a. liable to
death. -फला-ली the plantain. -बीजः,

-बीजः a bamboo-cane. -राक्ष m. Yama,
the god of death. -लोकः 1 the world
of the dead, the world of Death or
Yama. 2 earth, the world of mortals ;
cf. मर्त्यलोक. -वंचनः 1 an epithet of
Siva. 2 a raven. -सुतिः f. a female
crab.

सुतुंजयः An epithet of Siva.

सुतता, सुतना 1 Earth, clay. 2 Good
earth or clay. 3 A kind of fragrant
earth.

सुहृ 9 P. (सुहृति, सुहृति) 1 To squeeze,
press, rub ; मम च सुहृते क्षीमे बाल्ये
त्वदंगविवर्तने Ve. 5. 40. 2 To trample or
tread upon ; crush to pieces. kill.
destroy pound, bruise silver so
तामसविषादीय Bk 15 15 बलात्पयसाश्वा-

तामसवक्त्रः R. 18. 5. 3. To rub, stroke,
rub against, touch ; Si. 4. 61. 4 To
overcome, surpass. 5 To wipe away,
rub off, remove. -With अभि to
squeeze, crush, trample upon. -अव
to tread or trample upon. -उप 1 to
squeeze, press. 2 to destroy, kill,
crush ; यानिकाननुपपद्य N. 5. 110. -परि 1
to press, squeeze ; परिमुदितसुगालीदुर्द्वालान्-
गकालि U. 1. 24. 2 to kill, destroy. 3
to wipe away, rub off. -न to crush,
bruise, pound, kill. -वि 1 to press,
squeeze. 2 to bruise, crush, pound,
Ms. 4. 70. 3 to kill, destroy. -स to
squeeze together, bruise, pound,
kill.

सुहृ f. 1 Clay, earth, loam ; आमेन्द्र
कुसुममव मेदेव धत्ते सुहृते न हि कुडमानि धारयति ।
Subhāsh. ; प्रभवति सुहृतिर्बौद्धाहो मणिर्न सुहृ
चयः U. 2. 4. 2 A piece of earth,
lump of clay. 3 A mound of earth.

4 A kind of fragrant earth. -Comp.

-कणः a small clod or lump of earth

-करः a potter. -कांस्यं an earthen
vessel. -गः a kind of fish. -चयः

(मूचयः) a heap of earth. -पचः a
potter. -पात्रं, भांडं earthenware, a
vessel of clay. -पिंडः a clod of
earth, a lump of clay. ' इद्धि, ' clod-

poted', a blockhead ; मया च मयिद्धिद्विना
तथैव गृहीतं S. 6. -लोहः a clod of earth

-शकटिका (सुच्छकटिका) a small ear
of earth, a toy-cart ; (it is the name
of a celebrated play by Śādraka).

सुदंगः 1 A kind of drum or tabor.

2 A bamboo-cane. -Comp. -फलः
the bread-fruit tree.

सुवर a. 1 Sporting, sportive. 2
Transient, evanescent.

सुदा See: सुहृ f.

सुदित p. p. 1 Pressed, squeezed ;
सुदितसुदित बालवतिता Bh. 2. 44. 2 Crushed,
pounded, ground down, trampled
upon, killed. 3 Rubbed off,
removed. (see सुहृ.)

सुदिनी Good or soft earth.

सुहृ a. (सु or ही f. ; compar. ब्रवीष्व,
superl. वदित्) 1 Soft, tender, subtle,
pliant, delicate ; सुहृ तीक्ष्णतरं सुहृच्छेन
तादित् ममस्य हृदयेत्येव M. 3. 2 ; अथवा सुहृ
वस्तु हिंसितुं सुहृत्वारभते प्रजातकः R. 8. 45,
57 ; S. 1. 10. 2 A kind of soft, mild,
gentle ; न खरो न च भूयसा सुहृः R. 8. 9 ;
वाणं कृपासुदुमानाः प्रतिसंजहार 9. 47 ' with
his mind softened with pity ' ; 11.
83 ; S. 6. 1 ; महर्षिर्मुदतामगच्छत् R. 5. 54
' relented ' ; स्वातसुहृलमनिलो नदीरिवै पातय-
त्यपि सुहृस्तदुग्मं 11. 76 ' even a soft or
gentle breeze ' &c. 3 Weak, feeble
सर्वथा सुहृसौ राजा H. 3 ; ततस्ते सुहृवोऽश्वव-
नं गव्यं शरपीडिताः Mb. 4 Moderate. -नु
The planet Saturn. -हु ind. Softly,
gently, in a sweet manner ; स्वनापि सुहृ
कृपातिशयः S. 1 23 ' वादयते सुहृ वंशं Git
5 -Comp. -अंग a of delicate limbs
(-न) ind. (-नी) a delicate woman

-उत्पल the soft *s. e.* blue lotus. -काष्णायसं lead. -कोष्ठ *a.* having bowels which are relaxed or easily affected by medicines. -गसन *a.* having a gentle or lounging gait. (-न) a goose, female swan. -चर्मिन्, -छद्मः, -त्वच, -त्वच *m.* a kind of birch tree. -पत्र *a.* a rush or reed. -पर्वकः, -पर्वन् *n.* a reed, cane. -पुष्पः the *Siri sha* tree. -पूर्व *a.* gentle at first, bland, coaxing. -भाषिन् *a.* sweet speaking. -रोमन् *m.*, -रोमकः a hare. -स्पर्श *a.* soft to the touch.

सुदुक्त Gold.

सुदुल *a.* 1 Soft, tender, delicate. 2 Mild, gentle. -लं 1 Water. 2 A variety of aloewood.

सुद्री, सुद्रीका A vine or bunch of grapes; वाचं तदीयां परीषीय सुद्रीं सुद्रीकया तुल्यरसां स हंसः N. 3. 60; Bv. 4. 13, 37.

सुध् 1 U. (मर्षति-ने) To be moist or to moisten.

सुध् War, battle, fight; सत्त्वविहितमदुलं मुजोर्विलमस्य पश्यत सुधेऽधिक्यतः Ki. 12. 39; R. 13. 65; Mv. 5. 13.

सुन्मय *a.* Earthen; R. 5. 2.

सुध् 6 P. (सुधति, सुध्) 1 To touch, handle. 2 To rub, stroke. 3 To consider, reflect, deliberate. -WITH अभि to touch, handle. -आ 1 to touch, handle, lay hands on (fig. also); नवतपासुसरोजचक्षुभिः Ki. 4. 14; शरासनज्यां सुध् राममर्शं Ku. 3. 64; Si. 9. 34. 2 to seize upon, eat up; R. 5. 9. 3 to attack, assail; आसुध् नः पद् पदे Ku. 2. 31. -पर 1 to touch, rub or stroke gently; परासुध् दर्शजडेन पाणिना तदीयमर्शं कुलिशव्रणफितं R. 3. 68; Si. 17. 11; Mk. 5. 28. 2 to lay hands on, attack, assail, seize; Mk. 1. 39. 3 to defile, pollute, outrage. 4 to reflect, think, consider; किं भवितेति सङ्गं पंकज-नयना परासुधति Bv. 2. 53. 5 to think of mentally, praise (स्तु); श्रयस्ते विप्र-विधाताय सधुचितेदेवतां ग्रंथकृतपरश्रुति K. P. 1. -परि 1 to touch, graze; शिखरश्रुतिः परिमुदेवलोक्तं Bk. 10. 45. 2 to find. -चि 1 to touch. 2 to think, consider, reflect, ponder (over); वृणते हि विमुक्ष्य-कारिणं गुणलब्ध्याः स्वर्गमेव रूपदः Ki. 2. 30; रामप्रवासे व्यसृज्य दोषं जनापवादं सनेहद्रष्टुं Bk. 3. 7, 12. 24; Ku. 6. 87; Bg. 18. 63. 3 to perceive, observe. 4 to examine, test; तद्व्यभवादिभिर्मां च शस्त्रे प्रयोगे च विमुशतु M. 1.

सुध् I. 1 P. (मर्षति) To sprinkle. -II. 1 U. (मर्षति-ने) To bear, endure &c. (usually 4 U.) -III. 4. 10. U. (सुधति-ने, मर्षयति-ने, मर्षति) 1 To suffer, bear, endure, put up with; तत्किमिदम-कार्यमुद्धितं देवेन-लोको न सुध्यतीति U. 3; 11. 9. 62. 2 To allow, permit. 3 To pardon, forgive, excuse; forbear; सुध्यतु लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6; अथम-भिति प्रेष्य दुहितुजनसौकोपराधो मर्षयि तथ S 4 आर्वा मय्य मर्षय Ve 1 मर्षय Mk 1

सुध् 1 False, wrongly, untruly, lyingly; यद्वचनं सुध्तीकते न धनिनां व्रणे न चादु सुध् Bk. 3. 147; सुध्माभासिन्वो Bv. 2. 21. 2 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. -Comp. -अध्यायिन् *m.* a kind of crane. -अर्थक *a.* 1 untrue. 2 absurd. (-कं) an absurdity, an impossibility. -उद्यं falsehood, lying, a false statement; तत्किं मन्यसे राजपुत्रि सुध्वां तद्विति U. 4. -ज्ञानं ignorance, error. -भाषिन्, -वादिन् *m.* a liar. -वाच *f.* an untrue or satirical speech, satire, irony. -वादः 1 an untrue speech; a lie, falsehood. 2 insincere speech, flattery. 3 irony, satire.

सुध्वालकः The mango tree.

सुध् p. p. 1 Cleansed, purified. 2 Besmeared. 3 Dressed, cooked. 4 Touched. 5 Considered, deliberated. 6 Savoury, agreeable. -Comp. -बंधः a savoury or agreeable smell.

सुध्तिः *f.* 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. 2 Cooking, dressing, preparation. 3 Touch, contact.

मे 1 A. (मयते, मित; desid. मितस्ते) To exchange or barter. -WITH मि or विनि to exchange or barter.

मेकः A goat.

मेकलः 1 N. of a mountain; (also मेखल). 2 A goat. -Comp. -अद्रिजा, -कन्यका epithets of the river Narmadā.

मेखला 1 A belt, girdle, waistband, zone in general (fig. also); anything which girds or surrounds; मही-सागरमेखला 'the sea-girt earth'; रस्तादु-विद्वार्षवमेखलाया दिशः सपत्नी यव दक्षिणस्याः R. 6. 63; Ra. 6. 2. 2 Particularly, the girdle or zone of a woman; नितेयंविदेः सवकुलमेखलैः Ra. 1. 4, 6; R. 8. 64; मेखला-खण्डित गोवत्सल्लितेषु बंधन Ku. 4. 8. 3 The triple girdle worn by the first three castes; cf. Ms. 2. 42. 4 The slope of a mountain (चित्तं); अमेखलं संचरतां वनानां Ku. 1. 5; Me. 12. 5 The hips. 6 A sword-belt. 7 A sword-knot or string fastened to the hilt. 8 The girth of a horse. 9 N. of the river Narmadā. -Comp. -पद् the hips. -बंधः investiture with the girdle.

मेखलालः An epithet of Siva.

मेखलिन् *m.* 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 A religious student, a Brah-machārin, q. v.

मेघः 1 A cloud; कुर्वञ्जनमेघका इव दिशो मेघः समुचितते Mk. 5. 23, 2, 3 &c. 2 A mass, multitude. 3 A fragrant grass. -तं Talc. -Comp. -अध्वन् *m.*, -पथः, -सार्गः 'the path of clouds', atmosphere. -अंतः the autumn. -अरिः the wind. -अस्थि *n.* hail. -आरुधं talc. -आगमः the approach of rains, the rainy season. -आरोपः a dense or thick cloud. -आहंवरः thunder. -अक्रान्तिः a kind of crane -आपविन् *m.* a k -आलोफ the appearance or sight of clouds मेघा

लोके भवति सुखितोऽप्यथावृत्ति चेतः Me. 3. -आस्पदं the sky, atmosphere. -उदकं rain. -उदयः the rising of clouds. -कफः hail. -कालः the rains, rainy season. -गर्जनं, गर्जना thunder. -चित्तकः the Chātaka bird. -जः a large pearl. -जालं 1 a dense mass of clouds. 2 talc. -जीवकः, -जीवनः the Chātaka bird. -ज्योतिस् *m. n.* lightning. -बंवरः thunder. -क्षीपः lightning. -हारं the sky, atmosphere. -नादः 1 the roar of clouds, thunder. 2 an epithet of Varuna. 3 of Indrajit, son of Bāvaṇa. -अडलासिन्, -अडलासकः a peacock. -जित् *m.* an epithet of Lakshmaṇa. -निर्घोषः thunder. -पंक्तिः, -नाला a line of clouds. -पुश्यं 1 water. 2 hail. 3 river-water. -प्रसवः water. -स्रुति a thunderbolt. -मंडलं the firmament, sky. -माल, -मालिन् *a.* cloud-capt. -रोनिः fog, smoke. -रवः thunder. -वर्णः the Indigo plant -चत्तर्द *n.* the atmosphere. -वह्निः lightning. -वाहनः 1 an epithet of Indra; अयति स्म मेघनिब मेघवाहनः Si. 13. 18. 2 an epithet of Siva. -विस्फूर्जितं 1 thunder, rumbling of clouds. 2 N. of a metre; see App. I. -वेहनन् *n.* the atmosphere. -सारः a kind of camphor. -सुहृद् *m.* a peacock. -स्वनिर्तं thunder.

मेघंकर *a.* Producing clouds.

मेघक *a.* Black, dark-blue, dark-coloured; कुर्वञ्जनमेघका इव दिशो मेघः समुचितते Mk. 5. 23; U. 6. 25; Me. 59. -कः 1 Blackness, the dark blue colour. 2 An eye of a peacock's tail. 3 A cloud. 4 Smoke. 5 A nipple. 6 A kind of gem. -कं Darkness. -Comp. -आपग an epithet of the Yamunā.

मेद्, मेद् 1 P. (मेदति, मेदति) To be mad.

मेदुला The myrobalan tree (आमलकी).

मेठः 1 A ram. 2 An elephant driver or keeper.

मेठिः, मेथिः 1 A pillar, post. 2 A pillar in the midst of a threshing-floor to which oxen are bound. 3 A post to which cattle are bound. 4 A prop for supporting the shafts of a carriage.

मेहः A ram. -हं The male organ of generation, penis; (यस्य) मेहं चोन्मादु-क्रान्यां हीनं क्लीबः स उच्यते. -Comp. -सर्जनं the prepuce. -जः an epithet of Siva. -रोगः a venereal disease.

मेहकः 1 A arm. 2 The penis.

मेठः, मेहः An elephant-keeper.

मेहः, मेहकः A ram.

मेहः See मेह.

मेध् 1 U. (मेधति-ने) 1 To meet. 2 To meet one another (Atm.). 3 To revile 4 To know understand 5 To hurt, injure kill

1. The first volume of the

soul from recurring births or transmigration, the last of the four ends of human existence; see अर्थ; Bg. 5. 28, 18. 30; R. 10. 84; Ms. 6. 35 4 Death. 5 Falling down, dropping down, falling off; वनस्पतीमरपत्र-मोक्षः Ku. 3. 31. 6 Loosening, untying, unbinding; वेणिमोक्षोक्तानि Me. 99. 7 Shedding, causing to fall down or flow; बाष्पमोक्ष, अश्रुमोक्ष. 8 Shooting, casting, discharging, बाणमोक्षः S. 3. 5. 9 Scattering, strewing. 10 Acquittance or discharge of an obligation (debt &c.). 11 (In astr.) The liberation of an eclipsed planet, the end of an eclipse. -Comp. -उपायः a means of obtaining final emancipation. -देवः an epithet applied to Hsuen Thsang, the celebrated Chinese traveller. -द्वारं the sun. -पुरी an epithet of the town called कांची.

मोक्षण 1 Releasing, liberating, emancipating, setting at liberty. 2 Rescuing, deliverance. 3 Loosening, untying. 4 Giving up, abandoning, resigning. 5 Shedding. 6 Squandering.

मोक्ष a. 1 Vain, useless, fruitless, unprofitable, unsuccessful; शब्दा मोक्ष वरमणिगुणे नायमे लब्धकामा Me. 6; मोक्षवृत्ति कलमस्य वेदित R. 11. 39; 14. 65; Bg. 9. 12. 2 Aimless, purposeless, indefinite. 3 Left, abandoned. 4 Idle. -चः A fence, an enclosure, a hedge. -चं ind. In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. -Comp. -कर्मन् a. engaging in useless rites. -दुग्धा a barren woman.

मोक्षोलिः A hedge, fence.

मोक्षः 1 The plantain tree. 2 The tree called शोभाजन. -चा 1 The plantain tree. 2 The cotton shrub. 3 The indigo plant. -चं A plantain fruit.

मोक्षकः 1 A devotee, an ascetic. 2 Emancipation, deliverance. 3 A plantain tree.

मोक्षन a. (नी f.) Releasing, freeing from. -न 1 Releasing, liberating, setting free, emancipating. 2 Unyoking. 3 Discharging, emitting. 4 Acquittance of a debt or obligation. -Comp. -पट्टकः a filter.

मोक्षवित् a. Releasing, setting free. मोक्षोदः 1 The pith or fruit of the banana. 2 Sandal wood.

मोक्षकः -कं A pill. -कं A couple of broken blades of Kusa grass given at a Srāddha (सुगन्धपात्रद्वयं).

मोक्षन, मोक्षकं Crushing, pressing, grinding, breaking.

मोक्षयिते Silent involuntary expression of affection towards an absent lover, as when a woman, her mind being taken up by her lover, scratches the ear &c. when he is remembered or talked of. It is thus defined by तादृशं

हैत तद्व्यभावत प्राकट्यमपि तस्य मोक्षयित् सुदीयते see S. D. 141 also.

मोक्षः 1 Delight, pleasure, joy, gladness; यत्नंदाक्ष मोक्षः U. 2. 12; R. 5. 15. 2 Perfume, fragrance. -Comp. -आख्यः the mango tree.

मोक्षक a. (का, की f.) Pleasing, delighting, gladdening. -कः, -कं A sweetmeat in general; Y. 1. 289. -कः N. of a mixed tribe (sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Sūdra mother).

मोक्षन 1 Joy, pleasure. 2 The act of pleasing. 3 Wax.

मोक्षयंतिका, मोक्षयंती A kind of jasmine (Arabian).

मोक्षि a. 1 Glad, pleased, cheerful. 2 Gladdening, delighting. -नी 1 N. of various plants (अजमोदा, मल्लिका, सुशिका). 2 Musk. 3 An intoxicating or spirituous liquor.

मोक्षः 1 A kind of plant with sweet juice. 2 The milk of a cow recently calved. -हं The root of the sugarcane.

मोक्षः 1 A thief, robber. 2 Theft, robbery. 3 Plundering, stealing, taking away, removing (fig. also); नं पुष्पमोक्षमर्हदुद्यानलता Mk. 1, दृष्टिमोक्षे प्रदोषे Gtt. 11. 4 Stolen property. -Comp. -कृत् m. a thief.

मोक्षकः A robber, thief.

मोक्षण 1 Robbing, plundering, stealing, defrauding. 2 Cutting. 3 Destroying.

मोक्ष Theft, robbery.

मोक्षः 1 Loss of consciousness, fainting, a swoon, insensibility; मोक्षेनातर्वैतनुरियं लक्ष्यते सुच्यमाना V. 1. 8; Ku. 3. 73. 2 Perplexity, delusion, embarrassment, confusion; यज्ञात्वा न पुनर्मोक्षेने यस्यासि पांडव Bg. 4. 35. 3 Folly, ignorance, infatuation; तिर्यग्दुस्तरं मोक्षदुःखेनासि सागरं R. 1. 2; S. 7. 25. 4 Error, mistake. 5 Wonder, astonishment. 6 Affliction, pain. 7 A magical art employed to confound an enemy 8 (In phil.) Delusion of mind which prevents one from discerning the truth (makes one believe in the reality of worldly objects and to be addicted to the gratification of sensual pleasures). -Comp. -कलिल the thick net, or snare of delusion. -निद्रा overweening confidence. -मंत्रः a deluding spell. -रात्रिः f. the night when the whole universe will be destroyed. -शास्त्रं a false doctrine or precept.

मोक्षन a. (नी f.) 1 Stupefying. 2 Bewildering, perplexing, puzzling. 3 Deluding, infatuating. 4 Fascinating. -नः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. 3 The torn apple (चर) -न 1 Stupefying 2 idle per

plexing puzzling 3 Stupor loss of sensation. 4 Infatuation, delusion, mistake. 5 A seduction, temptation. 6 Sexual intercourse; Māl. 4. 7 A magical charm employed to bewilder an enemy. -Comp. -अक्षं a missile which fascinates or bewitches the person against whom it is used.

मोक्षकः The month of Chaitra.

मोक्षित p. p. 1 Stupefied. 2 Perplexed, bewildered. 3 Deluded, fascinated, infatuated, beguiled.

मोहिनी 1 N. of an Apsaras. 2 A fascinating woman (the form assumed by Vishnu at the time of cheating the demons of nectar.) 3 The flower of a kind of jasmine.

मोक्ष (कु)लिः A crow; U. 2. 29.

मोक्षिक A pearl; मोक्षिकं न गजे गजे Subhāsh. -Comp. -आवली a string of pearls. -मुक्तिका a female who prepares pearl-necklaces. -दानम् n. a string of pearls. -प्रसदा a pearl-muscle. -मुक्तिः f. a pearl oyster -सरः a necklace or string of pearls.

मोक्ष्य Dumbness, muteness, speechlessness.

मोक्ष्य Precedence, superiority.

मोक्षरिः N. of a family; पदे पदे मोक्षरिभिः कृतार्चनं K.

मोक्षर्य 1 Talkativeness, garrulity. 2 Abuse, defamation, calumny.

मोक्ष्य 1 Silliness, foolishness. 2 Artlessness, simplicity, innocence. 3 Charm, beauty.

मोक्ष The fruit of the plantain tree.

मोक्ष a. (जी f.) Made of Munja grass. -जः A blade of Munja grass.

मोक्षी The girdle of a Brāhmana made of a triple string of Munja grass, Ku. 5. 10; Ms. 2. 42. -Comp. -निर्वचनं, -वचनं binding on the Munja grass girdle, investiture with the sacred thread; Ms. 2. 27, 169.

मोक्ष्य 1 Ignorance, stupidity, folly. 2 Childishness.

मोक्ष A quantity of urine.

मोक्षिकः A confectioner.

मोक्षलिः A crow.

मोक्षन a. Fit for being sown with beans, or sown with beans (as a field).

मोक्ष Silence, taciturnity; मोक्षं सर्वार्थसाधनं; मोक्षं त्वज 'open your lips'; मोक्षं समाचर 'hold your tongue.' -Comp. -मुद्रा the attitude of silence. -व्रत a vow of silence.

मोक्षि a. (नी f.) Observing a vow of silence, silent, taciturn; Bg. 12. 19. -m. A holy sage, an ascetic, a hermit.

मोक्षिकः A drummer.

मोक्ष्य Folly, stupidity.

मोक्ष्य N. of a dynasty of kings beginning with Chandragupta मोक्ष्य नवे राजनि Ma 4 15 मोक्ष्य

प्रकल्पिता: Mbh.; (there is a difference of opinion among scholars as to the meaning of the word मौर्षी in this passage).

मौर्षी 1 A bow-string; मौर्षीकिणाको भुजः S. 1. 13; मौर्षी पशुषि जातता R. 1. 19; 18. 48; Ku. 3. 55. 2 A girdle made of Mūrvā grass (to be worn by a Kshatriya); Ms. 2. 42.

मौल a. (ला, -ली f.) 1 Radical, original. 2 Ancient, old, of long standing (as a custom). 3 Nobly born, of a good family. 4 Brought up in the service of a king for generations, holding office from ancient times, hereditary; Ms. 7. 54; R. 19. 57. -लः An old or hereditary minister; R. 12. 12, 14. 10; 18. 38.

मौलि a. Head, foremost, best; अखिल-परिमलानां मौलिना लोचनेषु Bv. 1. 121. -लिः 1 The head, the crown of the head; मौलौ वा रत्नजालं Ve. 3. 40; R. 13. 58; Ku. 5. 79. 2 The head or top of anything, top-most point; U. 2. 30. 3 The Asoka tree. -लिः (m. or f.) 1 A crown, diadem, tiara; Bv. 1. 73. 2 Hair on the crown of the head, tuft or lock of hair; अटमौलि Ku. 2. 16 (जटाजूट Malli.). 3 Braided hair, hair-braided and ornamented; Ve. 6. 34. -लिः, -ली f. The earth. -Comp. -सणिः, -रत्नं a. crest-jewel, a jewel worn in the crown. -संज्ञकं a. head-ornament. -सुकुटं a. crown, tiara.

मौलिक a. (की f.) 1 Radical. 2 Chief, principal. 3 Inferior.

मौल्य Price.

मौल्य Playing at fistcuffs, a boxing or pugilistic encounter.

मौलिकः A rogue, cheat, sharper.

मौल a. (ली f.) 1 Formed like a club, club-shaped. 2 Fought with clubs (as a battle). 3 Relating to the battle with clubs (as a parvan).

मौहूर्तः, मौहूर्तिकः An astrologer.

म्रा 1 P. (मनाति, म्रात) 1 To repeat (in the mind). 2 To learn diligently. 3 To remember. -With अः 1 to think of, meditate upon; पादोभुजद्वयमनात्मना मन्वं Bv. 4. 32. 2 to hand down

traditionally, lay down, mention, consider, speak of; त्वानामनन्ति प्रकृतिं पुरुषार्थप्रवर्तिनीं Ku. 2. 13, 5. 81, 6. 31. 3 To study, learn, commit to memory; यद् ब्रह्म सम्बन्धनात् Ku. 6. 16; Bk. 17. 30. -समा 1' to repeat. 2 to lay down, prescribe; तं हि धर्मसूत्रकारः समासन्ति U. 4. ज्ञाप p. p. 1 Repeated. 2 Learnt, studied.

म्रक्ष I. 1 P. (म्रक्षति) 1 To rub. 2 To heap, collect, accumulate. II. 10 U. (म्रक्षति-ने) 1 To heap, accumulate. 2 To smear, rub, anoint. 3 To mix, combine.

म्रक्षः Hypocrisy, dissimulation.

म्रक्षणं 1 Smearing the body with unguents. 2 Anointing, smearing in general. 3 Accumulating, heaping up. 4 Oil, ointment.

म्रक्ष 1 A. (म्रक्षते, caus. म्रक्षयति-ने) To pound, grind, crush, trample upon.

म्रक्षिमत् m. 1 Tenderness, softness. 2 Mildness, weakness; (स्पर्शः) हिना-ह्मनाद्युपसृते तन्मातृदिग्गः स्फुटं फले Si. 2. 49.

मुच 1 P. (मोचति) To go, move.

मुच 1 P. (मुचति) To go, move.

मुच्छ 10 U. (मुच्छयति-ने) To cut or divide.

मुलत p. p. Faded, & thered.

मुलान p. p. 1 Faded, withered. 2 Wearied, weary, far uid. 3 Enfeebled, weak, feeble, faint. 4 Sad, dejected, melancholy. 5 Foul, dirty. -Comp. -क्षय a. weak-bodied. (-नी) a woman during her menses. -मनस a. depressed in mind, dispirited, disheartened.

मुलानिः f. 1 Fading, withering, decay. 2 Languor, lassitude, weariness. 3 Sadness, dejection. 4 Foulness.

मुलयत्-मुलयिच् a. Withering, growing thin or emaciated.

मुलात् a. 1 Becoming faded or withered. 2 Growing thin or emaciated. 3 Growing languid or weary.

मुलित a. 1 Spoken indistinctly (as by barbarians), indistinct. 2 Barbarous. 3 Withered, faded. -स् An indistinct or barbarous speech.

मुलुच, मुलुच See मुल, मुल.

मुच्छ, or मुच्छ 1 P., 10 U. (मुच्छति मुच्छयति, मुच्छि, मुच्छित) To speak confusedly, indistinctly, or barbarously.

मुच्छः 1 A barbarian, a nong Aryan (one not speaking the Sanskrit language or not conforming to Hindu or Aryan institutions), a foreigner in general; ग्राह्या मुच्छयसिद्धिस्तु विरोधदर्शने सति J. N. V.; मुच्छात् युद्धयते, or मुच्छनिवहनिषणे कलयति कर्वाते Git. 1. 2 An outcast, a very low man, Baudhāyana thus defines the word: -मोनसत्वादको वस्तु विरुद्धं बहु भाषते । सर्वाचारविहीनश्च मुच्छ इत्यभिधीयते । 3 A sinner, wicked person. -च्छ Copper. -Comp. -आख्य copper. -आज्ञः wheat -आर्यः, -मुखं copper. -कंदः garlic. -जातिः f. a savage or barbarian race, a mountaineer, barbarian. -देशः, -मंडल a country inhabited by Non-Aryans or barbarians, a foreign or barbarous country; Ms. 2. 23. -भाषा a foreign language. -भोजनः wheat. (-नं) barely. -भाष्य a. speaking a barbarous or foreign language; Ms. 10. 45.

मुच्छित p. p. Spoken indistinctly or barbarously. -त 1 A foreign tongue. 2 An ungrammatical word or speech.

मुद्ध, मुद्ध (मुद्ध-व-ति) To be mad.

मुद्ध 1 A (मुद्धते) To worship-serve.

मुद्ध 1 P. (मुल्यति, मुलान) 1 To fade, wither; म्लायतां, मृहाणां Bv. 1. 36; Si. 5. 43. 2 To grow weary or languid to be fatigued or exhausted; पथि... मल्लतुर्न मणिद्विभोचिती R. 11. 9; Bk. 14. 6. 3 To be sad or dejected; be downcast or dispirited; मल्लो ज्ञाय विषादेन K. P. 10; म्लायते मे मनो हीदं Mb. 4 To become thin or emaciated. 5 To disappear, vanish. -With परि 1 to fade, wither; परिम्लानहृदयिणो Ku. 2. 2; R. 14. 50. 2 to be dejected or dispirited. -प्र 1 to fade, wither. 2 to be sad or dejected. 3 to be languid. 4 to be dirty or foul, to be soiled.

य.

यः 1 One who goes or moves, a goer, mover. 2 A carriage. 3 Wind, air. 4 Union. 5 Fame. 6 Barley.

यकृत् *n.* The liver. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for यकृत् after acc. dual).

यकृत् *n.* The liver or any affection of it. -Comp. -आत्मिका : a kind of cockroach. -उदरं enlargement of the liver. -कोषः the membrane enveloping the liver.

यक्षः 1 *N.* of a class of demi-gods who are described as attendants of Kubera, the god of riches and employed in guarding his gardens and treasures; यक्षोत्तमा यक्षपतिं वनेषु रक्षति वै प्रासगदादिहस्ताः Hariv., Ms. 1, 66, Bg. 10. 23, 11. 22. 2 A kind of ghost or spirit. 3 *N.* of the palace of Indra. 4 *N.* Of Kubera. -स्त्री A female Yaksha. -Comp. -अधिपः, -अधिपतिः, -इन्द्रः Kubera, the lord of Yakshas. -आवासः the fig-tree. -कर्वन्ः an ointment consisting of camphor, agallochum, musk and Kakkola (according to others, also sandal and saffron) mixed in equal proportions; (कर्पूरगुरुकस्तुरीकोलैर्वैष्णवकर्वन्ः Ak.; कुङ्कुमगुरुकस्तुरी कर्पूरं चन्दनं तथा । महासुगन्धमयं यक्षकर्वन्ः ॥). -ग्रहः the being possessed by Yakshas or evil spirits. -तक्षः the fig-tree. -धूपः resin, incense. -रसः a kind of intoxicating drink. -राज *m.*, -राजः *N.* of Kubera. -रात्रिः *f.* the festival called Dīpālī, q. v. -वित्तः one who is like a Yaksha, i. e. the guardian of wealth, but who never uses it.

यक्षिणी 1 A female Yaksha. 2 *N.* of the wife of Kubera. 3 A certain female fiend in the service of Durgā. 4 A sylph or fairy (holding intercourse with mortals).

यक्ष्मः, यक्ष्मन् *m.* 1 Pulmonary disease, consumption. 2 A disease in general. -Comp. -ग्रहः an attack of consumption. -ग्रस्त *a.* consumptive. -नी grapes.

यक्ष्मन् *a.* One who is affected by or suffers from consumption; Ms. 3. 154.

यज् 1 *U.* (यजति-ते, इङ्; *pass.* इज्यते; *desid.* यियञ्ति-ते) 1 To sacrifice, worship with sacrifices (often with instr. of words meaning ' a sacrifice '); यजत राजा ऋषिः Ms. 7. 79, 5. 58, 6. 36, 11. 40; Bk. 14. 90; so अयमेवेनेजे, पाकयज्ञेनेजे &c. 2 To make an oblation to (with acc. of the deity and instr. of the means of sacrifice or oblation) यजुना रुद्रे यजो

Sk.; यस्तिलैर्वैजते पितृन् Mb. Ms. 8. 105, 11. 118. 3 To worship, adore, honour, revere. -Caus. (यजयति-ते) 1 To cause to sacrifice. 2 To assist at a sacrifice. -WITH आ, परि, य to offer sacrifices, bring oblations to. -सं to adore, worship; समयष्टाछन्नं डहं Bk. 15. 96.

यजतिः A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb यजति is applied; see जुहोति for further information.

यजत्रः A Brāhmaṇa who maintains consecrated fire (अग्निहोत्रिन्). -ञ् Maintenance of consecrated fire.

यजनं 1 The act of sacrificing. 2 A sacrifice; देवयजनसंनवे देवि सीते U. 4. 3 A place of sacrifice.

यजमानः 1 A person who performs a regular sacrifice and pays its expenses. 2 A person who employs a priest or priests to sacrifice for him. 3 (Hence) A host, patron, rich man. 4 The head of a family. -Comp. -शिष्यः the pupil of a sacrificing Brāhmaṇa (of one who himself performs a sacrifice); S. 4.

यजिः 1 A sacrificer. 2 The act of sacrificing. 3 A sacrifice; दानमध्ययने यजिः Ms. 10. 79.

यजुस् *m.* 1 A sacrificial prayer or formula. 2 A text of the Yajurveda, or the body of sacred Mantras in prose muttered at sacrifices; cf. मन्त्र. 3 *N.* of the Yajurveda. -Comp. -विद् *a.* knowing the sacrificial formulae. -वेद् the second of the three (or four, including the Atharvaveda) principal Vedas, which is a collection of sacred texts in prose relating to sacrifices; it has two chief branches or recensions;— the तैत्तिरीय or कृष्णयजुर्वेद and बाजसनेयि or शुक्लयजुर्वेद.

यज्ञः 1 A sacrifice, sacrificial rite; यज्ञेन यज्ञस्यजत देवाः; तस्माद्यज्ञासर्वदुःखः &c. 2 An act of worship, any pious or devotional act. (Every householder, but particularly a Brāhmaṇa, has to perform five such devotional acts every day; their names are:—यूतयज्ञ, मनुष्ययज्ञ, पितृयज्ञ, देवयज्ञ, and ब्रह्मयज्ञ, which are collectively called the five ' great sacrifices ', see महायज्ञ, and the five words separately). 3 *N.* of Agni. 4 of Vishnu. -Comp. -अंशः a share of sacrifice. -भुक् *m.* a deity, god; Ku. 3. 14. -अ(आ) गारः a sacrificial hall. -अंगं 1 a part of a sacrifice. 2 any sacrificial requisite, a means of a sacrifice

मवेष्टय यज Ku 1 17 (-न) 1 the

glomerous fig-tree (उद्वर). 2 *N.* of Vishnu. -अग्निः an epithet of Siva. -अज्ञानः a god. -आत्मन् *m.*, -ईश्वरः *N.* of Vishnu. -उपकरणं any utensil or implement necessary for a sacrifice. -उपवीतं the sacred thread worn by members of the first three classes (and now even of other lower castes) over the left shoulder and under the right arm; see Ms. 2. 63, (originally यज्ञोपवीत was the ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread). -कर्मन् *a.* engaged in a sacrifice. (-न) a sacrificial rite. -कल्प *a.* of the nature of a sacrifice or sacrificial offering. -कीलकः the post to which the sacrificial victim is fastened. -कुहं a hole in the ground made for receiving the sacrificial fire. -कृत् *a.* performing a sacrifice. (-म.) 1 *N.* of Vishnu. 2 a priest conducting a sacrifice. -कृतुः 1 a sacrificial rite. 2 a complete rite or chief ceremony. 3 an epithet of Vishnu. -द्वः a demon who interrupts sacrifices. -दक्षिणा a sacrificial gift, the fee given to the priests who perform a sacrifice. -दीक्षा 1 admission or initiation to a sacrificial rite. 2 performance of a sacrifice, Ms. 5. 169. -द्रव्यं anything (e. g. a vessel) used for a sacrifice. -पतिः 1 one who institutes a sacrifice, see यजमान. 2 *N.* of Vishnu. -पशुः 1 an animal for sacrifice, a sacrificial victim. 2 a horse. -पुरषः, -फलदः epithets of Vishnu. -भानः 1 a portion of a sacrifice, a share in the sacrificial offerings. 2 a god, deity. -भुक् *m.* a god, deity. -भूमिः *f.* a place for sacrifice, a sacrificial ground. -भुत् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -भोक्तृ *m.* an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna. -रसः रेतस् *n.* Soma. -वराहः Vishnu in his boar-incarnation. -वह्निः स्त्री *f.* the Soma plant. -वातः a place prepared and enclosed for a sacrifice. -वाहनः an epithet of Vishnu. -वृक्षः the fig-tree. -वेदिः, दी *f.* a sacrificial altar. -शरणं a sacrificial shed or hall, a temporary structure under which a sacrifice is performed. -शाला a sacrificial hall. -शेषः *m.* the remains of a sacrifice; यज्ञशेषं तथायुतं Ms. 3. 285. -श्रेष्ठः the Soma plant. -सदस् *n.* a number of people at a sacrifice. -संभारः materials necessary for a sacrifice. -सरः an epithet of Vishnu. -सिद्धिः *f.* the completion of a sacrifice. -सुखं see यज्ञोपवीत. -सेन an epithet of king Drupada. -स्पासः a

sacrificial post. -हन् *m.*, -हन्तः an epithet of Siva.

पञ्जिकः The Palāsa tree.

पञ्जिय *a.* 1 Belonging to or fit for a sacrifice, sacrificial. 2 Sacred, holy, divine. 3 Adorable, worthy of worship. 4 Devout, pious. -यः 1 A god, deity. 2 The third or Dvāpara age. -Comp. -देशः the land of sacrifices; कृष्णतपस्तु चरति ऋषी यत्र स्वभावतः । तत्रेयो पञ्जियो देशो ग्रेहच्छदेशस्ततः परः ॥ Ms. 2. 23. -शाला a sacrificial hall.

पञ्जीय *a.* Sacrificial. -यः The Udumbara tree -Comp. -ब्रह्मपादः the tree called ब्रिकंकत.

यजन् *a.* (यजन्ते *f.*) Sacrificing, worshipping, adoring &c. -*m.* 1 One who performs sacrifices in accordance with Vedic precepts, a performer of sacrifices; नीपान्यवः पार्थिव इव यजन् R. 6. 46, 1. 44, 3. 39, 18 11; Ku. 2. 46. 2 N. of Vishnu.

यत् 1 A (यते, यति) 1 To attempt, endeavour, strive, try (usually with inf. or dat.); यत् कल्ये वयसि यते लब्धुमर्थान् कुट्टेवा V. 3. 1. 2 To strive after, be eager or anxious for, long for, या न ययौ श्रियमन्यवद्भ्यः सारतराममना यतनान् Si. 4. 45; R. 9. 7. 3 To exert oneself, persevere, labour. 4 To observe caution, be watchful; Bg. 2. 60. -Caus. (यतयति-हे) 1 To return, repay, requite, recompense, restore. 2 To despise, censure. 3 To encourage, animate. 4 To torture, distress, annoy. 5 To prepare, elaborate. -With आ 1 to strive, endeavour. 2 to rest or depend upon (with loc.); बयं त्वय्यायतामहे Mv. I. 49. -निश् *caus.* 1 to return, restore; निर्यातय हस्तन्यसं V. 5, Ms. 11. 164. 2 to requite, repay, retaliate; रामलक्ष्मणयोर्वरं स्वयं निर्यातयामि वे Rām. -य् to try, attempt, strive. -यति to try, (-Caus.) to restore, return; see यत् with निश्. -सं to struggle, contend; देवाहुरा वा पृथुलकिं सुं सेवेतिरे.

यत् *p. p.* 1 Restrained, curbed, controlled, subdued. 2 Limited, moderate. -ते The spurring of an elephant by means of the rider's feet. -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* governing oneself, self-restrained, curbing the senses; (तस्मै) यतात्मेन रोचयितुं यतसः Ku. 3. 16, 1. 55. -आहार *a.* moderate or temperate in eating, abstemious. -इन्द्रिय *a.* one who has restrained his senses or subdued his passions, pure, chaste. -चिन्त, -मनस्, -मानस *a.* subdued in mind. -वाच् *a.* restraining one's speech, observing silence, reticent; see वाग्यत. -व्रत *a.* 1 observing vows. 2 keeping to one's engagements or promised observances.

यत्नः Exertion effort

यत्न *a.* (-यत्न *n.*) Who or which of many.

यत्न *a.* (-यत्न *n.*) Which of two.

यत्न *ind.* (often used merely for the abl. of the relative pronoun यद्) 1 From whence (referring to persons or things), from what, from which place or quarter; यत्स्वया ज्ञानम-क्षेपमातं R. 5. 4 (यतः=यस्मात् from whom); यत्तत्र मयमाक्षेपमाचीतां कल्पयेदित् Ms. 7. 189. 2 For which reason, wherefore. 3 As, since, for, because; उवाच चैनं परमा-यतेतं वरं न वेदितुं युदै यत् एवमात्थ मां Ku. 5. 75; R. 8. 76; oft. with ततः as correlative; R. 16. 74. 4 From which time forward, ever since. 5 That, so that. (यत्स्ततः means 1 from which place soever, from any quarter whatever. 2 from any person whatever. 3 anywhere soever, on all sides, in any direction; Ms. 4. 15. यतो यतः 1 from whatever place. 2 from whom-soever, from any person whatever 3 wherever, in whatever direction; यतो यतः यद्वचनोऽभिर्वर्तते S. 1. 24; Bg. 6. 26; यतः यद्यति from which time forward.) -Comp. -मव *a.* arising from which. -मूल *a.* originating in, or sprung from, which.

यतिः *pron. a.* (declined only in pl.; nom. and acc. यति) As many, as often, how many.

यतिः *f.* 1 Restraint, check, control. 2 Stopping, ceasing, rest. 3 Guidance. 4 A pause in music. 5 (In prosody) A caesura; यतिर्निष्ठश्चित्रान्स्थानं कविभिरुच्यते सा विच्छेदविरामाशौः पदैर्वाच्या निजेच्छया ॥ Chand. M. 1; तस्मैर्वाणां व्येण त्रिभुवनियतिदुता जग्यरा कीर्तितयम्. 6 A widow. -तिः An ascetic, one who has renounced the world and controlled his passions; यथा वानं विना हस्ती तथा ज्ञानं विना यतिः Bv. 1. 119.

यतित *a.* Tried, attempted, endeavoured, striven after.

यतिन् *m.* An ascetic.

यतिनी A widow.

यत्नः 1 An effort, exertion, attempt, endeavour, trial; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिध्यति कोऽयः H. Pr. 31. 2 Diligence, assiduity, perseverance. 3 Care, zeal, watchfulness, vigilance; महाहि यत्नस्तव देवदारी R. 2. 56; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1. 4 Pains, trouble, labour, difficulty; देशागमिर्माणविधौ विवातुल्लङ्घय उत्साह इवास यत्नः Ku. 1. 35, 7. 66; R. 7. 14.

यत्न *ind.* 1 Where, in which place, whither; सेवसा (योः) चलति यत्र हि चित्तं N. 5. 37; Ku. 1. 7, 10. 2 When; as in यत् काल. 3 Whereas, because, since, as. (यत् यत्न means wherever; यत् यत्न यत्नस्तत्र तत्र वाङ्मिः T. S. यत्तत्र in whatever place; everywhere; यत्तत्र यत्तत्र -कारे 1 wheresoever n

whatever place; 2 whensoever, at whatever time; 3 whenever, as often as; 4 hither and thither.)

यत्न्य *a.* Of which place, dwelling in which place.

यथा *ind.* 1 Used by itself यथा has the following senses:—(a) as, in the manner mentioned; यथाज्ञापयति महाराजः 'as your Majesty orders', (b) namely, as follows; तद्यथावृष्टते, Pt. 1; U. 2. 4; (c) as, like (showing comparison and used to express the point of similarity); आसीदियं दश-रथस्य गृहे यथा श्रीः U. 4. 8; Ku. 4. 34, प्रभावप्रपन्नं कांतं स्वाधिपतिका यथा (न मुञ्चति) K. P. 10; (d) as, as for example, for instance; यत् यत् यत्नस्तत्र तत्र वाङ्मिः यथा महानसे T. S.; Pt. 1. 288; 3. 68; (e) that (used to introduce direct assertions with or without इति at the end); अकायितोऽपि ज्ञायत एव यथायमाभोगस्तपोवनस्येति S. 1; विदितं खलु ते यथा स्मरः क्षणमन्युरसहेतु न मां विना Ku. 4. 36; (f) so that, in order that; दर्शय त चौरसिंहं यथा व्यापादयामि Pt. 1. 2 Used correlatively with तथा, यथा has the following senses:—(a) as, so (in which case एवं and तद्वत् often take the place of तथा); यथा वृक्षस्तथा कलं or यथा बीजं तथाङ्कुरः; Bg. 11. 29; in this case एव is frequently added to either यथा or तथा or to both to make the equality of relation more marked or striking; यच्चतुष्केऽपि यथैव शांता विद्या तदु-जास्य तथैव सीता U. 4. 16; न तथा वायते स्क्वो (or इति) यथा वायति वायते; (as much-as, as-as,); Ku. 6. 70; U. 2. 4, V. 4. 33. In this sense तथा is often omitted, in which case यथा has sense (c) in 1 above; (b) so that (तथा standing for 'so' and यथा for 'that'); यथा वैष्णवशोच्या न भवति तथा निर्वाहय S. 3, तथा प्रयेथा यथा नोपहंस्ते जनेः K. 109, तस्मान्मुच्ये यथा तात चिन्तितुं तथाहि R. 1. 72; 3. 66, 14. 66, 15. 68. (c) since therefore, as (because); so; यथा इतो मुखान्तराणि कलकलः श्रुतस्तथा तर्कयामि &c Māl. 8; sometimes तथा is omitted, भद्रं भद्रं बुद्धिं पवनश्चातुष्कलो यथा त्वा...सविधये भवतं बलाकाः Me. 9; (d) if-then, as surely as-so surely (a strong form of assertion or adjuration); वाङ्मन कर्मभिः पत्नी व्याभिचारो यथा न मे। तथा विर्यमेतं देवि मायैर्वातुमर्हसि R. 15. 81; यथायथा-तथा-तथा the more-the more, the less-the less; यथायथा यौवनमतिचक्राम तथा तथायथास्य स्तनपः K. 59; Ms. 8. 286; 12. 73, यथा-तथा in any manner, in what ever way; यथा कथंचित् any how, some how or other. N. B. As the first member of Avayibhāva comp. यथा is usually translated by 'according to, according as, in accordance with, in conformity to, in proportion to not exceeding' see

compounds below. -अंशं, अंशतः *ind.* in due proportions, proportionately. -अधिकारं *ind.* according to authority. -अधीत *a.* as read or studied, conformable to the text. -अनुपूर्वः, -अनुपूर्वः, -अनुपूर्वः *ind.* in regular order or succession, successively. -अनुपूर्व *ind.* 1 according to experience. 2 by previous experience. -अनुपूर्व *ind.* in exact conformity, properly. -अभिधेत, -अभिमत, -अभिधेत, -अभीष्ट *a.* as wished, intended or desired, agreeably to desire. -अर्थ *a.* 1 conformable to truth, true, real, correct; सौम्येति च भाष्ये यथार्थमासी R. 14. 44; 80 यथार्थानुभवः correct or right perception; यथार्थवक्ता. 2 conformable to the true meaning, true to the sense, right, appropriate, significant; करिष्यामि नामास्य (i. e. सद्यः) यथार्थमस्मिन्नाह R. 15. 6; कुवि सचः शिशुपाल तां यथासी Si. 16. 85; Ki. 8. 49 Ku. 2 16. 3 fit, suitable. (-र्थे, अर्थतः) truly, rightly, properly. -अमर *a.* significant or true to the syllable; V. 1. 1. -नामन् *a.* one whose name is true to its meaning, or fully significant. (Whose deeds are according to his name); ध्रुवसिद्धेरपि यथार्थनामः सिद्धिं न मन्यते M. 4; परंतपो नामयथार्थनामा R. 6. 21. -वर्णः a spy (for यथावर्ण). -अहं *a.* 1 according to merit, as deserving. 2 appropriate, suitable, just. -वर्णः a spy, an emissary. -अहं, -अहं *ind.* according to merit or worth; R. 16 40. -अहं *ind.* 1 according to propriety. 2 according to worth or merit. -अवकाशं *ind.* 1 according to room or space. 2 as occasion may occur, according to occasion, leisure or propriety. 3 in the proper place; शाल्वसुकुम्भ यथावकाशं निनाय R. 6. 14. -अवस्थं *ind.* according to the condition or circumstances. -आख्यात *a.* as mentioned before, before-mentioned. -आख्यातं *ind.* as before stated. -आगत *a.* foolish, stupid. (-तं) *ind.* as one came, by the same way as one came; यथागतं मातलिस्त्रायधिर्यै R. 3. 67. -आचारं *ind.* as customary or usual. -आम्नातं, -आम्नायं *ind.* as laid down in the Vedas. -आरंभं *ind.* according to the beginning, in regular order or succession. -आवासं *ind.* according to one's dwelling, each to his own dwelling. -आशवं *ind.* 1 according to wish or intention. 2 according to the agreement. -आश्रमं *ind.* according to the Asrama or period in one's religious life. -इच्छा, -इच्छ, -इच्छित *a.* according to wish or desire, agreeably to one's desire, as much as desired, as desired or wished for. (-च्छ, -ष्ट, -तं) *ind.* 1 according to wish or desire, at will or pleasure; R. 4. 51. 2 as much as may be wanted to the heart's content यथेष्टं कुमुदे मांस Ch P

3. -इच्छितं *ind.* as personally seen, as actually perceived. -उक्त, -उदित *a.* as said or told above, aforesaid, above-mentioned; यथोक्तः संवत्सः Pt. 1; यथोक्त-व्यापारा S. 1; R. 2. 70. -उचित *a.* suitable, proper, due, fit. (-तं) *ind.* duly, suitably, properly. -उत्तरं *ind.* in regular order or succession, one after another; संवत्सो यथोत्तरं S. D. 729. -उत्साहं *ind.* 1 according to one's power or might. 2 with all one's might. -उद्दिष्ट *a.* as indicated or described. (-ष्टं) or उद्देशं *ind.* in the manner indicated. -उपजीवं *ind.* according to pleasure or desire. -उपदेशं *ind.* as advised or instructed. -उपयोगं *ind.* according to use or requirements, according to circumstances. -काम *a.* conformable to desire. (-तं) *ind.* agreeably to desire, at will or pleasure, to the heart's content; यथाकामार्चितार्थिनो R. 1. 6; 4. 51. -कामिन् *a.* free, unrestrained. -कालः the right or due time, proper time; R. 1. 6. (-लं) *ind.* at the right time, opportunely, seasonably; सौम्यैर्जजागर यथाकालं स्वपन्नि R. 17. 51. -कृत *a.* as agreed upon, done according to rule or custom, customary; Ms. 8. 183. -क्रमं, -क्रमेण *ind.* in due order or succession, regularly, in due form, properly; R. 3. 10, 9. 26. -कृतं *ind.* according to one's power, as much as possible. -जात *a.* foolish, senseless, stupid. -ज्ञानं *ind.* to the best of one's knowledge or judgment. -उद्येष्टं *ind.* according to rank, by seniority. -तथ *a.* 1 true, right. 2 accurate, exact. (-थे) a narrative of the particulars or details of anything, a detailed or minute account. (-थं) *ind.* 1 exactly, precisely. 2 fitly, properly, as the case really may be. -दिक्, -दिशं *ind.* in all directions. -निदिष्ट *a.* as mentioned before, as specified above; यथानिदिष्टव्यापारा सखी &c. -न्यायं *ind.* justly, rightly, properly; Ms. 1. 1. -पुरं *ind.* as before, as on previous occasions. -पूर्व *a.* -पूर्वक *a.* being as before, former; R. 12. 48. (-र्वं), -पूर्वकं *ind.* 1 as before; Ms. 11. 187. 2 in due order or succession, one after another; एते मान्या यथास्व Y. 1. 35. -प्रदेशं *ind.* 1 in the proper or suitable place; यथाप्रदेशं विनिवेशितेन Ku. 1. 49. संजयामास यथा-प्रदेशं कंठेयुषं B. 6. 83, 7. 34. 2 according to direction or precept. -प्रधानं, -प्रधानतः *ind.* according to rank or position, according to precedence; आलोकमानेन मुरानशेषान् संभावयामास यथाप्रधानं Ku. 7. 46. -प्रार्णं *ind.* according to strength, with all one's might. -पात *a.* suitable to circumstances -पार्थित *ad* as requested -पल *nd* to the

best of one's power, with all one's might. -भागं, भागशः *ind.* 1 according to the share of each, proportionately. 2 each in his respective place, यथाभागमवस्थिता Bg. 1. 11. 3 in the proper place, यथाभागमवस्थिता R. 6. 19. -युतं *ind.* according to what has taken place, according to truth, truly, exactly. -मुखीन *a.* looking straight at (with gen.); (युगः) यथासुखीनः सीतायाः पुरुषे बहु लैमयन् Bk. 5. 48. -यथं *ind.* 1 as is fit, fitly, properly; Ki. 8 2. 2 in regular order, severally, by degrees. वीजवती सुसायथी विप्रकीर्णं यथायथं S. D. 337. -युक्तं, -युगेन *ind.* according to circumstances, fitly, suitably. -युगेय *a.* suitable, fit, proper, right. -रुचि, -रुचि *ind.* according to one's liking or taste. -रूपं *ind.* 1 according to form or appearance. 2 duly, properly, fitly. -वस्तु *ind.* as the fact stands, exactly, accurately, truly. -विधि *ind.* according to rule or precept, duly, properly; यथाविधि हुताग्नीनां R. 1. 6; संवत्सरोमयमीत्या मेधिलेखौ यथाविधि 15. 31, 3. 70. -विभवं *ind.* in proportion to one's income, according to means. -वृत्तं *a.* as happened, done or acted. (-त्तं) the actual facts, the circumstances or details of an event. -शक्ति, -शक्त्या *ind.* to the best of one's power, as far as possible. -शास्त्र *ind.* according to the scriptures, as the law or laws; Ms. 6. 88. -श्रुतं *ind.* 1 as heard or reported. 2 (यथाश्रुति) according to Vedic precepts. -संख्यं a figure of speech in Rhetoric; यथासंख्यं क्रमेणैव क्रमिकाणां समन्वयः K. P. 10; e. g. शत्रुं मित्रं विपत्तिं च जयं रजयं भजयं Chandr. 5. 107. (-ख्यं); -संख्येन *ind.* according to number; respectively, number for number; Y. 1. 21. -समये *ind.* 1 at the proper time. 2 according to agreement or established usage. -संभव *a.* possible. -सुखं *ind.* 1 at will or pleasure. 2 at ease, comfortably, pleasantly, so as to give pleasure; अने निषाय क्रमोर् यथासुखं ते सबाह्यानि चरणान्त पद्मताडौ S. 3. 22; R. 8. 48, 4. 43. -स्थानं the right or proper place. (-तं) *ind.* in the proper place, duly. -स्थित *a.* according to circumstances or actual facts, as it stands; Bk. 8. 8. 2 truly, properly. -स्वं *ind.* 1 each his own, respectively; अव्यासते चौरहतौ यथास्वं R. 13. 22; Ki. 14. 43. 2 individually; R. 17. 65. 3 duly, properly, rightly.

यथावत् *ind.* 1 Duly, fitly, properly, rightly; oft. with the force of an adjective; अव्यापिपदाविधितौ यथावत् Bk. 2. 21; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणं R. 3. 28. 2 According to rule or precept, as enjoined by rules ततो यथावद्विहितान्यवत् R. 19 Ms 6 1 8 214

यद् *pron. a.* (Nom. sing. *m.* यः *f.* या, *n.* यद्) The relative pronoun corresponding to 'who', 'which' or 'what' in English. (*a.*) Its proper correlative is तद्; यस्य वृद्धिर्ललं तस्य; but sometimes इदम्, अत्रम्, एतद्, take the place of तद्; sometimes the relative is used alone, its antecedent being supplied from the context. Not unfrequently two relatives are used in the same sentence; यद्ने रोचते यस्यै मेवेत्तस्य सुदं. (*b.*) When repeated, the relative pronoun has the sense of 'totality', and may be translated by 'whoever', 'whatever', in which case the correlative pronoun is generally repeated; यो यः शस्त्रं विमर्ति स्वसुज-
 उन्नतः पादवानां चमूनां... कीर्तिस्तस्य तस्य स्व-
 मिह जगतामन्तकस्यान्तकोहं *Ve.* 3. 30. (*c.*) When joined with the interrogative pronoun or its derivatives with or without the particles चिद्, चत्, वा or अपि, it expresses the sense of 'what-
 ever', 'any whatsoever', 'any'; येन केन प्रकारेण anyhow, some how or other; यश्चक्षुषा, यो वा कोवा, यः कश्चन &c.; यस्मिन्निवेदितं 'this is a mere trifle'; यानि कानि च विनाषाणि &c. -*ind.* As an indeclinable यद् is frequently used 1 to introduce a direct or subordinate assertion with or without इति at the end; सत्योपे जननवादी यस्संप्रसंगमुपपन्नवतीति *K.* 73; तस्य कदाचिच्छितां सज्जना यदर्थोत्पद्य-
 गमाश्चित्तनयाः कर्तव्याश्च *Pt.* 1. 2 or in the sense of 'because', 'since'; प्रियमाचरितं-
 क्लृते त्वया मे ... यदियं पुनरुत्पद्यमानेना परिचर्याय-
 मुखी नयाव हृदा *V.* 1. 17; or किं शेषस्य भ-
 वथा न वदुषि क्षमं न क्षिनस्येव यत् *Mu.* 2. 18; *R.* 1. 27, 87; in this sense यद् is often followed by तद् or ततः as its correlative; see *N.* 22. 46. -*Comp.*
 -अपि *ind.* although, though; वक्रः पंथा यदपि भवतः *Me.* 27. -अर्थे *ind.* 1 for which, wherefore, why, on which account; श्रूयतां यदर्थमस्मि हरिणा भव-
 त्काशं प्रेषितः *S.* 6; *Ku.* 5. 52. 2 since, because; दूनं देवं न शक्यं हि पुरुषेणातिवर्तितुम्-
 यदर्थं यत्प्रवर्तये न लब्धे विनातां विमो ॥ *Mb.*
 -कारण, -कारणात् *ind.* 1 wherefore, on which account. 2 since, because.
 -क्लृते *ind.* wherefore, why, for which person or thing. -भविष्यः a fatalist (one who says 'what will be, will be', *Pt.* 1. 318. -वा *ind.* or else, whether; शैतद्विषयः कतरन्नो गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयिषुः *Bg.* 2. 6; (often used by commentators in suggesting an alternative meaning). -वृत्तं an adventure. -सत्यं *ind.* to be sure, to speak the truth, truly, forsooth; अयं गच्छांशया वो बचनस्य यत्तत्वे कथितमिव मे हृदयं *Ve.* 1, *Mu.* 1; *Mk.* 4.

यदा *ind.* 1 When, at the time when; यदा यदा whenever; यदेतदेव at the very time, as soon as; यदाप्रयति -
 -यदाप्रयति from what time-from that

time forward. 2 If (=यदि); पञ्च नैव यदा करिष्येते दोषो वसंतस्य किं *Bh.* 2. 93. 3 Whereas, since, as.

यदि *ind.* 1 If, in case (showing condition and in this sense, generally used with the potential mood, but sometimes also with the future or present tense; it is usually followed by तर्हि and sometimes by ततः, तदा, तत् or अत्र); प्राणैस्तपोमिरथवाभिमन्तं मदीयैः कृत्यं घटेत सद्देहो यदि तत्कृतं स्यात् ॥ *Mā.* 1. 9; यदसि यदि किंचिदपि दंतचिकित्सादी हरति दरातिरिमतिचोरं *Git.* 10; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिद्ध्यति कोन (=कस्तर्हि) दोषः *H. Pr.* 35. 2 Whether, if; यद् प्रवेष्टि सुद-
 चंदतरका विभावरी यद्वहणाय कल्पते *Ku.* 5. 44. 3 Provided that, when. 4 If perchance, perhaps; यदि तावेद्वे क्रियतां perhaps you might do so; पूर्व स्पृष्टं यदि किल भवेदंगमिस्तुवेति *Me.* 103; *Y.* 3. 104 (यद्यपि) means 'though' 'although'; *Sl.* 16. 82; *Bg.* 1. 38; *S.* 1. 31; यद्विवा-
 or; यदा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः *Bg.* 2. 6; *Bh.* 2. 83; or perhaps, or rather and if necessary; oft. expressed by the reflexive pronoun; *U.* 1. 12. 4. 5. **यदुः** *N.* of an ancient king, the eldest son of Yayāti and Devayānt and ancestor of the Yādavas. -*Comp.*
 -कुलोद्भवः, -नन्दनः, -अष्टः epithets of Krishna.

यदुच्छ्रा 1 Acting as one likes, self-will, independence (of action). 2 Chance, accident; usually used in the instrumental singular in this sense and translated by 'accidentally', 'by chance'; किंनरमिथुनं यदुच्छ्राद्वाहति *K.* 'chanced or happened to see' &c. वसिष्ठबुधश्च यदुच्छ्राद्वाहता अत-
 प्रभावा दृष्टेश्च नदीनि *R.* 3. 42; *V.* 1. 10; *Ku.* 1. 14. -*Comp.* -अभिज्ञः 1 voluntary or self-offered witness. -संबादः 1 accidental conversation. 2 spontaneous or incidental intercourse, accidental meeting.

यदुच्छ्रातस् *ind.* Accidentally, by chance.

यत् *m.* 1 A director, governor, ruler. 2 A driver (as of an elephant carriage); coachman, charioteer; यतां गजसायकपदद्वयार्थं *R.* 7. 37; अथ यतारमादिश्यं युर्यात् विआयेति सः 1. 54. 3 An elephant driver or rider.

यत् 1. 10. *U.* (यन्ति-ते, यन्ति-ते) To restrain, curb, check, bind, fasten, compel; शापयन्तिपौलस्त्यबलात्काकचक्रद्वैः *R.* 10. 47. -*With* नि 1 to curb, restrain, fetter. 2 to fasten, bind. -सं to check, restrain, stop; संयन्ति तो मया रथः *S.* 7.

यन्त्रं 1 That which restrains or fastens, any prop or support, a stay; as in युययं (see the quotation under this word). 2 A fetter, band, fastening, tie, thong. 3 A surgical instrument especially a blunt in-

strument (opp. शस्त्र). 4 Any instrument or machine, an appliance, a contrivance, implement in general; कूपयन्त्र *Mk.* 10. 59 'a machine for drawing up water from a well', so तेलं, जलं &c. 5 A bolt, lock. 6 Restraint, force. 7 An amulet, a mystical or astronomical diagram used as an amulet. -*Comp.* -उपलः a mill, mill-stone. -करंडिका a kind of magical basket. -कर्मकृत् *m.* an artist, artisan. -गृहं 1 an oil-mill. 2 a manufactory. -यन्त्रितं any magical work, an enchantment. -बृहत् *a.* secured by a bolt (as a door). -नालः a mechanical pipe or tube. -पुत्रकः, -पुत्रिका a mechanical doll, a puppet furnished with contrivances, such as strings, for moving the limbs. -प्रवाहः an artificial stream of water, *R.* 16. 49. -मार्गः a canal or an aqueduct. -शरः an arrow or any missile shot off by means of machinery.

यन्त्रकः 1 One well acquainted with machinery. 2 A mechanist. -कं 1 A bandage (in medic.) 2 A turner's wheel or lathe.

यन्त्रणं-गा 1 Restraining, curbing, stopping; करयन्त्रणंदुरन्तरे व्यल्लिखन्चतुष्टेन पक्ष्ती *N.* 2. 2. 2 A restraint, restriction; check; हृदिगणां तत्क्षणमन्वभूवन्त्यो-
 लोलानि विलोचनानि *Ku.* 7. 75; *R.* 7. 23. 3 Fastening binding (बंध); निबिडपनि-
 कुचद्वययन्त्रणा तदपराधमयात् प्रतिबन्धनी *N.* 4, 10. 4 Force, compulsion, constraint, trouble, pain or anguish (arising from compulsion). अलमलमुपचारद्वयं *M.* 4. 5 Guarding, protecting. 6 A bandage.

यन्त्रणी, यन्त्रिणी A wife's younger sister.

यन्त्रिन् *a.* or *s.* 1 Furnished with harness or trappings (as a horse). 2 One who pains, a tormentor. 3 One who possesses an amulet.

यत् 1 *P.* (यच्छति, यतः *desid.* विप्यंति), 1 To check, curb, restrain, control subdue, stop, suppress; यच्छेद्वाहमन्तर्ही प्रज्ञः *Kāth.*; यतचित्तामत् *Bg.* 4. 21; see यत. 2 To offer, give, bestow. -*Caus.* (ययन्ति-ते) To restrain, check &c. -*With* आ 1 to extend, lengthen, stretch out; बल्ल-पार्श्व-आयच्छते *Sk.*; स्वाय-
 मायच्छमानः *S.* 4 v. 1. 2 to draw up or back; आयच्छति ह्याप्रज्जुं *Sk.*; बाणमुद्यतमा-
 र्सीत् *Bk.* 6. 119. 3 to restrain, hold in, suppress, suspend (as breath) *Ms.* 3. 217, 11. 100, *Y.* 1. 24. 4 to stretch oneself, grow long (*Atm.*). 5 to grasp, possess, have; श्रियमायच्छ-
 मानामिश्चमाभिरुचतां *Bk.* 8. 46. 6 to bring or lead towards. -उच् (usually *Atm.*) 1 to raise, list up, elevate; बाह् उच्यते *S.* 1: परस्य दंष्टं मोचच्छत् *Ms.* 4. 104 *B.* 11 17 15 23 *Bk.* 4 31 2

to become ready, set about, begin (with dat. or inf.); उद्यच्छमाना यमनाय सूय R. 16. 29; Bk. 8. 47. 3 to strive, strive hard for; उद्यच्छति वेदे Sk. 4 to reign, manage, govern. -उप (Atm.) 1 to marry; भवान्मित्रः समयादिमासुपायत्तं S. 5 (मेनां) आत्मादुरुपां विचिनोपयेत् Ku. 1. 18; R. 14. 87; Si. 15. 27. 2 to seize, hold, take, accept, possess; दद्यात्पुण्यवस्तु जिह्वराजं Bk. 1. 16; 15. 21; 8. 33. 3 to show, indicate; Rk. 7. 101. -जि 1 to restrain, curb, check, control, govern; प्रकृत्या नियताः स्वया Bg. 7. 20; (हताः) शशाक मेता न नियच्छयन्त Ku. 5. 5 'could not dissuade her' &c. 2 to suppress, suspend, hold in (as breath &c.); Ms. 2. 192; न कथंचन दुर्योनिः प्रकृतिं स्यां नियच्छति Ms. 10. 59. 'does not suppress or conceal' &c. 3 to offer, give; क्री नः कुले निवपनानि नियच्छतीति S. 6. 24. 4 to punish chastise; नियतस्य राजनिः Ms. 9. 213. 5 to regulate or direct in general. 6 to attain, obtain; तादृजश्चाप्रयासेन सौख्यमार्गं नियच्छति Y. 3. 115; Ms. 2. 93. 7 to assume. (-Caus.) 1 to restrain, control, regulate, check, punish; नियमयति विश्वमनश्चित्तानां चन्द्रः S. 5. 8. 2 to bind, fasten; Si. 7. 50; R. 5. 73. 3 to moderate, mitigate, relieve; Ku. 1. 61. निजि to curb, control; Bg. 6. 24. -सं 1 to restrain, curb, check, control (Atm.); Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 2. 100. 2 to bind, imprison, fasten, confine, बानरं मा न संयसीः Bk. 9. 50; M. 1. 7, B. 3. 20; 42. 3 to gather (Atm.); ग्रीहीन्त्यच्छति Sk. 4 to shut, close; Bg. 8. 12.

यमा 1 Restraining, controlling, curbing. 2 Control, restraint. 3 Self-control. 4 Any great moral or religious duty or observance (opp. नियम); तथं येन नियमेन तपोऽनुवैव N. 13. 16. यम and नियम are thus distinguished—हारीतसाधनापेक्षं नित्यं यत्कर्म तदनः। नियमस्तु स यत्कर्म नियमागन्तुसाधनं ॥ Ak.; see Mulli. on Ki. 10. 10 also. The *yamas* are usually said to be ten, but their names are given differently by different writers; e. g. ब्रह्मचर्यं दया क्षातिर्दानं सत्यमकल्मषता। अहिंसास्तेयमायुष्यं दमश्चेति यमाः स्मृताः ॥ Y. 3. 313; or आनुशंस्य दया सत्यमहिंसा क्षातिराजैवम्। नीतिः प्रसादो मायुष्यं मार्तण्डं च यमा दशः; sometimes only five *yamas* are mentioned:—अहिंसा सत्यवचनं ब्रह्मचर्यमकल्मषता। अस्तेयमिति पञ्चैते यमास्मानि ब्रह्मणि च ॥ 5 The first of the eight *angas* or means of attaining Yoga; the eight *angas* are:—यमनियमासनप्राणायामप्रत्याहारधारणाध्यानसमाधयोऽष्टांगानि। 6 The god of death, death personified, regarded as a son of the sun; द्यामये त्वयि यमादपि हृदयारे U. 2. 11. 7 A twin; यमात्मजं प्रति यमो व (०) ननुलसद्वेधो कवेय नास्ति Ve 2. 25 दमयोश्च मर्त्यो जन्मयो लोहता मता Ms

9 126 8 One of a or couple. -सं A pair or couple. -Comp. -अनुयः, -अनुवरः a servant or attendant of Yama. -अंतकः an epithet of 1 Siva. 2 of Yama. -किंकरः 'Yama's servant', a messenger of death. -कीलः N. of Vishnu. -ज a. twin-born, twin; ब्रह्मते आवां यमजी U. 6. -दूतः 1 a messenger of death. 2 A crow. -द्वितीया the second day in the bright half of Kārtika when sisters entertain their brothers (Mar. भाऊजी.); cf. मातृद्वितीया. -धानी the abode of Yama; नरः संसारं विहाति यम-नाराजवर्णिका Bh. 3. 112. -अग्निनी N. of the river Yamunā. -यातना the tortures inflicted by Yama upon sinners after death; (the word is sometimes used to denote 'horrible tortures,' 'extreme pain'). -राज m. Yama, the god of death. -सभा the tribunal of Yama. -द्वयं a building with two halls, one facing the west and the other facing the north.

यमकः 1 Restraint, check. 2 A twin. 3 A great moral or religious duty see यम (4). -कौ 1 A double bandage. 2 (In Rhet.) Repetition in the same stanza (in any part of it) of words or syllables similar in sound, but different in meaning, a kind of rhyme; (of which various kinds are enumerated; see Kāv. 3. 2. 52); आहृष्टिं वर्णसंघातगीचरां यमकं बिदुः Kāv. 1. 61, R. 1; S. D. 640.

यमन a. (नी f.) Restraining, curbing, governing &c. -नं 1 The act of restraining, curbing or binding. 2 Stopping, ceasing. 3 Cessation, rest. -नः The god of death, Yama.

यमनिका A curtain, screen; cf. जवणिका.

यमल a. Twin, one of a couple. -लैः The number 'two'. -लौ (dual) A pair. -लौ A pair, couple.

यमवत् a. One who has restrained his passions, self-controlled; यमवता-मवता च धुरि स्थितः R. 9. 1.

यमसात् ind. In the hands of Yama, to the power of Yama; यमसात् कृ 'to hand over to death.'

यमुना N. of a celebrated river (regarded as a sister of Yama). -Comp. -प्रातृ m. Yama, the god of death.

ययातिः N. of a celebrated king of the lunar race, son of Nahusha. [He married Devayani, daughter of Sukra, and Sarmishtha, daughter of the king of Asuras, was told by her father to be her servant as a sort of recompense for her insulting conduct towards her on a previous occasion; (see Devayani). But Yayati fell in love with this servant and privately her Aggravated at this Devayani went to her father and

complained of the conduct of her husband, on whom, therefore, Sukra inflicted premature infirmity and old age. Yayati, however, propitiated him and obtained from him permission to transfer his decrepitude to any one who would consent to take it. He asked his five sons, but all refused except Puru, the youngest. Yayati accordingly transferred his infirmity to Puru, and being fonder more in the prime of youth, passed his time in the enjoyment of sensual pleasures. This he did for 1000 years, and yet his desire was not satisfied. At last, however, with a vigorous effort he renounced his sensual life, restored his youth to Puru, and, having made him successor to the throne, repaired to the woods to lead a pious life and meditate upon the Supreme Spirit].

ययावरः ययावर q. v.

ययिः-यौ m. 1 A horse fit for the Asvamedha (or any) sacrifice; Si. 15. 69. 2 A horse in general.

यहि ind. 1 When, while, whenever. 2 Because, as, since; (its proper correlative is तर्हि or एतर्हि; but it is seldom used in classical literature).

यवः 1 Barley; यवाः प्रकीर्णं न भवति शालयः Mk. 4. 17. 2 A barley-corn or the weight of a barley-corn. 3 A measure of length equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{5}$ of an *angula*. 4 A mark on the fingers of the hand resembling a barley-corn and supposed according to its position to indicate wealth, progeny, good fortune &c. -Comp. -अक्षुरः, -प्ररोहः a shoot or blade of barley. -आद्यवर्णं the first fruits of barley. -क्षारः saltpetre, nitre, nitrate of potash. -खोदः, -खूर्णः, -पिष्टं barley-meal. -कलः a bamboo. -लासः salt-petre, nitre. -शकः-शकजः an alkaline salt prepared from the ashes of burnt barley-straw, nitre. -सुरं malt-liquor, beer.

यवनः 1 A Greek, an Ionian. 2 Any foreigner, of barbarian; Ms. 10. 44; (the word is applied at present to a Mahomedan or a European also). 3 A carrot. यवनानी The writing of the Yavanas.

यवणिका, यवनी 1 A Yavana female, a Greek or Mahomedan woman; यवनी नवनीलकौमोदगी Jag.; यवणिकुसुमपद्माना सेहं मधुमदं न च R. 4. 61; (from dramas it appears that Yavana girls were formerly employed as attendants on kings, particularly to be in charge of their bows and quivers; cf. एष बाणासयवस्तान्मिदं यवनीभिः परिवृत इति यवापच्छति त्रियवयस्यः S. 2; प्रविष्ट्य शकुन्तला यवनी S. 6. प्रविष्ट्य यवनी V 5 &c.) 2 A curtain

यवसं Grass, fodder, meadow grass; यवसेयनं Pt. 1; Y. 3. 30; Ms. 7. 75.

यवाग्रु f. Rice-gruel, sour-gruel made from rice or from any other kind of grain, such as barley; यवाग्रुविलदवा Susr.; यवाग्रु कस्यते यवाग्रुः Mbh.

यवानिका, यवानी A kind of bad barley; (दुष्टो यवो यवानी).

यविष्ठ a. Youngest, very young; (superl. of युवत् q. v.). -ष्ठः The youngest brother.

यवीयस् a. Younger, very young (compar. of युवत् q. v.). -m. 1 A younger brother. 2 A Sūdra.

यशस् n. Fame, reputation, glory, renown; विस्तीर्णते यशो लोके. तैलविदुरिवाभि Ms. 7. 34; यशस्तु रस्यं परतो यशोवने: R. 3. 48, 2. 40. -Comp. -कर a. (यशस्कर) conferring glory, glorious; Ms. 8. 387. -काम a. (यशस्काम) 1 desirous of getting fame. 2 aspiring, ambitious. -कारी body in the form of fame; यशःकारी भव मे दयालुः R. 2. 57; Bh. 2. 24. -द a. (यशोद) conferring fame. (-दः) quicksilver. (-दा) N. of the wife of Nanda and foster-mother of Kṛishṇa. -धन a. or s. one whose wealth or valued treasure is fame, rich in fame, very renowned; अपि स्वदेहात् किमर्तेद्विषयायित् यशोपनानां हि यशो गरीयः R. 14. 35, 2. 1. -ददहः a double-drum. -शेष a. remaining only in fame, having nothing left behind except glory; i. e. dead; cf. कीर्तिशेष. (-वः) death.

यशस्य a. 1 Leading to glory or distinction; Ms. 2. 52. 2 Renowned, famous, glorious.

यशस्विन् a. Famous, glorious, renowned.

यष्टिः-शी f. 1 A stick, staff, 2 A cudgel, mace, club. 3 A column, pillar, pole. 4 A perch, as in वाययष्टि. 5 A stem, support. 6 A flag-staff; as in वज्रयष्टि. 7 A stalk, stem. 8 A branch, twig; कदंबयष्टिः स्फुटकौरकेव U. 3. 42, so भूतयष्टिः Ku. 6. 2; सहकारयष्टिः &c. 9 A string, thread (as of pearls), a necklace; विह्वय साङ्गरमहार्यनिश्रया विलोला यष्टिपिङ्गलचन्दनं Ku. 5. 8; R. 13. 54. 10 Any creeping plant. 11 Anything thin, slim or slender (at the end of comp. after words meaning 'the body'); तं वीक्ष्य वेपथुमती सरसङ्गयष्टिः Ku. 5. 85 'with her slender or delicate frame perspiring'. -Comp. -ग्रहः a club-bearer, staff-bearer. -निवासः 1 a stick or rod serving as a perch for peacocks &c.; वृक्षेनाय यष्टिनिवासमगात् R. 16. 14. 2 a pigeon-house resting on upright poles. -पाण a. 1 feeble or powerless. 2 out of breath.

यष्टिका A lapwing

यष्टिका 1 A staff, stick, pole, club. 2 A pearl-necklace (of one string). यष्टी see यष्टि.

यष्टु m. A worshipper, sacrificer.

यस् 1. 4. P. (यसति, यस्यति, यस्त) To strive, endeavour, labour. -Caus. (यासयति-ते) To put to trouble. -WITH आ 1 to strive, endeavour, exert oneself, Mu. 3. 14. 2 to weary oneself, be fatigued or exhausted; नायस्यसि तपस्यंती Bk. 6. 69, 15. 54. (-Caus.) to trouble, torment, afflict. -अ to strive, endeavour.

या 2 P. (याति, यात) 1 To go, move, walk, proceed; ययो तदीयामवलम्ब्य चागुलिं R. 3. 25; अन्वग्ययौ मध्यमलोकेपालः 2. 16. 2 To march against, invade; Ms. 7. 183. 3 To go to, march towards, set out for (with acc., dat. or with प्रति). 4 To pass away, withdraw, depart. 5 To vanish, disappear; यातस्त्वापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68; मायकमेव हि यनानि भवन्ति याति Mk. 1. 13. 6 To pass away or by, elapse (as time); यौवनमपि यति यातं तु K. P. 10. 7 To last. 8 To happen, come to pass. 9 To go or be reduced to any state, be or become (usually with the acc. of abstract noun). 10 To undertake; न त्वस्य सिद्धौ यास्यामि सर्गसाधारमात्मना Ku. 2. 54. 11 To have carnal intercourse with. 12 To request, implore. 13 To find out, discover. (The meanings of या, like those of गम्, are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected; e. g. नाशं या to be destroyed; याच्यतां या to incur blame or censure; उद्युतां या to be slighted; प्रकृतिं या to regain one's natural state; निद्रां या to fall asleep; वशं या to submit, go into one's possession; उदयं या to rise; अस्तं या to set, decline; परं या to reach the other side of, to master, surmount, get over; यदं या to attain to the position of; अये या to go before, take the lead, lead; अथो या to sink; विपर्ययं या to undergo a change, to be changed in appearance; शिरसा महीं या to bend the head down to the ground &c.). -Caus. (यापयति-ते) 1 To cause to go or proceed. 2 To remove, drive away; R. 9. 31. 3 To spend, pass (time); तावत्कौकिलि विरसात् यापय दिवसात् Bv. 1. 7; Me. 89. 4 To support, nourish. -Desid. (यायासति) To wish to go, to be about to go &c. -WITH अति 1 to go beyond, transgress, violate. 2 to surpass. -अधि to go away or forth; escape; कुतोऽपियायासि क्रूर निहतस्तेन पतिषिः Bk. 8. 90. -अनु 1 to follow, go after (fig. also); अनुयास्यन्मुनितनयां S. 1. 29; Ku. 4. 21; Bk. 2. 77. 2 to imitate, equal; न किलाद्युपयस्य राजानो यष्टिर्वशः R. 1. 27; 9. 6. Si 12 3 3 to pany -अनुसृतं to go to in on अप

to go away, depart, retreat. -अभि 1 to approach, go or repair to; अभिययौ स हिमाचलमुच्छ्रितं Ki. 5. 1; R. 9. 27. 2 to march against, attack; R. 5. 30. 3 to devote oneself to. -आ 1 to come to, arrive, approach. 2 to reach or attain to, undergo, be in any particular state; क्षयं, तुलां, नाशं &c. -उप 1 to approach, go towards; Ki. 6. 16. 2 to attain (to a particular state); हयं, तनुतां, रजं &c. -निस् 1 to go out, go out of; R. 12. 83. 2 to pass, elapse (as time). -परि to walk round, go round, circumambulate. -य 1 to walk, go; वस्तासुतं नगरदैवतवलययासि Mk. 1. 27. 2 to walk on, set out. -यति to go back, return; R. 1. 75, 15. 18, 8. 90. -यस्तुद् to go forth to meet (as a mark of respect), to greet, welcome, तानभ्योनय्यमाहाय दूताख्युद्ययौ गिरिः Ku. 6. 50; Me. 22; R. 1. 49. -विनिस् to go out, go away, pass out of; प्राणास्तस्या विनिर्गुः. -सं 1 to go away, depart, walk away; Bg. 15. 8. 2 to go to, go or enter into; तथा क्षीराणि विहाय जीर्णान्यन्यानि संयाति नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22. 3 to reach to.

यागः 1 An offering, a sacrifice, an oblation. 2 Any ceremony in which oblations are presented; R. 8. 30.

याच् 1 A. (याचते; rarely याचति, याचित) To beg, ask, solicit, request, entreat; implore (with two acc.), बलिं याचते बहुधा Sk.; पितरं प्रणिपत्य पादयोरपरित्यागमयाचतात्मनः R. 8. 12; Bk. 14. 105. (With prepositions the meanings of this root are not materially changed.)

याचकः (की. f.) A mendicant, beggar, petitioner; तृणादपि लघुस्तूलालापि च याचकः Subhāsh.

याचनं-ना 1 Asking; begging, entreating, soliciting. 2 A request, an entreaty, a petition; याचना मादनाशाय; वक्ष्यतामभययाचनाजलिः R. 11. 78.

याचनकः A beggar, suitor, petitioner.

याचिष्णु a. Disposed to beg, habitually begging or soliciting.

याचित p. p. Asked, solicited, begged, entreated, requested.

याचितकं A thing got by begging, anything borrowed for use.

याचजा 1 Begging, asking. 2 Mendicancy. 3 Request, solicitation, entreaty; याचजा माया वरमाधिगुणे नावने लब्धकामा Me. 6.

याजकः 1 A sacrificer, a sacrificing priest. 2 A royal elephant. 3 An elephant in rut.

याजनं The act of performing or conducting a sacrifice; Ms. 3. 65, 1. 88.

याज्ञसेनी A patronymic of Dran padī

याज्ञिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a sacrifice. -कः A sacrificer or a sacrificing priest.

यज्य *a.* 1 To be sacrificed. 2 Sacrificial. 3 One for whom a sacrifice is performed. 4 One who is allowed by Śāstras to sacrifice. -ज्वः A sacrificer, the institutor of a sacrifice. -ज्वं The presents or fee received for officiating at a sacrifice.

यात *p. p.* 1 Gone, marched, walked. 2 Passed, departed, gone away. (सं. या). -तं 1 Going, motion. 2 A march. 3 The past time. -Comp. -यामः, -यामन् *a.* 1 stale, used, spoiled, rejected, become useless; अयात-याम इवः Dk. 2 raw, halfcooked (as food); यातयामं गतरत्नं पुतिपुतिर्वि च यत् Bg. 17. 10. 3 aged, exhausted, worn out.

यातनं 1 Return, requital, recompense, retaliation; as in वैयातनं. 2 Vengeance, revenge. -ना 1 Requital, recompense, return. 2 Torment, acute pain, anguish. 3 The torments inflicted by Yama upon sinners, the tortures of hell (pl.).

यातुः 1 A traveller, a way-farer. 2 Wind. 3 Time. -मः, -नः. An evil spirit, a demon, Rākshasa. -Comp. -यानः an evil spirit, a demon; Bk. 2. 21, R. 12. 45.

यातु *f.* A husband's brother's wife. यात्रा 1 Going, motion, journey; Mv. 6. 1; R. 18. 16. 2 The march of an army, expedition, invasion; मार्ग-स्तिष्ठे शुभे मासि यात्रायात्रां महीयतिः Ms. 7. 182; Pt. 8. 37, R. 17. 56. 3 Going on a pilgrimage; as in तर्पियात्रा. 4 A company of pilgrims. 5 A festival, fair, festive or solemn occasion; कालश्रियनाथस्य यात्राप्रसंगेन Māl. 1; U. 1. 6 A procession, festive train; प्रवृत्ता सल्ल यात्रामिमुखं नलती Māl. 6; 6. 2. 7 A road. 8 Support of life, livelihood, maintenance; यात्रामात्रमसिद्धयर्थं Ms. 4. 3; क्षरीरयात्राणि च ते न प्रसिद्धे-द्रमणः Bg. 3. 8. 9 Passing away (time). 10 Intercourse; यात्रा चैव हि लौकिकी Ms. 11. 184; लोकयात्रा Ve. 3; Ms. 9. 27. 11 Way, means, expedient. 12 A custom, usage, practice, way; एवेतिदिता लोकयात्रा नित्यं लोपुंसयोः परा Ms. 9. 25. (लोकयात्राः Kull.). 13 A vehicle in general.

यात्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Marching. 2 Relating to a journey or campaign. 3 Requisite for the support of life. 4 Usual, customary. -कः A traveller. -कं 1 A march, an expedition or campaign. 2 Provisions, supplies (for a march).

याथातथ्यं 1 Reality, truth. 2 Rec-
titude propriety.

याथातथ्यं 1 Real or correct nature
truth, true character न सति

यिनाकिनः Ku. 5. 77; R. 10. 24. 2 Jus-
tiness, suitableness. 3 Accomplishment
or attainment of an object.

यादवः A descendant of Yadu.

यादव *n.* Any (large) aquatic
animal, a sea-monster; यादासि जलजेतवः
Ak.; वरुणो यादवसमूहं Bg. 10. 29; Ki. 5
29; R. 1. 16. -Comp. -पतिः, -नाथः
(also यादवोपतिः and यादवोनाथः) 1
the ocean. 2 N. of Varuṇa; R. 17. 81.

यादव *a.* (की *f.*), यादवः, यादवः *a.*
(की *f.*) What like, of which sort or
nature; Ms. 1. 42; Bg. 13. 3.

यादविक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Voluntary,
spontaneous, independent. 2 Acci-
dental, unexpected.

यानं 1 Going, moving, walking,
riding; as गजयानं, उष्ट्रं, रथं &c. 2 A
voyage, journey; सस्रजयानकुशलाः Ms. 8.
157; Y. 1. 14. 3 Marching against,
attacking (one of the six Gupās or
expedients in politics); अद्वितान्त्रयमी-
तस्य रणे यानं Ak.; Ms. 7. 160. 4 A
procession, train. 5 A conveyance,
vehicle, carriage, chariot; यानं सस्मार
कौबेरं R. 15. 45, 13. 69; Ku. 6. 76; Ms.
4. 120. -Comp. -यानं a ship, boat.
-भगः shipwreck. -मुखं the forepart of
a carriage, the part where the yoke
is fixed.

यापनं-चा 1 Causing to go away,
driving out, expulsion, removal. 2
Cure or alleviation (of a disease).
3 Spending or passing time, as in
कालयापनं. 4 Delay, procrastination. 5
Support, maintenance. 6 Practice,
exercise.

याप्य *a.* 1 To be removed, expelled
or rejected. 2 Low, contemptible,
trifling, unimportant. -Comp. -यानं a
litter or palanquin.

यामः 1 Restraint, forbearance,
control. 2 A watch, one-eighth part
of a day, a period of three hours;
पश्चिमायामिनीयामात्रसादमिव चेतना R. 17. 1;
so यामवती, यियामा &c. -Comp. -घोषः 1
a cock. 2 A gong or metal-plate on
which nightwatches are struck; नन्द-
वचनित्याजितयामघोषः R. 6. 56. -यमः a stat-
ed occupation for every hour. -वृत्तिः
f. being on watch or guard.

यामलं A pair, couple.

यामवती Night, Ki. 8. 56.

यामिनी *f.* 1 A sister (see जामि);
Si. 15. 53. 2 Night.

यामिकः A watchman, one on duty
or guard at night; N. 5. 110.

यामिका, यामिनी Night, सविता विषवति
विश्रुपि सवितरति दिताति यामियः । यामिनयति
दिनाणि च सुखदुःखवशीकृते मनसि ॥ K. P. 10.
-Comp. -यतिः 1 the moon. 2 camphor.

यामुन *a.* (नी *f.*) Belonging to or
coming from, or growing in, the
Yamunā. -नं A kind of collyrium.

यामुनेर्कं Lead.

याम्य *a.* 1 Southern, दक्षिणं रश्मिर्दाम्यं
Bk. 14. 15 2 Belonging to or re-

sembling Yama. -Comp. -अयनं the
winter solstice. -उत्तर *a.* going from
south to north.

याम्या 1 The south. 2 Night.

यायजूकः A performer of frequent
sacrifices, one who constantly per-
forms sacrifices (इज्याशीलः); तं यायजूक
सह मिथुमुख्यैः Bk. 2. 20.

यायावरः A Vagrant mendicant,
saint; यौयावरोऽप्यमलेन चान्ये प्राणधुर्य्या जगद्-
चर्तयि Bk. 2. 20; महाभागस्तस्मिन्मज्जति यायावर-
कुले B. R. 1. 13 (where यायावर is the
name of a family).

यावः, यावकः-कं 1 Food prepared
from barley. 2 Lac, red dye; लप्ते स्म
परिकृतयाता यावकेन विधापि युवत्याः Si. 10
9, 15. 13; Ki. 5. 40.

यावत् *a.* (ती *f.*) (As a correlative
of तावत्) 1 As many as, as many as,
(यावत् standing for 'as' and तावत् for
'as much or as many'); पुरे तावतेनवाय
तनोति विवरातपं । दीर्घिकाकमलोन्मेषो यावत्तत्रेण
सायते Ku. 2. 33; ते तु यावत् एवाजौ तावत्त
दृष्टो स तैः R. 12. 45, 17. 17. 2 As
great, as large, how great or large,
यावाचार्य उदपाने सर्वतः संयुतोदके । तावान्तर्मेष्ट
वेदेष्ट ब्राह्मणस्य विज्ञानतः Bg. 2. 46, 18. 55.
3 All, whole (where the two to-
gether have the sense of totality or
sাকল্য); यावद् दत्तं तावत्तर्कं G. M. -ind. 1

Used by itself यावत् has the following
senses; (a) as far as, for, upto, till;
(with acc.). इत्यन्त्यार्थं यावत्प्रयोगेनैव
U. 7; कियंतमवधिं यावद्मस्मरितं विप्रकरेणाखिलित
U. 1; सर्वकोटं यावत् Pt. 1. (b) just, then,
in the meantime (denoting an action
intended to be done immedi-
ately); तयावत् गृहिणीमाह्वय संगीतकमनुतिष्ठामि
S. 1; यावदिमां छायामाश्रित्य प्रतिपालयामि S. 8.
2 Used correlatively यावत् and तावद्
have these senses:— (a) as long as—
long long as; यावाद्विचोपाज्जनशकस्तावजिज-
पश्यारो रक्तः Moha M. 8. (b) as soon as,
sooner-when, no sooner-than, एकस्य
वृक्षस्य न यावदंतं गच्छामि ... तावद्द्विद्विपि ससुष्ट
स्थिते मे H. 1. 204; Me. 105; Ku. 3. 72.
(c) while, by the time; आश्रमवासिनो
यावदेवैश्याहमुपावर्ते तावद्द्विपुष्टाः कियंतं वाजिन.
S. 1; often with न when यावत् is trans-
lated by 'before'; यावदेते सरसो नोत्पतति
तावदेतेन्यः प्रवृत्तिरवगमयितव्या V. 4. (d)
when, as (—यदा); यावदुत्थाय निरीक्षिते ताव-
त्तुसेऽवलोकितः H. 3. -Comp. -अंतं, -अंताय
ind. upto the end, to the last. -अर्थ *a.*
corresponding to requirement, as
many as may be required to convey
the meaning (said of words); यावद्-
क्षेपदां वाच्येवमादाय माधवः विराम Si. 2. 13.
(—क्षे) ind. 1 as much as useful 2
in all senses; वयमपि च गिरानीमहे यावदर्थ
Bh. 3. 30. v. l. -इष्टं, -इष्टितं ind. as
much as is desired. -इष्टं ind. as
much as is necessary. -जन्म, -जीवं,
जीवेन ind. for life throughout life,
for the rest of one's life -बल ind.
to the best of one's power -आश्रित

or उक्त *a.* as much as said. -मात्र *a.* 1 as large, extending as far, of which size or extent; Ku. 2. 33. 2 insignificant, trifling, little. -शक्यं, -शक्ति *ind.* as far as possible, to the best of one's power; so वाचस्त्वं.

वाचन *a.* (नी *f.*) Belonging to the Yavanas; न बदेवावनी माषा प्राणैः कंठगतस्य Subhāsh. -नः; Incense.

वाचसः 1 A heap of grass. 2 Fodder, provisions.

वाहीक *a.* (की *f.*) Armed with a club. -कः A warrior armed with a club.

वाक्ताः N. of the author of the Nirukta.

यु I. 2 P. (यौति, युत; *caus.* वाचयति; *desid.* सिचिषति or ययुषति) 1 To join, unite. 2 To mix, combine. -II. 3 P. (युयति) 3 To separate. -III. 9 U. (युनाति, युनीति) To bind, fasten, join, unite. -WITH प्र to hold up, perform. -यति to mix; अन्योन्व स्य व्याति युतः शब्दाश्च शब्देभ्यः मीमांसा Bk. 8. 6.

युक्त *p. p.* 1 Joined, united. 2 Fastened, yoked, harnessed. 3 Fitted out, arranged. 4 Accompanied. 5 Furnished or endowed with, filled with, having, possessing (with instr. or in comp.). 6 Fixed or intent on, absorbed or engaged in (with loc.). 7 Active, diligent. 8 Skilful, experienced, clever. 9 Fit, proper, right, suitable (with gen. or loc.). 10 Primitive, not derived (from another word). -कः 1 A saint who has become one with the Supreme Spirit. -क्त A team, yoke. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* sensible, rational, significant. -कर्मन् *a.* entrusted with some duty. -ईद *a.* punishing justly; R. 4. 8. -मनस् *a.* attentive. -रूप *a.* fit, proper, worthy, suitable (with gen. or loc.). -जन् यस्य प्रदीपयेद्युक्तत्वादि तव S. 1. 7; अदुकाणि पूर्वेषां युक्तत्वादि त्वयि 2. 16.

युक्तिः *f.* 1 Union, junction, combination. 2 Application, use, employment. 3 Yoking. 4 A practice, usage. 5 A means, an expedient, a plan, scheme. 6 A contrivance, device, trick. 7 Propriety, fitness, adjustment, aptness, suitableness. 8 Skill, art. 9 Reasoning, arguing, an argument. 10 Inference, deduction. 11 Reason, ground. 12 Arrangement (त्पना); यत्र सत्त्विये वाचोयुक्तिः Māl. 1. 13 (In law) Probability, enumeration or specification of circumstances, such as time, place &c. युक्तिग्राहि-क्रियाचिह्नसंवेदामोहदुग्धिः Y. 2. 92. 212. 14 (In dramas). The regular chain or connection of events; cf. S. D. 343. 15 (In rhet.) Emblematical or covert expression of one's purpose or design. 16 Sum total. 17 Alloying of metal. -Comp. -कथन statement of

reasons. -कर *a.* 1 suitable, fit. 2 proved. -ज्ञ *a.* skilled in expedients, invective. -युक्त *a.* 1 suitable, fit. 2 expert, skilful. 3 established, proved. 4 argumentative.

युगं 1 A yoke (*m.* also in this sense); युगव्याप्तवाहुः R. 3. 34, 10. 57; Si. 3. 68. 2 A pair, couple, brace; कुचयोर्युगेन तरसा कलिता Si. 9. 72; स्तनयुग S. 1. 19. 3 A couple of stanzas forming one sentence; see युग्म. 4 An age of the world; (the Yugas are four:-कृत or सत्य, त्रेता, द्वापर and कलि; the duration of each is said to be respectively 1,728,000, 1,296,000, 864,000; and 432,000 years of men, the four together comprising 4,320,000 years of men which is equal to one Mahâyuga q. v.; it is also supposed that the regularly descending length of the Yugas represents a corresponding physical and moral deterioration in the people who live during each age, Krita being called the 'golden' and Kali or the present age the 'iron' age; वर्मसंस्थापनार्थोयं संभवामि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8; युगशतपरिवर्त्तौ S. 7. 34. 5 A generation, life; आसन्नमायुगात् Ms. 10. 64; आत्युल्लेखी युगे जेयः वन्द्ये सन्नेऽपि वा Y. 1. 96 (युगे = जन्मनि Mit.). 6 An expression for the number 'four', rarely for 'twelve'. -Comp. -अन्तः 1 the end of the yoke. 2 the end of an age, end or destruction of the world; युगांतकालप्रतिष्ठतात्मनो जयति यस्यां सविकाश-मासत Si. 1. 23; R. 13. 6. 3 meridian, midday. -अवधिः end or destruction of the world; Si. 17. 40. -कीलकः the pin of a yoke. -पार्श्व *a.* going to the side of the yoke, said of an ox while being broken in to the yoke. -बाहु *a.* long-armed; Ku. 2. 18.

युगधरः -रः The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed.

युगपद् *ind.* Simultaneously, all at once, all together, at the same time; Ku. 3. 1; oft. in comp.; S. 4. 2.

युगलं A pair, couple, बाहुं, हस्तं, चरणं &c.

युगलकं 1 A pair. 2 A couple of verses forming one sentence; see युग्म.

युग्म *a.* Even; युग्मायुक्ता जायते त्रिविध-युग्मायुक्ता रात्रिर्गुणः। तस्माद्युग्मायुक्ता युगाधी संविशेदार्तवे त्रिविध Ms. 3. 48; Y. 1. 79. -यम् 1 A pair couple; see अयुग्म. 2 Junction, union. 3 Confluence (of rivers). 4 Twins. 5 A couple of stanzas forming one grammatical sentence; द्वास्या युग्ममिति श्लोकं. 6 The sign Gemini of the zodiac.

युय *a.* 1 Fit to be yoked. 2 Yoked, harnessed. 3 Drawn by; as in अययुग्यो रय-यय Any yoked or draught animal especially a chariot-horse शिष्य रयं तस्मै प्रजिघास्य पुरा R 12 84

युय I. 7 U. (युनाकि, युंकि, युक्त) 1 To join, unite, attach, connect, add, तमर्थेनैव भारत्या युयया यौकुर्मर्हसि Ku. 6. 79, see *pass.* below. 2 To yoke, harness, put to; मानुः संकुयुक्ततुल्य एव S. 5. 4; Bg. 14. 3 To furnish or endow with; as in गुणयुक्त. 4 To use, employ, apply; प्रशस्ते कर्मजितया सच्छब्दः पार्थयुज्यते Bg. 17. 26; Ms. 7. 204. 5 To appoint, set (with loc.). 6 To direct, turn or fix upon (as the mind &c.). 7 To concentrate one's attention upon; मनः संयस्य भविष्ये युक्त असीत मत्परः Bg. 6. 14; युज्यते सदा त्मानं 15. 8 To put, place or fix on (with loc.). 9 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit. 10 To give, bestow, confer; आशिषं युज्यते. -*Pass.* (युज्यते) 1 To be joined or united with; रवि रीतजला तपस्वये पुनरोत्थेनहि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4 44; R. 8. 17. 2 To get, be possessed of; इहेन युज्यस्व S. 5; Mv. 7; R. 2. 65 3 To be fit or right, be proper to, suit (with loc. or gen.); वा यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां सलु भवेन तथैव सर्वे वन्याः पठिताः Māl. 1, वैलोक्यस्यापि प्रसूतं त्वयि युज्यते H. 1. 4 To be ready for, ततो युद्धाय युज्यस्व Bg 2 38, 50. 5 To be intent on, be absorbed in, be directed towards; Ms. 3. 75, 14. 35; Ki. 7. 13. -*Caus.* (योजयति-ते) 1 To join, unite, bring together; R. 7 14. 2 To present, give, bestow; R. 10. 56. 3 To appoint, employ, use, अनुमिर्नयोजेच्छुं Pt. 4. 17. 4 To turn or direct towards; प्राणाभिवारयति योजयते हिताय Bh. 2. 72. 5 To excite, urge, instigate. 6 To perform, achieve. 7 To prepare, arrange, equip. -*Desid.* (युयुषति-ते) To wish to join, yoke give &c. -*With* अनु (Atm.) 1 to ask, question; अन्ययुक्तं पुष्पमिधरः क्षितिः R. 11 62, 5. 18, Si. 13, 68. 2 to examine, put on trial; Ms. 8. 79. -*आभि* (Atm.) 1 to exert oneself, set about. 2 to attack, assail; भवेत्तमभियोकयुक्ते Dk. 3 to accuse, charge; Ms. 8. 133. 4 to claim, demand (as in a law-suit, विभाविकदेशेन देवं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17; Y. 2. 9. 5 say, speak. -*उद्* 1 to excite stimulate to exertion. 2 to endeavour, exert oneself, strive, भवेत्तमभियोकयुक्ते Dk. 3 to prepare. -*उप* (Atm.). 1 to use, employ; बाहुयुग्यस्ययुजीत Si. 2 93; पञ्चवहस्यनुगुणानजः षडुपायुक्तं समीक्ष्य तत्फलं R. 8. 21; M. 5. 12. 2 to taste, enjoy, experience (fig. also); R. 18. 46 Bk. 8. 39. 4 to consume, eat; Ms. 8 40. -*नि* (Atm.) 1 to appoint, depute, order (with loc.); यस्यां विधेयविषये सम वाचिषुके Māl. 1. 9; असाधुदर्शी तत्रभवाद् काश्यपः इ वामाश्रमार्थेन नियुक्ते S. 1; Ku. 3 13; R. 5. 29. 2 to join, unite. 3 to prescribe, ordain. (-*Caus.*) 1 to join, unite, provide or endow with, give to; Ku. 4. 42. 2 to yoke, harness 3 to incite urge Bg 3 1 य (Atm.) 1 to use, employ अयमपि

न गिरं नस्त्वत्त्वोद्युक्तः R. 5. 75; सद्भावे साधु-
भावे च संदिश्येत्प्रयुज्यते Bg. 17. 26. 2 to
appoint, employ, direct, order; मा मां
प्रयुज्याः कुलकीर्तिलोपे Bk. 3. 54; प्रयुक्तं राज्यं
वत् दुष्टे त्वं 3. 51; Ku. 7. 85. 3 to
give, bestow, confer; आशिषं प्रयुज्यते न
वाहनी R. 11. 6, 2. 70, 5. 35; 15. 8. 4
to move, set in motion; गुरुयुक्तः
(बालकः) R. 2. 10. 5 to excite,
urge, prompt, drive on; Ku. 1. 21;
Bg. 3. 36. 6 to perform, do; R. 7.
86, 17. 12. 7 to represent on the
stage, act, perform; उचरं रामचरिते तत्त्व-
णीतप्रयुज्यते U. 1. 2; परिषदि प्रयुज्यते मम
Ku. 1. 8. to lend for use, put to
interest (as money); Ms. 8. 146;
-नि (Atm.) 1 to leave, abandon.
Kt. 2. 49; R. R. 13. 63. 2 to separate;
पुरो विद्युते मिथुने कृपावती Ku. 5. 26. 3 to
relax, slacken. -दिनि 1 use, expend.
2 to appoint, employ. 3 to divide,
apportion, distribute; प्रत्येकं विनियुक्ताया
कथं न ज्ञास्यसि प्रयो Ku. 2. 31. 4 to
disconnect, separate. -सं to be
united with (in pass.); संयोज्यते स्वेन
बपुर्महिम्ना R. 5. 55. (-Caus.) to unite,
join. -II. 1. 10 P. (योजति, योजयति)
To unite, join, yoke &c.; see युज्
above. -III. 4 A. (युज्यते) to con-
centrate the mind (identical with
the pass. of युज् I)

युज् a. (At the end of comp.) 1
Joined or united with, yoked, drawn
by &c. 2 Even, not odd. -m. 1 A
joiner, one who unites or joins. 2 A
sage, one who devotes himself to
abstract meditation. 3 A pair, couple
(n. also in this sense).

युजानः 1 A driver, charioteer. 2 A
Brāhmaṇa who is engaged in the
practice of Yoga to obtain union
with the Supreme Spirit.

युज p. p. 1 United, joined or
united with. 2 Provided or endowed
with; as in युजगणयुतो नरः.

युजकं 1 A pair. 2 Union, friend-
ship, alliance. 3 A nuptial gift. 4 A
sort of dress worn by women. 5
The edge of a woman's garment.

युतिः f. 1 Union, junction. 2 Being
endowed with. 3 Gaining possession
of. 4 Sum, addition. 5 (In astr.)
Conjunction.

युद्धं 1 War, battle, fight, en-
gagement, contest, struggle, combat;
वसं कथं वार्तां युद्धं युद्धमिति U. 6. 2 (In astr.)
The opposition or conflict of planets;
-Comp. -अवसानं cessation of
hostilities, a truce. -आचार्यः a
military preceptor. -उन्मत्त a. frantic
in battle. -कारिन् a. fighting, con-
tending. -क्षेत्रः युद्धमिति f. a battle-field.
-सार्गः military stratagems or tactics,
manœuvres -रत्न battle-field, a battle
arena -वीर 1 a warrior hero cham-
pion 2 (in Rhet.) the sentiment of

heroism arising out of military
prowess, the sentiment of chivalrous
heroism; see S. D. 234 and R. G. under
युद्धवीर. -सारः a horse.

युध् 4 A. (युज्यते, युज्) To fight,
struggle, contend with, wage war;
Bg. 1. 23; Bk. 5. 101. -Caus. (योष-
यति-ने) 1 To cause to fight. 2 To
oppose or encounter in fight with;
R. 12. 50. -Desid. (युज्यस्ते) To
wish to fight. -With नि to wrestle,
box. -प्रति to encounter in fight,
oppose.

युध् f. War, battle, fight, contest;
निघातविष्यन्तुषु यातुधानां Bk. 2. 21; सदसि
वाक्ष्यदतायुषि विक्रमः Bh. 2. 63.

युधानः A warrior, a man of the
warrior caste.

युध् 4 P. (युज्यति) 1 To efface, blot
out. 2 To trouble.

युध्ः A horse.

युध्वा Desire of fighting, hostile
intention.

युध्त्वा a. Wishing to fight, hostile,
bellicose, वसंक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युध्त्वाः
Bg. 1. 1.

युवतिः-ती f. 1 A young woman,
any young female (whether of men
or animals); युवतिर्बभूव किल युवतेरपत्यं S.
2. 8; so इमयुवतिः.

युवत् a. (युवतिः-ती or यूनी f.; com-
par. युवीयस् or कनीयस्; superl. युविष्ठ or
कनिष्ठ) 1 Young, youthful, adult,
arrived at puberty. 2 Strong, healthy.
3 Excellent, good. -m. (nom. युवा,
युवानो, युवानः acc. pl. यून्, instr. pl. युवभिः
&c.) 1 A young man, a youth; वा युवि
तस्मिन्मिलाम्यवयं शशाकं शालीनतया न वृकं R.
6. 81. 2 A younger descendant (the
elder being still alive); जीवति तु वक्ष्ये
युवा P. IV. 1. 113. (see Sk. thereon).

-Comp. -बुलति a. (तिः-ती f.) bald
in youth. -जरात् (-ती f.) appearing
old in youth, prematurely old. -राज्
m., -राजः an heir-apparent, a
prince-royal, crown-prince; (असौ)
तुषेण चक्रे युवराजश्चन्द्रभाक् R. 3. 35.

युष्मद् The base of the second
personal pronoun; (Nom. त्वं, युवां,
यूयं) Thou, ye; (at the beginning
of several compounds).

युष्मादृश -वा a. Like you.

यूकः -का A louse; Ms. 1. 45.

युतिः f. Mixing, union, junction,
connection; करोति वो बहिर्युतिं विषयं पाणि
मिहेश Bk. 7. 69.

यूयं A herd, flock, multitude, a
large number or troop (as of beasts);
स्मरिन्त्येव ममोर्वशीं प्रियतमा यूये तेषां वशा V. 4.
25; S. 5. 5. -Comp. -नाथः, -पतिः
1 the leader of a troop or band. 2
the head of a flock or herd (usually
of elephants), a lordly elephant;
गजयूथं युयिकाश्वलकेशी V. 4. 24.

युयिका -यूयी A kind of jamun or
its flower V. 4. 24
Me 26

यूपः 1 A sacrificial post (usually
made of bamboo or Khadira wood)
to which the victim is fastened at
the time of immolation; अपिश्रुते साधुजनेन
वैदिकीं रमशान्शूलस्व न यूपसक्तिया Ku. 5. 73.
2 A trophy.

यूपः, -य, यूपन् m., n. Soup, broth,
pease-soup. (यूप has no forms for
the first five inflections (and
is optionally substituted for यूप
after acc. dual).

येन ind. (Strictly instr. sing. of
यद् used adverbially) 1 Whereby, by
which, wherefore, on which account,
by means of which; किं त्वेन मनो हर्तुमर्हं
स्वातां न युज्यतां R. 15. 64, 14. 74. 2 so
that; दृश्यते तं चौरसिंहं येन व्यापायमानि Pt. 4.
3 Since, because.

योक्त्रं 1 A cord, rope, thong, halter.
2 The tie of the yoke of a plough.
3 The rope by which an animal is
tied to the pole of a carriage.

योगः 1 Joining, uniting. 2 Union,
junction, combination; उपरगतिं शशिनः
सद्यपरत रोहिणी योगः S. 7. 22; युग्मद्वयं यद्वै
गुणाय योगः Kt. 10. 25; (वा) योगस्तद्धिचोरव-
योर्निवास्तु R. 3. 25. 3 Contact, touch,
connection; तस्यैकमारोह्य शरीरयोगजैः हस्ते-
निषिञ्चतमिवास्तं त्वचि R. 3. 26. 4 Employ-
ment, application, use; एतेन्याययोगेस्तु
शक्तास्ताः परिरक्षितुं Ms. 9. 10; R. 10. 86.
5 Mode, manner, course, means;
कथायोगेन युज्यते H. 1 ' in the course of
conversation '. 6 Consequence,
result; (mostly at the end of comp
or in abl.); रक्षायोगादयमपि ततः प्रवर्तते
संचिनोति S. 2. 14; Ku. 7. 55. 7 A
yoke. 8 A conveyance, vehicle,
carriage. 9 An armour. 10 Fitness,
propriety, suitableness. 11 An
occupation, a work, business. 12 A
trick, fraud, device. 13 An
expedient, a plan, means in general.
14 Endeavour, zeal, diligence,
assiduity; Ms. 7. 44. 15 Remedy,
cure. 16 A charm, spell, incantation,
magic, magical art. 17 Gaining,
acquiring, acquisition. 18 Wealth,
substance. 19 A rule, precept. 20
Dependence, relation, regular order
or connection, dependence of one
word upon another. 21 Etymology
or derivation of the meaning of a
word. 22 The etymological mean-
ing of a word (opp. रुटि). 23 Deep
and abstract meditation, concentra-
tion of the mind, contemplation of
the Supreme Spirit, which in *Yoga*
phil. is defined as चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः; सती
सती योगविमुक्तदेहा Ku. 1. 21; योगेनति तद्ग-
त्यजां R. 1. 8. 24 The system of
philosophy established by Patanjali,
which is considered to be the second
division of the Sāṅkhya philosophy,
but is practically reckoned as a
separate system. (The chief aim of
the *Yoga* philosophy is to teach the

means by which the human soul may be completely united with the Supreme Spirit and thus secure absolution; and deep abstract meditation is laid down as the chief means of securing this end, elaborate rules being given for the proper practice of such *Yoga* or concentration of mind). **25** (In arith.) Addition. **26** (In astr.) Conjunction, lucky conjunction. **27** A combination of stars. **28** N. of a particular astronomical division of time (27 such *Yogas* are usually enumerated). **29** The principal star in a lunar mansion. **30** Devotion, pious seeking after god. **31** A spy, secret agent. **32** A traitor, a violator of truth or confidence. -**Comp.** -अंग means or attaining *Yoga*; (these are eight; for their names see यम 5). -**आचारः** 1 the practice or observance of *Yoga*. 2 a follower of that Buddhist school which maintains the eternal existence of intelligence or विज्ञान alone. -**आचार्यः** 1 a teacher of magic. 2 a teacher of the *Yoga* philosophy. -**आचमनं** a fraudulent pledge; Ms. 8. 165. -**आरुह्य** *a.* engaged in profound and abstract meditation. -**आसनं** a posture suited to profound and abstract meditation. -**ईशः, ईश्वरः** 1 an adept in or a master of *Yoga*. 2 One who has obtained superhuman faculties. 3 a magician. 4 a deity. 5 an epithet of Siva. 6 of Yājñavalkya. -**भेदः** 1 security of possession, keeping safe of property. 2 the charge for securing property from accidents, insurance. 3 welfare, well-being, security, prosperity, तेषां निष्ठाभिवृत्तौ योगक्षेमं ब्रह्मणः Bg. 9. 22; सुखाय मे जनन्या योगक्षेमं ब्रह्म M. 4. 4 property, profit, gain. (-मौ, -मे or -नं *i. e. m. or n. dual or n. sing.*) acquisition and preservation (of property), gain and security, preserving the old and acquiring the new (not previously obtained); अलम्ब्यलामो योगः स्यात् क्षेमो लब्धस्य पालनम्; see Y. 1. 100 and Mit. thereon. -**चूर्णं** a magical powder, a powder having magical virtues; कल्पितमनेन योगचूर्णमिन्द्रियोषधं चंद्रगुणाय Mu. 2. -**तारकाः, तारा** the chief star in a *Nakshatra* or constellation. -**दानं** 1 communicating the *Yoga* doctrine. 2 a fraudulent gift. -**धारणा** perseverance or steady continuance in devotion. -**नाथः** an epithet of Siva. -**निद्राः** 1 a state of half contemplation and half sleep, a state between sleep and wakefulness; *i. e.* light sleep; योगनिद्रा गतस्य मनः Pt. 1. H. 3. 75; Bh. 3. 41. 2 particularly the sleep of Viṣṇu at the end

of a *Yuga*, R. 10. 14, 13. 6. -**पट्ट** a cloth thrown over the back and knees of an ascetic during abstract meditation. -**पतिः** an epithet of Viṣṇu. -**बलं** 1 the power of devotion or abstract meditation, any supernatural power. 2 power of magic. -**साय** 1 the magical power of the *Yoga*. 2 the power of God in the creation of the world personified as a deity; (भवतः सृजनार्थं शक्तिः). 3 N. of Durgā. -**रंगः** the orange. -**रुह्य** *a.* having an etymological as well as a special or conventional meaning (said of a word); *e. g.* the word पक्व etymologically means 'anything produced in mud', but in usage or popular convention it is restricted to some things only produced in mud, such as the lotus; cf. the word आतपत्र or 'parasol'. -**रोचना** a kind of magical ointment said to have the power of making one invisible or invulnerable; तेन च प्रतिष्ठेन योगरोचना मे दत्ता Mk. 3. -**वर्तिका** magical lamp or wick. -**बाह्वि** *m., n.* a medium for mixing medicines; *e. g.* honey; नानाद्रव्यात्मकत्वाच्च योगवाहे परं नहुः Susr. -**बाही** 1 an alkali. 2 honey. 3 quicksilver. -**चक्रः** a fraudulent sale. -**विद्** *a.* conversant with *Yoga*. (-*m.*) 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 a practiser of *Yoga*. 3 a follower of the *Yoga* doctrines. 4 a magician. 5 a compounder of medicines. -**विभाजः** separation of that which is usually combined together into one; especially, the separation of the words of a *Sūtra*, the splitting of one rule into two or more (frequently used by Patanjali in his *Mahābhāṣya*; *e. g.* on अक्षो मात् P. I. 1. 12). -**शास्त्रं** the *Yoga* philosophy. -**समाधिः** the absorption of the soul in profound and abstract contemplation; तप्तः परमापदव्यर्थं दुष्टेषु योगसमाधिना रघुः R. 8. 24; योगविधि 8. 22. -**सारः** a universal remedy; a panacea. -**सेवा** the practice of abstract meditation.

योगिन् *a.* 1 Connected or endowed with. 2 Possessed of magical powers. -*m.* 1 A contemplative saint, a devotee, an ascetic; सेवायः परमगहनो योगिनामच्यमयः Pt. 1. 285; बभूव योगी किल कार्तवीर्यः R. 6. 38. 2 A magician, sorcerer. 3 A follower of the *Yoga* system of philosophy. -**नी** 1 A female magician, witch, sorceress, fairy. 2 A female devotee. 3 N. of a class of female attendants on Siva, or Durgā; (they are usually said to be eight).

योगिष्ठ Lead.

योग्य *a.* 1 Fit, proper, suitable. appropriate qualified योग्येव दृश्यते न 2 Fit or suitable for qualified for

capable of, able to (with loc, dat. or even gen. or in comp.). 3 Useful, serviceable. 4 Fit for *Yoga* or abstract meditation. -**यः** A calculator of expedients. -**य्या** 1 Exercise or practice in general अपरः प्रणिधानयोग्यया मरुतः पंचशरीरगोचरात् R. 8. 19; ३० मानयोग्या Kāv. 2. 243; वसुयोग्या, अन्नयोग्या &c. 2 Martial exercise, drill -**ययं** 1 A conveyance, carriage, vehicle. 2 Sandal-wood. 3 A cake. 4 Milk.

योग्यता 1 Ability, capability, न युक्तयोग्यतानस्य पश्यति सह राक्षसैः Rām. 2 Fitness, propriety. 3 Appropriateness. 4 (In Nyāya phil.) Fitness or compatibility of sense, the absence of absurdity in the mutual connection of the things signified by the words; *e. g.* in अग्निना तिष्ठति there is no योग्यता; it is thus defined एकद्वितीयपरपदार्थसंयोग्यता Tarka. K.

योजनं 1 Joining, uniting, yoking. 2 Applying, fixing. 3 Preparation, arrangement. 4 Grammatical construction, construing the sense of a passage. 5 A measure of distance equal to four *Krosas* or eight or nine miles; न योजनशतं दूरं वाद्यमानस्य नृणां H. 1. 146. 6 Exciting, instigation. 7 Concentration of the mind, abstraction. (= योग q. v.). -**या** 1 Junction, union, connection. 2 Grammatical construction. -**Comp.** -**नंदा** 1 musk. 2 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa.

योजने See योजन.

योधः 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; सहासदीपेरणि योधमुदयः Mb. 2 War, battle. -**Comp.** -**अगारः** -रं a soldier's dwelling, a barrack. -**धर्मः** the law of soldiers, a military law. -**संरावः** mutual defiance of combatants, a challenge.

योधनं War, battle, contest.

योधिन् *m.* A warrior, soldier, combatant.

योनिः *m. f.* 1 Womb, uterus, vulva, the female organ of generation 2 Any place of birth or origin, source, origin, generating cause, spring, fountain; सा योनिः सर्ववैरागां सा हि लोकस्य निर्वृतिः U. 5. 30; Ku. 2. 9, 4. 48; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'sprung or produced from'; Bg. 5. 22. 3 A mine. 4 An abode, a place, repository, seat, receptacle. 5 Home, lair. 6 A family, stock, race, birth, form of existence; as मनुष्ययोनि, राक्षस्य, पशु, &c. 7 Water. -**Comp.** -**गुणः** the quality of the womb or place of origin. -**ज** *a.* born of the womb, viviparous. -**द्वेवता** the asterism पूर्ववृश्चिनी -**पंच** fall of the womb, *prolapsus uteri*. -**रजन** the menstrual discharge -**लिङ्ग** the clitoris -**संकर**

mixture of caste by unlawful inter-marriage; Ms. 10. 60.

योनी See योनि.

योपन 1 Effacing, blotting out. 2 Anything used for effacing. 3 Confusing, perplexing. 4 Molesting, oppressing, destroying.

योषा, योषित् f., योषिता A woman, a girl, a young woman in general; गच्छतीनां रमणवसति योषितां तत्र नक्तं Me. 37; Si. 4. 42, 8. 25.

यौक्तिक a. (की f.) 1 Suitable, fit, proper. 2 Logical, based on argument or reasoning. 3 Deducible. 4 Usual, customary. -कः A king's boon companion, cf. नरसचिव.

योगः A follower of the Yoga system of philosophy.

योगपद्मं Simultaneity.

यौगिक a. (की f.) 1 Useful, serviceable, proper. 2 Usual. 3 Derivative, etymological, agreeing with the derivation of the word (opp. रूढ or 'conventional'). 4

Remedial. 5 Relating to or derived from Yoga.

यौतक a. (की f.) Forming the rightful or exclusive property of any one, rightfully belonging to any one; विभागमावना ज्ञेया गृहक्षेत्रैश्च यौतकैः Y. 2. 149. -कं 1 Private property in general. 2 A woman's dowry, a woman's private property (given to her at marriage); मातुस्तु यौतकं यस्या-कुमारभाग एव सः Ms. 9. 131.

यौतवं A measure in general.

यौध a. (वी f.) Warlike.

यौन a. (नी f.) 1 Uterine. 2 Resulting from marriage, matrimonial; Ms. 2. 10. -नं Marriage, matrimonial alliance; Ms. 11. 180.

यौवतं 1 An assemblage of young women; अवयुल्य दिवोपि यौवतेन सहाधीतवती-मिनामहं N. 2. 41. 2 The quality of a young woman (beauty &c.), the state of being a young woman; अहो विबुधयौवते बहसि तन्नि पृथगीयता Git. 10 (हरहरीरूपं).

यौवनं 1 Youth (fig. also), youthfulness, prime or bloom of, youth, puberty; युग्यत्वस्य च यौवनस्य च सखे मध्ये मधुश्रीः स्थिता V. 2. 7; यौवनेऽप्यस्तविद्याना R. 1. 8; 6. 50; दिनयौवनोत्थान् 13. 20. 2 A number of young persons, especially women. -Comp. -अंत a ending in youth, being a prolonged youth; Ku. 6. 44. -आरंभः prime of youth, budding youth. -दर्पः 1 youthful pride. 2 indiscretion natural to youth. -लक्षणं 1 a sign of youth. 2 charm, loveliness. 3 the female breast.

यौवनकं Youth.

यौवनाश्वः N. of Mādhāttri, son of Yuvanāśva.

यौवराज्यं The rank or rights of an heir-apparent यौवराज्येभिषिक्तः crowned heir-apparent.

यौष्माक a. (की f.); यौष्माकीण a. Your yours.

र.

रः 1 Fire. 2 Heat. 3 Love, desire. 4 Speed.

रं 1 P. (रंहति) To move or go with speed, hasten; न रंहताश्चक्रं Bk. 14. 98. -Caus. (रंहति-ने according to some 10 U.) 1 To cause to move rapidly, urge on. 2 To cause to flow. 3 To go. 4 To speak.

रंहति f. Speed, velocity.

रहस् m. 1 Speed, velocity; R. 2. 34, Si. 12. 7. Ki. 2. 40. 2 Eagerness, violence, vehemence, impetuosity.

रक्त p. p. 1 Coloured, dyed, tinged, painted; आभाति बालातररक्तसारुः R. 6. 60. 2 Red, crimson, blood-red; सो रक्ताशोक, रक्ताशुक &c. 3 Enamoured, impassioned, attached, affected with love; अयमैश्वर्यं पश्य रक्तश्चरति चन्द्रमाः Chandr. 5. 58 (where it has sense 2 also). 4 Dear, beloved. 5 Lovely, charming, sweet, pleasant; श्रोत्रेऽसु सख्यति रक्तमासां गीतागुणं वारिरुद्रगवायं R. 16. 64. 6 Fond of play, sporting, playful.

-कः 1 Red colour. 2 Safflower. -का 1 Lac. 2 The plant गुग्गुलु. -कं 1 Blood. 2 Copper. 3 Saffron. 4 Vermilion. -Comp. -अक्ष a. 1 red eyed. 2 fearful. (-क्षः) 1 a buffalo. 2 a pigeon. -अक्षः 1 a bug. 2 the planet Mars. 3 the disc of the sun or moon. -अक्षिभ्यः inflammation of the eyes. -अक्षरं a red g. (-र) a vagrant devotee wearing red garments अर्द्ध

bloody tumour. -अशोकः the red-flowered Asoka; M. 3. 5. -आशरः the skin. -आश a. red-looking. -आशयः any viscous containing or secreting blood (as the heart, spleen, or liver). -उत्तरं the red lotus. -उपलं red हृच्छalk, red earth. -कंड, -कण्डिन् a. sweet-voiced. (-m.) the cuckoo. -कंदः, -कंदलः coral. -कमलं the red lotus. -चंदनं 1 red-sandal. 2 saffron. -चूर्णं vermilion. -छर्दि f., vomiting blood. -छर्दिः F. vomiting blood. -जिह्वः alien. -तुंडः a parrot. -दुक्ष m. a pigeon. -धातुः 1 red chalk or orpiment. 2 copper. -पः a demon, an evil spirit. -पल्लवः the Asoka tree. -पा a leech. -पातः blood-shed. -पाद a. red-footed. (-दः) 1 a bird with red feet, a parrot. 2 a war-chariot. 3 an elephant. -पायिन् m. a bug. -पायिनी a leech. -पिंडं 1 a red pimple. 2 a spontaneous discharge of blood from the nose and mouth. -पमेहः the passing of blood in the urine. -भवं flesh. -मोक्षः, -मोक्षणं bleeding. -वटी, -वरटी small-pox. -वर्गः 1 lac. 2 the pomegranate tree. 3 safflower. -वर्ण a. red-coloured. (-र्णः) 1 red-colour. 2 cochineal insect. (-र्णः) gold. -वसन, वासस् a. clothed in red. -शासनं vermilion. -शीर्षकः a species of heron. -संध्यकं the red lotus. -सारं red sandal.

a 1 Red Impassioned enamoured, fond of 3 Pleasing

amusing. 4 Bloody. -कः 1 A red garment. 2 An impassioned man, amorous person. 3 A sporter.

रक्तिः f. 1 Pleasingness, loveliness, charmingness. 2 Attachment, affection, loyalty, devotion.

रक्तिका The Gunja plant or its seed used as a weight.

रक्तितत्त्व m. Redness.

रक्ष 1 P. (रक्षति, रक्षित) 1 To protect, guard, take care of, watch, tend (as cattle); rule, govern (as earth); मवानिमां प्रतिवृत्तिं रक्षतु S. 6; शास्त्रसि कियदुजो मे रक्षति मेवीकिणां इति S. 1. 13. 2 To keep, not to divulge; रहस्यं रक्षति. 3 To preserve, save, spare (often with abl.); अलब्धं चैव लिप्तेत लब्धं रक्षेद्वक्ष्यात् H. 2. 8; आपदर्थं वनं रक्षेत् H. 1. 42; R. 2. 50, 11. 87. 4 To avoid; Mu. 1. 2. (Prepositions like अग्नि, परि, सं are prefixed to this root without any material change in meaning).

रक्षक a. (क्षिका f.) Guarding, protecting. -कः A protector, guardian, guard, watchman.

रक्षणं Protecting, protection, preservation, watching, guarding &c. (Also रक्षणे). -णी A rein, bridle.

रक्षस् a. An evil spirit, a demon, an imp, a goblin; चतुर्दशसहस्राणि रक्षसां भीमकर्मणाम् । त्रयश्च दूषणस्वरजिह्वयानि रणे हता. ॥ U. 2. 15. -Comp. -ईशान, -नाथः an epithet of Rāvana. -जननी night. -सभे an assembly of demons.

रक्षा 1 Protection, preservation, guarding मयि वृष्टिर्दि लोकानां रक्षा युष्मास्य

वक्षिता Ku. 2. 26; Si. 18. 31; S. 1. 14; R. 2. 4, 8; Me. 43. 2 Care, security. 3 A guard, watch. 4 An amulet or mystical object used as a charm, any preservative; as in रक्षा-कण्ड q. v. below. 4 A tutelary deity. 5 Ashes. 6 A piece of silk or thread fastened round the wrist on particular occasions, especially on the full-moon day of Śrāvṇa, as an amulet or preservative; (रक्षी also in this sense). -Comp. -अधिकृतः 1 one who is entrusted with protection or superintendence, a superintendent or governor. 2 a magistrate. 3 the chief police-officer. -अपेक्षकः 1 a porter, door-keeper. 2 a guard of the women's apartments. 3 a catamite. 4 an actor. -करंडः, -करंडकः a preservative casket, an amulet, a magical or charmed casket; अहो रक्षा-करंडकमस्य नमिष्वेन दृश्यते S. 7. -गृह्ण् a lying-in-chamber; रक्षागृहणता दीपाः प्रत्या-क्षिता इवाम्बु B. 10. 59. -यत्रः a species of birch tree. -पालः, -पुरुषः a watchman, guard, police. -प्रदीपः a lamp kept burning, as a sort of protection against evil-spirits. -धूपणं, -मणिः, -रत्नं an ornament or jewel worn as an amulet or preservative against evil spirits.

रक्षि, रक्षिन् a. Protecting, guard- ing, ruling &c.; N. 1. 1. -m. 1 A protector, guardian, saviour. 2 A guard, watchman, sentinel, policeman; अये पदशब्द इव ना नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 3.

रक्षुः N. of a celebrated king of the solar race, son of Dilipa and father of Aja. [He appears to have been called *Raghu* from *ragh* or *rangh* 'to go', because his father foresaw that the boy would 'go' to the end of the holy learning as well as of his enemies in battle; cf. R. 3. 21. True to his name, he commenced the conquest of the directions, went over the whole of the then known world, overcame kings in battle, and returned, covered with glory and laden with spoils. He then performed the *Visvajit* sacrifice in which he gave away everything to Brahmanas and made his son Aja successor to the throne]. -Comp. -मन्दनः, -नरथः, -पतिः, -श्रेष्ठः, -सिंहः &c. epithets of Rāma.

रक्ष a. 1 Mean, poor, beggarly, wretched, miserable. 2 Slow. -कः A beggar, wretch, any hungry or half-starved being; त्रेतकः Māl. 5. 16 'the famished or half-starved spirit'; Pt. 1. 254.

रक्षुः A deer, an antelope; N. 2. 83.

रक्षः 1 Colour, hue, dye, paint. 2 A stage, theatre, play-house, an arena, any place of public

in रक्षिप्रोपशतिषु S. D. 281. 3 A place of assembly. 4 The members of an assembly, the audience; अहो रागवद्वाचिच-वृष्टिरालिखित इव सर्वतो रंगः S. 1; रंगस्य दर्श-यित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यात् । पुरुषस्य तथा-ल्याने प्रकाश्य विनिवर्तते प्रकृतिः ।। Sarva. S. 5 A field of battle. 6 Dancing, singing, acting. 7 Mirth, diversion. 8 Borax. 9 The nasal modification of a vowel; सरलं कंपयेत्कंपं स्थितिं निर्वर्तनं Sik. 30; 60, 26, 27, 28. -रङ्गः, -रङ्गं Tin. -Comp. -अंगणं an arena, an amphitheatre. -अवतरणं 1 entrance on the stage. 2 an actor's profession. -अवतारकः, -अवतारिन् m. an actor. -आजीवः 1 an actor. 2 a painter; so उपजीवीन् m. -कारः, -जीवकः a painter. -वरः 1 an actor, a player. 2 a gladiator. -रङ्गं red lead. -देवता the goddess supposed to preside over sports and public diversions generally. -द्वारं 1 a stage-door. 2 the prologue of a play. -श्रुतिः f. the night of full moon in the month of Āṣvina. -श्रुमिः f. 1 a stage, theatre. 2 an arena, battle-field. -संघः a theatre. -साहू f. 1 lac, red-dye; or the insect which produces it. 2 a bawd, procuress. -वस्तु n. a paint. -वाहः an arena, a place enclosed for plays, dancing &c. -साला a dancing-hall, a theatre, play-house.

रक्ष् 1 U. (रक्षिते) 1 To go. 2 To go quickly, hasten; द्वारं रक्षतुर्वर्त्यं Bk. 14. 15.

रक्ष् 10 U. (रक्षयिते, रक्षित) 1 To arrange, prepare, make ready, contrive, plan; पुष्पाणां प्रकारं स्मितेन सपथो नो कुंजाल्या-दिभिः Amaru. 40; रक्षयति शयनं सचक्रितनयनं Gīt. 5. 2 To make, form, effect, create, produce; मायाविकल्परक्षितैः स्वप्नेः B. 13. 75; माहूरी मधुविदुना रक्षयितुं क्षारांशु-रहिते Bb. 2. 6; मौलि वा रक्षयजलिं Ve. 3. 40. 3 To write, compose, put together (as a work); अथवाही जगन्नाथो विश्वहृदा-नरीरत्न Asvad. 26; S. 3. 15. 4 To place in or upon, fix on; रक्षयति चिकुरे कुशककुसुमं Gīt. 7; Ku. 4. 18, 34; S. 6. 17. 5 To adorn, decorate; Me. 66. 6 To direct (the mind &c.) towards. -With अङ्ग to arrange. -वि 1 to arrange. 2 to compose. 3 to effect, produce, make; Me. 95; Bv. 1. 30.

रक्षन्-ना 1 Arrangement, prepara- tion, disposition; अतिरिक्तं, संगीतं &c. 2 formation, creation, production; अन्त्येव कापि रचना वचनावलीनां Bv. 1. 69; so सुकुटि-रचना Me. 50. 3 Performance, com- pletion, accomplishment, effecting; कुरु मम वचनं सत्वररचनं Gīt. 5; R. 10. 77. 4 A literary work or production, work, composition; संक्षिप्ता वस्तु-रचना S. D. 422. 5 Dressing the hair. 6. An array; or arrangement of troops. 7 A creation of the mind, an artificial fancy.

रक्ष Bcc रक्ष्

रक्षकः A washerman.

रक्षका-की A washerwoman.

रजत a. 1 Silvery, made of silver. 2 Whittish. -रत्नं 1 Silver; शुक्लौ रजतामिदमिति ज्ञानं भ्रमः; Ki. 5. 41; N. 22. 52. 2 Gold 3 A pearl-ornament or necklace. 4 Blood. 5 Ivory. 6 An asterism, a constellation.

रजानिः -नी f. Night; हरिश्मिनां रजनि-रिदानीमियमपि याति विरामं Gīt. 5. -Comp. -करः the moon. -चरः a night-stalker, demon, goblin. -जलं night-dew, hoar-frost. -पतिः, -रमणः the moon. -शुक्लं nightfall, evening.

रजनिमन्त्र a. Passing for or looking like night (as a day); Bk. 7. 13.

रजस् m. 1 Dust, power, dirt; चक्षुस्त-द्वेगुरजसा मलिनपवति S. 7. 17; आत्मोद्धृतिरपि रजोभिरलङ्घनीयाः 1. 8; R. 1. 42; 6. 32. 2 The dust or pollen of flowers; धृवास्तु देशायरजोद्धृतेरुत्साः (पथाः) S. 4. 10; Me. 33, 65. 3 A mote in a sun-beam, any small particle (of matter); cf. Ma. 8. 132 and Y. 1. 362. 4 A ploughed or cultivated land, arable field. 5 Gloom, darkness. 6 Foulness, passion, emotion, moral or mental darkness; अपये पदपर्ययति हि श्रुतवतोऽपिरजोनिमीलिताः R. 9. 74. 7 The second of the three Gūṇas or constituent qualities of all material substances (the other two being सत्त्व and तमसः, रजस् is supposed to be the cause of the great activity seen in creatures; it predominates in men, as *Sattva* and *Tamas* predominate in gods and demons; अंतर्गतमपास्तं ये रजोसिं परं तमः Ku. 6. 69; Bg. 6. 27; Māl. 1. 20. 8 Menstrual discharge, menses; Ma. 4. 41, 5. 66. -Comp. -गुणः see (7) above -समस्तक a. being under the influence of both *rajas* and *tamas*. -लोकः -कं, -पुत्रः 1 greediness, avarice. 2 'the child of passion', a term applied to a person to show that he is quite insignifi- cant. -दर्शनं the first appearance of the menstrual excretion, first men- strual flow. -बंधः suppression of menstruation. -रसः darkness. -शुद्धिः pure condition of the menses. -हरः 'dirt-remover', a washerman.

रजसातुः 1 A could. 2 Soul, heart.

रजस्वल a. Dusty, covered with dust; R. 11. 60; Si. 17. 61; (where it also means 'being in menses.') 2 Full of passion (रजस्) or emotion; Ma. 6. 77. -रुः A buffalo. -रु 1 A woman during the menses; रजस्वलाः परिमलिनान्तरश्रियः Si. 17. 61; Y. 3. 229; R. 11. 60. 2 A marriageable girl.

रज्जुः f. 1 A rope, cord, string. 2 N. of a sinew proceeding from the ver- tebral column. 3 A lock of braided hair. -Comp. -दालकं a kind of wild fowl; so रज्जुवालः. -वेष्टा a rope-basket.

रक्ष् 1 A U (रक्षयिते रक्षयिते रक्ष pass रजते des d रिक्षि) 1 To be

died or coloured, to redden, become red, glow; कोपरजन्मसुरभीः U. 5. 2; नेत्रे स्वं रज्यतः 5. 26; N. 3. 120; 7. 60, 22. 52. 2 To dye, tinge, colour, paint. 2 To be attached or devoted to (with loc.); देवानिधि निषवराजचरस्त्वजेती रूपाद्र-ज्यत नल न विदर्भयुद्धः N. 13. 38; S. D. 111. 4 To be enamoured of, fall in love with, feel passion or affection for. 5 To be pleased, satisfied or delighted. -Caus. (रजयति-ते) 1 To dye, tinge, colour, redden, paint; सा रजयिषा चरणौ कृताशीः Ku. 7. 19, 6. 81; Ki. 1. 40, 4. 14. 2 To please, gratify, propitiate, satisfy; ज्ञानलवदुर्दिग्धं ब्रह्मापि नरं न रजयति Bh. 2. 3. (रजयति also in this sense; see Ki. 6. 25); स्फुरत् कुच-कुम्भोरुपरि मणिमंजरी रजयतु तव हृदयेऽर्पितं Git. 10. 3 To conciliate, win over, keep contented; Ms. 7. 19. 4 To hunt deer (रजयति only in this sense). -WITH अङ्ग 1 to be red; Si. 9. 7. 2 to be fond of, be devoted or attached to, love, like (with loc., also acc.); Pt. 1. 301; Ms. 3. 173. 3 to be delighted; Bg. 11. 36. -अप 1 to be dissatisfied or discontented (with abl.); नयहीना-दपरज्यते जनः Ki. 2. 49. 2 to become pale or colourless; द्वातापरकाशः S. 6. 5. -उप 1 to be eclipsed; उपरज्यते मन्वा-श्रद्धः Mu. 1. 2 to be tinged or coloured; Si. 2. 10. 3 to be afflicted or distressed. -वि 1 to grow discoloured or soiled, be coarse or rough; केदा अपि विरज्यते निःस्नेहाः किं न द्वेषकाः Pt. 1. 82 (where it has sense 2 also). 2 to be discontented or disaffected, to dislike, hate; विराट्प्रकोटोपि विरज्यते जनः Mk. 1. 53; या चिंतयामि सततं मयि सा विरक्ता Bh. 2. 2; Bk. 18. 22. 3 to become disgusted with the world and hence to renounce all worldly attachments. रंजकः 1 A painter, dyer. 2 An exciter, a stimulus. -कं 1 Red sandal. 2 Vermilion

रंजनं 1 Colouring, dyeing, painting. 2 Colour, dye. 3 Pleasing, delighting; keeping, contented, gratifying, giving pleasure; राजा प्रजारंजनलम्बवर्णः R. 6. 21; तथैव सोम्युद्धवर्णो राजा प्रकृतिरेजनात् 4. 12. 4 Red sandal-wood.

रंजनी The Indigo plant.

रद् 1 P. (रटति, रटित) 1 To shout, scream, yell, cry, roar, howl; घोराश्वा-रटिष्ठः शिवः Bk. 15. 27; पपात राक्षसा ध्रुवी राट च मयंकं 14. 81. 2 To call out, proclaim loudly. 3 To shout with joy, applaud. -WITH आ to call to, shout at; शिवसहचरमर्दयस्यातुरा चक्रवाण्यारटति S. 4.

रटनं 1 The act of crying, screaming or shouting. 2 A shout of applause, approbation.

रणं 1 P. (रणति, रणित) To sound, ring, tinkle, jingle (as anklets &c.); रणद्विराणवद्वयया नमस्वतः दृषाग्विनिश्रुतिमंडलैः स्वरे Si 1 10 चरणरणिनोपनिपूरया परिपूरितं हस्तभित्तं Git 2

रणः -णं 1 War, combat, battle, fight; रणः प्रवृत्ते तव भीमः पूर्वगच्छतां R. 12. 72; वचोजीवितयोरासद्विहिंसःसरणे रणः Subhāsh. 2 A battle-field. -णः 1 Sound, noise. 2 The quill or bow of a lute. 3 Motion, going. -Comp. -अयं the front or van of a battle. -अयं any weapon of war, a weapon, sword; सस्येदं शोणितं व्योम रणोणानि प्रजज्वलुः Bk. 14. 98. -अयं -नै a battle-field. -अयेन a. flying away from battle, a fugitive; स वभार रणयेतां चन्द्रपश्चाद्वस्थितां Ki. 15. 33. -आतोयं, -तूर्य, -हुंहुनिः a military drum. -उत्साहः prowess in battle. -क्षितिः f. क्षेत्रं, -धुः f. -धूमिः f., -स्थानं a battle-field. -धुरा the front or van of battle, the brunt of battle; तातैःचापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरां को मयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5. -प्रिय a. fond of war, war-like. -मत्तः an elephant. -मुखं, -मूर्धन्य m., -शिरस् n. 1 the front of battle, the head or van of fight; S. 6. 30. 7. 26. 2 the van of an army. -रक्तः the space between the tusks of an elephant. -रंगः a battle-field. -रणः a gnat, mosquito. (-णं) 1 longing, anxious desire 2 regret for a lost object. -रणकाः -कं 1 anxiety, uneasiness, regret (for a beloved object), affliction or torment (as caused by love); रणरज-कविद्विं विप्रदावर्तमानं Māl. 1. 41; U. 1. 2 love, desire. (-काः) the god of love. -वाद्यं a military instrument of music. -विज्ञा military science, the art or science of war. -संकुलं the confusion of battle, a tumultuous fight, mêlée. -सज्जर military accoutrement. -सहायः an ally. -स्तंभः a monument of war, trophy.

रणस्कारः 1 A rattling, clanking, or jingling sound. 2 A sound in general. 3 Humming (as of bees).

रणितं Rattling, ringing, a rattling or jingling sound.

रहः 1 A man who dies without male issue. 2 A barren tree. -ड्रा 1 A slut, whore; a term of abuse used in addressing women; रडे पंडितमानिनि Pt. 1. 592. v. 1.; प्रतिकूलामकुलजां पापं प्रापाद्-वर्तिनीम् । केदोष्वाकृण्य तो रडो पाण्डेडु निगोजय ॥ Prab. 2. 2 A widow; रंडाः रीनययोधराः कवि मया नैराहमालिङ्गिताः Prab. 3.

रत p. p. 1 Pleased, delighted, gratified. 2 Pleased or delighted with, fond of, enamoured of, fondly attached to. 3 Intent on, engaged in, devoted to; (see रम्). -तं 1 Pleasure. 2 Sexual union, coition; R. 19. 23, 25; Me. 89. 3 The private parts. -Comp. -अयनी a prostitute, harlot. -अयिन् a. lustful, lascivious. -उद्धः the (Indian) cuckoo. -कृद्विकं 1 a day. 2 bathing for pleasure. -कीलः a dog. -कूजितं lustful or lascivious murmur -कुरा a crow -वालिन m. a bertine sensualist

-ताली a procuress, bawd. -नारीचः 1 a voluptuary. 2 the god of love, Cupid. 3 a dog. 4 lascivious murmur. -वधः sexual union, coition -हिंसकः 1 a ravisher or seducer of women. 2 a voluptuary.

रतिः f. 1 Pleasure, delight, satisfaction, joy; S. 2. 1. 2 Fondness for, devotion or attachment to, pleasure in (with loc.); पापे रतिं ना कुथाः Bh. 2. 77; स्वयमिति रतिः 2. 62; R. 1. 23; Ku. 5. 65. 3 Love, affection, S. D. thus defines it:— रतिर्मेनोबुद्धेर्दर्थे मतः प्रवणयितं 207; cf. 206 also. 4 Sexual pleasure; दाक्षिण्यादकवाहिनी विग ङिता माता स्वदेशे रतिः Māl. 8. 38; so रति-सर्वस्व q. v. below. 5 Sexual union, coition, copulation. 6 The goddess of love, the wife of Kāma or Cupid; साक्षात्कामं वननिव रतिर्नालता माधवं यत् Māl. 1. 16; Ku. 3. 23; 4. 45; R. 6. 2. 7 The pudenda. -Comp. -अयं, -कुहर pudendum muliebre. -रुद्र, -मवनं, -मंदिरं 1 a pleasure-house. 2 a brothel. 3 pudendum muliebre. -तस्करः a seducer, ravisher. -वृत्तिः-ती f. a love-messenger; Ku. 4. 16. -पतिः, -प्रियः, -रमणः the god of love; अपि नाम मन्वागवतीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणवाणोचरम् Māl. 1; दयति स्फुटे रतिपतेरिवः शिततां सदुल्लसपलाश-इशः Si. 9. 66. -रसः sexual pleasure. -लपट a. lustful, libidinous, lascivious. -सर्वस्व the all-in-all or highest essence of sexual pleasure; कर्त्तव्याद्युभया विवति रतिसर्वस्वनयुरं S. 1. 24.

रत्नं 1 A gem, jewel, a precious stone; किं रत्नमच्छा मतिः Bv. 1. 86; न रत्नमन्विष्यति शयते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45. (The rainas are said to be either five, nine, or fourteen, see the words पंचरत्न, नवरात and चतुर्दशरत्न respectively). 2 Anything valuable or precious, any dear treasure. 3 Anything best or excellent of its kind, (mostly at the end of comp.); जातौ जाती यदुकृष्टं तद्रत्नमनिधीयते Malli.; कन्या-रत्नयोनिजन्म मवतामास्ते वयं चायिनः Mv. 1. 30; so पुत्रं, स्त्री, अपल्ल, &c. 4 A magnet. -Comp. -अनुविद्ध a. set or studded with jewels. -आकरः 1 a mine of jewels. 2 the ocean; रत्नेषु हुते-षु बहुध्वनयैरयापि रत्नाकर एव सिंधुः Vikr. 1. 12; रत्नाकरं वीक्ष्य R. 13. 1. -आलोक the lustre of a gem. -आवली, -माला a necklace of jewels. -अंदलः a coral. -सञ्चित a. set or studded with gems. -गर्भः the sea. (-र्भा) the earth. -दीपः, -पदीपः 1 a jewel-lamp. 2 a gem serving as a lamp; अविर्लुगानमि-मुलमपि प्राप्य रत्नपदीपात् Me. 68. -मुख्यं a diamond. -राक् m. a ruby. -राशिः 1 a heap of gems. 2 the ocean. -साद्रः N. of the mountain Meru. -सू a. producing jewels; R. 1. 65. -सू, -सुतिः f. the earth.

रत्निः m. f. 1 The elbow 2 The distance from the elbow to the end

of the closed fist, a cubit. -m. The closed fist. (This word appears to be a corruption of अराति q. v.).

रथः 1 A carriage, chariot, car, vehicle; especially, a war-chariot. 2 A hero (for रथिन्). 3 A foot. 4 A limb, part, member. 5 The body; cf. आत्मन रथिनं विद्धि इति रथमेव तु ॥ Kath. 6 A reed. -Comp. -अक्षः a carriage-axle. अंगं 1 any part of a carriage. 2 particularly, the wheels of a carriage; रथो रथांगचरिता विजज्ञे R. 7. 41, S. 7. 10. 3 A discus, especially of Vishnu; चक्रवर रति रथानमदः सततं विभक्तिं धुवनेषु लब्धे Si. 15. 26. 4 a potter's wheel. -आह्वयः, नानमकः, नानमकः the ruddy goose (चक्रवर्क); रथानामन् विद्युतो रथानाशोणिविद्या । अये त्वां पृच्छति रथी मयेरथज्ञतेतुः ॥ V. 4. 18; Ku. 3. 37; R. 3. 24; (the male bird is said by poets to be separated from the female at night and to be united at sun rise). -पारिः N. of Vishnu. -ईशः a warrior fighting from a chariot. -ईश-पः the pole of a carriage. -उद्दहः, -उपस्थः the seat of a chariot, the driving-box. -कट्या, -कट्या an assemblage of chariots. -कल्पकः an officer who is in charge of a king's chariots. -कारः a coach-builder, carpenter, wheel-wright; रथकारः स्वकां भावीं सजारां शिरसावहत् Pt. 4. 54. -कुडुविकः, -कुडुविकः m. a charioteer, coachman. -कूवरः-रं the pole or shaft of a carriage. -केतुः the flag of a chariot. -क्षोभः the jolting of a chariot; R. 1. 58. -गर्भकः a litter, palanquin. -गुतिः f. a fence of wood or iron with which a chariot is provided as a protection from collision. -चरणः, -पादः 1 a chariot-wheel. 2 the ruddy goose. -चर्या chariot-exercise, the use of chariot, travelling by carriage; अन्यस्तथचर्याः U. 5. -धुरः f. the shaft or pole of a chariot. -नाभिः f. the nave of the wheel of chariot. -नीहः the inner part or seat of a chariot. -दंशः the fastenings or harness of a chariot. -महोत्सवः -यात्रा the solemn procession of an idol placed in a car (usually drawn by men). -मुखं the forepart of a carriage. -युद्धं 'a chariot-fight,' a fight between combatants mounted on chariots. -वर्त्मन् n., -वीथिः high way, main road. -वाहः 1 a carriage-horse. 2 a charioteer. -शक्तिः f. the staff which supports the banner of a war-chariot. -शाला a coach-house, carriage-shed. -सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

रथिक a. (की f.) 1 Riding in a carriage. 2 The owner of a carriage. **रथिन्** a. 1 Riding or driving in a carriage. 2 Possessing or owning a carriage. 3 An owner of a

carriage. 2 A warrior who fights from a chariot; R. 7. 37.

रथिनः, रथिर a. See रथिन् above.

रथ्यः 1 A chariot-horse; चावत्थमी मृगजबालमयेव रथ्यः S. 1. 8. 2 A part of chariot.

रथ्या 1 A road for carriages; (hence) a high way, main road; भुयो भूयः सविधनगरि रथ्या पर्वते Māl. 1. 15. 2 A place where many roads meet. 3 A number of carriages or chariots; Si. 18. 3.

रद् 1. P. (रदति) 1 To split, rend. 2 To scratch.

रदः 1 Splitting, scratching. 2 A tooth; tusk (of an elephant); शतश्रिण परां रति द्विद्वानां रदा इव Bv. 1. 65. -Comp. -खंडनं tooth-bite; जनय रदखंडनं Git. 10. -छदः a lip.

रदनः A tooth. -Comp. -छदः A lip.

रद् 4 P. (रयति, रदः caus. रयति; desid. रयिष्यति or रित्तति) 1 To hurt, injure, torment, kill, destroy; अक्षं रयितुमारभे Bk. 9. 29. 2 To dress, cook or prepare (as food).

रतिदेवः N. of a king of the lunar race, sixth in descent from Bharata. [He was very pious and benevolent. He possessed enormous riches, but he spent them in performing grand sacrifices. So great was the number of animals slaughtered during his reign both in sacrifices as well as for use in his kitchen that a river of blood is supposed to have issued from their hides which was afterwards appropriately called चर्मण्वति; cf. Me. 45. and Malli. thereon].

रतुः 1 A way, road. 2 A river.

रथनः, रथिः f. 1 Injuring, tormenting, destroying. 2 Cooking.

रथे 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity, an opening, a chasm, fissure; रथेष्वाल्लघ्नमः श्वेता R. 13. 56, 15. 2; नासाग्रंथं Māl. 1. 1; श्रौचंरंथं Me. 57. 2 (a) A weak or vulnerable point, assailable point; रथेष्वापत्तिनोऽज्याः S. 5; रथेष्वापत्तिनोऽज्याः R. 12. 11; R. 15. 17, 17. 61. (b) A defect, fault, an imperfection. -Comp. -अन्वेषिन्, -अनुसारिन् a. searching or watching for weak points; Mk. 8. 27. -बभ्रुः a rat. -वेष्टः a hollow bamboo.

रथ 1. A. (रमते, रथः; caus. रमयति-ते; desid. रयिष्यते) To begin. -WITH आ or प्रा 1 to begin, commence, set about, undertake; प्रारम्भते न सख्यं विप्रमयेन नीचेः Bh. 2. 27; आरंभतेऽप्येवमज्ञाः Subhāsh. ; Bk. 5. 38; R. 8. 45. 2 to be busy or energetic; Si. 9. 91. -परि to clasp, embrace; इत्युक्तेन परिगृह्य दोष्क्यं Ki. 11. 80; Bv. 1. 95; Ku. 5. 3; Si. 9. 72. -सं 1 to be agitated be overwhelmed or affected 2 to be

furious, be enraged or irritated (mostly in p. p.); R. 16. 16.

रमन् n. 1 Violence, zeal. 2 Force, strength.

रमन् a. 1 Violent, impetuous, fierce, wild. 2 Strong, intense, vehement, powerful, ardent, eager (as desire &c.); रमन्तया तु दिवतदिहस्य Ki. 5. 1, R. 9. 61, Mu. 5. 24. -सः 1 Violence, force, impetuosity, haste, speed, hurry, vehemence; आलीपु केटीरमन्तेन बाला सुदुर्मनालापमपालपती Bv. 2. 12; त्वमिसरण-रमन्तेन बलेती Git. 16; Si. 6. 13, 11. 23, Ki. 9. 47. 2 Rashness, precipitateness, headlong haste; अतिरमन्तकृतानां कर्मणामा-विपत्तेर्भवति हृद्यदाही शल्यदुःखो विपाकः Bh. 2. 99. 3 Anger, passion, rage, fury. 4 Regret, sorrow. 5 Joy, pleasure, delight, मनसि रमन्तमिव हसिद्वयं हृदयेन Git. 5.

रम् 1 A. (रमते, but Paras. when preceded by वि, आ, परि and उप; रत) 1 To be pleased or delighted; rejoice, be gratified; रयति रमते Māl. 3. 2, Ms. 2. 223. 2 To rejoice at, be pleased with, take delight in, be fond of (with instr. or loc.); लोलापानैर्वादि न रमते लोचनैर्विदोऽसि Me. 27; व्यजेष्ट बह्वर्गम-रन्त नीते Bk. 1. 2. 3 To play, sport, dally, amuse oneself with; राजात्रिया केरविषयो रमते मधुपैः सह Bv. 1. 126 (where the next meaning is also hinted); Bk. 6. 15, 67. 4 To have sexual intercourse with; सा तद्युग्मेण सह रमते H. 3. 5 To remain, stay, pause. -Caus. (रमयति-ते) To please, delight, satisfy. -Desid. (रयिष्यते) To wish to sport &c.; Si. 15. 88. -WITH अभि to rejoice, be pleased or delighted, be fond of; Bk. 1. 7, Bg. 18. 45. -आ (Paras.) 1 to take pleasure in, delight in; Bk. 8. 52, 3. 38. 2 to cease, stop, leave off (speaking &c.); end; Ms. 2. 73. -उप (P. and A.) 1 to cease, end, terminate; मयातदुपराम च लज्जा Ki. 9. 44, 13. 69. 2 to cease or desist from; मयात्राण्डुपरतं नैत्यते त्वां महारथाः Bg. 2. 35; Bk. 8. 54, 55; Ki. 4. 17. 3 to be quiet or calm; Bg. 6. 20. 4 to die; see उपरत. -परि (Paras.) to be pleased or delighted; Bk. 8. 53. -रि (Paras.) 1 to end, terminate, come to an end; अविदितगतयामा रतिरेव अरंसीत् U. 1. 27. 2 to cease, desist, stop, leave off; (speaking &c.); एतावदुक्त्वा विरते द्युम्ने R. 2. 51; Si. 2. 13; oft. with abl.; हा हंत किमिति चित्ति निरमति नाद्यपि विवरेभ्यः Bv. 4. 25. U. 1. 33. -सं (Atm.) to be pleased, to rejoice; Bk. 19. 30.

रम a. Pleasing, delightful, gratifying &c. -सः 1 Joy, delight. 2 A lover, husband. 3 The god of love.

रमन् Asa Fœtida (रिडु) Comp. -रमन् Asa Fœtida

रमण *a.* (जी. *f.*) Pleasing, gratifying, delightful, charming Bk. 6. 72. -**णः** 1 A lover, husband ; पञ्च रामा रमणीयमिलाच R. 14. 27; Me. 37, 87, Ku. 4. 21; Si. 9. 60. 2 The god of love. 3 An ass. 4 A testicle. -**णं** 1 Sporting, 2 Dalliance, pastime, amorous sport. 3 Love, sexual union. 4 Joy or pleasure in general. 5 The hip and the loins.

रमणा, **रमणी** 1 A lovely young woman ; लता रम्या सेयं अमरकुलरम्या न रमणी Bv. 2. 90. 2 A wife, mistress ; भोग को रमणी विद्या Subhāsh.

रमणीय *a.* Pleasant, delightful, lovely, charming, handsome ; स्मितं नेतर्कितं प्रकृतिरमणीयं विकसितं Bv. 2. 90.

रमा 1 A wife, mistress. 2 N. of Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu and Goddess of wealth. 3 Riches. -**Comp.** -**कांतः**, -**नाथः**, -**पतिः** epithets of Vishnu. -**वेष्टः** turpentine.

रंभा 1 A plantain tree ; विजितरंभद्वयं Git. 10; विजितरंभातरुपीवरोक N. 22 42, 2 37. 2 N. of Gauri. 3 N. of an *apsaras*, wife of Nalākūbara and considered as the most beautiful woman in the paradise of Indra ; तस्यरुद्रयेन सैवरी किमु रंभा परिणाहिना परम् । तर्कणमपि जिष्णुख तौ धनदायकतपःफलस्तनी ॥ N. 2. 37. -**Comp.** -**ऊरु** *a.* (र or रु. *f.*) having thighs like the interior of a plantain, tree, i. e. full, round and hence lovely ; Si. 8. 19; R. 6. 35.

रम्य *a.* 1 Pleasing, pleasant, delightful, agreeable ; रम्यास्तपोवनानां किंवाः समबलोक्य S. 1. 13. 2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome, सरसिजनमुविद्धं शैबले-नाथि रम्ये S. 1. 20; 5. 2. -**रम्यः** The tree called *बैपक*. -**रम्यं** Semen virile.

रम् 1. A. (रयते, रयित) To go, move.

रयः 1 The stream of a river, current ; ज्वरं ज्वरतिहतरयं तीयनादाय गच्छेः Me. 20. 2 Force, speed, velocity ; U. 3. 36. 3 Zeal; ardour, vehemence, impetuosity.

रल्लकः 1 A woollen cloth, blanket. 2 An eye-lash ; सुवतिरल्लमहसमाहतो भवति को न सुवा गतचेतनः । 3 A kind of deer.

रवः 1 A cry, shriek, scream, yell, roar (of animals &c.). 2 Singing; humming sound (of birds); R. 9. 29. 3 Clamour. 4 Noise or sound in general ; दंष्ट्रा, शृणु, चाप &c.

रवण *a.* 1 Orying, roaring, screaming. 2 Sonorous, sounding उत्कटावधनेः शृङ्ग रवणैर्वरं ततं Bk. 7. 14. 3 Sharp, hot. 4 Fickle, unsteady. -**णः** 1 A camel; Si. 12. 2. 2 The cuckoo. -**णं** Brass, bell-metal.

रविः The sun ; सहस्रगुणसुस्तुमाद्वे हि रवे रविः R. 1. 18. -**Comp.** -**कांतः** the sun-stone (सूर्यकांत) -**रवः** -**तनयः**, -**पुत्रः** 1 the planet Saturn. 2 epithets of Karna 3 of Vali 4 of Manu

Vaivasvata. 5 of Yama. 6. of Sugriva. -**दिने**, -**वारः**, -**वासरः** -**रं** Sunday. -**संक्रांतिः** *f.* the sun's entrance into any zodiacal sign.

रसना, **रसना** 1 A rope, cord, 2 A rein, bridle. 3 A zone, girdle, woman's girdle ; रस्तु रसनापि तव वनजवन-मंडले योष्यतु ममथनिदेशं Git. 10 ; R. 7. 10, 8. 57; Me. 35. 4 The tongue ; Bv. 1. 111. -**Comp.** -**उपमा** a variety of the figure उपमा ; it is 'a string or series of comparisons, which consists in making the *Upameya* in the first comparison the *Upama'na* in the second and so forth; see S. D. 664.

रश्मिः 1 A string, cord, rope. 2 A bridle, rein ; रुक्तेषु रश्मिषु निरायतपूर्वकायाः S. 1. 8; रश्मिसेयमनात् S. 1. 3 A goad, whip. 4 A beam, ray of light ; S. 7. 6 ; N. 22. 56 ; so हिमरश्मि &c. -**Comp.** -**कलापः** a pearl-necklace of 54 threads.

रश्मिमत् *m.* The sun.

रस् 1. P. (रसति, रसित) 1 To roar, yell, cry out, scream ; करीव वन्यः पशुं रस R. 16. 78 ; Si. 3. 48. 2 To sound, make a noise, tinkle, jingle &c. ; राजन्योपनिमंत्रणाय रसति स्तीनं यशोवृद्धिः Ve. 1. 25 ; रस्तु रसनापि तव वनजवनमंडले Git. 10. 3 To resound, reverberate. -**II.** 10 U. (रसयति ते, रसित) To taste, relish ; मृद्रीका रसिता Bv. 4. 13 ; Si. 10. 27.

रसः 1 Sap, juice (of trees); हृद्योरसः, कुसुमरसः &c. 2 A liquid, fluid ; Ku. 1. 7. 3 Water ; सहस्रगुणसुस्तुमाद्वे हि रसे रसि R. 1. 19 ; Bv. 2. 144. 4 Liquor, drink ; Ms. 2. 177. 5 A draught, potion. 6 Taste, flavour, relish (fig. also.) (considered in Vais. phil. as one of the 24 *gunas* ; the *rasas* are six ; कटु, अम्ल, मधुर, लवण, तिक्त and कषाय ; परायचः प्रीतिः कथमिव रसं वेतु पुरुषः Mu. 3. 4 ; U. 2. 2. 7 A sauce, condiment. 8 An object of taste ; R. 3. 4. 9 Taste or inclination for a thing, liking, desire ; इहे वस्तुमुपचितरसाः प्रेमराशिमवति Me 112. 10 Love, affection ; जरसा यस्मिन्महार्थो रसः U. 1. 39 ; प्रसरति रसो निर्द्विषयः 6. 11. 'a feeling, of love' ; Ku. 3. 37. 11 Pleasure, delight, happiness ; R. 3. 26. 12 Charm, interest, elegance, beauty. 13 Pathos, emotion feeling. 14 (In poetic compositions) A sentiment ; नवरसखिरा निर्मितामादधती मारुती क्वेज्यति K. P. 1. (The *rasas* are usually eight :— शृंगारहास्यकरुणारौद्रवीर-मयावकः । बीभत्साद्भुतहंसी चैत्यष्टौ नाट्ये रसाः स्मृताः ; but sometimes शान्तस is added thus making the total number 9 ; निर्वेदस्थायिभावोक्ति शान्तोपि नवमो रसः K. P. 4 ; sometimes a tenth, वासत्यरस, is also added. *Rasas* are more or less a necessary factor of every poetic composition but, according to Visvanātha they constitute the very essence of poetry वाक्य

काव्ये S. D. 3.) 15 Essence, pith, best part. 16 A constituent fluid of the body. 17 Semen virile. 18 Mercury. 19 A poison, poisonous drink ; as in तीक्ष्णरसदायिनः. 20 Any mineral or metallic salt. -**Comp.** -**अंजनं** vitriol of copper, a sort of collyrium. -**अम्लः** sour sauce. -**अयनं** 1 an elixir of life (elixir vitae), any medicine supposed to prolong life and prevent old age ; निखिलरसायनमहितो मधेनेषेण लघुन इव R. G. 2 (fig.) serving as an elixir vitae ; i. e. that which gratifies or regales ; आनन्दानि इदं यैकरसायनानि Māl. 6. 8 ; मनसश्च रसायनानि U. 1. 36 ; श्रोत्रं, कर्णं &c. 3 alchemy or chemistry. -**श्रेष्ठः** mercury. -**आत्मक** *a.* 1 consisting of juice or sentiment. 2 fluid, liquid. -**आभासः** 1 the semblance or mere appearance of a sentiment. 2 an improper manifestation of a sentiment. -**आस्वादः** 1 tasting juices or flavours. 2 perception or appreciation of poetic sentiments, a perception of poetical charm ; as in काव्यावतरसास्वादः. -**हंस्** 1 mercury. 2 the philosopher's stone (the touch of which is said to turn iron into gold). -**उद्भवः**, -**उपलब्धः** a pearl. -**कर्मन्** *n.* preparation of quicksilver. -**केशरः** camphor. -**मधः**, -**धं** gum-myrrh. -**ग्रह** *a.* 1 perceiving flavours. 2 appreciating or enjoying pleasures. -**जः** sugar molasses. -**जः** blood. -**ज्ञ** *a.* 1 one who appreciates the flavour or excellence of, one who knows the taste of ; सांसारिकेषु च सुखेषु च रसज्ञः U. 2. 27. 2 capable of discerning the beauty of things. (-**ज्ञः**) 1 a man of taste or feeling, a critic, an appreciative person, a poet. 2 an alchemist. 3 a physician, or one who prepares mercurial or other chemical compounds. (-**ज्ञा**) the tongue ; Bv. 2. 59. -**तेजस्** *n.* blood. -**दः** a physician. -**धातु** *n.* quicksilver. -**प्रबंधः** any poetical composition, particularly a drama. -**फलः** the cocoa-nut tree. -**भंगः** the interruption or cessation of a sentiment. -**भवं** blood. -**राजः** quicksilver. -**विक्रयः** sale of liquors. -**शास्त्रं** the science of alchemy. -**सिद्ध** *a.* 1 accomplished in poetry, conversant with sentiments, जयति ते शुकृतिनः रससिद्धाः कवीश्वराः Bh. 2. 24. 2 skilled in alchemy. -**सिद्धिः** *f.* skill in alchemy.

रसनं 1 Crying, screaming, roaring, sounding, tinkling, noise or sound in general. 2 Thunder, rumbling or muttering of clouds. 3 Taste, flavour. 4 The organ of taste, the tongue ; इन्द्रियं रसायकं रसनं जिह्वायवर्ति T. S. ; Bg. 15. 9. 5 Perception, appreciation, sense. सर्वेषां रसनदाताः S. D. 244

रसना See रसना **Comp.** -**रसः** a bird -**रिद्र** *m.* a dog

रसवत् *a.* 1 Juicy, succulent. 2 Tasteful, savoury, sapid, well-flavoured; रससारसुखदुष्य द्वे एव रसवत्कले । काव्यावृत्तसाखादः सैवकैः सज्जनैः सह ॥ 3 Moist, well-watered. 4 Charming, graceful, elegant. 5 Full of feeling or sentiment, impassioned. 6 Full of affection, possessed of love. 7 Spirited, witty. -स्त्री A kitchen.

रसा 1 The lower of infernal regions, hell. 2 The earth, ground, soil; Bv. 1. 59; स्वरस्य दुष्टरसां रसारसार-सारसा Nalod. 2. 10. 3 The tongue. -Comp. -सत्तल 1 N. of one of the seven regions below the earth; see सत्तल. 2 the lower world or hell in general; राज्यं वातु रसातलं पुनरिदं न प्राणितुं कामये Bv. 2. 63; or जातिर्यादु रसातलं Bh. 2. 39.

रसालः 1 The mango tree; इंगा रसाल-दुष्मणि समाश्रयते Bv. 1. 17. 2 The sugar-cane. -ला 1 The tongue. 2 Curds mixed with sugar and spices. 3 Dūrva grass. 4 A vine or grape. -ल Gum-myrrh, frankincense.

रसिक *a.* 1 Savoury, sapid, tasteful. 2 Graceful, elegant, beautiful. 3 Impassioned. 4 Apprehending flavour or excellence, possessed of taste, appreciative, discriminating; तद् वृत्तं प्रवर्द्धति काव्यरसिकाः वादूलविकीर्णितं Śrut. 40. 5 Finding pleasure in, taking delight in, delighting in, devoted to (usually in comp.); यद् मालती भगवता सहस्रसंश्लेषरसिकेन वैषसा मनयेन मया च तुल्यं दीयते Mal. 6; so कामरसिकः Bh. 3. 112; परोपकाररसिकस्य Mk. 6. 19. -कः 1 A man of taste or feeling, an appreciator of excellence or beauty; cf. अरसिक. 2 A libertine. 3 An elephant. 4 A horse. -का 1 The juice of sugarcane, molasses. 2 The tongue. 3 A woman's girdle; see रसाला also.

रसित *p. p.* 1 Tasted. 2 Having flavour or sentiment. 3 Gilded. -स 1 Wine or liquor. 2 A cry, roar, thunder, roaring noise, sound or noise in general; हेरिचक्रंटरसितप्रतिमानमेति Māl. 9. 3.

रसोनः A kind of garlic; cf. रसोन. रस्य *a.* Juicy, savoury, sapid, palatable; रसाः सिग्धाः स्थिरा हृद्या आहाराः सान्त्विक्रियाः Bg. 17. 8.

रह 1 P., 10 U.-(रहति, रहयति, रहित) To quit, leave, abandon, forsake, desert; रहस्यापदुष्टेतायातिः Ki. 2. 14.

रहर्णं Desertion, quitting, separation; सहकारवृत्तिं समये सह कारहणस्य केन सत्तार पद् Nalod. 2. 14.

रहस्य *n.* 1 Solitude, privacy, loneliness, retirement, secrecy; R. 3. 3, 15. 92; Pt. 1. 138. 2 A deserted or lonely place, hiding-place. 3 A t, mystery 4 Copulation 5 A privy -सद. Secretly

clandestinely, privately, in private or secret; अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्यं विशेषास्तंगतं रहः S. 5. 24; oft. incomp.; वृत्तं रहःप्रणयमत्र-तिपयमाने 5. 22.

रहस्य *a.* 1 Secret, private, clandestine. 2 Mysterious. -स्य 1 A secret (fig. also); स्वयं रहस्यमेदः कृतः V. 2. 2 A mystic spell or incantation, the mystery (of a missile); सहस्रानि जूयकास्त्राणि U. 1. 3 The mystery or secret of conduct, mystery; रहस्यं साधूनामनुषावि विद्युदं विजयते U. 2. 2. 4 A secret or esoteric teaching, a mystic doctrine; मन्त्रोसि मे सखा चेति रहस्यं हेतदुत्तमं Bg. 4. 3; Ms. 2. 150. -स्य ind. Secretly, privately; Y. 3. 301; (where it may be taken as an adj. also). -Comp. -आख्यायिन् *a.* telling a secret; रहस्याख्यायीव स्वन्ति वृद् कर्णविकचरः S. 1. 24. -भेदः, -विभेदः disclosure of a secret or mystery. -व्रते 1 a secret vow or penance. 2 the mystic science of obtaining command over magical weapons.

रहित *p. p.* 1 Quitted, left, abandoned, deserted. 2 Separated from, free from, deprived or destitute of, without (with instr. or at the end of comp.); रहिते भिक्षुभिर्यमि Y. 3. 59; उपरहितः, सत्वरहितः &c. 3 Lonely, solitary. -नै Secrecy, privacy.

रा 2 P. (राति, राते) To give, grant, bestow; स रातु नो दुःख्यवनो पातुकानां परंपरा K. P. 7.

राका 1 The full-moon day, particularly the night; वारिद्र्यं मज्जे कला-निबिर्द्यं राकायुता म्नायति Bv. 2. 72, 54, 94, 150, 165, 175; 3. 11. 2 The goddess presiding over the full moon day. 3 A girl in whom menstruation has just commenced. 4 Itch, scab.

राक्षस *a.* (सी. f.) Belonging to or like an evil spirit, demoniacal, partaking of a demon's nature; U. 5. 30; Bg. 9. 12. -सः 1 A demon, an evil spirit, a goblin, fiend, imp. 2 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu Law, in which a girl is forcibly seized and carried away after the defeat or destruction of her relatives in battle; राक्षसी उद्धरणाय Y. 1. 61; cf. Ms. 3. 33 also. (Krishna carried away Rukmiṇi in this manner). 3 One of the astronomical Yogas. 4 N. of a minister of Nanda, an important character in the Mudrārākshasa. -सी A female demon.

राक्षा See लाक्षा; (perhaps an incorrect form).

रागः 1 Colour, hue, dye; Pt. 1. 33. 2 Red colour, redness; अथः किसलयरागः S. 1. 21. 3 Red dye, red lac; रागेण बालाहककोमलेन वृत्तयवालो-मल्लकार Ku 3. 30 5. 11 4 Love pass on affection amorous or

sexual feeling; नलितेपि रामपूर्णं Bv. 1. 100 (where it means ' redness ' also); अथ भवतमंतरेण कीदृशोऽस्या दृष्टिराग S. 2; see चक्षुराग also. 5 Feeling, emotion, sympathy, interest. 6 Joy, pleasure. 7 Anger, wrath. 8 Loveliness, beauty. 9 A musical mode or order of sound; (there are six primary Ra'gas; भिरवः कौशिकश्चैव हिंदोली दृषिकस्तथा । श्रीरागो मेवरामश्च रागाः पठिति कीर्तिताः Bharata; other writers give different names. Each ra'ga has six ra'ginis regarded as its consorts, and their union gives rise to several musical modes). 10 Musical harmony, melody; तवास्मि गीतरागेन हारिणा प्रसन्नं हृत S. 1. 5; अहो रागपरिवाहिणी नीतिः S. 5. 11 Regret, sorrow. 12 Greediness, envy. -Comp. -आत्मक *a.* impassioned. -सूर्यः 1 Acacia Catechu or Khadira tree. 2 red lead. 3 lac 4 red powder thrown by people over one another at the festival called holi. 5 the god of love. -द्रव्य a colouring substance, a paint, dye. -बंधः manifestation of feeling, interest created by a proper representation (of various emotions), भावो भावं वृद्धति विषयद्रव्यबंधः स एव M. 2. 9. -रुज्ज *m.* a ruby. -सूत्रं 1 any coloured thread. 2 a silk-thread. 3 the string of a balance.

राश्व *a.* 1 Coloured, dyed. 2 Colouring, painting. 3 Red. 4 Full of passion or feeling, impassioned. 5 Full of love, subject to love. 6 Passionately fond of, devotedly attached to, desirous of, yearning after (at the end of comp.). -म. 1 A painter. 2 A lover. 3 A libertine, sensualist. -मणि 1 A modification of a musical mode (राग), of which 39 or 36 kinds are enumerated. 2 A wanton and intriguing woman, a lustful woman.

राश्वः 1 A descendant of Raghu, especially Rāma. 2 A kind of large fish; Bv. 1. 55.

राश्व *a.* (सी. f.) Belonging to the species of deer called rankhu, or made from its hair; woollen; Vikr 18. 31. -च 1 A woollen cloth made of deer's hair, a woollen garment. 2 A blanket.

राज्ज 1 U. (राजति-ते, राजित) 1 (a) To shine, glitter, appear splendid or beautiful, be eminent; रेजे ग्रहमयीव स Bh. 1. 17; राजन् राजति वरिवैरिवानिता वैधव्यदस्ते यजः K. P. 10; R. 3. 7; Ki. 4. 24, 11. 6. (b) To appear or look (like), shine (like); तोयांतीस्करालीव रेजे हुनिररंरा Ku. 6. 49. 2 To rule, govern. -Caus. (राजयति-ते) To cause to shine, illuminate brighten W TH निज्ज (Caus) 1 to cause to

shine, illuminate, make brilliant, adorn, irradiate; दिव्यान्तरिक्षद्वयदीप्ति-
शिक्षानिराजितञ्च वनः U. 6. 18; नीरा-
जयति भूपालः पादपीडितभूतलं Prab. 2.
2 to perform the ceremony called
नीराजन (q. v.) over a person or
thing (wave lights before one as a
mark of respect or by way of
worship); गगनायोधसमाकीर्णो नीराजितहयद्विपः
Kām. 4. 66. -वि 1 to shine; Bv. 1.
88. 2 to appear or look like; R. 2. 20.
राज् m. A king, chief, prince.

राजकः A little king, a petty
prince. -कः A number of kings or
princes, a collection of sovereigns;
सहैव न जनोऽव्ययकिंदा किमु लोकाधिक्यम
राजकं Ki. 2. 47; Si. 14. 43.

राजत a. (सी f.) Silvery, made of
silver; Si. 4. 13. -तं Silver.

राजन् m. 1 A king, ruler, prince,
chief (changed to राजः at the end
of Tat. comp.); वैगराजः, महाराजः &c.;
तथैव सोऽप्यर्थो राजा षड्भक्तिरेतज्वात् R. 4. 12.
2 A man of the military caste, a
Kshatriya; Si. 14. 14. 3 N. of Yu-
dhishthira. 4 N. of Indra. 5 The
moon; Bv. 1. 126. 6 A Yaksha. -Comp.
-अंगं a royal court, the court-yard
of a palace. -अधिकारिन्, अधिकृतः 1
a government officer or official. 2
a judge. -अधिराजः, ईदृः a king of
kings, a supreme king, paramount
sovereign, an emperor. -अनकः 1 an
inferior king, a petty prince. 2 a
title of respect formerly given
to distinguished scholars and
poets. -अपसवः an unworthy
or degraded king. -अभिषेकः
coronation of a king. -अर्हं aloe-wood,
a species of sandal. -अर्हणं a royal
gift of honour. -आज्ञा a king's edict,
an ordinance, a royal decree. -आभरणं
a king's ornament. -आबालिः ली a
royal dynasty or genealogy. -उपकरणं
(pl.) the paraphernalia of a king,
the insignia of royalty. -ऋषिः (राज-
ऋषिः or राजर्षिः) a royal sage, a
saint-like prince, a man of the Ksha-
triya caste who, by his pious life
and austere devotion, comes to be
regarded as a sage or *rishi*; i. e.
पुरुषवत्, जनक, विश्वामित्र. -करः a tax or
tribute paid to the king. -कार्यं state-
affairs. -कुमारः a prince. -कुलं 1 a
royal family, a king's family. 2 the
court of a king. 3 a court of justice;
(राजकुले कथं or निविद् *caus*, means 'to
sue one in a court of law, lodge a
complaint against'). 4 a royal palace.
5 a king, master (as a respectful
mode of speaking). -गामिन् a. escheat-
ing to the sovereign (as the property
of a person having no heir). -गृहं 1
a royal dwelling, royal palace. 2 N.
of a chief city n Magadha (about
75 or 80 miles from Pāṭaliputra)
-चिह्नं insign of royalty regalia

-तालः, -ताली a belet-nut tree. -दंडः 1
a king's sceptre. 2 royal authority. 3
punishment inflicted by a king. -दंतः
(for दंतानां राज्ञां) the front tooth; N.
7. 46. -दूतः a king's ambassador, an
envoy. द्रोहः high treason, sedition,
rebellion. -द्वारं, -द्वारि the gate of a
royal palace. -द्वारिकाः a royal porter.
-धर्मः 1 a king's duty. 2 a law or
rule relating to kings (oft. in pl.)
-धानं, -धानिका, -धानी the king's
residence, the capital, metropolis,
the seat of government; R. 2. 10.
-धुरं, -धुरा the burden or responsi-
bility of government. -नयः, नीतिः f.
administration of a state, administra-
tion of government, politics, states-
manship. -नीलं an emerald. -पद्मः a
diamond of inferior quality. -पथः,
-पथतिः f. = राजमार्गं q. v. -पुत्रः 1 a
prince. 2 a Kshatriya, a man of the
military tribe. 3 the planet Mercury.
-पुत्री a princess. -पुरुषः 1 a king's
servant. 2 a minister. -सेव्यः a king's
servant. (-स्य) royal service (more
correctly राजसेव्य). -बीजिन्, -बंश्च a-
scion of royalty, of royal descent.
-भूतः a king's soldier. -भृत्यः 1 a royal
servant or minister. 2 any public or
government officer. -भोगः a king's
meal, royal repast. -भौतः a king's
fool or jester. -साध्वरः, -साविन् m. a
king's counsellor. -मार्गः 1 a high way,
high road, a royal or main road,
principal street. 2 the way, method
or procedure of kings. -सुव्रा the
royal seal. -यक्ष्मन् m. 'consumption
of the moon', pulmonary consump-
tion, consumption in general; राजयक्ष्म-
परिहासिराययो कामयानसमस्य वा तुला R. 19.
50; राजयक्ष्मेव रोगाणां सङ्घः स महीभूतः Si. 2.
96; (for explanation of the word see
Mall. thereon, as well as on Si. 13.
29.) -यानं a royal vehicle, a palan-
quin. -योगः 1 a configuration of
planets, asterisms &c. at the birth
of a man which indicates that he is
destined to be a king. 2 an easy
mode of religious meditation (fit for
kings to practise) as distinguished
from the more rigorous one called
हठयोग. q. v. -रत्नं silver. -राजः 1 a sup-
reme king, sovereign lord, an em-
peror. 2 N. of Kubera; अंतर्गर्भाक्षिरमनुचरो
राजराजस्य दक्षो Me. 3. 3 the moon.
-रतिः f. bell-metal. -लक्षणं 1 any
mark on a man's body indicating
future royalty. 2 royal insignia, re-
galia. -लक्ष्मीः, श्रीः f. the fortune or
prosperity of a king (personified as
a goddess), the glory or majesty of
a king R. 2. 7. -वंशः a dynasty of
kings. -वंशावली genealogy of kings,
royal pedigree. -विद्या 'royal policy',
king craft, state-policy statesman-
ship (cf राजन) so राजशास्त्रं -विहार
a royal convnet -प्रासनं a royal edict

-हृन् a royal umbrella with a golden
handle. -सदद् f. a court of justice.
-सदनं a palace. -सर्षपः black mustard.
-सायुज्यं sovereignty. -सारसः a pea-
cock. -स्यः -यः a great sacrifice per-
formed by a universal monarch (in
which the tributary princes also took
part) at the time of his coronation
as a mark of his undisputed soverei-
nty; राजा वै राजस्ये नेद्वा भवति Sat. Br.;
cf. सम्राट् also. -स्कंधः a horse. -स्वं 1
royal property. 2 tribute, revenue.
-ईसः a flamingo (a sort of white
goose with red legs and bill); संपत्त्यने
नमानि भवतो राजईसाः सहायाः Me. 11.
-हस्तिन् m. a royal elephant, i. e. a
lordly and handsome elephant.

राजन्य a. Royal, kingly. -न्यः 1 A
man of the Kshatriya caste, royal
personage; राजन्यात् स्वपुरनिदृष्टयेऽनुने R.
4. 87; 3. 48; Me. 48. 2 A noble or
distinguished personage.

राजन्यकः A collection of warriors
or Kshatriyas.

राजन्वत् a. Governed by a just or
good king (as a country, as dis-
tinguished from राजवत् which simply
means 'having a ruler'); इराक्षि देशे
राजन्वात् स्वात्ततोऽन्वत् राजवात् Ak.; राज-
न्वतीमाहुरेन मूर्ध्नि R. 6. 22; Kāv. 3. G.

राजस् a. (सी f.) Relating to or
influenced by the quality *rajas*,
endowed with the quality *rajas* or
passion; ऊर्ध्वं गच्छति सत्त्वस्था मध्ये तिष्ठति
राजसाः Bg. 14. 18; 7. 12; 17. 2.

राजसात् ind. To the state or in the
possession of a king.

राजिः -जी f. A streak, line, row,
range; सर्वं पंडितराजराजितिलकेनाकारि लोकोत्तर
Bv. 4. 44; शतराजिः R. 2. 7; Ki. 5. 4.

राजिका 1 A line, row, range. 2 A
field. 3 Black mustard. 4 Mustard
(used as a weight).

राजिलः A species of innocent and
poisonless snakes; किं महोराजिसर्पविक्रमे
राजिलेषु गृहः पर्वते R. 11. 27; cf. कुडुम.

राजीवः 1 A kind of deer. 2 A
crane. 3 An elephant. -वं A blue
lotus; Ku. 3. 46. -Comp. -अक्ष a.
lotus-eyed.

राज्ञी A queen, the wife of a king.

राज्यं 1 Royalty, sovereignty, royal
authority; राज्येन किं तद्विरचितवृत्ते R. 2. 53.
4. 1. 2 A kingdom, country, an em-
pire; R. 1. 58. 3 Rule, reign, govern-
ment, administration of a kingdom.
-Comp. -अंगं a constituent member
of the state, a requisite of regal ad-
ministration; these are usually said
to be seven:—स्वाम्यमात्यपुहकोषराजदुर्ग-
बलानि च Ak. -अधिकारः 1 authority
over a kingdom. 2 a right to sover-
eignty. -अपहरणं usurpation. -आभिषेकः
inauguration or coronation of a king
-करः the tribute paid by a tributary
prince -व्युत्त a deposed or dethroned

ed. -वंश the science of government, system of administration, the government or administration of a kingdom; Mu. 1. धुरा, भार: the yoke or burden of government, the responsibility or administration of government. -अंग: subversion of sovereignty. -लेश्म: greed of dominion, desire of territorial aggrandisement. -व्यवहार: administration, government business. -सुखं the sweets of royalty.

राधा 1 Lustrate. 2 N. of a district in Bengal, as also of its capital; गौड़ राष्ट्रमुच्यते विष्णुना तत्रापि राधापुरी Prab. 2. रात्रि: -त्री f. Night; रात्रिगता मतिमतां वर पुत्र दाय्यां R. 5. 63; दिवा काकरवाद्धिता रात्रौ तैरति वर्नदां -Comp. -अट: 1 a goblin, demon, ghost. 2 a thief. -अंध a. night-blind. -कर: the moon. -चर: (also -रात्रिचर) (रि. f.) 1 'a night-rover', robber, thief. 2 a watchman, patrol, guard. 3 a demon, ghost, evil-spirit; (त) रात्रि बने रात्रिचरो दुडूके Bk. 2. 23. -चर्यो 1 night-roving. 2 a nightly act or ceremony. -जं a star, constellation. -जलं dew. -जागर: 1 night-watching, wakefulness or sitting up at night; R. 19. 34. 2 a dog. -तरा the dead of night. -पुष्पं a lotus-flower opening at night. -योग: night-fall. -रक्ष: -रक्षक: a watchman, guard. -राग: darkness, obscurity. -वासस n. 1 night-dress. 2 darkness. -विगम: 'end of night', break of day, dawn, day-light. -वेद: -वेदिन् m. a cock.

रात्रिर्दिवं, रात्रिदिवा ind. By night and day, constantly, ceaselessly; रात्रिर्दिवं गेयवह: प्रवति S. 5. 4.

रात्रिर्नम्य a. Looking like night (as a cloudy or dark-day); cf. रज्जिर्नम्य. राट् p. p. 1 Propitiated, pleased, conciliated. 2 Effected, accomplished, achieved, performed. 3 Dressed, cooked: (as food). 4 Prepared. 5 Obtained, got. 6 Successful, fortunate, happy. 7 Perfect in magical power; (see राट्). -Comp. -अंत: a proved or established fact, a demonstrated conclusion or truth, an ultimate conclusion, doctrine, dogma; सर्ववैनाशिक-राट्वाते नितरामनेषितव्य इतीदानीमुपपादयाम: S. B. -अंतिता a. demonstrated, established by proof, logically proved.

राट् I. 5 P. (राट्तेति, राट्; desid. रितास्ति, but रिस्ति 'to wish to kill') 1 To propitiate, conciliate, please. 2 To accomplish, effect, complete, perform, achieve. 3 To prepare, make ready. 4 To injure, destroy, kill, exterminate; वानरा ध्वराट् रेडु: Bk. 14. 19. -II. 4. P. (राट्तेति, राट्) 1 To be favourable or merciful. 2 To be accomplished or finished. 3 To be successful, to succeed, prosper. 4 To be ready. 5 To kill, destroy. -ठस (राट्तेति) 1 To 2

accomplish, complete. -With अट् to propitiate, worship, conciliate. -अट् 1 to offend, wrong, sin against (with gen. loc. or by itself); रास्मिन्कस्मिन्चपि पूजार्होऽपराद्धा शङ्कतेला S. 4; अपराद्धोऽस्मिन् तत्र भवत: कण्वस्य S. 7. 2 to miss, not to hit the mark; Si. 2. 27. 3 to annoy, hurt, injure; न तु शीष्मस्त्वेव भुगमपराद्धं युवतिषु S. 3. 9. -अट् to propitiate. (-Caus.) 1 to propitiate, conciliate, please; परोषां देतांसि प्रतिविशमारास्य बहुधा Bh. 3. 34, 2. 4. 5. 2 to worship, serve; Me. 45. -वि to hurt, injure, offend, wrong; क्रियासमभिहारेण विराध्यन्ते क्षेमत क: Si. 2. 43; विराट् एवं भवता विराट्वा बहुधा च न: 2. 41.

रायः The month called Vaisākha. राया 1 Prosperity, success. 2 N. of a celebrated Gopt or cowherd loved by Krishna (whose amours have been immortalized by Jayadeva in his Gītāgovind); तद्विमे राये पूर्वं प्रापय Gīt. 1. 3 N. of the wife of Adhiratha and foster-mother of Karna. 4 The lunar mansion called विशाखा. 5 Lightning.

रायिका See राया.

रायेयः An epithet of Karna.

राम a. 1 Pleasing, delighting, rejoicing. 2 Beautiful, lovely, charming. 3 Obscure, dark-coloured, black. 4 White. -म: 1 N. of three celebrated personages; (a) Parasurāma, son of Jamadagni; (b) Balārāma, son of Vasudeva and brother of Krishna, q. q. v. v.; (c) Rāmachandra or Sītārāma, son of Dasaratha and Kausalyā and the hero of the Rāmāyana. [When quite a boy, he with his brother was taken by Visvamitra, with the permission of Dasaratha, to his hermitage to protect his sacrifices from the demons that obstructed them. Rama killed them all with perfect ease, and received from the sage several miraculous missiles as a reward. He then accompanied Visvamitra to the capital of Janaka where he married Sita by having performed the wonderful feat of bending Siva's bow, and then returned to Ayodhya. Dasaratha, seeing that Rama was growing fitter and fitter to rule the kingdom, resolved to install him as heir-apparent. But, on the eve of the day of coronation, his favourite wife Raikeyā, at the instigation of her wicked nurse Manthara, asked him to fulfil the two boons he had formerly promised to her, by one of which she demanded the exile of Rama for fourteen years and by the other the installation of her own son Bharata as Yuvarāja. The king was terribly shocked, and tried his best to dissuade her from her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. The dutiful son lately prepared to go into exile med by him

young wife Sita and his devoted brother Lakshmana. The period of his exile was very eventful, and the two brothers killed several powerful demons and at last roused the jealousy of Ravana himself. The wicked demon resolved to try Rama by carrying off his beautiful wife for whom he had conceived an ardent passion, and accomplished his purpose being assisted by Maricha. After several fruitless inquiries as to her whereabouts, Hanumat ascertained that she was in Lanka and persuaded Rama to invade the island and kill the ravisher. The monkeys built a bridge across the ocean over which Rama with his numerous troops passed, conquered Lanka and killed Ravana along with his whole host of demons. Rama, attended by his wife and friends in battle, triumphantly returned to Ayodhya where he was crowned king by Vasishtha. He reigned long and righteously and was succeeded by his son Kusa. Rama is said to be the seventh incarnation of Vishnu; cf. Jayadeva:— वितरति दिक्षु एते दिक्षपति कमनीयं दक्षद्वयैर्गालिबलिं रमणीयं। केशव धृतराष्ट्र पतिस्त्व जय जगदीश हरे Gīt. 1.] 2 A kind of deer. -Comp. -अनुज: N. of a celebrated reformer, founder of a Vedāntic sect and author of several works. He was a Vaishnava. -अयनं (जं) 1 the adventures of Rāma 2 N. of a celebrated epic by Vālmiki which contains about 24000 verses in seven Kāṇḍas or books. -गिरि: N. of a mountain; (चक्रे) सिन्धुच्छायातरुषु वसन्ति रमणीयांश्च Me. 1. -चंद्र: -भद्र: N. of Rāma, son of Dasaratha. -दूत: N. of Hanumat. -नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Chaitra, the anniversary of the birth of Rāma. -सेतु: 'the bridge of Rāma', a ridge of sand between the Indian peninsula and Ceylon now called Adam's bridge.

रामठ: -ठं Asa Foetida (हिं). रामणीयक a. (की f.) Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. -कं Loveliness, beauty; सा रामणीयकनिधिरपिदेवता वा Māl. 1. 21; 9. 47; तदुगस्तिन एव शोभते मणिहारा-वलिस्त्रमणीयकं N. 2. 44.; Ki. 1. 33; 4. 4. रासा 1 A beautiful woman, a charming young woman; अयं राम विकसन्मुखी बभूव Bv. 2. 16; 3. 6. 2 A beloved, wife, mistress; R. 12. 23, 14. 27. 3 A woman in general; रामा हरति हृदये प्रसन्नं नराणां Rs. 6. 25. 4 A woman of low origin. 5 Vermilion. 6 Asa Foetida.

रायः A bamboo-staff carried by a religious student or ascetic.

रावः 1 A cry, scream, shriek, roar, the cry of any animal. 2 sound in general; मृजवाद्यरावः M. 1. 21; नट् रितात् Gt II

रावण a Crying screaming roar ing, howling -ण N of a celebrat-

ed demon, king of Lankā and the chief of the Rākshasas. [He was the son of Visravas by Kesiṁ or Kaikasi and so halsbrother of Kubera. He is called *Panlastya* as being a grandson of the sage Pulastya. Lankā was originally occupied by Kubera, but Ravana ousted him from it and made it his own capital. He had ten heads (and hence his names *Dasagrīva*, *Dasavadana* &c.) and twenty arms, and according to some, four legs (cf. R. 12, 88 and Malli). He is represented to have practised the most austere penance for ten thousand years in order to propitiate the god Brahman, and to have offered one head at the end of each one thousand years. Thus he offered nine of his heads and was going to offer the tenth when the God was pleased and granted him immunity from death by either god or man. On the strength of this boon he grew very tyrannical and oppressed all beings. His power became so great that even the gods are said to have acted as his domestic servants. He conquered almost all the kings of the day, but is said to have been imprisoned by Kartavīrya for some time when he went to attack his territory. On one occasion he tried to uplift the Kailāsa mountain, but Śiva pressed it down so as to crush his fingers under it. He, therefore, hymned Śiva for one thousand years so loudly that the God gave him the name *Ravana*, and freed him from his painful position. But though he was so powerful and invincible, the day of retribution drew near. While Rama—who was Viṣṇu descended on earth for the destruction of this very demon—was passing his years of exile in the forest, Ravana carried off his wife Sītā and urged her to become his wife; but she persistently refused and remained loyal to her husband. At last Rama assisted by his monkey-troops invaded Lankā, annihilated Ravana's troops and killed the demon himself. He was a worthy opponent of Rama, and hence the expression रामरावणयोर्द्वंद्वं रामरावणयोर्विव]

राशनिः 1 N. of Indrajit; राशनिश्राव्यथो योदुमारश्च च महीं गतः Bk. 15. 78, 89. 2 Any son of Ravana; Bk. 15. 79, 80.

राशिः 1 A heap, mass, collection, quantity, multitude; धनराशिः, तोषराशिः, यशोराशिः &c. 2 The numbers or figures put down for any arithmetical operation (such as adding, multiplying &c.) 3 A sign of the zodiac. -Comp. -अधिपः the regent of an astrological house. -चक्रं the zodiac. -त्रयं the rule of three. -भागः a fraction. -अनुबंधः the addition of fractions. -भोगः the passage of the sun, moon or any planet through a sign of the zodiac

राष्ट्रं 1 A kingdom, realm, empire; राष्ट्रमण्डलानि च Ak., Ms. 7. 109, 10. 61. 2 A district, territory, country, region; as in महाराष्ट्र; Ms. 7. 32. 3 The people, nation, subjects; Ms. 9. 254. -दूतः -दूतः Any national or public calamity.

राष्ट्रिकः 1 A inhabitant of a kingdom or country, a subject; Ms. 10. 61. 2 The ruler of a kingdom, governor.

राष्ट्रिय a. Belonging to a kingdom. -यः 1 The ruler of a kingdom, king; as in राष्ट्रिययालः Mk. 9. 2 The brother-in-law of a king (queen's brother); कुतं राष्ट्रियसखायावदंशलीकदर्शनम् S. 6. (Also राष्ट्रिय.)

रास्यः 1 A. (रासते) To cry, scream, yell, sound, howl.

रासः 1 An uproar, a din, confused noise. 2 A sound in general. 3 A kind of dance practised by Kṛishṇa and the cowherds, but particularly the *gopī's* or cowherdesses of Vrindāvana, उत्सृज्य रासे रसे गच्छन्ती Ye. 1. 2; रासे हरिमिह विहितविलासं स्मरति मनो मम कृतपरिहासं Git. 2; also Git. 1. -Comp. -क्रीडा, मंडलं a sportive dance, the circular dance of Kṛishṇa and the cowherdesses of Vrindāvana.

रासकं A kind of minor drama, See S. D. 548.

रासभः An ass, a donkey.

राहिर्यं Being without anything, destitution; destituteness.

राहुः 1 N. of a demon, son of Vīprachitti and Simbikā and hence often called *Saimhikēya* [When the nectar, that was churned out of the ocean, was being served to the gods, Rahu disguised himself and attempted to drink it along with them. But he was detected by the sun and the moon who informed Viṣṇu of the fraud. Viṣṇu, thereupon, severed his head from the body, but as he had tasted a little quantity of nectar the head became immortal, and is supposed to wreak its vengeance on the sun and moon at the time of conjunction and opposition; cf. Bh. 2. 34. In astronomy Rahu is regarded, like Ketu, as one of the nine planets or only as the ascending node of the moon.] 2 An eclipse, or rather the moment of occultation. -Comp. -ग्रसनं, -ग्रसः -दर्शनं, -संस्पर्शः an eclipse (of the sun or moon). -सूतकं 'the birth of Rāhu,' i. e. an eclipse (of the sun or moon); Y. 1. 146; cf. Ms. 4. 110.

रि I. 6. P. (रियति, रीण) To go move. -II. 9 U. see रि.

रिक्त p. 1 Emptied, cleared, evacuated. 2 Empty. void. 3 Devoid or deprived of, without 4 Hollowed (as hands) 5 Indigent 6 Divided,

separated; (see रिच). -क्तं 1 An empty space, vacuum. 2 A forest, desert, wilderness. -Comp. -पाणि, -हस्त a. empty-handed, bringing no present (of flowers &c.), अहमपि देवीं प्रेषितुमरिक्तपाणिर्भवामि M. 4.

रिक्तक a. See रिक्त.

रिक्ता N. of the fourth, ninth, and fourteenth days of a lunar fortnight.

रिक्ते 1 Inheritance, bequest, property left at death; विमलेत्सु कृता पित्रोर्भूय रिक्थद्वयं तमे Y. 2. 117; Ms. 9. 104; ननु गर्भः पित्र्यं रिक्थमर्हति S. 6. 2 Property in general, wealth, possessions; Ms. 8. 27. 3 Gold. -Comp. -आदः, -आहः, -भागिन् m, -हर, -हारिन् m, an heir.

रिच, रिच (रिचति, रिगति) 1 To crawl, creep. 2 To go slowly.

रिचणं, रिगणं 1 Crawling, creeping (of children who creep on all fours). 2 Deviating (from rectitude) swerving.

रिच I. 7. U. (रिणाकि, रिक्ते, रिक्) 1 To empty, evacuate, clear, purge, रिणचि जलधेस्तोयं Bk. 6. 36; आविष्टो शशिनि तमका रिच्यमानिच राशिः V. 1. 8. 2 To deprive of, make destitute of; usually in p. p., see रिक्त. -With अति to excel, exceed, surpass (in pass. and with abl.); गृहे तु गृहिणीहीनं कंठारारतिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81, H. 4. 131; Bg. 2. 36; वाचः कर्मतिरिच्यते 'example is better than precept.' -उच्च 1 to excel, surpass, exceed. 2 to increase, expand. -व्याप्ति to exceed, surpass; सुतिरिच्यते व्यतिरिच्यते दूराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. -II. 1. 10 P. (रिचति, रिचयति, रिचति). 1 To divide, separate, disjoin. 2 To abandon, leave. 3 To join, mix. -With आ to contract, move playfully or sportively; आरेचितवृक्षचतुरः कटाक्षैः Ku. 3. 5.

रिदिः 1 A musical instrument 2 N. of an attendant of Śiva; cf. धृग- (ने) रिदिः.

रियुः An enemy, a foe, an opponent.

रिक् 6 P. (रिफति, रिफति) 1 To utter a rough grating sound. 2 To revile, blame.

रिक् 1 P. (रिपति, रिट्) 1 To injure, hurt, harm; तत्प्रेहाशौ न रिप्यते Mb., तैन यायास्ततां मार्गं तेन गच्छन्न रिप्यते Ms. 4. 178. 2 To kill or destroy; Bk. 9. 31.

रिट् p. p. 1 Injured, hurt. 2 Unlucky. -हं 1 Mischievous, injury, harm. 2 Misfortune, ill-luck. 3 Destruction, loss. 4 Sin. 5 Good luck, prosperity.

रिटिः f See रिट् above. -m. A sword.

री I. 4 A. (रीयते) To trickle, drip, distil, ooze, flow. -II. 9 U. (रिगति, रिगति. रीणः caus. रीयति-ते 1 To go, move 2 To hurt, injure kill 3 To howl

रज्या 1 Censure, reproach, blame.
2 Shame, modesty.

रज्जकः The back-bone.

रज्ज Disrespect, contempt, irreverence.

रज्ज *p. p.* Oozed, flowed, dripped &c.

रज्जि: *f.* 1 Moving, flowing. 2 Motion, course. 3 A stream, river.

4 A line, boundary. 5 A method, mode, manner, way, fashion, course, general way; रज्जि गिरामद्वयद्विकर्षी तद्विधा Bv. 3. 19; सर्वत्रैवा विदिता रज्जि: Moha M. 2; उक्तरीत्या, अन्वयेन रज्या &c. 6 Usage, custom, practice. 7 Style, diction; पदसंघटना रज्जिरंगसंस्थाविशेषवत् । उपकर्षी रज्या-दिना सा पुनः स्याच्चतुर्विधा । वैदर्भी चाथ गाढी च पाञ्चाली लाटिका तथा S. D. 624-5. 8 Brass, bell-metal; (रज्जि also in this sense). 9 Rust of iron. 10 The oxide formed on the surface of metals.

रज्ज 2 P. (रज्जि, रज्जित, रज्ज) To cry, howl, scream, yell, shout, roar, to hum (as bees); to sound in general; नृपं कलं किमपि रोति रज्जैर्विचित्रं H. 1. 81; Bk 3. 17, 12. 72, 14. 21. -WITH रज्जि 1 to cry, bewail, lament; ननु सहचरी दूरे मत्वा विरोधि सल्लुक् V. 4. 20; Bk. 5. 54; Rs. 6. 27. 2 to make a noise, sound in general; न स विरोति न चापि स होमते Pt. 1. 75; जीर्णस्याद्गृहस्य विरोति क्पाट Mk. 3; एतेन पत्र गिरये विरुक्मयूराः U 2. 23.

रज्ज *a.* Bright, radiant. -रज्जः A golden ornament; Si. 15. 78. -रज्ज 1 Gold. 2 Iron. -Comp. -कारकः a goldsmith, -वृष्टक *a.* gilded, coated with gold. -वाहनः N. of Droṇa.

रज्जिन् *m.* N. of the eldest son of Bhisma and brother of Rukmini.

रज्जिनी The daughter of Bhisma of Vidarbha. [She was betrothed by her father to Jisupala, but she secretly loved Krishna, and sent him a letter praying him to take her away. Krishna with Balarama came and snatched her off after having defeated her brother in battle. She bore to Krishna a son named Pradyumna.]

रज्ज *a.* = रज्ज *q. v.*

रज्ज *p. p.* 1 Broken, shattered. 2 Thwarted. 3 Bent, curved. 4 Injured, hurt. 5 Diseased, sick (see रज्ज). -Comp. -रज्ज *a.* checked in an onset, foiled in an attack.

रज्ज 1 A. (रोचते, रज्जित) 1 To shine, look splendid or beautiful, be resplendent; रज्जिरे रज्जिरेणविभ्रमाः Si. 6. 46; Ms. 3. 62. 2 To like, be pleased with (said of persons), be agreeable to, please (of things); used with dat. of the person who is pleased and nom. of the thing; न सज्जो रज्जिरे रज्जिनीयः Ki. 9. 35; रज्जिरे रोचते यस्मिन् रज्जिरे रोचते H 2 53 so *cc* with gen. of person मरण मम रोचते न रज्जिरे Mk 1 11 *Comp* (रोचयति रज्जि)

To cause to like, make pleasant or agreeable; Ku. 3. 16. -Desid. (रज्ज-रो चिषते) To wish to like &c. -WITH रज्जि to like, be agreeable; यदभिरुचिषते भवते V. 2. -य 1 to shine very much. 2 to be liked. -वि to shine, be resplendent; R. 6. 5; 17. 14; Bk. 8. 66.

रज्ज, रज्जा *f.* 1 Light, lustre, brightness; क्षणदासु यत्र च रज्जैकतां गताः Si. 18. 53, 9. 23, 25; शिखरमणिरज्जः Ki. 5. 43; Me. 44. 2 Splendour, loveliness, beauty. 3 Colour, appearance (at the end of comp.); चलयन्मृगं रज्जस्तवाला-कान् R. 8. 53; Ku. 3. 65; Ki. 5. 45. 4 Liking, desire.

रज्जक *a.* 1 Agreeable, pleasing. 2 Stomachic, 3 Sharp, acrid. -रज्जः 1 The citron. 2 A pigeon. -रज्ज 1 A tooth. 2 A golden ornament especially for the neck. 3 A tonic, stomachic. 4 A wreath, garland. 5 Sochal salt.

रज्जा See रज्ज.

रज्जि: *f.* 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness; रज्जिमिदुदले करोत्यजः परिपूर्णदु-रज्जिर्मातुः Si. 16. 71; R. 5. 67; Me. 15. 2 A ray of light; as in रज्जिर्मातुः q. v. 3 Appearance, colour, beauty (usually at the end of comp.); पटलं वह्निर्वहलपंकरज्जि Si. 9. 19. 4 Taste, relish; as in रज्जिकर. 5 Zest, hunger, appetite. 6 Wish, desire, pleasure; स्वरुच्या at will or pleasure. 7 Liking, taste; विमार्गमायज रज्जिः स्वकाति Bv. 1. 125 'liking or love'; न स क्षितीशोरुचये नृपः मित्ररुचिर्हि लोकः R. 6. 30; नादयं मित्ररुचैर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधनं M. 1. 4; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'indulging in', 'devoted or addicted to'; हिंसरुचिः Māl. 5. 29. 8 Passion, close application to any object. -Comp. -रज्ज *a.* 1 tasteful, savoury, palatable. 2 exciting desire. 3 stomachic, tonic. -रज्ज *m.* 1 the sun; Si. 9. 17. 2 a husband.

रज्जि *a.* 1 Bright, shining, brilliant, radiant; हेमरज्जिरांवर Ch. P. 14; कनकरज्जिरं, रज्जिरांवर &c. 2 Tasteful, palatable. 3 Sweet, dainty. 4 Stomachic, exciting appetite. 5 Cordial, restorative. -रज्ज 1 A kind of yellow pigment. 2 N. of a metre; see App. I. -रज्ज 1 Saffron. 2 Cloves. रज्ज *a.* Bright, lovely &c.; see रज्जि.

रज्ज 6 P. (रज्जति, रज्ज) 1 To break to pieces, destroy; R. 9. 63, 12. 73, Bk. 4. 42. 2 To pain, injure, disorder, afflict with disease, sometimes with gen.; रावणस्यैव रोक्ष्यन्ति कपयो भीमविक्रमाः Bk. 8. 120. 3 To bend.

रज्ज, रज्जा *f.* 1 Breaking, fracture. 2 Pain, torment. pang, anguish: 3 3 4 रज्जा रज्जि M 3 3 3 Sickness, malady

disease; R. 49. 52. 4 Fatigue, toil, effort, trouble. -Comp. -पारिक्रिया counteraction or treatment of disease, curing, practice of medicine. -रज्ज a medicine. -सज्ज *n.* feces excrement.

रज्ज-रज्ज A headless body, trunk, वेदुद्विरवरज्जसुंनिकरैर्वीर्ये रज्जिरे ध्रुवः U. 5. 6, Māl. 3. 17.

रज्ज A cry, yell, roar, sound or noise in general; note (of birds), humming (of bees); रज्जि, रज्जि, कोकिल, अलि. -Comp. -रज्जः an augur. -रज्जा: 1 simulated cry. 2 mimicry.

रज्ज 2 P. (रोदिति, रज्जित; desid. रज्जिषति) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn, shed tears; निराधारो हा रोदिति कथय केषामिह पुरः G. L. 4; अवि ग्रावा रोदि-त्यपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं U. 1. 28. 2 To howl, roar, scream. -WITH रज्ज to weep bitterly.

रज्ज, रज्जित Weeping, crying, wailing, lamentation; अत्यन्तमसुखं रज्जितं वेदसि R. 14. 69, 70, Me. 84.

रज्ज *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, impeded, opposed. 2 Besieged, enclosed, hemmed.

रज्ज *a.* Dreadful, terrific, frightful, formidable. -रज्जः 1 N. of a group of gods, eleven in number, supposed to be inferior manifestations of Siva or Sankara, who is said to be the head of the group; रज्जाण ईकरश्वासि Bg. 10. 23; रज्जाणामपि सुधानः क्षतहुंकारशंसिन Ku. 2. 26. 2 N. of Siva. -Comp. -अज्जः a kind of tree. (-रज्ज) the berry of this tree, used for rosaries, मन्त्रोद्धरण भद्रमस्तु भवते रज्जाक्षमाले ध्रुवं K. P. 10. आवासः 1 'the abode of Rudra' the mountain Kailāsa. 2 N. of Benares. 3 a cemetery; of. विदुससगोचरः.

रज्जाणी The wife of Rudra, N. of Pārvaṭi.

रज्ज 7 U. (रज्जति, रज्ज, रज्ज; desid. रज्जिषति) 1 To obstruct, stop, arrest, check, oppose hinder; impede, prevent, इदं रज्जति मां पद्ममंतः कृजितवदपद् V. 4. 21; रज्जालोके नरपतिपथे Me. 37, 91, प्राणापानगती रज्जा Bg. 4. 29. 2 To hold up, preserve, sustain (from falling), आशावधः कुक्षमसदुशं प्रायशो ह्यंगनानां सद्यःपाति प्रणयि हृदयं विप्रयोगे रज्जाद् Me. 10. 3 To shut up, lock or block up, close up, shut or close; with loc.; but sometimes with two acc.; Bk. 6. 35, व्रजं रज्जति गं Sk. 4 To bind, confine, ब्यालं बालशृणालतंतुमिरसी रांद् सद्युज्जमते Bh. 2. 6. 5 To besiege, invest, blockade, रज्जंतु वारणवटा नगरं मदीयाः Mu. 4. 17, अरुणयवनः सकिंतं न मायानिकान् Mbh. 14. 29. 6 To hide, cover, obscure conceal 7 To oppress, torment afflict excessively W tu अज्ज (often used as if the root belonged

to the 4th class, 1 to observe practise; Ms. 5. 63. 2 to love, be fond of attach oneself to; स्वधर्मनु-
रुधते Ki. 11. 78. नादुरोक्त्ये जगद्गुरुं Bk. 16. 23. 3 to obey, follow, conform to; नियतिं लोक इत्यादुरुधते Ki. 2. 12; अनुकृत्यस्व चद्रुकेतोर्वचनं U. 5; मद्रुचनमनुकृत्यते वा मद्रुचनं K. 181. 4 to assent or agree to, approve of. 5 to urge, press. -अव 1 to obstruct, detain S. 2. 2. 2 to confine, lock up; shut up; (sometimes with two acc.); श्लोकं चित्तमवारुधत् Bk. 6. 9. 3 to besiege. -उ 1 to obstruct, interrupt, hinder; उदरुधते तपोनुष्ठानं S. 4. 2 to disturb, trouble, molest; पौरास्तपोवधुपुरुषंति S. 1. 3 to overcome, subdue; R. 4. 83. 4 to lock up, confine, restrain. 5 To hide, conceal. -नि 1 to obstruct, stop, oppose, block up; व्यरुधत्वास्व पंथानं Bk. 17. 49, 16. 20; Mk. 1. 22. 2 to confine, lock up; Ms. 11. 176; Bg. 8. 12. 3 to cover, hide; Ms. 10. 16. -प्रति to obstruct &c. -वि 1 to oppose, obstruct. 2 to contend or quarrel with. 3 to be at variance. -सं 1 to obstruct, detain, stop; स वेदु पथि संरुद्धः पशुनिर्वा र्थेन वा Ms. 8. 295. 2 to impede, obstruct, prevent; R. 2. 43. 3 to hold fast, enchain; कुण्डलिं लघु लक्ष्मीं च तां संरु-
णाद्धि Bh. 2. 17. 4 to seize upon, grasp, catch hold of; Ms. 8. 235.

रुधिरं 1 Blood. 2 Saffron. -रः The planet Mars. -Comp. -अज्ञानः 'a blood, eater', a demon, an evil spirit. -आमयः hemorrhage. -पायिन m. a demon.
रुधः A kind of deer; R. 9. 51, 72.
रुद्ध 6 P. (रुधति) To hurt, kill, destroy.

रुद्धात् a. Hurting, disagreeable, displeasing (as words).

रुद्ध 1. 4 P. (रुध्यति; rarely रुधति; रुधते) To be angry, to be vexed or annoyed, be offended; ततोऽरुध्यदन्तं Bk. 17. 40; ना लुतो वा रुद्धोऽधुना 15. 16, 9. 20. -II. 1 P. (रुधति) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. 2 To vex, annoy.

रुद्ध, रुधा f. Anger, wrath, rage; निर्धुवसंजातकृपा R. 5. 21; प्रहेष्यनिर्धुवकृपा हि सत 16. 86. 19. 20.

रुद्ध 1 P. (रोहति, रुद्ध) 1 To grow, spring up, shoot forth, germinate; रुद्धगणधराः M. 4. 1; केसरैरुद्धैः Me. 23; छिन्नोऽपि रोहति तरुः Bh. 2. 87. 2 To grow up, be developed, increase. 3 To rise, mount upwards, ascend. 4 To grow over, heal up (as a wound). -Caus. (रोपयति-ते, रोहयति-ते) 1 To cause to grow, plant, put in the ground. 2 To raise up, elevate. 3 To entrust, devolve upon, commit to the care of; युगवसुतरोपितश्रियः R. 8. 11. 4 To fix upon, direct towards, cast at, R. 9. 22. -Desid. (रुद्धति) To wish to grow &c. -With अधि to ascend, mount (in all senses) ride R. 7 87 Ku 7 59 (-Caus. to

elevate raise seat P 19 4+ अव to go down, descend; S. 7. 8. -आ to ascend, mount, get upon, ride; (the senses of रुद्ध with आ are variously modified according to the noun with which it is used; e. g. प्रति-ज्ञां आरुद्ध to enter upon or make a vow; तुलां आरुद्ध to rise to equality; संशयं आरुद्ध to run a risk or be in doubt &c.). (-Caus.) 1 to elevate, raise. 2 to place, fix, direct. 3 to ascribe, impute, attribute. 4 to string (as a bow). 5 to appoint to, charge or entrust with. -उ to grow, rise; न पर्वताय नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17. -वि to grow, shoot up; R. 2. 25; Mk. 1. 9. (-Caus.) to heal (as a wound). -सं to grow; R. 6. 47.

रुद्ध, रुद्ध a. (At the end of comp.) Growing or produced in; as in संहिरुद्ध, संकेरुद्ध &c.

रुद्धो The Dūrva grass,
रुद्धा a. 1 Rough, harsh, not smooth or soft (as touch, sound &c.); रुद्धस्वरं वाशति वायसोऽयं Mk. 9. 10; Ku. 7. 17. 2 Astringent (taste). 3 Rough, uneven, difficult, austere. 4 Sullied, soiled, dirtied; R. 7. 70; Mn. 4. 5. 5 Cruel, unkind, harsh; नितान्तरु-
क्षाग्निनिवेशमीलं R. 14. 43; S. 7. 52; Pt. 4. 91. 6 Arid, parched up, dry, dreary; स्निग्धश्यामाः कृत्विशरतो भीषणाभीमरुद्धाः U. 2. 14. (रुद्धीकृ means 'to make rough', 'soil', 'besmear').

रुद्धर्ण 1 Making dry or thin. 2 (In medic.) A treatment for reducing fat (of the body).

रुद्ध p. p. 1 Grown, sprung up, shot forth, germinated. 2 Born, produced. 3 Grown up, increased, developed. 4 Risen, ascended. 5 Large, great, grown strong. 6 Diffused, spread about. 7 Commonly known, become current or widely known; क्षताकिल त्रायत इत्युदयः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो युवनेषु रुद्धः R. 2. 53; (here युव has a sense which is योगरुद्ध q. v.). 8 Popularly accepted, traditional, conventional, popular (as the meaning of a word, or the word itself; as opposed to योगिक or etymological sense); व्युत्पादि-
रहिताः शब्दा रुद्धा आखंडलादयः नाम रुद्धमपि च व्युत्पादि Si. 10. 23. 9 Certain, ascertained.

रुद्धिः f. 1 Growth; germination. 2 Birth, production. 3 Increase, development, growth, spread. 4 Rife, ascent. 5 Fame, celebrity, notoriety, Si. 15. 26. 6 A tradition, custom, customary or traditional usage; शास्त्राद् रुद्धिर्वैयसी 'custom prevails over precept'. 7 General prevalence, common currency. 8 Popular meaning conventional acceptance of a word; गुणार्थवाचे तथोक्ते स्वतितोऽयं प्रयोजनात् K P 9

रूप 10 U (रूपयान त रूपत 1 To form, fashion. 2 To represent on the stage, act, gesticulate; रूपेण निरूप्य S. 1. 3 To mark, observe carefully, behold, look at. 4 To find out, seek. 5 To consider, ponder over. 6 To settle, fix upon. 7 To examine, investigate. 8 To appoint. -With वि to deform, disfigure.

रूप 1 Form, figure, appearance; निरूप्य रूपयते वा प्रमत्तिरिव हेज्जेत Pt. 1. 143; so वरूप, कुरूप. 2 Form or the quality of colour (one of the 24 guṇas of the Vaiśeṣikas); चक्षुर्मात्राद्व्यजातिमान् शृणो रूपं Tarka.K.; (it is of six kinds:—लङ्का, कुण्डल, पीत, रक्त, हरित, कापिल or of seven, if चित्र be added). 3 Any visible object or thing. 4 A handsome form or figure, beautiful form, beauty, elegance, grace; मानुषीषु कथं वा स्यादस्य रूपस्य संभवः S. 1. 26; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं Bh. 2. 20; रूपं जरा इति &c. 5 Natural state or condition, nature, property, characteristic, essence. 6 Mode, manner. 7 A sign, feature. 8 Kind, sort, species. 9 An image, a reflected image. 10 Similitude, resemblance. 11 Specimen, type, pattern. 12 An inflected form, the form of a noun or a verb derived from inflection (declension or conjugation). 13 The number one, an arithmetical unit. 14 An integer. 15 A drama, play, see रूपक. 16 Acquiring familiarity with any book by learning it by heart or by frequent recitation. 17 Cattle. 18 A sound, a word. (रूप is frequently used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'formed or composed of,' 'consisting of,' 'in the form of,' 'namely,' 'having the appearance or colour of,' तपोरूपं वन, चर्मरूपः सखा &c.) -Comp. -अधिबोधः the perception of form or colour of any object by the senses. -अभिग्राहित a. caught in the act, caught red-handed. -आजीवा 'a harlot, prostitute, courtesan. -आश्चर्यः an exceedingly beautiful person. -इन्द्रियं the organ which perceives form and colour, the eye. -उच्चयः a collection of lovely forms; S. 2. 9. -कारः, -कृत् m. a sculptor. -स्वरूपं inherent property, essence. -धर a. of the form of, disguised as. -नाशनः an owl. -लावण्यं exquisiteness of form, elegance. -विपर्ययः disfigurement, morbid change of bodily form. -शालिन् a. beautiful. -संपद्, -संपत्ति f. perfection or excellence of form, richness of beauty, superb beauty.

रूपकः A particular coin, a rupee. -कं 1 Form, figure, shape (at the end of comp.) 2 Any manifestation or representation 3 A sign feature 4

A kind, species. **5** A drama, play, a dramatic composition; (one of the two main subdivisions of dramatic compositions; it is divided into ten classes; there are eighteen minor divisions of it called उपरूपक); इत्ये तत्राभिनेयं तद्वृत्ततोपाय रूपकं S. D. 272 3. 6 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech corresponding to the English *metaphor*, in which the *Upameya* is represented as being identical with the *Upamāna*; तद्वृत्तमेवो य उपमानोपमेयोः K. P. 19 (see *ad loc.* for details). **7** A kind of weight. -**Comp** -**मालः** a particular time in music. -**मालः** a figurative or metaphorical expression.

रूपर्ण **1** Metaphorical or figurative description. **2** Investigation, examination.

रूपवत् *a.* **1** Having form or colour. **2** Bodily, corporeal. **3** Embodied. **4** Handsome, beautiful. -**त्नी** A beautiful woman.

रूपिन् *a.* **1** Appearing like. **2** Embodied, incarnate. **3** Beautiful.

रूप्य *a.* Beautiful, lovely. -**रूप्यं** **1** Silver. **2** Silver (or gold) bearing a stamp, a stamped coin, a rupee. **3** Wrought gold.

रुक् *i.* **1** P. (रूपति, रुषित) **1** To adorn, decorate. **2** To smear, anoint, cover, overlay (as with dust). -**रुक्** **10** U. (रूपयति-ने) **1** To tremble. **2** To burst.

रुषित *p. p.* **1** Adorned. **2** Smeared, covered, overspread. **3** Soiled. **4** Made rough or rugged. **5** Pounded.

रे *ind.* A vocative particle; रेरेक्षकर-गृहाधिवसितो जानपदः Māl. 3.

रेखा **1** A line, streak, मदरेखा, हस्तिरेखा, रामरेखा &c. **2** The measure of a line, a small portion, as much as a line; न रेखा मात्रमपि च्यतीहः R. 1. 17. **3** A row, range, line, series. **4** Delineation, sketch, drawing; लाघव्य रेखया किंचिद्वर्णितं S. 6. 14. **5** The first or prime meridian of the Indian astronomers drawn from Lankā to Meru and passing through Ujjayinī. **6** Fulness, satisfaction. **7** Deceit, fraud. -**Comp.** -**अंशः** a degree of longitude. -**अंतरं** distance east or west from the first meridian, longitude of a place. -**आकार** *a.* lineal, formed in lines, striped. -**गणितं** geometry.

रेच See रेचक.

रेचक *a.* (चिका *f.*) **1** Emptying, purging. **2** Purgative, aperient. **3** Emptying the lungs, emitting the breath. -**कः** **1** Emission of breath, breathing out, exhalation, especially through one of the nostrils (opp. **गृह** which means 'inhaling breath,' and **कुम्भक** 'suspending breath'). **2** A syringe **3** Nitre salt-petre -**क** A purgative, cathartic

रेचनं, -**ना** **1** Emptying. **2** Lessening, diminishing. **3** Emitting the breath. **4** Purging. **5** Evacuation.

रेचित *a.* Emptied, cleared. -**त्तं** A horse's gallop.

रेणुः *m. f.* **1** Dust, an atom of dust, sand &c.; तुरगज्वरहतस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 31. **2** The pollen of flowers.

रेणुका The wife of Jamadagni and mother of Parasurāma; see जमदग्नि.

रेतस् *n.* Semen virile.

रेप *a.* **1** Contemptible, low, vile. **2** Cruel.

रेक *a.* Low, vile, contemptible. -**कः** **1** A burr, grating sound. **2** The letter **र**. **3** Passion, affection.

रेवतः **1** A boar. **2** A bamboo cane. **3** A whirl-wind.

रेवतः The citron tree.

रेवती **1** N. of the 27th constellation which contains thirty-two stars. **2** N. of the wife of Balarāma; Si. 2. 16.

रेवा N. of the river Narmadā; रेवत-रोधसि वेतसितरुतले वेतः सद्युक्तंवेत् K. P. 1; R. 6. 43; Me. 19.

रेव **1** A. (रेवते, रेवित) **1** To roar, howl, yell. **2** To neigh.

रेवर्णः Roaring, neighing.

रे *m.* (Nom. राः, रवी, रायः) Wealth, property, riches.

रेवतः, **रेवतकः** N. of a mountain near Dvārakā; (for a description of this mountain, see Si. 4).

रोकं **1** A hole. **2** A boat, ship. **3** Moving, shaking.

रोगः A disease, sickness, malady, distemper, infirmity, संतापयति कमपय-भुजं न रोगाः H. 3. 117; योगे रोगमयं Bh. 3. 35. -**Comp.** -**आपतनं** the body. -**आर्त** *a.* afflicted with disease, sick. -**शान्तिः** *f.* alleviation or cure of disease. -**हर** *a.* curative. (-**रं**) a medicine. -**हारिन्** *a.* curative. (-*m.*) a physician.

रोचक *a.* **1** Pleasant, agreeable. **2** Exciting appetite. -**कं** **1** Hunger. **2** Any medicine serving as a tonic or restoring lost appetite, a stimulant, tonic. **3** A worker in glass or artificial ornaments.

रोचन *a.* (ना or नी *f.*) **1** Enlightening, illuminating, irradiating. **2** Bright splendid, beautiful, lovely, pleasing, agreeable; Bk. 6. 73. **3** Stomachic. -**नः** A stomachic. -**न्** The bright sky, firmament.

रोचना **1** The bright sky, firmament. **2** A handsome woman. **3** A kind of yellow pigment (= गोरोचना *q. v.*); R. 6. 65, 17. 24; Si. 11. 51.

रोचमान *a.* **1** Shining, bright. **2** Lovely, beautiful, charming. -**न्** A tuft of hair on a horse's neck.

रोचिष्णु *a.* **1** Bright, resplendent, shining, brilliant. **2** Gay, gaily or elegantly dressed blooming **3** Exciting appetite

रोचिष् *n.* Light, splendour, brightness, flame; Si. 1. 5.

रोदनं **1** Weeping; see रदन. **2** A tear or tears.

रोदस् *n.* (in dual), **रोदसी** *f.* Heaven and earth; खः श्रवणमैखः स्थगितरोदसीकदर Ve. 3. 2; वेदतिष्ठ यवाहुरेक्षुषुषं व्याप्य स्थित रोदसी V. 1. 1; Si. 8. 15.

रोधः **1** Stopping, arresting, hindering Si. 10. 89. **2** Obstruction, stoppage, hindrance, prevention, prohibition, suppression; क्षापादसि प्रतिहता स्थतिरोधस्तु S. 7. 32; उपलरोध Ki. 5. 15; Y. 2. 220. **3** Closing, blocking up, blockade, siege; श्रीतिरोधमसद्विह सा दुरी R. 11. 52. **4** A dam.

रोधनः The planet Mercury. -**न्** Stopping, checking, confining, restraint, check &c.

रोधस् *n.* **1** A bank, an embankment, a dam; गंगा रोधः पतनकुला युद्धतीव्र प्रसाद V. 1. 8; R. 5. 42; Me. 51. **2** A shore, high bank; R. 8. 33. -**Comp.** -**वक्रा**, -**वती** **1** a river. **2** A rapid river.

रोध्रः A kind of tree (= लोह *q. v.*) -**ध्रः** -**ध्र** Sin. -**ध्र** Offence, injury.

रोपः **1** The act of raising or setting up. **2** Planting. **3** An arrow; Si. 19. 120. **4** A hole, cavity.

रोपणं **1** The act of erecting, setting up or raising. **2** Planting. **3** Healing. **4** A healing application (said of sores.)

रोमकः **1** The city of Rome. **2** A Roman, an inhabitant of Rome (usually in pl.). -**Comp.** -**पत्तनं** the city of Rome. -**सिद्धांतः** one of the five chief Siddhāntas (so called because it was probably derived from the Romans).

रोमन् *n.* The hair on the body of men and animals; especially, short hair, bristles or down; Ms. 4. 144, 8. 116. -**Comp.** -**अंकः** a mark of hair; विभ्रती भेतरोमार्क R. 1. 83. -**अंच** a thrill (of rapture, horror, surprise &c.), horripilation; हवाद्भुतभयादिभ्यां रोमांचो रोमविक्रिया S. D. 167. **अंचित** *a.* with the hair erect or thrilled with joy. -**अंतः** the hair on the back or upper side of the hand -**आली**, -**आचलिः** -**ली** *f.* a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel); हस्तिना घूमस्येव परिममति रोमाचलिवपुः U. P. 10; see रोमराजि also. -**उद्धमः** -**उद्धेदः** erection of the hair (on the body), a thrill, horripilation, Ku. 7. 77. -**कुपः**, -**रं**, -**गतः** a pore of the skin -**केसरे**, **केसरे** a whisk, *chouise*, -**पुलकः** bristling of the hair, thrill Ch. P. 34. -**धूमिः** 'the place of the hair,' *i. e.* the skin. -**रंजः**, -**जीः**, -**लता** *f.* a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel); रत्नाज तस्यो नखरो(डो)मराजिः Ku. 1. 38 9 22 -**विकारः** -**विभेद** thrill horripilation Ku. 9. 46

Ku. 10 हृत् istling of the har, thrill; वेपथुश्च शरीरे मे रोमहर्षश्च जायते Bg. 1. 29 -हर्षण a. causing thrill or horripilation, thrilling, awe-inspiring; एतानि स्रज् सर्वश्रुतरो(लो)महर्षणानि द्विर्वाण्यानि U. 2. सवादमिननश्रीषमद्भतं रोमहर्षणं Bg. 18. 74. (-णः) N. of Sūta, a pupil of Vyāsa who narrated several Purāṇas to Saunaka. (-ण) erection of hair on, the body, thrill.

रोमंथ 1 Ruminating, chewing the cud; छायावद्भक्तद्वयकं सुगुलं रोमंथमन्यस्यतु S. 2. 8. 2 (Hence) Frequent repetition.

रोमश a. Hairy, shaggy, woolly. -शः 1 A sheep, ram. 2 A hog, boar.

रोहदा Violent weeping, excessive lamentation; दुःखं सरोको भुवि रोहदायां Bk. 3. 32.

रोहणः A bee; तस्या रोहणावली कैशजालं Dk.; Bv. 1. 118.

रोषः Anger, wrath, rage; रोषोपि निर्मल-वियं रमणीयं Bv. 1. 71, 44.

रोषण a. (णी f.) Angry, irascible, wrathful, passionate. -णः 1 A touchstone. 2 Quicksilver. 3 A desert soil containing salt.

रोहः 1 Rising, height, attitude. 2 The raising of anything (as of a number from a smaller to a higher

denon nation) 3 Growth, develop-ment (fig.). 4 Bud, blossom, shoot.

रोहणः N. of a mountain in Ceylon. -ण The act of mounting, riding, ascending, growing or healing. -Comp. -दुमः the sandal tree.

रोहतः A tree in general. -ती A creeper.

रोहिः 1 A kind of deer. 2 A religious man. 3 A tree. 4 A seed.

रोहिणी 1 A red cow. 2 A cow in general; Si. 12. 40. 3 N. of the fourth lunar mansion (containing five stars) figured by a cart; she was one of the several daughters of Dakṣa and is regarded as the most favourite consort of the moon; उपरा-गतिं राशिः सद्युपगता रोहिणी योगं S. 7. 22. 4 N. of a wife of Vasudeva and mother of Balarāma. 5 A young girl in whom menstruation has just com-menced; नववर्षा च रोहिणी. 6 Lightning. -Comp. -पतिः, -मियः, -बल्लभः the moon. -रमणः 1 a bull. 2 the moon. -शकवः the constellation Rohini figured by a cart; रोहिणीशकवमर्कन्दनश्रीदिनचि-रुषिरौश्या राशी Pt. 1. 213 (= Bri. S. 47. 14.).

रोहित a. (रोहिता or रोहिणी f.) Red, red-coloured. -तः 1 Red colour. 2 A fox. 3 A kind of deer. 4 A

species of fish. 1 Blood. 2 Saffron. -Comp. -अश्वः fire.

रोहिवः 1 A kind of fish. 2 A kind of deer.

रोह्यं 1 Hardness, dryness, aridity. 2 Roughness, harshness, cruelty; प्रति-वेरीक्ष्य R. 5. 58.; निदेशं 14. 58.

रोद्र a. (द्रा-द्री f.) 1 'Rudra-like', violent, irascible, wrathful. 2 Fierce, savage, terrible, wild. -द्रः 1 A worshipper of Rudra. 2 Heat, ardour, warmth, passion, warth. 3 The senti-ment of wrath or furiousness; see S. D. 232 or K. P. 4. -द्र 1 Wrath, rage. 2 Formidableness, fierceness, savage-ness. 3 Heat, warmth, solar heat.

रोह्य a. Made of silver, silver, like silver. -ह्य Silver.

रोरव a. (वी f.) 1 Made of the hide of Ruru; R. 3. 31. 2 Dreadful, terrible. 3 Fraudulent, dishonest. -वः 1 A savage. 2 N. of one of the hells; Ms. 4. 88.

रोहिणः 1 The sandal tree. 2 The fig-tree.

रोहिणेयः 1 A calf. 2 N. of Bala-rāma. 3 The planet Mercury. -वं An emerald.

रोहिण्य m. A kind of deer. रोहिण्यः See रोहिण्य. -वं A kind of grass.

ल.

लः 1 An epithet of Indra. 2 A short syllable (in prosody). 3 A technical term used by Pāṇini for the ten tenses and moods (there being ten lakāras).

लक् 10 U. (लक्षयति-ने) 1 To taste. 2 To obtain.

लकः 1 The forehead. 2 An ear of wild rice.

लकचः, लकुचः A kind of bread-fruit tree. -च The fruit of this tree.

लकुटः A club, cudgel.

लक्तकः 1 Lac. 2 A tattered cloth, a rag.

लक्तिका A Lizard.

लक्ष् 1. 1 A. (लक्षते, लक्षित) To per-ceive, apprehend, observe, see. -II. 10 U. (लक्षयति-ने, लक्षित) 1 To notice, observe, see, find, perceive; आर्यपुत्रः शून्यहृदय इव लक्ष्यते V. 2; R. 9. 72, 16. 7. 2 To mark, denote, characterize, indicate; सर्वश्रुतप्रसूतिर्हि बीजलक्षणलक्षिता Ms. 9. 35. 3 To define; इदानीं कारणं लक्षयति &c. 4 To indicate secondarily, mean or signify in a secondary sense; यथा गंगाशब्दः स्रोतांसि सञ्जाय इति षट् लक्षयति तद्वत् यदि षट्प्रसि सञ्जायं स्यात्तल योजनं लक्षयति K. P. 2, अथ गौशब्दो वादी

कार्यं लक्षयति S. D. 2. 5 To aim at, 6 To consider, regard, think. -With -अभि to mark, see. -आ to see, per-ceive, observe; आलक्ष्यदंतमुकुलान् S. 7. 17; नातिपर्याप्तमालक्ष्य मकुक्षेरथ योजनं R. 15. 18. -उप 1 to look at, observe, behold, mark; सन्ध्यागुपलक्षितं भवत्या S. 3. 2 to mark, put a sign upon; Y. 1. 30, 2. 151. 3 to denote, designate. 4 to imply in addition, include more than what is actually expressed; नक्षत्र शब्देन ज्योतिःशास्त्रसुपलक्ष्यते Kull. on Ms. 3. 162. 5 to mind, have in view. 6 to consider, regard. -वि 1 to observe, see, notice. 2 to characterize, distinguish. 3 to be confused or abashed, be bewildered; निर्व्यापारविल-क्षितानि सत्त्वय बलानि U. 6. -सं 1 to observe, perceive, see, notice; आश्रय-दर्शनः संलक्ष्यते मनुष्यलोकः S. 7; संलक्ष्यते न छिदुरेति हारः R. 16. 62 'is not noticed or known'; 8. 42. 2 to test, prove, determine; हेमन्तः संलक्ष्यते ह्यग्नीः विशुद्धिः स्योनिकापि वा R. 1. 10. 3 to hear, learn, understand. 4 to characterize, distinguish.

लक्षं 1 One hundred thousand (m. also in this sense) इच्छति इति सप्त

सहस्री लक्षमीहते Subhāsh.; नयो लक्षात् विज्ञेयः Y. 3. 102. 2 A mark, butt, aim, target; प्रत्यक्षवदाक्षी लक्षं वक्ष्या Mu. 1. 3 A sign, token, mark. 4 Show, pretence, fraud, disguise; as in लक्षसुतः 'feigning sleep.' -Comp. -अधीशः a person possessing a lac or lacs.

लक्षक a. Indicating indirectly, expressing secondarily. -कं One hundred thousand.

लक्षणं 1 A mark, token, sign, in-dication, characteristic, distinctive mark; वषट्कुलं कलहसंलक्षणं Ku. 5. 67; अनारंभो हि कार्याणां प्रथमं बुद्धिलक्षणं Subhāsh.; अव्याप्तेषु भविष्यत्याः कार्यसिद्धिर्हि लक्षणं R. 10. 6, 19. 47; गर्भलक्षणं S. 5; पुरुषलक्षणं 'the sign' or organ of virility. 2 A symptom (of a disease). 3 An at-tribute, a quality. 4 A definition, accurate description. 5 A lucky or auspicious mark on the body (these are considered to be 32); द्वाविंशद्विंशो-पेतः. 6 Any mark or feature of the body (indicative of good or bad luck); क तद्विषयं क च पुण्यलक्षणा Ku. 5. 37 कुशावका मर्त्यलक्षणा R. 14. 6. 7 A

name, designation, appellation (oft. at the end of comp.); विविधालक्षणं राजधानी Me. 25, N. 22. 41. 8 Excellence, merit, good quality; as in अहितलक्षण R. 6. 71 (where Malli. renders it by प्रख्यातगुण and quotes Ak. गुणः प्रतीति ते तु इतलक्षणहितलक्षणौ). 9 An aim, a scope, an object. 10 A fixed rate (as of duties); Ms. 8. 406. 11 Form, kind, nature. 12 Effect, operation. 13 Cause, occasion. 14 Head, topic, subject. 15 Pretence, disguise (= लक्ष्) ; प्रबललक्षणः Māl. 7. -गः The crane. -ग Anaim, object. 2 (In Rhet.) 1 An indirect application or secondary signification of a word, one the of three powers of a word; it is thus defined:—मुख्यार्थबाधे तद्योगे रुद्धितोऽथ प्रयोजनात् । अन्योऽर्थो लक्ष्यते यस्मा लक्षणातोऽपि तद्विज्ञा K. P. 2; see S. D. 13 also. 3 A goose. -Comp. -अन्वित a. possessed of auspicious marks. -ज्ञ a. able to interpret or explain marks (as on the body). -व्रष्ट a. ill-fated, unlucky. -लक्षणा = जहल्लक्षणा q. v. -संनिपातः branding, stigmatizing.

लक्षण्य a. 1 Serving as a mark. 2 Having good marks.

लक्षणा ind. By hundreds of thousands; i. e. in large numbers.

लक्षित p. p. 1 Seen, observed, marked, beheld. 2 Denoted, indicated. 3 Characterized, marked, distinguished. 4 Defined. 5 Aimed at. 6 Indirectly expressed, indicated, hinted at. 7 Inquired into, examined.

लक्ष्मण a. 1 Having marks. 2 Possessed of good or auspicious marks, fortunate, lucky. 3 Prosperous, thriving. -गः 1 The crane. 2 N. of a son of Dasaratha by his wife Sumitrā. [He was so much attached to Rama from his very childhood that he became ready to accompany him during his travels and took no small part in the several events that took place during the fourteen years of Rama's exile. In the war of Lanka he killed several powerful demons, but particularly Meghanada, the most heroic of the sons of Ravana. He was at first mortally wounded by Meghanada by means of a magical weapon, but was restored to life by Sushena by means of the medicinal drugs fetched by Maruti. One day Time in the disguise of a hermit came to Rama and said that he who should happen to see them converse in private should be immediately abandoned, which was agreed to Lakshmana on one occasion intruded on their privacy and made the word of his brother true by throwing himself into the Sarayu, (see R. 15. 92-95). He married Urmilā by whom he had two sons Angada and Chandraketu

-ग A goose. -ग 1 A name, an appellation. 2 A mark, sign, token. Comp. -यक्षः N. of Sumitrā, mother of Lakshmana.

लक्ष्मन् m. 1 A mark, sign, token, characteristic; Si. 11. 30; Ki. 11. 28, 14. 64; R. 19. 30; Ku. 7. 43. 2 A speck, spot; मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्मं लक्ष्मीं तनोति S. 1. 20; Māl. 9. 25. 3 Definition -m. 1 The crane or Sārāsa bird. 2 N. of Lakshmana.

लक्ष्मी f. 1 Fortune, prosperity, wealth; सा लक्ष्मीरुपकुर्वते यया परेषां Ki. 8. 18; तुषामिव लघुलक्ष्मीर्नैव तावत् संरुणद्धि Bh. 2. 17. 2 Good fortune, good luck. 3 Success, accomplishment; U. 4. 18. 4 Beauty, loveliness, grace, charm, splendour, lustre; मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्मं लक्ष्मीं तनोति S. 1. 20; Māl. 9. 25; लक्ष्मी-सुखाय सकलस्य शशाङ्ककौर्ति Ki. 2. 59, 5. 39, 52, 9. 2; Ku. 3. 49. 5 The goddess of fortune, prosperity and beauty, regarded as the wife of Vishnu. (She is said to have sprung from the ocean along with the other precious things or 'jewels' when it was churned for nectar by the gods and demons); इयं गेहे लक्ष्मीः U. 1. 38. 6 Royal or sovereign power, dominion; (oft. personified as a wife of the king and regarded as a rival of the queen); तमेकभार्यां परिधादमारोः साध्वी-मपि त्यक्तवती वृषस्य । चक्षुस्त्वपेक्षुसं वसंती रेजे सपत्नीरहितेव लक्ष्मीः ॥ R. 14. 86, 12. 26. 7 The wife of a hero. 8 A pearl. 9 N. of turmeric. -Comp. -ईशः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 the mango-tree. 3 a prosperous or fortunate man. -कान्तः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 A king. -वृहः the red lotus-flower. -तालः a kind of palm. -नायः an epithet of Vishnu. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 a king; विहाय लक्ष्मीपतिरहम् कारुणिकं Ki. 1. 44. 3 the betel-nut tree. 4 the clove tree. -वृत्तः 1 a horse. 2 N. of Cupid or Kāma. -वृत्तः a ruby. -वृत्तः the ceremony of worshipping Lakshmi (performed by the bridegroom in company with his bride after she has been brought home). -पूजा the worship of Lakshmi performed on the day of new-moon in the month of Āsvina (chiefly by bankers and traders whose commercial or official year closes on that day). -फलः the Bilva tree. -रमणः an epithet of Vishnu. -वसति. f. 'Lakshmi's abode' the red-lotus-flower. -वारः Thursday. वेष्टः turpentine. -सखः a favourite of Lakshmi. -सहजः सहोदरः epithets of the moon.

लक्ष्मीवत् a. 1 Possessed of good fortune, fortunate, lucky. 2 Wealthy rich, thriving 3 Hand some, lovely, beautiful

लक्ष्य pot. p. 1 To be looked at or observed, visible, observable, perceptible; द्रुलक्ष्यचित्ता महतां हि दृष्टि. Ki. 17. 23. 2 Indicated or recognizable by (with instr. or in comp.) दूरालक्ष्यं सुरपतिवस्तुश्चास्मात् तोरणेन Me. 75; प्रवेष्टमानां धरलक्ष्यकोपया Ku. 5. 74; R. 4. 5, 7. 60. 3 To be known or found out, traceable; Ku. 5. 72, 81. 4 To be marked or characterized. 5 To be defined. 6 To be aimed at 7 To be expressed or denoted indirectly. 8 To be regarded or considered as. -द्वयं 1 An aim, a butt, mark, target, mark aimed at (fig. also), उत्कर्षः स च धनित्वां यदिषवः सिध्यति लक्ष्ये चक्षे S. 2. 5; दृष्टिं लक्ष्येषु वदन् Mu. 1. 2; R. 1. 61, 6. 11, 9. 67; Ku. 3. 47, 64; 5. 49. 2 A sign, token. 8 The thing defined (opp. लक्षण); लक्ष्यकदेशे लक्षणस्यावर्तनम-याति Taraka K. 4 An indirect or secondary meaning, that derived from लक्षणा q. v.; वाच्यलक्ष्यव्यंग्या अर्था K. P. 2. 5 A pretence, sham, disguise; इदानीं परितः किं लक्ष्यतुल्यं परमार्थमुत्तमिदं द्वय Mk. 3. 3. 18; कल्पप्रवचननाः सखीसिद्धि-लक्ष्येण प्रतिबुद्धजलिं चकार Si. 8. 35, R. 6. 58. 6 A lac, one hundred thousand. -Comp. -क्रम a. the method or order of which is (indirectly) preceptible, as a *dhvany*. -भेदः, -वेष्टः hitting the mark; Ki. 3. 27. -सुप्त a. feigning sleep. -हन् a. hitting the mark (-m.) an arrow.

लक्ष् लक्ष् 1 P. (लक्षति, लक्षति) To go, move.

लक्ष् I. 1 P. (लगति, लग्य) 1 To adhere or stick to, cling to, attach oneself to; इयामथ ईदस्य करानवातेर्मवाक्षलक्ष्या लगति स्म पश्चात् N. 3. 8; गननसमये केदे लग्या निरुध्य निरुध्य नां Māl. 8. 2. 2 To touch, come in contact with; कर्णे लगति चाप्यस्य प्राणैरस्यो विद्युज्यते Pt. 1. 305; यथा यथा लगति शीत-वातः Mk. 5. 11. 3 To touch, affect, have an effect on, go home; विदिर्गमिने हि पुर एव जने सपदीरिताः खलु लगति गिरः Si. 9. 69. 4 To become united, to meet, out (as lines). 5 To follow closely, ensue or happen immediately; अनावृष्टिं संपद्यते लग्ना Pt. 1. 6 To engage, detain, occupy (one); तत्र दिनानि कतिचिन्नमित्यति Pt. 4 ' I shall be detained there for some days '. -WITH अत्र to adhere or stick to; R. 16. 68. -अत्र to stick to; Kāv. 3. 50. -वि to stick or adhere to, cling to. -II. 10 U. (लगयति-ले) 1 To taste. 2 To obtain.

लग्न a. Lovely, handsome, beautiful.

लग्नित a. 1 Adhered or clung to 2 Connected with, attached to. 3 Got, obtained.

लघुः लघुरः लघुलः A club, stick, staff, cudgel.

लघु p p 1 Adhered or clung to, stuck, held fast लघामिदं पृथक्करी लघ्य

V 1 2 Touching, coming in contact with. 3 Attached to, connected with. 4 Clinging or sticking to, remaining on. 5 Cutting, meeting (as lines). 6 Following closely, impending. 7 Busy with, closely occupied about. 8 Auspicious. (See लघ्). -ग्र: 1 A bard, minstrel. 2 An elephant in rut. -प्र 1 The point of contact or intersection, the point where the horizon and the ecliptic or the path of planets meet. 2 The point of the ecliptic whice at any given time is at the horizon or on the meridian. 3 The moment of the sun's entrance into a zodiacal sign. 4 A figure of the twelve zodiacal signs. 5 An auspicious or lucky moment. 6 (Hence) A decisive moment, time for action. -Comp. -अह: -दिन: -दिवस: -वार: an auspicious day, a day chosen as lucky for the performance of any work. -काल: -सुदित: -बेल: -समय: auspicious time, the time fixed upon (by astrologers &c.) as auspicious for the performance of any work (marriage &c.). -नक्षत्रं an auspicious asterism. -मंडलं the zodiac. -मास: an auspicious month. -सुद्धि: f. auspiciousness of the zodiacal signs etc. for the performance of any work.

लघक: A surety, bail, bondsman.

लघिका Incorrect form of लघिका q. v. लघयति Den. P. 1 To make light, lighten (lit.); नितातुर्गो लघयिष्यत इति R. 18 35. 2 To alleviate, lighten, lessen, mitigate; V. 3. 13; R. 11. 62. 3 To make light of, slight, despise; Ki. 2. 18; make inferior or insignificant; Ki. 5. 4; 13. 38.

लघिसन् m. 1 Lightness, absence of weight. 2 Lightness, smallness, insignificance. 3: Littleness, levity, lowness or meanness of spirit; माधुपतासुलो लघिमा प्रनक्तमो मा नियोजयति K. 4 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. 5 The supernatural power of assuming excessive lightness at will, one of the eight Siddhis q. v.

लघिष्ठ a. Lightest, lowest, very light &c. (superl. of लघु q. v.).

लघीयस् a. Lighter, lower, very light &c.; (compar. of लघु q. v.).

लघु a. (घु or घी, f.) 1 Light, not heavy; दुगादि लघुस्तुल्यलादि च याचकः Subhāsh.; रिकः सर्वो भवति हि लघुः पूर्णता गौरवम् Me. 20 (where the word means 'contemptible' also); R. 9. 6. 2. 2 Little, small, diminutive; Pt. 1 253.; Sr. 9. 38, 78. 3 Short, brief, concise; लघुसंदेशपा सरस्वती R. 8. 77. 4 Trifling, trivial, insignificant, unimportant; कायस्थ इति लघ्वी मात्रा Mu. 1. 5 Low, mean, despicable, contemptible; Si. 9 23 Pt. 1 108 6 Weak feeble 7 Wretched, frivolous 8 Active, light

nimble, agile, S. 2. 5. 9 Swift, quick rapid; किंचित् पश्चाद् व्रज लघुगतिः Me. 16; R. 5. 45. 10 Easy, not difficult; R. 12. 66. 11 Easy, to be digested, light (as food). 12 Short (as a vowel in prosody). 13 Soft, low, gentle. 14 Pleasant, agreeable, desirable; R. 11. 12, 80. 15 Lovely, handsome, beautiful. 16 Pure, clean. -ind. 1 Lightly, meanly, contemptuously. 2 Quickly, swiftly; लघु लघुस्थिता S. 4 'risen very early'. -N. 1 Algallochum, a particular variety of it. 2 A particular measure of time. -Comp. -आशिव, -आहार a. eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. -उक्तिः f. a brief mode of expression. -उत्थान, -समुत्थान a. working actively, doing work rapidly. -काय a. light bodied. (-यः) a goat. -कम a. having a quick step, going quickly. -खड्गिका a small bedstead. -मोक्षमः a small kind of wheat. -चित्त, -चेतस, -मनस्, -हृदय a. 1 light-minded, low-hearted, little-minded, mean-hearted. 2 frivolous. 3 fickle, unsteady. -जंगलः a kind of quail (लवक). -द्राक्षा a small stoneless grape. -द्राविन् a. melting easily. -पाक a. easily digested. -पुष्पः a kind of Kadamba. -प्रयत्न a. 1 pronounced with slight articulation (as a letter). 2 indolent, lazy. -चदरः, -चदरी f. a kind of jujube. -भवः humble birth or origin. -आजर्ण a light repast. -मांसः a kind of partridge. -मूलं the lesser root of an equation. -मूलकं a radish. -लघं a kind of fragrant root (वीरगमूल). -वासस् a. wearing light or pure clothes. -विक्रम a. having a quick step, quick-footed. -वृत्ति a. 1 ill-behaved, low, vile. 2 light, frivolous. 3 mismanaged, ill-done. -वेष्टिन् a. making a clever hit. -हस्त a. 1 light-handed, clever, dexterous, expert; R. 9. 63. 2 active, agile. (-स्तः) an expert or skilful archer.

लघुता, -त्वं 1 Lightness, levity. 2 Smallness, littleness. 3 Insignificance, unimportance, contempt, absence of dignity; इदोषि लघुता याति स्वयं प्रख्यापिते-इति. 4 Dishonour, disrespect; Pt. 1. 140, 353. 5 Activity, quickness. 6 Shortness, brevity. 7 Ease, facility. 8 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. 9 Wantonness.

लघ्वी 1 A delicate woman. 2 A light carriage; Si. 12. 24.

लंका 1 N. of the capital and residence of Ravana and identified with the island of Ceylon or the chief town in it; according to some Lankā was much larger than the present island of Ceylon. It was originally built for Mālyavat q. v. 2 An unchaste woman, a prostitute

harlot. 3 A branch. 4 A kind of grain. -Comp. -अधिपः, -अधिपतिः, -ईशः, ईश्वरः, नायः, पतिः 'lord of Lankā', i. e. Ravana or Bibhishana. -अरिः an epithet of Rāma. -दाहिन् m. an epithet of Hanumat.

लेखनी The bit of a bridle.

लमः 1 Lameness. 2 Union, association. 3 A lover, paramour.

लंगकः A lover, paramour.

लंगलं A plough.

लंगूलं The tail of an animal; cf. लंगूल.

लङ् 1 U. (लङ्गति-ने, लङ्गित; desid. लिङ्गिषति-ने) 1 To spring, leap, go by leaps. 2 To mount upon, ascend, अन्ये चालविष्णुः शैलान् Bk. 15. 32. 3 To go beyond, transgress; लङ्गे स्म सुनिरेष विमानान् N. 5. 4. 4 To fast, abstain from food. 5 To dry, dry up (Paras.). 6 To seize upon, attack, eat up, injure; पल्लवान् हरिणे लङ्गितुमानच्छति M. 4. -Caus. or 10 U. (लङ्गयति-ने) 1 To leap or spring over, go beyond; सगर पुत्रेण कमेणेन लङ्गितः Mb.; Ms. 4. 38. 2 To pass over, traverse (as distance); R. 1. 47. 3 To mount upon, ascend; R. 4. 52. 4 To violate, transgress, disobey; R. 9. 9; Y. 2. 137. 5 To offend, insult, disrespect, disregard; हस्त इव धृतिमलिनो यथा यथा लङ्गयति स्वलः वृजनं । धर्ममिव तं कुरुते तथा तथा निर्मलच्छायः ॥ Vās. 6 To prevent, oppose, stop, avoid, avert; भार्ये न लङ्गयति कौवि विधिर्गतिं Subhāsh.; Mk. 6. 2. 7 To attack, seize upon, injure, hurt; R. 11. 92. 8 To excel, surpass, outshine, eclipse; (यशः) जगत्प्रकाशं तदशेषमिष्यसा मनुजैर्लङ्गयितुं मनोजतः R. 3. 48. 9 To cause to fast. 10 To shine. 11 To speak. -With अति 1 to go beyond, spring over. 2 to violate, transgress, disobey. -उद् 1 to go over, pass or cross over, go beyond; Si. 7. 74. 2 to mount upon, ascend. 3 to violate, transgress; Mu. 1. 10; Si. 12. 57. -वि 1 to pass or spring over, traverse; निवेशयामास विलंबिताम् R. 5. 42, 16. 32; Si. 12. 24. 2 to violate, transgress, overstep, disregard, neglect; गन्तुं प्रवृत्ते समये विलंब्य Ku. 5. 25; R. 5. 48. 3 to violate the limits of propriety; R. 9. 74. 4 to rise towards, ascend or go up to; Ki. 5. 1; N. 5. 2. 5 to give up, abandon, leave aside; मनो बन्धनान्तरान् विलंब्य सा R. 3. 4. 6 to surpass, excel; इति कर्णोत्पलं प्रायस्तव दृष्ट्या विलंब्यते Kāv. 2. 224. 7 to cause to fast.

लङ्घनं 1 Leaping, jumping. 2 Going by leaps, traversing, passing over, going, motion in general; यश्चेव पथि शीघ्रलङ्घनाः Ghat. 8. 3 Mounting, ascending, rising up to (fig. also) नमोलङ्घन R. 16. 33; जनोयसुबैः पदलङ्घनोत्पलः Ku. 5. 64 'wishing to attain or aspire to a high position' 4 Assault

ing, storming, capturing; as in दुर्ग-
लेवन. 5 Exceeding, going beyond,
overstepping, violating, transgression;
आशालेवनं, नियमलेवनं &c. 6 Disregarding,
despising, treating with contempt,
slighting; प्रणिवातलेवनं प्रमार्ष्टुमा V. 3;
M. 3. 22. 7 An offence, affront,
insult. 8 A harm, an injury; as in
आतपलेवनं q. v. 9 Fasting, abstinence;
Si. 12. 25 (where it means 'leaping'
also). 10 One of the paces of a horse.

लंघित *p. p.* 1 Lept over, passed
over. 2 Traversed. 3 Transgressed,
violated. 4 Disregarded, insulted,
disrespected; (see लङ्).

लङ् 1 P. (लङ्घति) To mark, see;
cf. लङ्.

लज्ज 1. 6 A. (लज्जते) To be ashamed.
-II, 1 P. (लज्जति) To blame &c.; see
लज्ज I. -III. 10 P. (लज्जयति) 1 To seem,
appear, shine. 2 To cover, conceal;
(according to some लाजयति also in
this sense).

लज्ज 6 A. (लज्जते, लज्जित) To be
ashamed, to blush.

लज्जका The wild cotton tree.

लज्जा 1 Shame; कामातुराणां न मयं न
लज्जा Subhāsh.; विद्वां लज्जा R. 2. 40;
Ku. 1. 48. 2 Bashfulness, modesty;
द्युगारलज्जा विरूपयति S. 1; Ku. 3. 7; R. 7.
25. 3 N. of the sensitive plant.

-Comp. -अन्वित *a.* modest, bashful.
-आवह, -कर *a.* (रा or री f.) causing
shame, shameful, disgraceful, igno-
minious. -हीन *a.* bashful, modest.
-रहित, -हृत्, -हीन *a.* shameless,
impudent, immodest.

लज्जालु *a.* Modest, bashful. -*m. f.*
N. of the sensitive plant.

लज्जित *p. p.* 1 Modest, bashful. 2
Ashamed, abashed.

लज्ज I. 1 P. (लज्जति) 1 To blame,
censure, traduce. 2 To roast, fry.
-II, 10 U. (लज्जयति) 1 To injure,
strike, kill. 2 To give. 3 To speak.
4 To be strong or powerful. 5 To
dwell. 6 To shine.

लज्ज 1 A foot. 2 The end of a
lower garment tucked into the waist-
band; cf. कक्षा. 3 A tail.

लज्जा 1 A current. 2 An adulteress.
3 N. of Lakshmi. 4 Sleep.

लज्जिका A prostitute, harlot.

लङ् 1 P. (लङ्घति) 1 To be a child. 2
To act like a child. 3 to talk like a
child, prattle. 4 To cry.

लङ् 1 A fool, blockhead. 2 A
fault, defect. 3 A robber.

लङ्कः A cheat, rogue, rascal,
villain.

लङ्ग *a.* (Connected with the Prā-
krita लङ्ग which appears to be deriv-
ed from it) Charming, handsome,
beautiful, attractive, lovely; अलङ्कारः
कली Bh 3 32 (where
commentators render लङ्ग by)

लङ्गः पद्मलङ्गोऽपि शोभते लङ्गमङ्गः Vikr. 8.
6. Bilhana has used this word in
three more places of the same book,
where it appears to mean ' a young
pretty woman ', ' a handsome
woman ' ; e. g. किं वा वर्णनया समस्तलङ्गालं-
कारतामेष्यति 8. 86; अनर्घलावण्यानिधानमूर्तिर्न
कस्य लोभे लङ्गमा तनोति 9. 68; केशवेवविभवेर्लङ्ग-
मानां पिंडतामिध जगाम तमिसे 11. 18.

लङ्गः A rogue, rascal; see लङ्कः.

लङ्गः 1 A horse. 2 A dancing boy.
3 N. of a caste. -ङ्ग 1 A kind of bird.
2 A curl on the forehead. 3 A
sparrow. 4 A kind of musical in-
strument. 5 A game. 6 Safflower. 7
An unchaste woman.

लङ्ग I. 1 P. (लङ्गति) To play, sport,
dally. -II, 1 P., 10 P. (लङ्गति, लङ्गयति)
1 To throw, toss. 2 To blame. 3 To
loll the tongue. 4 To harass, annoy.
-III 10 U. (लङ्गयति) 1 To fondle,
caress. 2 To annoy.

लङ्ग *a.* Beautiful, handsome (a
Prākṛita word).

लङ्ग = लङ्क q. v.

लङ्गः, लङ्गुकः A kind of sweetmeat
(a round ball of sugar, wheat or
rice-flour, ghee and spices).

लङ्ग 1 P., 10 U. (लङ्गति, लङ्गयति) 1
To toss upwards, throw up. 2 To
speak.

लङ्गे Excrement, ordure.

लङ्गः London (a modern formation
probably from the French Londres).

लता 1 A creeper, creeping plant;
लतामिवैव परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4; लतेव संनद्ध-
मनोज्ञपल्लवा R. 3. 7 (often used as the
last member of compounds, especial-
ly with words meaning ' arm ', ' eye-
brow ', ' lighting ', to denote beauty,
tenderness, thinness, &c.; छजलता, बाहु,
लता, ललता, विद्युलता; so खड्ग, अलङ्क &c.;
cf. Ku. 2. 64; Me. 47; S. 3. 15; R. 9.
45. 2 A branch. 3 The creeper called
Priyangu. 4 The Mādhavi creeper.
5 Musk-creeper. 6 A whip or the
lash of a whip. 7 A string of pearls.
8 A slender woman. -Comp. -अंतं a
flower. -अंशुलं a kind of cucumber.
-अकः a green onion. -अलङ्कः an
elephant. -आवनः a particular posi-
tion of the hands in dancing. -उद्गमः
the upward winding or climbing of
a creeper. -करः a particular position
of the hands in dancing. -कस्तुरिका,
कस्तुरी, musk-creeper. -शृङ्गः, -हं a
bower surrounded with creepers, an
arbour; Ku. 4. 41. -जिह्वः, -रसनः a
snake. -तरुः 1 the Sāla tree. 2 the
orange tree. -पनसः the water-melon.
-पुस्तकः the tendril of a creeper; R. 2.
8. -भवनं an arbour, a bower. -मणिः
coral. -मंडपः a bower, an arbour. -मुषः
a monkey. -यावकं a shoot, sprout.

-यल्लव -यं an arbour -युष्म the cocoo-
nut tree -वेष्ट a kind of oxtail or

mode of sexual enjoyment. -वेष्टन,
-वेष्टितकं a kind of embrace.

लतिका 1 A small creeper. 2 A
string of pearls.

लतिका A kind of lizard.

लप् 1 P. (लपति) 1 To speak, talk
in general. 2 To prate, chatter. 3
To whisper; कपोलले मिथिता लपितुं किमपि
दुतिष्ठे Gīt. 1. -Caus. (लपयति) To
cause to talk &c. -With अद्भु to repeat,
talk over and over again. -अप 1 to
deny, disown, refuse; शतमपलपति Sk
2 to conceal, hide. -आ 1 to talk
to, converse with. 2 to talk, speak.
3 to prate, chatter. -उद् to call out
loudly to. -य 1 to talk, speak; वचो वे
देशीति (वैदेशीति) प्रतिपद्वदद्भु प्रलपितं S. D 6

2 To talk at random or incoherently,
prate, chatter, talk wildly or non-
sensibly. -वि 1 to say, speak. 2 to
lament, bewail, cry, weep; विलाप
विकीर्णवृषजा Ku. 4. 4; विलाप स बाष्पगद्ग
R. 8. 43, 70; Bk. 6. 11; तानिह द्रुषा किं
विलपामि Gīt. 3. -विप्र to dispute, con-
tradict, wrangle, quarrel. -सं 1 to
talk, converse; संलपतो जनतमाजार् Dk.
2 to name, call.

लपने 1 Talking, speaking. 2 The
mouth.

लपित *p. p.* Spoken, said, chattered
&c. -सं Speech, voice.

लब्ध *p. p.* 1 Got, obtained, acquir-
ed. 2 Taken, received. 3 Perceived,
apprehended. 4 Obtained (as by
division &c.); see लभ्. -द्वयं That
which is secured or got; लब्धं रक्षित-
वात् H. 2. 8; R. 19. 3. -Comp. -अन्तर
a. 1 one who has found an oppor-
tunity. 2 one who has got access or
admission; R. 16. 7. -अवकाशः -अवसर
a. 1 one who has found an oppor-
tunity. 2 (anything) that has gained
a scope (for work); लब्धवकाशः नै प्राधाना
S. 1. 3 one who has obtained leisure,
being at leisure; so लब्धक्षण. -आस्पद
a. one who has gained a footing or
secured a position; M. 1. 17. -उत्पन्न *a.*
1 born, produced, sprung; लब्धोद्भवा
चोद्गमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25. 2 one who
has got prosperity or elevation, स
त्वचो लब्धोद्भवा ' he owes his rise or
elevation to you. ' -काम *a.* one who
has got desired object. -कीर्ति *a.*
become widely known, famous, cele-
brated. -चेतसः, -संज्ञ *a.* one who has
come to his senses, restored to
consciousness. -जन्मन् *a.* born, pro-
duced. -नामन्, -शब्द *a.* renowned,
celebrated. -नाशः the loss of what
has been acquired; लब्धनाशो यथा सुगु.
-यज्ञमन् 1 securing or keeping safe
what has been acquired. 2 bestow-
ing on a worthy recipient; Kull. on
Ms. 7. 56. -लक्ष, -द्वय *a.* 1 one who
has hit the mark 2 skilled in the
use of missiles -वर्ण *a.* 1 learned

व ८०, चित्र त्वरीये वषय समतात् सवऽप लोका-
विल लघ्ववर्णाः Rāj. P. 2 famous, re-
nowned, celebrated; Mk. 4. 26. भास्व
α. respecting the learned; कृच्छ्रलघ्वमपि
लघ्ववर्णमाहूते दिदेशु हनये सलक्ष्मण R. 11. 2.
-विद्य α. learned, educated, wise.
-सिद्धि α. one who has attained per-
fection or his desired object.

लब्धिः f. 1 Acquisition, gaining,
acquirement. 2 Profit, gain. 3 (In
arith.) The quotient.

लब्धिम α. Obtained, acquired,
received.

लभ् 1 A. (लभते, लब्ध) 1 To get,
obtain, gain, acquire; लभेत सिकताह
तेलमपि वसन्तः पृथग्द Bh. 2. 5; विराय
यायाथ्यमल्लेभि दिग्गजैः Si. 1. 64; R. 9. 29.
2 To have, possess, be in possession
of. 3 To take, receive. 4 To catch,
take or catch hold of; R. 1. 3. 5 To
find, meet with; वसिष्ठिहृमते पथि. 6 To
recover, regain. 7 To know, learn,
perceive, understand; भ्रमण...गमनदिष
लभ्यते Bhāṣhā. P. 6; सत्यमलमनन; Kull.
on Ms. 8. 169. 8 To be able or be
permitted (to do a thing) with (inf.);
मर्त्यमपि न लभ्यते; नाथमो लभ्यते कर्तुं लोके वैद्याधरे.
(The senses of लभ् are modified
according to the noun with which it
is used; i. e. गर्भे लभ् to conceive,
become pregnant; पदे or आस्पदे लभ् to
gain a footing, take a hold on; see
under पद; अन्तरं लभ् to get a footing,
enter into; लेभेऽन्तरं चेतसि नोपदेशः R. 6. 66.
'was not impressed on the mind;'
चेतना, -संज्ञा -लभ् to regain one's con-
sciousness; जन्म लभ् to be born; Ki. 5.
43; स्वास्थ्यं लभ् to enjoy ease, be at
ease; दर्शनं लभ् to get an audience of
&c.). -Caus. (लभयति-ते) 1 To cause
to get or receive, cause to take; Ki.
2. 58. 2 To give, confer or bestow
upon; नौवक्ष्यामि माणवकं लभय V. 3. 3 To
cause to suffer. 4 To obtain, receive.
5 To find out, discover. -Desid.
(लभ्यते) To wish to get, long for;
अलभ्यं चैव लिभ्यते H. 2. 8. -WITH आ 1
to touch; गामालम्बार्करीक्ष्य वा Ms. 5. 87;
Bk. 14. 91. 2 To get, obtain, attain to;
येन श्यामं वपुरतितरौ कातिमालभ्यते ते Me. 15.
v. 1. 3 to kill, immolate (as a victim
in sacrifice); गर्दभं पशुमालभ्य Y. 3. 280.
-उप 1 to know, understand; see,
perceive directly; Pt. 1. 76. 2 to
ascertain, find out; वदि यदुपलब्धं U. 1;
तत्त्वत एनामुपलभ्ये S. 1. 3 to get, obtain,
acquire, enjoy, experience; उपलब्ध-
दुखस्तदा स्मरं वपुषा स्नेन नियोजयिष्यति Ku. 4.
42, V. 2. 10, R. 8. 82, 10. 2, 18. 21;
Ms. 11. 17. -उपा 1 to blame,
chide, taunt, scold; पयोधरविस्तारवितृक्-
माधनो योवनमुपलभ्य मां किमुपलभ्ये S. 1;
Ku. 5. 58, R. 7. 44; Si. 9. 60. -वति
1 to recover, regain. 2 to get, obtain.
-विप्र 1 to cheat, deceive, impose
upon. 2 to recover regain 3 to in-
cult due respect -स to get, obtain

लभन 1 The act of getting, ob-
taining &c. 2 Act of conceiving.

लभसः 1 Wealth, riches. 2 One
who solicits, a solicitor. -सं A rope
for tying a horse (-m. also).

लभ्य α. 1 Capable of being ac-
quired or obtained, attainable,
obtainable, to be reached; प्राञ्जल्ये
फले मोहादुद्वाहुरिव वामनः R. 1. 3, 4. 88; Ku.
5. 18. 2 To be found; Ku. 1. 40. 3
Fit, suitable, proper. 4 Intelligible.

लभकः A lover, paramour.

लपट α. 1 Greedy, covetous,
hankering after. 2 Lustful,
libidinous, dissolute, addicted to
licentious pleasures. -टः A libertine,
profligate, rake; (लपट in the same
sense.)

लपः A leap, jump, spring.

लपनं Leaping, jumping.

लप् 1 A. (लपते, लपित) 1 To hang
down, hang from, dangle; कषये लप
लपते Mb. 2 To be attached to, stick
to, hold on to, rest on; ललावेरे सदालिताः
मिया हव Si. 17. 25; प्रस्थाने ते कथमपि ससे
लैवमानस्य भावि Me. 41 (where ल° means
'hanging down towards' or 'resting
upon' the bank or hips). 3 To go
down, sink, decline or hang down
(as the sun), fall down; लवमाने (दिवा-
करे; Si. 9. 30, Ki. 9. 1; लवधरजुवनलंघित-
कञ्जलमुज्ज्वलय मिय लोचने Git. 12 (मंगलित).
4 To fall or lag behind, stay behind.
5 To delay, tarry. 6 To sound. -Caus.
(लपयति-ते) 1 To let down, cause to
hang down. 2 To hang up, suspend. 3
To stretch out, extend (as the hand);
करणे वातावनलंघितेन R. 13. 21; कौलव्येदाहर-
णाय हस्तं 6. 75. -WITH अव 1 to hang,
hang down, be suspended; कनकगुञ्जलावलं-
घिनी Mu. 2. 2 to sink down, descend. 3 to
hold, cling to, lean or rest on, sup-
port oneself on; दंडकाडमवलंघ्य स्थितः S.
2; यवौ तदीयामवलंघ्य चागुलिं R. 3. 25. 4 to
hold or bear up, support, sustain (fig.
also), take up; हस्तेन तस्याववलंघ्य वासः R.
7. 9; Ku. 3. 55. 6. 68; हृदयं न लवलंघितुं
क्षमाः R. 8. 60. 5 to depend upon, hinge
on; व्यवहारोयं चारुदत्तमवलंघते Mk. 9; Bk.
18. 41. 6 to resort to, have recourse
to, take to; धैर्यमवलंघ्य to summon or
pluck up courage; किं स्वातंत्र्यमवलंघसे S.
5; मायस्थमिष्टेयवलंघते S. Ku. 1. 52; Si.
2. 15. -अ 1 to rest or lean upon. 2
to hang down from, be suspended;
V. 5. 2. 3 to lay hold of, seize; अथा-
लंघ्य धनुं रामः Bk. 6. 35, 14. 95. 4 to
support, hold or take up; आवरणालंघिते
R. 18. 39. 5 to depend upon; तमालंघ्य
सोद्विग्नम् S. D. 63. 6 to have recourse
to, resort to, take, assume; अशुमेवार्थ-
मालंघ्य न जिजीविषां Mu. 2. 20; Ki. 17. 34.

-उद् to stand up, stand erect; पादौ नैकेन
गमने द्वितीयं न भूतेले । तिष्ठामुल्लिखितस्तावथावचि-
रति मास्कर Mk 2 10 -वि 1 to hang
down hang from be suspended

from, R. 10. 62. 2 to set, decline
(as the sun &c.) 3 to stay or lag
behind stay or remain; Ku. 7. 13. 4
to delay, be retarded विलंबितफलैः काल
निवाय च मनोरथैः R. 1. 33; किं विलम्बते त्वरित
तं प्रवेशय U. 1.

लव α. 1 Hanging down, hanging
from, pendent, dangling; पण्डितोयमसर्पि-
तलवहारः R. 6. 60, 84 Me. 84. 2 Hang-
ing; upon, attached to. 3 Great, large.
4 Spacious. 5 Long, tall. -कः 1 A
perpendicular. 2 Co-latitude, the arc
between the pole of any place and
the zenith, complement of latitude.
-Comp. -उदर α. big-bellied, pot-bellied,
portly. (-रः) 1 N. of Gapeesa. 2
a glutton. -ओष्ठः (लं-चो-चो-कः) a
camel. -कर्णः 1 an ass. 2 a goat. 3 an
elephant. 4 a falcon. 5 a demon or
Rākshasa. -जडर α. pot-bellied, portly.
-पयोधरा a woman with large
pendent breasts. -स्किन्ध α. having
fat or protuberant buttocks.

लवकः 1 A perpendicular (in geom.).
2 The complement of latitude,
coaltitude (in astr.).

लवनः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2
The phlegmatic humour. -नं 1 Hang-
ing down, depending, descending
&c. 2 Fringe. 3 The parallax in
longitude (of the moon). 4 A sort
of long necklace.

लवः 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 of
Lakshmi.

लविका The soft palate or uvula.

लवित p. p. 1 Hanging down,
pendent. 2 Suspended. 3 Sunk,
gone down. 4 Resting on, attached
to (see लव्).

लवुषा A necklace of seven strings.

लभः 1 Attainment, acquirement. 2
Meeting with. 3 Recovery. 4 Gain.
लभनं 1 Attainment, acquirement.
2 Recovery.

लभित p. p. 1 Procured, got, obtained.
2 Given. 3 Improved. 4 Employed,
applied. 5 Cherished. 6 Spoken
to, addressed.

लप् 1 A. (लपते) To go, move.

लयः 1 Sticking, union, adherence.
2 Lurking, hiding. 3 Fusion, melt-
ing, solution. 4 Disappearance, dis-
solution, extinction, destruction,
लये वा 'to be dissolved or destroyed'
5 Absorption of the mind, deep con-
centration, exclusive devotion (to
any one object); पश्यती शिवकृपिणं लयवशा-
दात्मनमभ्यागतं Māl. 5. 2, 7; व्यामलयेन
Git. 4. 6 Time in music (of three
kinds द्रुत, मध्य and विलंबित); किसलयै-
सलयैरिव पाणिभिः R. 9. 35; पादव्यासो लयमनु-
गतः M. 2. 9. 7 A pause in music. 8
Rest, repose 9 A place of rest,
abode, habitation; अलया Si. 4. 57
'having no fixed abode, wandering'
10 Slackness of mind mental in-

activity. 11 An embrace. -Comp. -आरम्भः, आलम्भः, an actor, a dancer. -कालः the time of destruction (of the world). -गत a. dissolved, melted away. -पुत्री an actress, a female dancer.

लघनं 1 Adhering, clinging, sticking. 2 Rest, repose. 3 A place of rest, house.

लई 1 P. (लवति) To go, move. लल I. 1 U. (ललति-ने) To play, sport, dally, frolic; वनसकलानीव वानरा ललति Mk. 8. 8; नजकलमा इव वैधुला ललामः 4. 28. -II 10. U. or Caus. (ललयति-ने, ललिते) 1 To cause to sport or play, caress, fondle, coax, dangle; ललने बहवो दोषास्ताडने बहवो गुणाः । तस्माद्युत्र च शिष्यं च ताडयेत् तु लालयेत् ॥ Subhāsh.; Ku. 5. 15. 2 To desire. -III. 10 U. (ललयति-ने) 1 To fondle; Mk. 4. 28. 2 To loll the tongue. 3 To desire.

लल a. 1 Playful, sportive. 2 Lolling. 3 Wishing, desirous. -Comp. -जिह्व = ललज्जिह्व q. v.

ललति a. 1 Playing, sporting. 2 Lolling. -Comp. -जिह्व a. (ललजिह्व) 1 lolling the tongue. 2 savage, fierce. (-हः) 1 a dog. 2 a camel.

ललन 1 Sport, play, pleasure., dalliance. 2 Lolling the tongue.

ललना 1 A woman (in general); इदं भाकलोकललनाभितविरतं रिरसे Si. 15. 88. 2 A wanton woman. 3 The tongue. -Comp. -विचः the Kadamba tree.

ललनिका A little or miserable woman; Kāv. 3. 50.

ललतिका 1 A long necklace. 2 A lizard or chameleon.

ललाकः The penis.

ललाटे The forehead; लिखितमपि ललाटे प्रोक्षितं कः समर्थः Hc. 1. 21, N. 1. 15. -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Siva. -तट the slope of the forehead, the forehead itself. -पट्टः, -पट्टिका 1 the flat surface of the forehead. 2 a tiara, fillet. -लेखा the line on the forehead.

ललाटक 1 The forehead. 2 A beautiful forehead.

ललाटतप a. 1 Burning or scorching the (fore) head; ललाटतपस्तपति तपनः Māl. 1; U. 6 'the sun is shining bright overhead'; ललाटतपस्तपति R. 13. 41. 2 (Hence) Very painful; लिपिल-ललाटतपविदुरासरा N. 1. 138. -पः The sun.

ललाटिका 1 An ornament worn on the forehead. 2 A mark made with sandal or any other fragrant powder on the forehead; Ku. 5. 55.

ललाटल a. Having a high or handsome forehead.

ललाम a. (मी. f.) Beautiful, lovely, charming. -नं 1 An ornament for the forehead an ornament or decoration in general (न. also in this sense)

अई तु तामाश्रमललामभूतां शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ज्ञानी Si. 2; Si. 4. 28. 2 Anything the best of its kind. 3 A mark on the forehead. 4 A sign, symbol, mark in general. 5 A banner, flag. 6 A row, series, line. 7 A tail. 8 A mane. 9 Eminence, dignity, beauty. 10 A horn. -मः A horse.

ललामकं A chaplet of flowers worn on the forehead.

ललामन् n. 1 An ornament, a decoration. 2 (Hence) Anything the best of its kind; कन्याललाम कमनीय-मजस्य लिखोः R. 5. 64 'the best or ornament of girls.' 3 A banner, flag. 4 a sectarian mark, token, sign, symbol. 6 A tail.

ललित a. 1 Playing, sporting, dallying. 2 Amorous, sportive, wanton, voluptuous. 3 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, elegant, graceful; ललित-ललितेर्वेत्ताप्रयैरुक्तामिविभ्रमेः (अंगकैः) U. 1. 20; विषय मुहूर्त ललितं विधातुः R. 6. 37, 19. 39; 8. 1; Māl. 1. 15, Ku. 3. 75, 6. 45; Me. 32, 64. 4 Pleasing, charming, agreeable, fine; प्रियविषया ललिते कलाविवौ R. 8. 67; संदासितव ललित-मिनयस्य शिक्षा M. 4. 9; V. 2. 18. 5 Desired. 6 Soft, gentle; Si. 7. 64. 7 Tremulous, trembling. -तं 1 Sport, dalliance, play. 2 Amorous pastime, gracefulness of gait, any languid or amorous gesture in a woman; Si. 9. 79; Ki. 10. 52. 3 Beauty, grace, charm. 4 Any natural or artless act. 5 Simplicity, innocence. -Comp. -अर्थ a. having a pretty or amorous meaning; V. 2. 14. -पद a. elegantly composed; S. 3. -प्रहारः a soft or gentle blow.

ललित 1 A woman (in general). 2 A wanton woman. 3 Musk. 4 A form of Durgā. 5 N. of various metres. -Comp. -पंचमी the fifth day in the bright half of Āsvin. -सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Bhādrapada.

ललः 1 Plucking, mowing. 2 Reaping, gathering (of corn). 3 A section, piece, fragment, bit. 4 A particle, drop, small quantity, a little; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; जलललमुचः Me. 20, 70; आचामति स्वेदलवान् सुले ते R. 13. 20, 6. 57, 16. 66; अश्रुं 15. 97; अश्रुं Ki. 5. 44; मूषेपलक्ष्मीलवकीते दास इव Gīt. 11; 50 तुष्णं, अपराधं, ज्ञानं, सुखं, वनं &c. &c. 5 Wool, hair. 6 Sport. 7 A minute division of time (= the sixth part of a twinkling). 8 The numerator of a fraction. 9 A degree (in astr.). 10 Loss, destruction. 11 N. of a son of Rāma, one of the twins, the other being Kusa q. v. He with his brother was brought up by the sage Vālmiki and they were taught by

the poet to repeat his Rāmāyana at assemblies &c.; (for the derivation of his name, see R. 15. 32). -नं 1 Cloves. 2 Nutmeg. -नं ind. A little, लवमपि लघवे न रनते Sar. K. 1.

लवंगः The clove plant; द्वीपांतरानीत लवंगुलैः R. 6. 57; ललितलवंगलतापरिशालिन-कौमल मलयसनीरे Gīt. 1. -नं Cloves. -Comp. -कलिका cloves.

लवंगकं Cloves.

लवण a. 1 Saline, saltish, briny 2 Lovely, handsome. -णः 1 Saline taste. 2 The sea of salt water. 3 N. of a demon, son of Madhu, who was killed by Satrugna; R. 15. 2, 5, 16, 26. 4 N. of a hell. -नं 1 Salt, sea-salt, 2 A factitious salt. -Comp. -अंतकः an epithet of Satrugna. -अविः the salt ocean, 'जं sea-salt. -अंधुराशिः the ocean; आमाति वेला लवणा-धुराशेः R. 13. 15; V. 1. 15. -अमर m. the ocean; R. 12. 70, 17. 54. (-न.) salt water. -आकरः 1 a salt-mine. 2 a receptacle of salt water; i. e. the sea. 3 (fig.) a mine of beauty. -आलयः the ocean. -उत्तमं 1 rock-salt. 2 nitre. -उदः 1 the ocean. 2 the sea of salt water. -उद्वकः, उद्वधिः, -जलः &c. the ocean. -क्षारः a kind of salt. -मेहः a kind of urinary disease. -समुद्रः the salt-sea, the ocean.

लवणा Lustre, beauty.

लवणितम् m. 1 Saltiness. 2 Beauty, loveliness, grace.

लवनं 1 Mowing, cutting, reaping (of corn &c.) 2 An instrument for mowing, a sickle, scythe.

लवली A kind of creeper; मया लव्यः पाणिर्ललितलवलीकंवल्लिमः U. 3. 40.

लवित्रं An instrument for mowing, a sickle.

लल 10 U. (ललयति-ने) To exercise or practise any art; cf. लृ.

ललु (लु)नः-ने Garlic; निखिलरसायन-महितो येनमोघेण ललुन इव R. G. (= Bv. 1. 81); वल्लः-सौरम्यललुनः Bv. 1. 93.

लल 1. 4. P. (ललति-ने, लल्यति-ने, ललित) To wish, desire, long for, be eager for; (usually with the preposition अभि). -WITH अभि to wish, desire, long for &c.; मातृपान-भिलष्यति Bk. 4. 22; तेन दक्षमभिलेषुर्गनाः R. 19. 12.

ललित p. p. Wished, desired.

ललः An actor, a dancer.

लल I. 1 P. (लसति, ललित) 1 To shine, glitter, flash; सुकाशरेण लस-ता हसतीव सप्तमदं K. P. 10, करवाणि चरणद्वयं सरसलसदलककराग Gīt. 10; Amaru. 16; N. 22. 53. 2 To appear, arise, come to light. 3 To embrace. 4 To play, frolic about, skip about, dance. -Caus. (लासयति ते) 1 To cause to shine, grace, adorn. 2 To cause to dance. 3 To exercise an art WITH उद 1 To sport, play wave, flutter S 5 47

2 to shine, flash, glitter; उद्यत्सङ्काचन-
कुडलाय Si. 3. 5. 33; 5. 15; 20. 56. 3
to rise, appear forth; Si. 4. 58; 6.
11; Mál. 9. 38. 4 to blow, open, be
expanded. (-Caus.) to illuminate,
brighten. -परि to shine forth, appear
beautiful. -वि 1 to shine, flash,
glitter; विगति च बिललास तद्विद्विलसति
चद्रमसो न चद्रव्यः Bk. 10. 68; Me. 47,
R. 13. 76. 2 to appear, arise, become
manifest; येन बिलसति महत्तद्देहो Si. 15.
14, 9. 87. 3 to sport, amuse oneself,
play, frolic about sportively; कापि
चपला नयुरिष्या बिलसति युवतिरपिकगुणा Gt.
7; or हरिश्चि सुप्रबुद्धिकरे विलासिनि बिलसति
केलिरे Gt. 1. 4 to sound, echo,
reverberate.

लसा 1 Saffron. 2 Turmeric.

लसिका Spittle, saliva.

लसित p. p. Played, sported, ap-
peared, manifested, skipping about
&c; See लह.

लसिका 1 Saliva. 2 Pus, matter. 3
The juice of the sugarcane. 4
Lymph.

लस्य 1 A. (लज्जते, लज्जित) 1 To be
ashamed, feel shame (oft. with
instr. or inf.). 2 जीर्णं शहरन्त्यं न लज्जते
Ratn. 2; Bk. 15. 33. 2 To blush.
-Caus. (लज्जयति-ने) To put to shame;
R. 19. 14. -WITH -वि to be bashful
or modest, to blush; यत्नाद्युकाक्षेपविल-
ज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14; R. 14. 27.

लस्य 1 A. Embraced, clasped. 2
Skilful, skilled.

लस्यकः The middle of a bow, that
part which is grasped.

लस्यकिन् m. A bow.

लहरी-री f. A wave, a large wave
or billow; करोतिस्त्रिहास्ते जननि विजयतां
लहरयः G. L. 40; इमां पश्यलहरीं जगन्नाथिन,
निर्मितां 53; 30 आनन्दं, कल्याणं, सुखां, &c.

ला 2 P. (लाति) To take, receive,
obtain, take up; लब्धः खड्गः Bk. 14. 92,
15. 53.

लाकुटिक a. (की f.) Armed with
a club or cudgel. -कः A sentinel,
watchman; Pt. 4.

लासकी N. of Sita.

लाक्षणिक a. (की f.) 1 One who is
acquainted with marks or signs. 2
Characteristic, indicatory. 3 Having
a secondary sense, used in a
secondary sense (as a word, as
distinguished from वाच्य and व्यञ्जक q.
v. v.); स्वादाचको लाक्षणिकः शब्दोऽत्र व्यञ्जक-
स्त्रिया K. P. 2. 4 Secondary, inferior.
5 Technical. -कः A technical term.

लाक्ष्य a. 1 Relating to signs,
indicative. 2 Conversant with, able
to explain or interpret, signs.

लाला 1 A kind of red dye, lac;
(largely used by women in ancient
times as an article of decoration,
especially for the soles of the feet
and lips cf. मलय it is said to be

obtained from the cochineal insect
and from the resin of a particular
tree); निद्रयूतश्चरणोपयोग्यलभो लालारसः केन-
चित् (तरुणा) S. 4. 5; Rs. 6. 13, Ki.
5. 23. 2 The insect which produces
the red dye. -Comp. -रुक्, -वृक्षः N.
of a tree, *Butea Frondosa*. -प्रसादः,
-प्रसाधनः the red *Lodhra* tree. -रक्त
a. dyed with lac.

लाक्षिक a. (की f.) 1 Belating to,
made of or dyed with, lac. 2
Relating to a lac (लक्ष).

लास्य 1 P. (लायति) 1 To be dry
or arid. 2 To adorn. 3 To suffice,
be competent. 4 To give. 5 To
prevent.

लायुक्षिक See लाकुटिक.

लाय 1 A. (लायते) To be equal to,
to suffice or be competent.

लायव 1 Smallness, littleness. 2
Levity, lightness. 3 Thought-
lessness, frivolity. 4 Insignificance.
5 Disrespect, contempt, dishonour,
degradation; सेनां लायवकारिणीं कृतधियः
स्थाने बहुविं विदुः Mu. 3. 14. Bg. 2. 35.
6 Quickness, speed, rapidity. 7
Activity, dexterity, readiness; हस्त-
लायव. 8 Versatility बुद्धिलायव. 9
Brevity, conciseness (of expression).
10 Shortness of a syllable (in
prosody).

लांगल 1 A. plough. 2 A plough-
shaped beam or timber. 3 The palm
tree. 4 Membrum virile. 5 A kind
of flower. -Comp. -ग्रहः a plough-
man, peasant. -दण्डः the pole of a
plough. -खजः N. of Balarâma.
-पद्धतिः f. a furrow. -फालः a plough-
share.

लांगलित् m. 1 N. of Balarâma;
बहुप्रीत्या समरविमुखो लांगली याः सिधेवे Me.
49. 2 The coconut tree. 3 A snake.

लांगली The coconut tree.

लांगलीषा (for लांगल-ईषा) The pole
of a plough.

लांगुल 1 A tail. 2 Membrum virile.

लांगुल 1 A tail; लांगुलचालनमथश्चरणाव-
पात... या पिहदस्य कुर्वते Bh. 2. 31 'wags
his tail.' 2 The membrum virile.

लांगुलिन् m. A monkey, an ape.

लाज, लाञ्ज 1 P. (लाजति, लाञ्जति) 1
To blame, censure, 2 To roast, fry.

लाजः Wetted grain. -जः (pl.)
Parched or fried grain (f. also);
(तं) अवाकिरन्नाललातः प्रसूतैराचारालाजैरिव
पीरकन्याः R. 2. 10, 4. 27, 7. 25; Ku. 7.
69, 80.

लाङ्क 1 P. (लाङ्कति) 1 To distinguish,
mark, characterize. 2 To deck,
decorate.

लाङ्कन 1 A sign, mark, token, cha-
racteristic mark; नवाङ्क्यानीकमुद्रितलाङ्कने
(बहुवि) R. 3. 53; oft. at the end of
comp. in the sense of 'marked
with characterized by &c जति
अथ देवस्य तथा

Vikr 10 1 R 6 18, 16 84 80

श्रीकंदपदलाङ्कनः Mál. 1 'bearing the
characteristic epithet श्रीकंद' 2 A
name, an appellation. 3 A stain,
stigma, a mark of ignominy. 4 The
spot on the moon; Ku. 7. 35. 5 A
land-mark.

लाङ्कित a. 1 Marked, distinguish-
ed, characterised. 2 Named, called.
3 Decorated. 4 Furnished with.

लाट m. pl. N. of a country and
its inhabitants एष च (लाटागुप्तः) प्रायेण
लाटजनभिरवाह्यादायुषाः S. D. 10. -टः
1 A king of the Lāṭas. 2 Old, worn
out or shabby clothes. 3 Clothes in
general. 4 Childish language.

-Comp. -अनुप्रासः one of the five
kinds of अनुप्रास or alliteration, the
repetition of a word or words in the
same sense but in a different
application; it is thus defined and
illustrated by Mammata:— शब्दस्तु
लाटागुप्तासी भेदे तात्पर्यमाश्रितः, 6. g. नदं नर-
वर्णिन्यास्तस्याः सत्यं मुपाकरः । हवाकरः क उ
पुनः कलंकविकलो भवेत्; or यस्य न सविधे दयिता
द्वन्द्वहनस्तुहिनदीधितस्तस्य । इत्य च सविधे
दयिता द्वन्द्वहनस्तुहिनदीधितस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 9.

लाटक a. (टिका f.) Relating to
the Lāṭas.

लाटिका, लाटी 1 A particular style
of composition; see S. D. 629. 2 N.
of a Prākṛita dialect; see Kāv. 1. 35.

लाड 10 U. (लाडयति-ने) 1 To
fondle, caress. 2 To blame, censure.
3 To throw, toss; cf. लड.

लाटनी An unchaste woman (कुलटा).

लात p. p. Taken, received.

लापः 1 Speaking, talking. 2
Chattering, prating.

लावः, लावकः A sort of quail.

लाडः (डूः) A kind of gourd.

लाडुकी A kind of lute.

लाभः 1 Gaining, obtaining, ac-
quirement, acquisition; क्षीरत्यागमात्रेण
बुद्धिर्लाभमन्यत R. 12. 10; क्षीरलालाम् 7.
34, 11. 92; क्षणमन्यवतिष्ठते सत्त्वादि जेतुं तु
लाभवानसौ R. 8. 87. 2 Gain, profit,
advantage; हस्तदुःखे समे कृत्वा लाभलाभौ
जयाजयौ Bg. 2. 38; Y. 2. 259. 3
Enjoyment. 4 Capture, conquest. 5
Perception, knowledge, apprehension.

-Comp. -कर, -कृत a. profitable,
advantageous. -लिप्ता desire of
gain, avarice, covetousness.

लाभकः Gain, profit.

लाभञ्जक The root of a particular
fragrant grass (वरिणमूल).

लापटङ्ग Lasciviousness, lustfulness,
lewdness.

लालन 1 Careasing, fondling,
coaxing; हतलालनं &c. 2 Indulging,
over-indulgence, fondling too much;
लालने बहवो दोषास्ताडेन बहवो गुणाः; see लल.

लालस a. 1 Ardently longing for,
eagerly desirous of, hankering after

r K 14

Ku 7 56 Si 4 6 2 Takmg

pleasure in, devoted to, fond of, absorbed in; विलासलालसं Git. 1; शोक°, सुखा° &c.

लालसा 1 Longing or ardent desire, extreme desire, eagerness. 2 Asking, solicitation, entreaty. 3 Regret, sorrow. 4 The longing of a pregnant woman (बोध).
लालसीक Sauce.

लाला Saliva, spittle; Bh. 2. 9. -Comp. -जवः a spider. -जवाः 1 a flow of saliva. 2 a spider.

लालाटिक a. (की f.) 1 Being on or relating to the forehead. 2 Arising from or dependant on fate; शक्तिस्तु लालाटिकी Udb. 3 Useless, low, vile. -कः 1 An attentive servant (lit. one who watches his master's countenance and learns by it what is necessary to be done). 2 An idler, a careless or useless person. 3 A kind of embrace.

लालाटी The forehead.

लालिकः A buffalo.

लालित p. p. 1 Caressed, fondled, coaxed, indulged. 2 Seduced. 3 Loved, desired. -ते Pleasure, love, joy.

लालितकः A fondling or darling, pet, little favourite.

लालित्यं 1 Loveliness, charm, beauty, grace, sweetness; दंतिनः पद-लालित्यं Udb. 2 Amorous gestures.

लालित्व m. A seducer.

लालिनी A wanton woman.

लालुका A kind of necklace.

लाव a. (वी f.) 1 Cutting, lopping, cutting off; कुशचिलाव R. 13. 43. 2 Plucking, gathering. 3 Cutting down, killing, destroying; Bk. 6. 87. -वः 1 Cutting. 2 A quail.

लावकः 1 A cutter, divider. 2 A reaper, gatherer. 3 A quail.

लावण a. (णी f.) 1 Salt. 2 Salted, dressed with salt.

लावणिक a. (की f.) 1 Salted, dressed with salt. 2 Dealing in salt. 3 Lovely, beautiful, charming; Si. 10. 38 (where it means 'a salt-merchant' also). -कः A salt-merchant. -कं A salt-vessel, salt-cellar.

लावण्यं 1 Saltiness. 2 Beauty, loveliness, charm, तथापि तस्या लावण्यं रेखा किञ्चिद्विन्ति S. 6. 13; Ku. 7. 18; लावण्यं is thus defined in Sabdak.—मुकाफलेषु लावायास्तरत्वमिवात्रा 1 प्रतिभाति यन्मेल तद्वावण्यमिहोच्यते II. -Comp. -आर्जितं the private property of a married woman given to her at her marriage by her father or mother-in-law.

लावण्यमयः, लावण्यवत् a. Lovely, handsome.

लावण्यकः N. of a district near Magadha.

लावक A buffalo

लावुक a (का or की f.) Covetous, greedy, avaricious

लासः 1 Jumping, sporting, skipping about, dancing. 2 Dalliance, wanton sport. 3 Dancing as practised by women. 4 Soup, broth.

लासक a. (सिका f.) 1 Playing, frolicking, sporting. 2 Moving hither and thither. -कः 1 A dancer. 2 A peacock. 3 Embracing. 4 N. of Siva. -कं A room on the top of a building, turret.

लासकी A female dancer.

लासिका 1 A female dancer. 2 A harlot, wanton or unchaste woman.

लास्यं 1 Dancing, a dance; आस्ये वास्यति कस्य लास्यमयुता...वाचा विपाकी मम Bv. 4. 42; R. 16. 14. 2 A dance accompanied with singing and instrumental music. 3 A dance in which the emotions of love are represented by means of various gesticulations and attitudes. -स्यः A dancer, an actor. -स्या A dancing girl.

लिकुचः See लकुच.

लिखा 1 A nit, the egg of a louse.

2 A very minute measure of weight (said to be equal to 4 or 8 *trasa remus*); जालातराते मानौ यद्वाह इत्येते रजः तेऽनुमिर्भवेद्विधा; or नवरेणयोदौ विज्ञेया लिखिका परिमाणतः Ms. 8. 133; see Y. 1. 362 also.

लिखिका A nit.

लिख 6 P. (लिखति, लिखित्) 1 To write, write down, inscribe, draw a line, engrave; अरसिकेषु कवित्वनिवेदनं विरसि ना लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.; ताराक्षिर्यामसिते कठिन्या विशालिखद् व्योम्नि तमःप्रशालि N. 22. 54; Y. 2. 87; S. 7. 5. 2 To sketch, draw, portray, delineate, paint; शुभमदितिकं लिखति सपुलकं शुभमिव रजनीकरे Git. 7; मत्साहस्यं विरहतु वा मावः गम्यं लिखंती Me. 85, 80; Ku. 6. 48; स्मिता पात्री लङ्गुलेका लिख K. P. 10. 3 To scratch, rub, scrape, tear up; न किञ्चिद्दे चरणेन केवलं लिखेत् बाष्पाकुललोचना दुर्ब Ki. 8. 14.; दुर्णादिवाविनालिखन् Bk. 15. 22. 4 To lance, scarify. 5 To touch, graze. 6 To peck (as a bird). 7 To make smooth. 8 To unite sexually with a female. -WITH आ 1 to write, delineate, draw lines; Mal. 1. 31. 2 to paint, draw in a picture; आलिखित इव सर्वतो राः Si. 1; त्वमा लिख्य प्रणयकुपितं Me. 105; R. 19. 19. 3 to scratch; scrape. -उद् 1 to scratch, scrape, tear or rip up; Si. 5. 20; Ms. 1. 23. 2 to grind down, polish; त्वद्वा विवस्वतमिवोलिख Ki. 17. 48, R. 6. 32; S. 6. 5. 3 to paint, write, delineate; Ku. 5. 58. 4 to carve. -प्रति to reply or write in return, write back. -वि 1 to write, inscribe. 2 to draw, paint, delineate, portray विलिखति एति कुण्डमेव मयतमसमं स्रष्ट Git. 4 3 to scratch scrape tear P म प्रस्थापयति विलिखति स्रष्टा-

स्थितः क्ष्मां चुरेण K. P. 10; व्यालिखन्नुष्टुपेन पश्यति N. 2. 2; पादेन हेमं विलिख पठे R. 6. 15; Ku. 2. 23. 4 to implant, infix, H. 4. 72. v. 1. -सं to scratch, scrape

लिखनं 1 Writing, inscribing. 2 Drawing, painting. 3 Scratching. 4 A written document, a writing or manuscript.

लिखित p. p. Written, painted, scratched &c.; see लिख्. -तः N. of a writer on law (mentioned along with शंख). -ते 1 A writing, document 2 Any book or composition.

लिख 1. P. (लिखति) To go, move.

लिखुः 1 A deer. 2 A fool, block head. -न. The heart.

लिङ्ग I. 1 P. (लिङ्गति, लिङ्गित्) To go, move. -WITH आ to embrace, clasp -II. 10. U. (लिङ्गयति-ते) 1 To paint, variegate. 2 To infect (a noun) according to its gender.

लिङ्ग 1 A mark, sign, token, an emblem, a badge, symbol, distinguishing mark, characteristic; यतिपार्थिवलिङ्गधारिणो R. 8. 16; मुनिदेहद्वलिङ्गदर्शी 14. 71.; Ms. 1. 30; 8. 25, 252 2 A false or unreal mark, a guise, disguise, a deceptive badge; लिङ्गमुद्रः संवृतविक्रियास्ते R. 7. 30; क्षणकलिङ्गधारी Mu. 1; न लिङ्गं धर्मकारणं H. 4. 85; see लिङ्गि below. 3 A symptom, mark of disease. 4 A means of proof, a proof, evidence. 5 (In logic) The predicate of a proposition. 6 The sign of gender or sex. 7 Sex; यथाः पूजास्थानं शुण्डि न च लिङ्गं न च वयः U. 4. 11. 8 The male organ of generation. 9 Gender (in gram.) 10 The genital organ of Siva worshipped in the form of a Phallus. 11 The image of a god, an idol. 12 One of the relations or indications (such as संयोग, विजोग, सादृश्यं &c.) which serve to fix the meaning of a word in any particular passage; e. g. in कुपितो मकरध्वजः the word कुपित restricts the meaning of मकरध्वज to 'Kāma', see K. P. 2 and commentary *ad loc.* 13 (in Vedānta phil.) The subtle frame or body, the indestructible original of the original gross or visible body, cf. पञ्चकोष. -Comp. -अक्षं the glans penis. -अनुशासनं the laws of grammatical gender. -अर्चनं the worship of Siva as a *linga*. -देहः -सूरीरं the subtle frame or body; see लिङ्ग (13) above. -धारिन् a. wearing a badge. -नाशः 1 loss of the characteristic marks. 2 loss of penis. 3 loss of vision, a particular disease of the eye. -परामर्शः the finding out or consideration of a sign or characteristic (in logic); (e. g. that smoke is a sign of fire) -सुरास्य N. of one of the 18 Pāñās -यसिद्धिः the establishment or consecration of a

linga -वर्चन *a* causing erection of the male organ. -विपर्ययः change of gender. -वृत्ति *a*. hypocritical. -वेदी *a*. a religious hypocrite. -वेदी the base or pedestal of a *linga*.

लिङ्गकः The *Kapittha* tree.

लिङ्गने Embracing.

लिङ्गिन् *a*. 1 Having a mark or sign. 2 Characterized by. 3 Wearing the marks or badges of, having the appearance of, disguised as, hypocritical, wearing false badges (at the end of comp.); स वर्णिलिङ्गी विदितः समाचरो दुष्टिद्विं द्वैतवने वनेचरः Ki. 1. 1; so आर्यलिङ्गिन्. 4 Furnished with a *linga*. 5 Having a subtle body. *m*. 1 A religious student, Brāhmaṇa ascetic; Pt. 4. 39. 2 A worshipper of Siva's *linga*. 3 A hypocrite, pretending devotee, pseudo-ascetic. 4 An elephant. 5 (In logic) The subject of a preposition.

लिप् 6 U. (लिपति-ते, लिप) 1 To anoint, smear, besmear; लिपतिव समीपानि Mk. 1. 34. 2 To cover, over-spread; Si. 3. 48. 3 To stain, pollute, defile, taint, contaminate; यः करोति स लिप्यते Pt. 4. 64.; न मां कर्माणि लिपेति Bg. 4. 14, 18. 17; Ms. 10. 106. 4 To inflame, kindle; तस्यालिपत शोकान्निः स्वांत काष्ठनिव ज्वलन् Bk. 6. 22. -WITH अङ् 1 to anoint, besmear; वपुरन्लित न ववुः Si. 9. 51. 9. 15. 2 to cover, overspread, envelop; R. 10. 10; S. 7. 7. -अच् to smear, anoint. (-pass.) to be puffed up or proud, be elated. -आ 1 to anoint, smear; U. 3. 39; Rs. 6. 12. 2 to defile, stain. -उच् to stain, defile; Bg. 18. 32. -नि to anoint, smear, rub on, Ku. 5. 79; Bk. 3. 20, 15. 6; Si. 16. 62.

लिपिः-पी *f*. 1 Anointing, smearing. 2 Writing, hand-writing. 3 The written characters, letters, alphabet; यचनालिप्या Vārt.; लिपेर्यथावद्व्यङ्गेन वाङ्मयं नद्विभजेनैव समुद्रनाविशत् R. 3. 28, 18. 46. 4 The art of writing. 5 A writing (as a letter, document, manuscript &c.); अयं वरिष्ठो भवितेति वैषर्षी लिपिं कलाटेऽधिजनस्य जायती N. 1. 15, 138. 6 Painting, drawing. -Comp. -करः 1 a plasterer, white-washer, mason. 2 a writer, scribe. 3 an engraver (also लिपिकर). -कारः a writer, scribe. -ज्ञ *a*. one who can write. -न्यासः the art of writing or transcribing. -फलकं a writing-tablet or board. -शाला a writing materials or apparatus.

लिपिका See लिपि.

लिप्त *p. p*. 1 Anointed, smeared, besmeared, covered. 2 Stained, soiled, polluted, defiled. 3 Poisoned, envenomed (as an arrow) 4 Eaten 5 United joined

लिप्तक A poisoned arrow.

लिप्ता 1 Desire of getting or re-gaining; Bv. 1. 125. 2 Desire in general.

लिप्सु *a*. Desirous of getting &c.

लिचिः-ची *f*. =लिपि *q. v*.

लिचिकरः A scribe, writer, copyist. लिपः Smearing, anointing, covering.

लिपट *a*. Libidinous, lustful. -टः A libertine, lecher.

लिपाकः 1 The citron or lime tree. 2 An ass. -कं A citron or lime.

लिश I. 6 P. (लिशति) 1 To go, move. 2 To hurt; see लिश. -II. 4 U. (लिश्यति-ते) To become small, be decreased.

लिष्ट *p. p*. Become small, lessened, decreased.

लिप्सु An actor, a dancer.

लिह 2 U. (लेढि, लीढि, लीड; desid. लिहियति-ते) 1 To lick; कपालं मार्जारः पय इति करीहिदिः शशिनः K. P. 19; Bv. 1. 99; Ki. 5. 38, Si. 12. 40. 2 to lick up, taste, sip, lap; N. 2. 99, 100. -WITH अव 1 to lick, lap, bit; मन्व्यालावलीदावनः G. L. 50; Ve. 3. 5; Bv. 1. 111. 2 To chew, eat; दूर्ध्वैर्पालीढिः S. 1. 7; Mk. 1. 9. -आ 1 to lick, lap. 2 to wound, hurt; सेनाम्यालीढमिवाग्रास्त्रैः B. 2. 37. 3 to take in (with the eyes), see; न याम्यामालीढा परमरणीया तव तदुः G. L. 32. -उङ् to polish, grind, rub; मणिः शणो-लीढः Bh. 2. 44. -परि-सं to lick; Bk. 13. 42.

ली I. 1 P. (लयति-) To melt, dissolve. -II. 9 P. (लिनाति) 1 To adhere. 2 To melt; usually with ति. -III. 4 A. (लीयते, लीन) 1 To stick or adhere firmly to, cling to; M. 3. 5. 2 To clasp, embrace. 3 To lie or rest on, recline, stay or dwell in, lurk, hide, cower; (भृगु/मनाः) लीयते मुकुलान्तरिक्षे शनकैः संजातलज्जा इव Ratn. 1. 26; R. 3. 9; S. 6. 16; Ku. 1. 12; 7. 21; Bk. 18. 13; Ki. 5. 26. 4 To be dissolved, melt away. 5 To be sticky or viscous. 6 To be absorbed in, be devoted or attached to; माधव मनसिजनिविशिखमयादिष मावनया त्वयि लीना Gtt. 4. 7 To vanish, disappear. -Caus. (लाययति-ते, लाययति-ते, लीनयति-ते, लालयति-ते) To melt, dissolve, liquefy. (The form लायते is used in the sense of 'to honour.' 'cause to be honoured'; जटाभिर्लायते=पूजामधिगच्छति; of. P. 1. 3. 70.) -WITH अङ् 1 to cling or adhere to; R. 3. 8. 2. to shroud, spread over; प दुर्बुद्धैर्जतस्त्वनं मेढ्रेणभिलीनः Me. 56. -आ 1 to settle down upon, hide or lurk in; V. 2. 23. 2 to cling or stick to; R. 4. 51. -नि 1 to stick or adhere to, lie or rest upon, settle down or alight upon; निलिलेऽर्धार्धं यद्योऽस्य Bk. 14. 76; 2. 5. 2 to lurk or hide, hide oneself in; यथासम्भवे क्लृप्त Bk. 15. 22 निशि राशिं निजीय Gtt. 2. 3 to hide or conceal

oneself from (with abl.), नातुर्निलीयत कृष्यः Sk. 4 to die, perish. -अ 1 to be absorbed or dissolved in, be resolved into; आत्मना कृतिना च त्वमात्मन्येव प्रली-यसे Ku. 2. 10; रात्र्यागमे प्रलीयते तत्रैवात्मनः संज्ञके Bg. 8. 18; Ms. 1. 54. 2 to vanish, disappear. 3 to be destroyed, to perish. -वि 1 to cling or stick to, adhere to. 2 to rest on, settle down or alight on; पुरोऽस्य यावन्न मुचि व्यलीयत Si. 1. 12. 3 to be dissolved, to melt away, be absorbed in; Mv. 6. 60, 7. 14. 4 to vanish, disappear. 5 to perish. -सं 1 to cling or stick to. 2 to lie down or settle upon, alight. 3 to lurk, hide in. 4 to melt away.

लीका A nit; see लिक्ता.

लीढ *p. p*. Licked, sipped, tasted, eaten &c.; see लिह्.

लीन *p. p*. 1 Clung or adhered to, suck to. 2 Lurking, hid, concealed. 3 Resting or reclining on. 4 Melted, dissolved; Māl. 5. 10. 5 Completely absorbed or swallowed up in, intimately united with; नद्यः सगरे लीना भवति. 6 Devoted or given up to. 7 Disappeared, vanished; (see ली).

लीला 1 Play, sport, pastime, diversion, pleasure, amusement; क्लृप्तं ययौ कंबुकलीलापि वा Ku. 5. 19; oft. used as the first member of comp.; लीला-कमलः, लीलाशुक्लः &c. 2 Amorous pastime, wanton, amorous or playful sport; उत्प्लुहलीलापतिः R. 7. 7; 4. 22; 5. 70; क्षुण्णं प्रति प्रसन्नमहो विनापि हेतोर्लीलामिः किञ्च सति कारणे रमण्यः Si. 8. 24; Me. 35; (लीला in this sense is thus explained by उत्प्लुहलीलापि-अप्राप्तवत्पुनस्तमागमनादिकायाः सख्या पुरोऽत्र निजचित्तविनोदोद्देश्याः आलापवैश्रगति-हास्यविलोकनाद्यैः प्रणिश्रुताकुञ्जिकाकलयति ली-लाम् ||). 3 Ease, facility, mere sport, child's play; लीलाया जघान killed with ease. 4 Appearance, semblance, air, mien; यः सैवति प्रावपिनकिलीलः R. 6. 72 'appearing like Pinākin'. 5 Beauty charm, grace; सुहृद्वल्लोकितमंडनलीला Gtt. 6. R. 6. 1; 16. 71. 6 Pretence, disguise, dissimulation, sham; as लीला-मनुष्यः, लीलानटः &c. -Comp. -अ(आ) गारः-रं, -पुहः, -गेहः, -वेहमन् *n*. a pleasure-house; R. 8. 95. -अङ्ग *a*. having graceful limbs. -अञ्जं, -अञ्जुजं, -अरविद्, -कमलं, -सामरसं, -पद्मं &c. 'a toy-lotus,' a lotus-flower held in the hand as a play-thing; R. 6. 13; Me. 65; Ku. 6. 84. -अवतारः the descent (of Viṣṇu) on the earth for amusement. -उद्यानं, 1 a pleasure-garden. 2 the garden of gods, Indra's paradise. -कलहः 'sportive quarrel' as a sham or feigned quarrel; cf. प्रणयकलहः. -चतुर *a*. sportively charming; Ku. 1. 47. -नटनं a sportive dance. -मनुष्यः a sham man, a man in disguise. -मात्रं mere sport or play child's play, of the least effort. -रतिः *f*

diversion, sport. -वापी a pleasure-tank. -लुकः a parrot kept for pleasure.

लीलायितं Play, sport, amusement, pleasure.

लीलावत् a. Sportive, playful. -ती 1 A charming or handsome woman. 2 An amorous or wanton woman. 3 N. of Durgā.

लुक् ind. A technical term used by Pāṇini to express the dropping or disappearance of affixes.

लुच 1 P. (लुचति, लुचिन्) 1 To pluck, pull, peel, pare. 2 To tear off, pluck or pull out.

लुचः, -चनं Peeling, plucking out. लुचित p. p. 1 Peeled. 2 Plucked, plucked out, torn off.

लुह I. 1 A. (लोहते) 1 To resist, repel, oppose. 2 To shine. 3 To suffer pain. -II. 10 U. (लोहयति-ते) 1 To speak. 2 To shine. -III. 1. 4. P. (लोहति, लुहयति) 1 To roll, wallow on the ground; cf. लुह. 2 To be connected with. 3 To take away, rob, plunder (perhaps for लुह or लुह.)

लुह I. 1 P. (लोहति) To strike, knock-down. -II. 1 A. (लोहते) 1 To roll on the ground. 2 To suffer pain. 3 To go, move. 4 To resist, oppose. -III. 10 U. (लोहयति-ते) To rob, plunder. IV. 6 P. (लुहति) To roll about, roll on the ground, wallow, walter, move to and fro; नगिलुहति पक्षिषु कचः शिरसि धारयति H. 2. 68; लुहति न सा दिनकरकिरणेन Git. 7; हारोयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुहति सनमंडले Amaru. 100; Bk. 14. 54; Bv. 2. 176. -WITH प्र-वि to roll, wallow &c.; Bk. 5. 108.

लुहन् Rolling, wallowing, moving to and fro.

लुहिन p. p. Rolled down, rolling or wallowing on the ground.

लुह I. 1 P. (लोहति) To stir, agitate, churn, disturb. -Caus. (लोहयति-ते) To stir, churn, agitate (used with वि in the same sense); Si. 11. 8, 19. 69. -II. 6 P. (लुहति) 1 To adhere. 2 To cover.

लुह I 1 P. (लुहति) 1 To go. 2 To steal, rob, plunder. 3 To be lame or crippled. 4 To be idle or lazy. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (लुहयति-ते) 1 To rob, plunder, steal. 2 To disregard, despise.

लुहाक a. (की. f.) Stealing (fig. also), robbing, plundering; तरुणां हृदयलुहाकी परिरुक्ताणां निवारयति K. P. 10; आ सितशकुनयः केयं लुहाकता B. R. 5.

लुह 1 P. (लुहति) 1 To go. 2 To stir up, agitate, set in motion. 3 To be idle. 4 To be lame. 5 To rob, plunder. 6 To resist.

लुहकः A robber, plunderer, thief. लुहन् Plundering, robbing, steal-

लुह स्वप्न लुहा ह लुह्याव
Vikr 1 11

लुहा 1 Robbing, plundering. 2 Rolling.

लुहाकः 1 A robber. 2 A crow.

लुहाः-डी f. Plundering, robbing, pillaging.

लुह 10 U. (लुहयति-ते) To plunder, rob, pillage.

लुहिका 1 A round mass or ball. 2 Proper conduct.

लुही Proper or becoming conduct.

लुह 1 P. (लुहति) 1 To strike, hurt, kill 2 To suffer, pain, be afflicted.

लुह I. 4 P. (लुहयति) 1 To confound, perplex. 2 To be perplexed or confounded. -II. 6. U. (लुहयति-ते, लुह) 1 To break, violate, cut off, destroy, injure; अनुभवं वचसा सखि लुहसि N. 4. 105. 2 To take away, deprive of, rob, plunder. 3 To seize, pounce upon. 4 To elide, suppress, cause to disappear. -Pass. (लुह्यते) 1 To be broken or violated. 2 To be elided or lost, to disappear (in gram.).

-Caus. (लोपयति-ते) 1 To break, violate, infringe, offend against. 2 To omit, neglect. 3 To cause to swerve from; R. 12. 9. -Desid. (लुहसति, लुहोपसति); freq. लोहयते or लोहोति. -WITH अव, प्र to take away, destroy. -वि 1 to break off, pull out, out off. 2 to seize, plunder, rob, carry off. 3 to impair. 4 to destroy, ruin, cause to disappear; त्रियमर्त्यं विदुर्दशनं Ku. 4. 2 for 'ever lost to view'; U. 3. 28. 5 to wipe or rub off.

लुह p. p. 1 Broken, violated, injured, destroyed. 2 Lost, deprived of; R. 14. 56. 3 Robbed, plundered. 4 Dropped, elided, disappeared (in gram.). 5 Omitted, neglected. 6 Obsolete, disused, out of use; U. 3. 33; see लुह. -स Stolen property, booty. -Comp. -उपमा a mutilated or elliptical simile, i. e. an *upam'a* in which one, two or even three of the four requisites of a simile are omitted; see K. P. 10 under उपमा. -पद a. wanting in words. पिंडोदक-क्रिय a. deprived of the funeral rites. -प्रतिज्ञ a. one who has broken his promise, faithless, perfidious. -प्रतिभ a. deprived of reason.

लुह्य p. p. 1 Greedy, covetous, avaricious. 2 Desirous of, longing for, greedy of; as in वनलुह्य, मांसलुह्य, खलुह्य &c. -अधः 1 A hunter. 2 A libertine, lecher.

लुह्यकः 1 A hunter, fowler; स्वमनिसज्जनानां वृणजलसंतोषविहितवृत्तीनाम् लुह्यकधी-वर्षपिण्डना निष्कारणवैरिणो जगति Bh. 2. 61. 2 A covetous or greedy man. 3 A libertine. 4 The star Sirius.

लुह 4 P (लुहयति लुह्य) 1 To covet, long for desire eagerly (with dat or loc) तवापि एषो लुह्ये स्वाव 2 To

allure, entice. 3 To be bewildered or perplexed, go astray. -Caus. (लोमयति-ते) 1 To make greedy, cause to long for, produce or excite desire for; पुत्रे बहु लोमयन् Bk 5. 48. 2 To excite lust. 3 To entice, seduce, allure, attract; लोभ्यमाननयनः श्रुत्यालुकेर्मद लाघवपद्मिर्नितिविभिः R. 19. 26. 4 To derange, disorder, disturb. -WITH प्र to be greedy or desirous. (-Caus.) to allure, attract entice. -वि to be disturbed or deranged; Bk. 9. 40 (-Caus.) 1 to allure, entice, attract, स्मर यावन्न विलोभ्यसे दिवि Ku. 4. 20; अगना-स्तमधिकं व्यलोभयन् (मुखे) U. 19. 10. 2 to divert, amuse, entertain; क इति विलोभयामि S. 6.

लुह 1 P., 10 U. (लुहयति, लुहयति-ते) To torment, harass.

लुहिका A kind of musical instrument.

लुह 1 P. (लोलति, लुलित) 1 To roll, roll about, move to and fro, toss about; लुलितवद्वि मवादिष्व दसले Ki. 18. 6; Si. 3. 72, 10. 36. 2 To shake, stir, agitate, make tremulous, disturb. 3 To press down, crush; see लुलित below. -Caus. (लोलयति-ते) To shake, stir up; Si. 9. 4. -WITH क्षी to touch slightly; M. 2. 7. -वि 1 to move to and fro. 2 to shake, make tremulous. 3 to disorder, derange, dishevel (as hair).

लुलापः, लुलावः A buffalo; ऊरुविधुरधरि-शीविनकायो लुलावः.

लुलित p. p. 1 Shaken, tossed about, moved to and fro, tremulous, waving; ऊरुलपप्रभातिनिमिचमंभेक्षोत्तसै नैलुलित वन्दे R. 16. 34, 59. 2 Disturbed, touched; लुलितनकरदो मधुकैः Ve. 1. 1. 3 Disarranged, dishevelled (as hair); Rs. 4. 14. 4 Pressed down, crushed, injured; S. 3. 27. 5 Pressing on, touching; अनतिलुलितज्यावाताकं (कनकवल्लय) S. 3. 14. 6 Fatigued, drooping; अलसलुलितसुगन्धान्यध्वंसजातखेदात् (अंगकानि) U. 1. 24; Mā. 1. 15, 3. 6. 4. 2. 7 Elegant, beautiful; वनं ललितपल्लवं Bk. 9. 56.

लुह 1 P. (लोपति) See लुह. लुपमः An elephant in rut.

लुह 1 P. (लोहति) To covet, desire or long for; cf. लुह.

लु 9 U. (लुनाति, लुनीते, लुन, caus लाययति-ते; desid. लुहयति-ते) 1 To cut, lop, clip, sever, divide, pluck, reap, gather (flowers &c.) शरासनज्यामलुनाद्विदोजसः R. 3. 59; 7. 45, 12. 43; पुरीम-वर्कैर्द लुनीहि नदनं Si. 1. 51; कीडोति काकैरिव लुपयति Pt. 1. 187; Au. 3. 61; Bg. 9. 80. 2 To cut off, destroy completely, annihilate; लोकानलावीद्विजितांश्च तस्य Bk 2. 53. WITH आ to pluck (gently) Ku. 2. 41 -विप आ to cut, lop or pl ck off U. 3. 5

लुता 1 A spider. 2 An ant. Comp. -लुतः a cobweb. -मर्कटकः 1 an ape. 2 a kind of jasmine.

लुतिका A spider.

लून p. p. 1 Cut, lopped, severed, cut off. 2 Plucked, gathered (flowers &c.). 3 Destroyed. 4 Bitten, nibbled at. 5 Wounded. -लून A tail.

लून A tail. -Comp. -विषः 'having poison in the tail', an animal that stings with its tail.

लुप् 1 P. (लुपति) 1 To hurt, injure. 2 To rob, plunder, steal.

लेखः 1 A writing, document, written document (of any kind), a letter; लेखाय न मनेति नोत्तरमिदं मुद्रा मदीया यतः Mu. 5. 18; निर्धारितेऽर्थे लेखेन खलुत्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70; अदेगलेख Ku. 1. 7, नमन्यलेख S. 3. 26. 2 A god, deity. -Comp. -अधिकारिन् m. one in charge of writing letters, the secretary (of a king &c.). -अर्हः a kind of palm tree. -अश्वभः N. of Indra. -पत्रं, -पत्रिका 1 an epistle, a letter, writing in general. 2 a deed, document (legal). -संदेशः a written message. -हारः, -हारिन् m. a letter-carrier.

लेखकः 1 A writer, scribe, copyist. 2 A painter. -Comp. -दोषः -प्रमादः a slip of the scribe, copyist's mistake.

लेखन a. (नी f.) Writing, painting, scratching &c. -लः A kind of reed of which pens are made. -लं 1 Writing, transcribing. 2 Scratching, scraping. 3 Grazing, touching. 4 Attenuating, making thin or emaciated. 5 A palm-leaf (for writing upon). -नी 1 A pen, writing reed, reed-pen. 2 A spoon. -Comp. -साधनं writing materials or apparatus.

लेखनिकः A letter-carrier.

लेखनी 1 A pen. 2 A spoon.

लेखा 1 A line, streak; कतिचिद्वोरयत-लेखयोगं Ku. 1. 47; Ku. 7. 16, 87; Ki. 16. 2; Me. 44; विद्यलेखा, वेनलेखा, मवलेखा &c. 2 A stroke, furrow, row, stripe. 3 Writing, drawing lines, delineation, painting; पाणिर्लेखविधिषु निवर्तते किं करोमि Mā. 4. 35. 4 The moon's crescent, a streak of the moon; लम्बोदया चांद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25, 2. 34; Ki. 5. 44. 5 A figure, likeness, an impression, a mark; उभसि स्यात्कस्यपादलेखा Ki. 5. 40. 6 Hem, border, edge, skirt. 7 The crest.

लेख्य a. To be drawn, written, painted, scratched &c. -ल्यं 1 The art of writing. 2 Writing, transcribing. 3 A writing, a letter, document, manuscript. 4 An inscription. 5 Painting, drawing. 6 A painted figure. -Comp. -आरुहः -कृत a. committed to writing. done in writing. -गत a. painted drawn in picture -पुञ्जिका a paint-brush, writing penol पञ्ज

पञ्चक 1 a writing, letter, document. 2 a palm-leaf. -प्रसंगः a document.

-स्थानं a writing-place.

लेंड Excrement, feces.

लेंतः -लं Tears.

लेप् 1 A. (लेपते) 1 To go, move. 2 To worship.

लेपः 1 Smearing, plastering, anointing; Y. 1. 188. 2 An unguent, ointment, salve. 3 A plaster in general (such as white-wash, mortar &c.). 4 The wipings of the hand (or the remnants of the food sticking to the hand), after offering funeral oblations to the first three ancestors पितु, पितामह and प्रपितामह), (these wipings being offered to the three ancestors after the great-grand-father; i. e. to paternal ancestors in the 4th, 5th and 6th degrees); लेपमाजश्रुतयुयाः पित्रायाः विद-मानिनः 5 A spot, stain, defilement, pollution. 6 Moral impurity, sin. 7 Food. -Comp. -करः a plaster-maker, white-washer, bricklayer. -मागिन्, -सुज्ज m. a paternal ancestor in the 4th, 5th, and 6th degree; Ma. 3. 216.

लेपकः A plasterer, mason, white-washer.

लेपनः Incense. -लं 1 Anointing, smearing, plastering; Y. 1. 188. 2 A plaster, an ointment. 3 Mortar, white-wash. 4 Flesh.

लेप्य a. To be plastered, smeared &c. -ल्यं 1 Plastering, smearing. 2 Moulding, modelling, making models. -Comp. -कृत m. 1 a model-maker. 2 a bricklayer. -स्त्री a woman covered with unguents or perfumed ointments.

लेप्यमयी A doll, puppet.

लेलायमाना One of the seven tongues of fire.

लेलिहः A snake or serpent.

लेलिहानः 1 A snake or serpent. 2 An epithet of Siva.

लेखः 1 A small bit or portion, a particle, an atom, a very small quantity; लेख (v. l. स्वेदः). लेखैरभिज्ञं S. 2. 4; अमकारिलेखैः Ku. 3. 38; so मक्ति, गुण &c. 2 A measure of time (equal to two kala's). 3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in representing what is usually considered as an advantage to be a disadvantage and vice versa. It is thus defined in R. G.: -गुणस्यानिष्टावन-तया दोषत्वेन दोषस्येष्टावनतया गुणत्वेन च वर्णनं लेखः; for examples see ad loc. (Mammata appears to include this figure under विशेष, see K. P. 10 under विशेष and commentary). -Comp. -लक्ष्य a. only suggested, or hinted at, insinuated

लेख्या Light.

लहुः A cold, lump of earth. -Comp. -भेदनः an instrument for breaking clods.

लेसिकः A rider of an elephant.

लेहः 1 Licking, sipper; as in मदनो लेहः Bk. 6. 82. 2 Tasting. 3 A lambative, an electuary. 4 Food.

लेहन् Licking, sipping with the tongue.

लेहिनः Borax.

लेह्य a. To be licked, to be eaten by licking, to be lapped up. -ल्यं 1 Anything to be eaten by licking (as an article of food), a lambative. 2 Food in general.

लैनं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas.

लैंगिक a. (की f.) 1 Depending on or relating to a sign or mark. 2 Inferred (अनुमित). -कः A maker of images, a statuary.

लोक 1. 1 A. (लोकते, लोकिता) To see, view, perceive. -With अव to see, behold; नोदकोप्यवलोकते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दृश्यं Bh. 2. 93. -आ to see, look at, perceive; Bk. 2. 24. -II. 10 U. or caus. (लोकयति-ते, लोकिता) 1 To look at, behold, view, perceive. 2 To know, be aware of. 3 To shine. 4 To speak. -With अव 1 to see, behold, look at; परिक्रम्यावलोक्य (in dramas). 2 to find; know, observe, अवलोकयामि कियद्वशिष्टं जन्म्याः S. 4. 3 to view, meditate or reflect upon; Ku. 8. 50, R. 8. 74. -आ 1 to see, perceive; behold, view. 2 to regard consider, look upon; तुषामिव जगज्जालमा-लोकयामः Bh. 3. 65. 3 to know, find out. 4 to greet, express congratulations. -वि 1 to see, behold, look at, perceive; विलोक्य दृष्ट्वांशमधिष्ठितं तस्या महा-जनः स्मेरमुखो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70; R. 2. 11, 6. 59. 2 to search for, look out for.

लोकः 1 The world, a division of the universe; (roughly speaking there are three lokas स्वर्ग, पृथ्वी and पाताल, but according to fuller classification the lokas are fourteen, seven higher regions rising from the earth one above the other i. e. ब्रह्मलोक, सुब्रह्मलोक, स्वर्गलोक, महर्लोक, जनर्लोक, तत्त्वलोक and सत्त्वलोक or ब्रह्मलोक; and seven lower regions, descending from the earth one below the other, i. e. अतल, वितल, सतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल and पाताल). 2 The earth, terrestrial world (ब्रह्मलोक); इहलोक in this world (opp. परम). 3 The human race, mankind, men, as in लोकातिग, लोकोत्तर &c. q. v. 4 The people or subjects (opp. the king); स्वसुखनिरमलाप-स्त्रियसे लोकहोताः S. 5. 7; R. 4. 8. 5 A collection, group, company; आकृष्टलीलात् नरलोकपालात् R. 5. 1; or राजानं तेन क्षिति-पल्लोका 7 3 6 A region, tract, district province 7 Common life, ordinary

practice (of the world); लोकवन्दु श्रीलोकेश्वर Br. Sūt. II. 1. 33; यथा लोके कस्यचिद्विषयस्य राज्ञः &c. S. B. (and diverse other places of the same work); 8 Common or worldly usage (opp. Vedic usage or idiom); वेदाको-वेदिका शब्दाः सिद्धा लोकाश्च लौकिकाः, प्रिय-तद्धिता दाक्षिणात्या यथा लोके वेदे चेति प्रयोज्यं यथा लौकिकवेदिकेभ्योऽपि प्रयुज्यते Mbh.; (and in diverse other places); अतोऽपि लोके वेदे च प्रयुज्यते उक्तोचनः Bg. 16. 18. 9 Sight, looking. 10 The number 'seven', or 'fourteen'. -Comp. -अतिशय a. extraordinary, supernatural. -अतिशय a. superior to the world, extraordinary. -अधिक a. extra-ordinary, uncommon; सर्व पंडितराज-राजितिलोकाकारि लोकाधिकं Bv. 4. 44; Ki. 2. 47. -अधिपः 1 a king. 2 a god or deity. -अधिपतिः a lord of the world. -अनुरागः 'love of mankind', uni-versal love, general benevolence, philanthropy. -अन्यत्र 'another world', the next world, future life; R. 1. 69, 6. 45; लोकांतरं गम्य, प्राप् &c. to die. -आपादः public scandal, popular censure; लोकापादो बलवान्मनो मे R. 14. 40. -अशुभयुवः public weal or welfare. -अयनः N. of Nārāyaṇa. -अलोकः N. of a mythical mountain that encircles the earth and is situated beyond the sea of fresh water which surrounds the last of the seven continents; beyond लोकलोक there is complete darkness and to this side of it there is light; it thus divides the visible world from the regions of darkness; प्रकाशश्चाप्यलोकलोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68; (for further explanation see Dr. Bhāṇḍārkar's note on l. 79 of Māl. 10th Act.). (-कौ) the visible and the invisible world. -आचारः common practice, popular or general custom, ways of the world. -आत्मन् m. the soul of the universe. -आदिः 1 the beginning of the world. 2 the creator of the world. -आयत a. atheistical, materialistic. (-तः) a materialist, an atheist, a follower of Chārvāka. (-तं) materialism, atheism; (for some account see the first chapter of the Sarvadarśanasamgraha). -आयतिकः an atheist, a materialist. -ईशः 1 a king (lord of the world). 2 Brahman. 3 quick-silver. -उक्तिः f. 1 a proverb, popular saying. 2 common talk, public opinion. -उत्तर a. extraordinary, uncommon, unusual; लोकोत्तरा च कृतिः Bv. 1. 69, 70; U. 2. 7. (-रः) a king. -वक्ष्णा desire for heaven. -वन्दकः a troublesome or wicked man, the curse of mankind, see कंटक. -कथा a popular legend -कर्तृ-कर्तृ m. the creator of the world -कथा a song handed down among people -वक्ष्य

n. the sun. चारित्र्य the ways of the world. -जननी an epithet of Lakshmi. -जित् m. 1 an epithet of Buddha. 2 any conqueror of the world. -ज्ञ a. knowing the world. -ज्ञेयः an epithet of Buddha. -तत्त्वं knowledge of mankind. -तत्त्वं course of the world. -तुषारः camphor. -त्रयं, -त्रयी the three worlds taken collectively; उल्हातलोकत्रयकंटेऽपि R. 14. 73. -द्वार the gate of heaven. -धातुः a particular division of the world. -धत्तु m. an epithet of Siva. -नायः 1 Brahman. 2 Vishnu. 3 Siva. 4 a king, sovereign. 5 a Buddha. -नेतु m. an epithet of Siva. -पः, -पालः 1 a regent or guardian of a quarter of the world; ललिताम्बिनयं तमयं मर्ता मरुतां द्रुमनाः सलोकपालः V. 2. 18; R. 2. 75, 2. 89, 17. 78; (the lohapa'las are eight; see अष्टदिग्पाल). 2 a king, sovereign. -पक्षिः f. esteem of mankind, general respectability. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 of Vishnu. 3 a king, sovereign. -पथः, -पद्धतिः f. the general or usual way, the universally accepted way. -पितृ-महः an epithet of Brahman. -प्रकाशः the sun. -प्रवादः general rumour, current report, popular talk. -प्रसिद्ध a. well-known, universally known. -संयुः बांधवः the sun. -चाह्य, -वाह्य a. 1 excluded from society, excommunicated. 2 differing from the world, eccentric, singular. (-ह्यः) an outcast. -मर्यादा an established or current custom. -मातु f. an epithet of Lakshmi. -मार्गः an established custom. -यात्रा 1 worldly affairs, the course of worldly life, business of the world; एवं किलेवं लोकयात्रा Mv. 7; यावद्वयं संसारस्तावत्सिद्धेवं लोकयात्रा Ve. 3. 2 worldly existence, career in life; Māl. 4. 3 support of life, maintenance. -राज्ञः a king, sovereign. -रंजनं pleasing the world, popularity. -रवः popular talk or report. -लोचनं the sun. -वचनं popular rumour or report. -वादः public rumour; common talk, popular report; मा लोकवादश्चण्ण-दहासीः R. 14. 61. -वार्ता popular report, public rumour. -विद्विष a. disliked by men, generally or universally disliked. -विधिः 1 a mode of proceeding, prevalent in the world. 2 the creator of the world. -विश्रुत a. far-famed, universally known, famous, renowned. -वृत्तं 1 the way of the world, a custom prevalent in the world. 2 an idle talk, gossip. -वृत्तान्तः -व्यवहारः 1 the course or ways of the world, general custom; S. 5. 2 course of events. -व्युक्तिः f. 1 a popular report. 2 world wide fame general confusion in the world -समग्रः 1 the whole universe the welfare

of the world. 3 propitiation of mankind. -साक्षिन् m. 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 fire. -सिद्ध a. 1 current among the people, usual, customary. 2 generally received or accepted. -स्थितिः f. 1 existence or conduct of the universe, worldly existence. 2 a universal law. -हास्य a. world-derided, the butt of general ridicule. -हित a. beneficial to mankind or to the world. (-तं) general welfare. लोकं Looking at, seeing, be-holding &c.

लोकवृण a. Filling or pervading the world: लोकवृणैः परिमलैः परिदूतैस्स काश्यपिजस्य कदुतापि नितान्तस्या Bv. 1. 70 लोक I. 1 A. (लोचते) To see, view, perceive, observe. -II. 10 U. or Caus. (लोचयति ते) To cause to see. -WITH आ 1 to see, perceive. 2 to consider, reflect, think, ponder., आलोचयंतो विस्तारमभसं दाक्षिणोदधेः Bk. 7. 40. -III. 10 U. (लोचयति-ते) 1 To speak. 2 To shine.

लोच Tears. लोकचः 1 A stupid person. 2 The pupil of the eye. 3 Lampblack, collyrium. 4 A kind of ear-ring. 5 A dark or blue garment. 6 A bow-string. 7 A particular ornament worn by women on the forehead. 8 A lump of flesh. 9 The slough of a snake. 10 A wrinkled skin. 11 The wrinkled brow. 12 A plantain tree.

लोचनं 1 Seeing, sight, viewing. 2 The eye; शैलान्मासार्त्तं गमय चतुरो लोचने नीलवित्वा Me. 110. -Comp. -गोचरः, -पथैः, -मार्गः the range of sight, sphere of vision. -हिता blue vitriol. लोह 1 P. (लोहति) To be mad or foolish.

लोहः Rolling on the ground, wallowing.

लोह 1 P. (लोहति) To be foolish or mad.

लोहन् Disturbing, agitating, shaking about.

लोहारः A kind of salt.

लोटः 1 Tears. 2 A mark, sign, token.

लूतं Stolen property, booty; लूतण (or लूतेण) गृहीतस्य कुम्भलिकस्यास्ति वा प्रतियचनं V. 2.

लूतः लूतः N. of a tree with red or white flowers; लूतद्रुमं साधुमतः प्रकुर्वे R. 2. 29; सुखेन सालक्ष्यत लूतप्रादुर्भा 3. 2, Ku. 7. 9.

लूतः 1 Taking away, deprivation. 2 Loss, destruction. 3 Abolition, cancellation, annulment (of customs), disappearance, disuse. 4 Violation, transgression; R. 1. 76. 5 want, failure, absence; R. 1. 68. 6 Omission, dropping तद्रूपस्य लूते स्वात् K P 10 7 Elus on dropping, (in gram) अक्षय लूतः P 1 1 60.

लोपन 1 Violation, transgression.
2 Omission; dropping.

लोपा, लोपायुद्धा N. of a daughter of the king of Vidarbha and wife of the sage Agastya [She is said to have been formed by the sage himself from the most beautiful parts of different animals so as to have a wife after his own heart, and then secretly introduced into the palace of the king of Vidarbha where she grew up as his daughter. She was afterwards married by Agastya. He was asked by her to acquire immense riches before he thought of having any connection with her. The sage accordingly first went to king Srutarvan, and from him to several other persons till he went to the rich demon Ilvala and, having conquered him got immense wealth from him and satisfied his wife.]

लोपाकः, लोपापकः A kind of jackal.
लोपाहाः, लोपाहाकः A jackal, fox.

लोपिन् a. 1 Injuring, harming. 2 Subject to elision.

लोपन् See लोपन्.

लोभः 1 Covetousness, avarice, greed, cupidity; लोभश्चेदगुणेन किं Bh. 2. 55 2 Desire for, longing after (with gen. or in comp. कंकणस्य तु लोभेन H. 1. 5; आननस्य लोभात् Me. 10. 3. -Comp. -अन्वित a. covetous, greedy, avaricious. -विरहः absence of avarice; H. 1.

लोभन 1 Allurement, temptation, seduction, enticement. 2 Gold.

लोभनीय a. Enticing, alluring, attractive; so लोभ्य.

लोभः A tail.

लोभाक्ष m. A bird.

लोभन् n. The hair on the body of men or animals; see रोमन्. -Comp.

-अचः = रोमाच q. v. -आलिः लो, -आवलिः लो, -राजिः f. a line of hair from the breast to the navel; see रोमावली &c. -कर्णः a hare. -कीटः a louse. -कूपः, -गर्तः, -रंजः, -बिबरं a pore of the skin. -भ्रं morbid baldness. -मणिः an amulet made of hair. -बाहिद a. feathered. -सहर्षण a. thrilling, causing horripilation. -सारः an emerald. -हर्षः, -हर्षण, -हर्षिन् see रोमहर्ष &c. -हृत् m. yellow orpiment.

लोम a. 1 Hairy, woolly, shaggy 2 Woolen. 3 Containing hair. -शः A sheep, ram. -शर 1 A fox. 2 A female jackal. 3 An ape. 4 Green vitriol. -Comp. -माजरीः the civet-cat.

लोमाशः A jackal.

लोल a. 1 Shaking, rolling, trembling, moving to and fro, quivering, dangling, trembling; flowing, waving, (as locks of hair); परिकुर-लोलशिलायाजिह्वं जगज्जिघत्सतमिवतिवर्द्धं Ki. 3. 20 लोलायुक्तस्य पद्मपत्रिताम्रकतं Ve 2 22 लोलायुक्तं लोचनं Me 27 B 18 43 2

Agitated, disturbed, restless, uneasy. 3. Fickle, inconstant, changing, unsteady; येन श्रियः संश्रयदोषरुद्धं स्वभावलीलित्य-यज्ञः प्रसूतं R. 6. 41; so Ku. 1. 43. 4 Frail, transient; S. 1. 10. 5 Longing or anxious for, eager for, eagerly desirous of (mostly in comp.); अग्रे लोलः करिकलमको यः पुरा पेषितोऽधु U. 3. 6; कर्णे लोलः कथमितुनमुदानन-स्य लोभात् Me. 103; Si. 1. 61; 18. 46, 10. 66, Ki. 4. 20; Me. 61; R. 7. 23, 9. 37, 16. 54. 61. -ला 1 N. of Lakshmi. 2 Lightning. 3 The tongue. -Comp. -अक्षि n. a rolling eye. -अक्षिका a woman with rolling eyes. -जिह्व a. with a rolling or restless tongue, greedy. -लोल a. excessively tremulous, ever restless.

लोहप a. Very eager or desirous, ardently longing for, greedy of; अभिनवमधुलोहपस्य तथा परिचुञ्च्य चतुर्नजरी कमलवसतिमाचमिर्विदौ मधुकर विसृज्योत्प्रेता कथं S. 5. 1; मिश्रस्वदामाषणलोहपं मनः Si. 1. 40; R. 19. 24. -पा Ardent longing, eager or earnest desire, eagerness.

लोहभ a. Ardently desirous, covetous, see लोहप.

लोह 1 A (लोहते) To heap up, accumulate.

लोहः, -ह A clod, A lump of earth; परम्येदु लोहवत् यः पर्यति स पर्यति; समलोह-काचनः R. 8. 21. -हं Rust of iron. -Comp. -हः, -भेदनः -नं an instrument for breaking clods, a harrow.

लोहः A clod, lump of earth.

लोह a. 1 Red, reddish. 2 Made of copper, coppery. 3 Made of iron. -हः, -हं 1 Copper. 2 Iron. 3 Steel. 4 Any metal. 5 Gold. 6 Blood. 7 A weapon; Ms. 9. 321. 8 A fish-hook. -हः The red goat. -हं Aloewood.

-Comp. -अजः the red goat. -अभिहारः, -अभिहारः N. of a military ceremony resembling नीराजन q. v. उत्तनं gold. -कातः a loadstone, magnet. -कारः a blacksmith. -किहं rust of iron. -वातकः a blacksmith. -चूर्णं iron-filings, rust of iron. -जं 1 bell-metal. 2 iron-filings. -जालं a coat of mail. -जित् m. a diamond. -द्राविन् m. borax. -नालः an iron arrow. -वृद्धः a heron. -प्रतिमा 1 an anvil. 2 an iron image. -चद्र a. tipped or studded with iron. -हस्तिका a red pearl. -रजस् n. rust of iron. -राजकं silver. -वरं gold. -शङ्कुः an iron spike. -श्लेषणः borax. -सकरं blue steel.

लोहल a. 1 Made of iron. 2 Speaking indistinctly, lisping.

लोहिका An iron vessel.

लोहित a. (लोहित or लोहिनी f.) 1 Red, red-coloured; वृत्तासावतिमाचलोहित-तलो बाहू षडोक्षेणत् S. 1. 30; Ku. 3. 29; सुवृक्षलवृक्षलोहिनीभिस्सुदैः शिखामिः शिखिनेव-लीटा Ki 16 53 2 Copper made of copper a 1 The red colour 2 The

planet Mars. 3 A serpent. 4 A kind of deer. 5 A kind of rice. -न N. of one of the seven tongues of fire. -तं 1 Copper. 2 Blood; Ms. 8. 284. 3 Saffron. 4 Battle. 5 Red sanders. 6 A kind of sandal. 7 An imperfect form of a rainbow. -Comp. -अक्षः 1 a red die. 2 a kind of snake. 3 the (Indian) cuckoo. 4 an epithet of Vishnu. -अंगः the planet Mars. -अयस n. copper. -अशोकः a variety of Asoka (having red flowers). -अश्वः fire. -आननः an ichneumon. -ईक्षण a. red-eyed. -उद्ग a. having red or blood red water. -कस्माप a red-spotted. -क्षयः loss of blood. -द्यौः an epithet of Agni. -चन्दनं saffron. -पुष्पकः the granate tree. -चुचिका red chalk. -हस्तपत्रं a red lotus-flower. लोहितक a. (तिका f.) Red. -कः 1 A ruby; Si. 13. 52. 2 The planet Mars. 3 A kind of rice. -कं Bell-metal.

लोहितिमन् m. Redness.

लोहिनी A woman with a red coloured skin.

लौकापतिकः A follower of Châr-vâka, an atheist, a materialist.

लौकिक a. (की f.) 1 Worldly, mundane, terrestrial, earthly. 2 General, common, usual, ordinary, vulgar; U. 1. 10. 3 Of every-day life, generally accepted, popular, customary; Ku. 7. 88. 4 Temporal, secular; (opp. आर्क्ष or आर्क्षीय); Ms. 3. 282. 5 Not sacred, profane (as a word or its sense); वाक्यं द्विविधं वैदिकं लौकिकं च T. S.; (see Mbh. quoted under लोक 8). 6 Belonging to the world of; as in ब्रह्मलौकिक. -काः (pl.) Ordinary men, men of the world. -कं Any general or worldly custom. -Comp. -ज्ञ a. knowing the ways of the world, acquainted with worldly customs; वैयाकं लोपि संतो लौकिकज्ञा वयं S. 4.

लौक्य a. 1 Worldly, terrestrial, mundane, human. 2 Common, ordinary, usual.

लौ 1 P. (लौहति) To be foolish or mad.

लौह्य 1 Fickleness, unsteadiness, inconstancy. 2 Eagerness, eager desire, greediness; lustfulness, excessive passion or desire; जिह्वालीयात् Pt. 1; R. 7. 61, 16. 76; 18. 30; Ku. 6. 30.

लोह a. (ही f.) 1 Made of iron, iron. 2 Coppery. 3 Metallic. 4 Copper-coloured, red. -हं Iron; Bk. 15. 54. -हा A kettle. -Comp. -आत्मन् m., -वृः f. a boiler, kettle, caldron. -कारः, a blacksmith. -जं rust of iron. -चंघः, -घं an iron fetter, iron. -भांडं an iron vessel. -मलं rust of iron. -शङ्कु. an iron spike.

लोहित The trident of S'va

लौहिल्यः N. of a river, the Brahmaputra; चक्रं तर्णि लौहिल्ये तस्मिन् प्राग्व्योति-
ष्यथः R. 4. 81; (where Malli. says

तर्णि लौहिल्या नाम नदी येन, but quotes no
authority). -लक्ष Redness.

ल्यी, ल्यी 9 P. (ल्यनाति, ल्यनाति) To

join, unite, be mixed with.

ल्यी 9 P. (ल्यनाति) To go, move,
approach.

व.

वः 1 Air, wind. 2 the arm. 3 N. of
Varuṇa. 4 Conciliation. 5 Address-
ing. 6 Auspiciousness. 7 Residence,
dwelling. 8 The ocean. 9 A tiger.
10 Cloth. 11 N. of Rāhu. -व N. of
Varuṇa (Medini). -ind. Like, as;
as in मणी वोद्वस्य लवेते मियौ वसतरी मम Sk.;
where the word may be व or वा.

वंशः 1 A bamboo; धनुर्वशविद्युद्धोऽपि
विशेषः किं करिष्यति H. Pr. 23; वंशमवो गुण-
वानपि संगविशेषेण पूज्यते पुरुषः Bv. 1. 80
(where वंश has sense 2 also); Mo.
79. 2 A race, family, dynasty, line-
age; स जातो येन जातेन याति वंशः समुत्तिं H.
2, हव्यप्रभो वंशः R. 1. 2 &c.; see वंश-
क, वंशस्थिति &c. 3 A shaft. 4 A flute,
pipe, reed-pipe; कूजद्विरापादितवंशकृत्
R. 2. 12. 5 A collection, assemblage,
multitude (usually of similar
things); साद्रीकृतः स्पन्दवंशचक्रैः R. 7.
89. 6 A cross-beam. 7 A joint (in a
bamboo). 8 A sort of sugar-cane.
9 The backbone. 10 The Sāla tree.
11 A particular measure of length
(equal to ten hastas). -Comp.
-अग्रं, -अङ्गुरः 1 the tip or end of a
bamboo-cane. 2 the shoot of a
bamboo. -अनुकीर्तने genealogy.
-अनुक्रमः genealogy. -अनुचरितं the
history of a dynasty or family.
-आवली a pedigree, genealogy. -आहः
bamboo-manna. -कठिनः a thicket of
bamboos. -कर a. 1 founding a
family. 2 perpetuating a race; R.
18. 31. (-रः) an ancestor. -कर्पूर-
रोचना, -रोचना, -लोचना bamboo-
manna. -कुत m. the founder or per-
petuator of a family. -क्रमः family
succession. -क्षीरी bamboo-manna.
-चरितं the history of a family.
-चित्तकः a genealogist. -छेत् a. the
last of a family. -ज a. 1 born in the
family of; R. 1. 31. 2 sprung from a
good family. (-जः) 1 progeny,
issue, lineal descendant. 2 the seed
of the bamboo. (-जं) bamboo-
manna. (-जा) bamboo-manna.
-नर्तक m. a buffoon. -नाडि (ली) का
a pipe made of bamboo. -नाथः the
chief or head of a race. -नेत्रं the
root of sugar-cane. -पत्रं a bamboo-
leaf. (-त्रः) a reed. -पत्रकः 1 a reed.
2 a white kind of sugarcane. (-कं)
yellow orpiment. -परंपरा lineal
descent, family succession -पूरक the
root of sugarcane a here

ditary. (-ज्यं) a hereditary estate.
-लक्ष्मीः f. the fortune of a family.
-विततिः f. 1 a family, descent. 2 a
thicket of bamboos. -शर्करा bamboo-
manna. -शलाका a small bamboo peg
at the lower end of a Vinā. -स्थितिः
f. the perpetuation of a family; R.
18. 31.

वंशकः 1 A kind of sugarcane. 2
The joint in a bamboo. 3 A kind of
fish. -कं Aloe-wood.

वंशिका 1 A kind of flute. 2 Aloe-
wood.

वंशी 1 A flute; pipe; न वंशी यज्ञासी-
ह्रुवि कसरोजाद्विगलितौ H. D. 108; वंशरिपो-
न्वेषोऽयं न वोऽश्वेयांसि वंशीरवः Git. 9. 2 A
vein or artery. 3 Bamboo-manna. 4
A particular weight. -Comp. -धरः,
-धारिन् m. 1 an epithet of Krishna,
2 any flute-player or piper.

वक्ष्य a. 1 Relating to the main
beam. 2 Connected with the spine.
3 Belonging to a family. 4 Of a good
family, born in a good family. 5
Lineal, genealogical. -इयः 1 A
descendant, posterity (pl.); इत्येव
रघोर्विश्याः R. 15. 35. 2 A forefather,
an ancestor; वृत्त मत्तः परं वक्ष्याः पिंडविच्छेद-
दर्शिनः R. 1. 66. 3 Any member of a
family. 4 A cross-beam. 5 A bone in
the arm or leg. 6 A pupil.

वक्ष् See वक्ष्.

वक्क See वक्क.

वकुल See वकुल.

वक् 1 A. (वक्ते) To go, move.

वक्तव्य pot. p. 1 Fit to be said,
told, spoken or declared; तर्हि वक्तव्यं
न वक्तव्यं (frequently occurring in
Mbh.). 2 To be spoken about.
3 Reprehensible, blamable,
conusable. 4 Low, vile, base. 5
Accountable, responsible. 6
Dependent. -व्य 1 Speaking, speech.
2 A precept, rule, dictum. 3 Blame,
censure, reproach.

वक्त्र a. or m. 1 Speaking, talking,
a speaker. 2 Eloquent, an orator; किं
करिष्यति वक्ताय श्रेता यत्र न विद्यते; ददुरा यत्र
वक्तास्तत्र मोने हि शोभनं Subhāsh. 3 A
teacher, an expounder. 4 A learned
or wise man in general.

वक्त्रं 1 The mouth. 2 The face;
यद्वक्त्रं मुहुरिच्छते न धनिनो वृषे न चाद्वन्द्या Bh.
3. 147. 3 Snout, muzzle, beak. 4
Beginning 5 The point (of an
arrow) the spout of a vessel 6 A

sort of garment. 7 N. of a metre
similar to *anushubh*; see S. D. 567,
Kāv. 1. 26. -Comp. -आसनः saliva.
-सुरः a tooth. -जः a Brāhmana
-तालं a musical instrument played
with the mouth. -दलं the palate. -पटः
a veil. -रंध्रं the aperture of the
mouth. -परिस्पंदः speech. -भेदिन् a.
pungent, sharp. -वासः an orange.
-शोधनं 1 cleansing the mouth. 2 a
lime, citron. -शोधिन् n. a citron
(-m.) a citron tree.

वक्र a. 1 Crooked (fig. also),
bent, curved, winding, tortuous,
वक्रः पथा यदपि भवतः प्रस्थितस्योत्तरार्धं Me. 27,
Ku. 3. 29. 2 Round about, indirect,
evasive, circuitous, equivocating,
ambiguous (as a speech); किमेतैर्वक्र-
भणितैः Ratn. 2; वक्रपादपरचनरमणीयः...मुमुवा
प्रवृत्ते परिहासः Si. 10. 12; see वक्रोक्ति
also. 3 Curled, curling, crisped (as
hair). 4 Retrograde (as motion) 5
Dishonest, fraudulent, crooked in
disposition. 6 Cruel, malignant (as
a planet). 7 Prosodially long. -क्रः
1 The planet Mars. 2 The planet
Saturn. 3 N. of Siva. 4 N. of the
demon Tripura. -क्र 1 The bend or arm
of a river. 2 Retrograde motion (of a
planet). -Comp. -अंगं a crooked
limb. (-याः) 1 a goose. 2 the ruddy
goose. 3 a snake. -उक्तिः f. 1 a figure
of speech consisting in the use of
evasive speech or reply, either by
means of a pun, or by an affected
change of tone; Mamata thus de-
fines it:—यदुक्तमन्वया वाक्यमन्वयान्वयेन योज्यते
श्लेषेण काका वा शेषः सा वक्रोक्तिस्तथा द्विधा K.
P. 9; for example see the opening
stanza in Mu. (अन्या केचं स्थिता ते &c.)
2 equivocation, insinuation, inuendo
सुबंधुर्नाममृद्वक्ष कावेराज हति त्रयः. वक्रोक्तिमार्ग-
विपुलाश्चतुर्ग्यो विद्यते न वा 11. 3 sarcasm. -कटः
the jujube tree. -कंदकः the Khadira
tree. -खड्गः -खड्गकः a sabre, scimitar.
-गति, -गामिन् a. 1 winding, meander-
ing. 2 fraudulent, dishonest; -ग्रीव.
a camel. -चंचुः a parrot. -तुंडः 1 an
epithet of Gaṇeśa. 2 a parrot. -दंष्ट्र.
a boar. -दृष्टि a. 1 squint-eyed, squint-
ing. 2 having a malignant or evil
look. 3 envious. (-f.) squint, an
oblique look. -नक्रः 1 a parrot. 2 a
low man -नासिक an owl -पुच्छ
पुच्छिक a dog -पुण the pala satree

-बालधिः, -लांगूलः a dog. -भावः 1 crookedness. 2 deceit. -वक्रः a hog. वक्रवः Price (for अवक्रय q. v.). वक्रिन् a. 1 Crooked. 2 Retrograde. -m. A Jaina or Buddha. वक्रिमन् m. 1 Crookedness, curvature. 2 Equivocation, evasion, ambiguity, tortuous, round-about or indirect nature (as of a speech); तद्वत्त्वाङ्गुलीरमं स च दुष्टास्यं गिरा वक्रिमा Uit. 3. 3 Cunningness, duplicity, craftiness. वक्रोष्टिः, -वक्रोष्टिका f. A gentle smile. वक्ष 1 P. (वक्षति) 1 To grow, increase. 2 To be powerful. 3 To be angry. 4 To accumulate. वक्षस् n. The breast, bosom, chest; वपादवक्षाः परिणवृक्षं R. 3. 34. -Comp. -जः, -रुहः, -रुहः (वक्षोजः, वक्षोरुहः, वक्षोरुहः) the female breast; Bv. 2. 17. -स्थले (वक्ष or वक्षःस्थले) the breast or bosom. वक्ष, वक्षु (वक्षति, वक्षति) To go, move. वगाहः See अवगाह. वंकाः The bend of a river. वका The pommel of a saddle. वकिलः A thorn. वक्त्रिः 1 A rib (of an animal or building (said to be f. only by some)). 2 The timber of a roof. 3 A kind of musical instrument (said to be n. also in these two senses). वक्षुः A small arm or branch of the Ganges. वंर 1 P. (वंगतिः) 1 To go. 2 To limp, be lame. वंगाः (pl.) N. of Bengal proper and its inhabitants; वंगानुत्तराय तरसा नेता मौसपनोद्यता R. 4. 36; रत्नाकरं समारम्भ्य ब्रह्म-पुत्रांतः शिवे वंदेति इति श्लोकः -वः 1 Cotton. 2 The egg-plant. -नं 1 Lead. 2 Tin. -Comp. -अरिः yellow orpiment. -ज 1 brass. 2 red lead. -जीवनं silver. -घुल्लजं bell-metal (कांस्यं). वृ 1 A. (वैते) 1 To go. 2 To go swiftly. 3 To begin. 4 To censure, blame. वृ 2 P. (A. also in non-conjugational tenses; in conjugational tenses it is said to be defective in the third person plural by some authorities, or in the whole plural by others; वाक्, उक्त्वा) 1 To say, speak; वैराग्यादि च वृत्ति K. P. 10; (oft. with two, acc.); ताम्रवृत्तुले श्रियमन्मथि R. 14. 6; sometimes with accusative of words meaning 'speech'; उवाच वाच्या प्रयमोदिते वचः R. 3. 25, 2. 59; क्व वक्ष्यते वाक्यं Rām. 2 To relate, describe; रघुनामन्वयं वक्ष्ये R. 1. 9. 3 To tell, communicate, announce, declare; उच्यतां मद्रचनासारोपि S. 2, Me. 98. 4 To name, call; तदेकसप्ततिगुणं मन्त्रतस्मिन्निध्यते Ms. 1 79 -Caus (वाचयति ते) 1 To cause to speak. 2 To go over read peruse 3 To say tell declare 4 To

promise. -Desid. (विक्षति) To wish to speak, intend to say (something). -With अनु to say after, repeat, recite. (-Caus.) to read to oneself; नाममुद्रा-सुराण्यनुवाच्य S. 1. -निस् 1 to interpret, explain; वेदा निर्विक्रममाः 2 to relate, tell, declare, announce. 3 to name, call. -प्रति to speak in reply, answer, reply to; न चेद्वदस्यं प्रतिवक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 5. 42, R. 3. 47. -ति to explain. -सं to say, speak. वचः 1 A parrot. 2 The sun. -चा 1 A kind of talking bird. 2 A kind of aromatic root. -चं Speaking, talk. वचनं 1 The act of speaking, uttering, saying. 2 Speech, an utterance, words (spoken), sentence, वक्तु-विशेषनिः सुहागुणपृष्ठा वचने विपश्चितः Ku. 2. 5; प्रतिः प्रतिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 3. 3 Repeating, recitation. 4 A text, dictation, rule, precept, a passage of a sacred book; शास्त्रवचनं, स्मृतिवचनं, स्मृतिवचनं &c. 5 An order, a command, direction; मद्रचनात् 'in my name,' 'by my order. 6 Advice, counsel, instruction. 7 Declaration, affirmation. 8 Pronunciation (of a letter) (in gram.). 9 The signification or meaning of a word; अत्र पयोधराक्ष मेववचनः 10 Number (in gram.); there are three numbers, singular, dual and plural. 11 Dry ginger. -Comp -उपक्रमः introduction, exordium. -कर a. obedient, doing what is ordered. -कारिन् a. obeying orders, obedient. -क्रमः discourse. -ग्राहिन् a. obedient, complaint, submissive. -पटु a. eloquent. -विरोधः inconsistency of precepts, contradiction or incongruity of texts. -शतं a hundred speeches, i. e. repeated declaration, reiterated assertion. -स्थित a. (वचनेस्थितः also) obedient, compliant. वचनीयः a. 1 To be said, spoken or related. 2 Censurable, blamable. -नं Blame, censure, reproach; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमस्ति Ku. 5. 82; वचनीयमिदं व्यवस्थिते रमण त्वामनुयायि वयसि 4. 21; भवति योजयितुर्वचनीयता Pt. 1. 75, Ki. 9. 39, 65, Mk. 4. 1. वचरः 1 A cook. 2 A rogue, low or wicked person (शूद्र). वचस् 1 A speech, word, sentence; उवाच वाच्या प्रथमोदिते वचः R. 3. 25, 47; इत्यव्यभिचारि तद्वचः Ku. 5. 36; वचस्तत्र प्रयोक्तव्यं यत्रोक्तं लभते फलं Subhāsh. 2 A command, order, precept, injunction. 3 Advice, counsel. 4 Number (in gram.). -Comp. -कर a. 1 obedient, complaint. 2 executing the orders of another. -क्रमः discourse. -ग्रहः the car. -प्रवृत्तिः f. an attempt at speaking S. 7. 17. An epithet of Brihaspati or the planet Jupiter

वज्र I. 1 P. (वज्रति) To go, move, roam about. -II. 10 U. (वाजयति ते) 1 To trim, prepare. 2 To feather an arrow. 3 To go, move. वज्रः-जं 1 A thunderbolt, the weapon of Indra (said to have been formed out of the bones of the sage Dadhichi. q. v.). आशंसते समितिषु सुरा सक्तवैरा हि देवैरस्यधिष्वे वदुषि विजयं वीरहूते च वजे S. 2. 15. 2 Any destructive weapon like the thunderbolt. 3 A diamond-pin, an instrument for perforating jewels; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कर्षेण सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गति R. 1. 4. 4 A diamond in general, an adamant; वज्रादपि कडोराणि वृद्धिं कुसुमादपि U. 2. 7; R. 6. 19. 5 Sour-gruel. -जः 1 A form of military array. 2 A kind of Kusa grass. 3 N. of various plants. -जं 1 Steel. 2 A kind of talc. 3 Thunderlike or severe language. 4 A child. 5 Emblemic myrobalan. -Comp. -शङ्कः a snake. -अभ्यासः cross multiplication. -अज्ञानिः the thunderbolt of Indra. -आकरः a diamond mine; R. 18. 21. -आरुह्यः a kind of mineral spar. -आघातः 1 a stroke of thunder or lightning. 2 (hence fig.) any sudden shock or calamity. -आयुधः an epithet of Indra. -अक्षतः an epithet of Hanumat. -कीलः a thunderbolt, an adamant shaft; जीवितं वज्रकीलं Māl. 9. 37; cf. U. 1. 47. -क्षारं an alkaline earth. -गोपः-हृत्गोपः q. v. -चंचुः a vulture. -चर्मन् m. a rhinoceros. -जित् m. N. of Garuda. -ज्वलन्, -ज्वाला lightning. -तुंडः 1 a vulture. 2 mosquito, gnat. 3 N. of Garuda. 4 of Ganesa. -तुल्यः lapis lazuli or azure stone. -वृक्षः a kind of insect. -दंतः 1 a hog. 2 a rat. -द्वानः a rat. -देहः, -देहिन् a. having an adamant or hardy frame. -धरः an epithet of Indra; वज्रधरमात्रः R. 18. 21. -नाभः the discus of Krishna. -निषीपिः, -निषेपः a clap or peal of thunder. -पाणिः an epithet of Indra; वज्रं हस्तं च वज्रपाणिः R. 2. 42. -पातः a stroke of lightning, fall of thunderbolt. -पुष्पं the blossom of sesamum. -शून् m. an epithet of Indra. -नाभिः a diamond, an adamant; Bh. 2. 6. -सृष्टिः an epithet of Indra. -रुहः a hog. -लेपः a kind of very hard cement; वज्रलेपवदितेव Māl. 5. 10, U. 4 (for its preparation see Bṛi. S. chapter 57). -लोहकः a magnet. -स्युहः a kind of military array. -शाल्यः a porcupine. -सार a. as hard as adamant, having the strength of the thunderbolt, adamantinet; क्वच निशित-निपाता वज्रसाराः शरास्ते S. 1. 10; त्वमपि कुसुम-वर्णावज्रसारीकरोषि 3. 3. -सृष्टिः, -सो f. a diamond-needle. -हृदयं an adamant heart. वज्रिन् m. 1 N. of Indra; तनु वज्रिण इव शीर्षमेतद्दिश्यते दिशतो यस्य पक्षा V 1 5 R 9 24 2 An ow

वच 1 P. (वचति) 1 To go, to arrive at; वचतुश्चाहवक्षिणि Bk. 14. 74, 7. 106. 2 To wander over. 3 To go slyly or secretly, sneak. -*Caus.* (वचयति-ते) 1 To avoid, escape from, evade; shun; अहिं वचयति, अवचयत मायाश्च स्वमायाभिर्निरद्विष; Bk. 8. 43. 2 To cheat, deceive, defraud (said to be A. only, but often P. also); मूर्खस्त्वानववचत Bk. 15. 15; कथमथ वचयसे जनमनुगतमसमशरज्वरदूतं Gīt. 8; (वचनं) वचयन् प्रणयिनीरया स; R. 19. 17; Ku. 4. 10, 5. 49; R. 12. 53. 3 To deprive of, leave (one) destitute of; R. 7. 8.

वचक a. 1 Fraudulent, deceitful, crafty. 2 Cheating, deceiving. -कः 1 A rogue, cheat, swindler. 2 A jackal. 3 Musk-rat. 4 A tame ichneumon.

वचति Fire.

वचयः 1 Cheating, roguery, deceit, trickery. 2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. 3 The cuckoo.

वचन-न्त 1 Cheating. 2 A trick, deceit, fraud, deception, trickery; वचना परिहर्तव्य बहुदोषा हि दार्वरी Mk. 1. 58; स्वर्गमिच्छिषिद्धकृतं वचनामिव मेनिरे Ku. 5. 47. 3 An illusion, delusion. 4 Loss, deprivation, hinderance; दृष्टिपातवचना Māt. 3; R. 11. 36.

वंचित p. p. 1 Deceived, cheated. 2 Deprived of. -ता A sort of riddle or enigma.

वंचुक a. (की. f.) Deceitful; fraudulent, crafty, dishonest. -कः A jackal.

वज्रलः 1 The common caneer reed; आम्रजुर्वज्रललतानि च ताम्रजुनि निरित्रील-निचुलानि सरिचरानि U. 2. 23; or मंजुलवज्रल-कुजगर्तं विषकर्षं -रेण दुकृते Gīt. 1. 2 A kind of flower. 3 The Asoka tree. 4 A kind of bird. -*Comp.* -द्रुमः the Asoka tree. -मित्रः the ratan.

वज्र I. 1 P. (वजति) To surround. -II. 10 U. (वजयति-ते) 1 To tell. 2 To divide, partition. 3 To surround, encompass.

वज्रः 1 The fig-tree; अयं च विषकूट-शापिनि वर्त्मनि वज्रः श्यामो नाम U. 1; R. 13. 53. 2 A small shell or courie. 3 A small ball, globule, pill. 4 A round figure, a cipher. 5 A kind of cake. 6 A string, rope (n. also in this sense). 7 Equality in shape. -*Comp.* -पत्रं a variety of the white basil. (-त्रा) a jasmine. -वासिन् m. a Yaksha.

वज्रकः 1 A kind of cake. 2 A small lump, ball, globule, pill.

वज्रः 1 A cock. 2 A mat. 3 A turban. 4 A thief, robber. 5 A churning-stick. 6 Fragrant grass.

वजाकरः, **वजारकः** A cord, string.

वज्रकः A pawn at chess.

वज्रिका 1 A pill 2 A chessman

वदित् a. Stringed, circular. -m. = वदिक q. v.

वदी 1 A rope or string. 2 A pill, bolus.

वदुः 1 A boy, lad, youth, stripling; oft. used like the English word 'chap' or 'fellow'; चपलो वदुः S. 2; निवार्यतामालि किमप्ययं वदुः पुनर्विषयः स्फुरितो-त्तरावरः Ku. 5. 83; cf. वदु also. 2 A religious student or Brahmachārin q. v.

वदुकः 1 A boy, lad. 2 A Brahmachārin. 3 A fool or blockhead.

वदु 1 P. (वदति) 1 To be strong or powerful. 2 To be fat.

वदर a. 1 Dull, stupid. 2 Wicked. -रः 1 A fool or blockhead. 2 A rogue, wicked or vile fellow. 3 A physician. 4 A water-pot.

वदभिः -भी See वलभिः -भी.

वदवा 1 A mare. 2 The nymph Asvini who in the form of a mare bore to the sun two sons, the Asvins; see सञ्ज्ञा. 3 A female slave. 4 A harlot, prostitute. 5 A woman of the Brāhmaṇa caste (द्विजयोषित्). -*Comp.* -अग्निः, -अगलः the submarine fire. -सुखः 1 the submarine fire. 2 N. of Śiva.

वडा A kind of cake.

वद्विशं See वद्विश.

वड् a. Large, big, great.

वण 1 P. (वणति) To sound.

वणिज m. 1 A merchant, trader; रस्यागमः केवलजीविकायै ते ज्ञानवर्ण्यं वणिजं वदन्ति M. 1. 17. 12 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac. -f. Merchandise, trade. -*Comp.* -कर्मन् n., -क्रिया traffic, trade. -जनः 1 merchants (collectively). 2 a trader, merchant. -पथः 1 trade, traffic. 2 a merchant. 3 a merchant's shop, a stall. 4 the sign *Libra* of the zodiac. -वृत्तिः f. trade, traffic; Bh. 3. 81. -सार्थः a caravan.

वणिजः 1 A merchant, trader. 2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac.

वणिजकः A merchant.

वणिज्यं, **वणिज्या** Trade, traffic.

वन् 1 P., 10 (U. वदति, वदयति-ते) To divide, apportion, partition, share.

वन्तः 1 A part, portion, share. 2 The handle of a sickle. 3 An unmarried man, a bachelor.

वन्तकः 1 Dividing, distributing. 2 A distributor. 3 A part, portion, share.

वन्तनं Partitioning, apportioning, dividing.

वन्तालः, **वन्तालः** 1 A contest of heroes. 2 A shovel, hoe. 3 A boat.

वन् 1 A. (वन्दे) To go alone or unaccompanied.

वन्त a. 1 Unmarried. 2 Dwarfish. 3 Crippled. -उः 1 An unmarried man, a bachelor. 2 A servant. 3 A dwarf.

वन्त 1 A dart

वन्तरः 1 The sheath that envelops the young bamboo. 2 The new shoot of the palm tree. 3 A rope for tying (a goat &c.). 4 A dog. 5 The tail of a dog. 6 A cloud. 7 The female breast.

वन्ड I. 1 A. (वन्दे) 1 To divide, share, apportion. 2 To surround, encompass. -II. 10 U. (वन्दयति-ते) To share, divide, apportion.

वन्ड a. 1 Maimed, crippled. 2 Unmarried. 3 Emasculated. -उः 1 A man, who is circumcised or has no prepuce. 2 An ox without a tail. -रा An unchaste woman; cf. रङ्ग.

वन्डरः 1 A miser, stingy person. 2 A eunuch.

वत् a. 1 An affix added to nouns to show 'possession'; वनवत् possessed of wealth; रूपवत् beautiful; सो भगवत्, मास्वत् &c.; (the words so formed being adjectives). 2 Added to the base of the past 'passive participle' वत् turns it into a past active participle; इत्युक्तवन्तं जनकात्मजासं R. 14. 43. -*ind.* An affix added to nouns or adjectives to denote 'likeness' or 'resemblance' and may be translated by 'like', 'as'; आत्मवत्सर्वभूतानि य. पश्यति स पंडितः.

वत् See वत्.

वत्से See अवत्से; कपोलविलोलवत्से Gīt. 2. वतिका A barren or childless woman, a woman or cow miscarrying from accident.

वत्सः 1 A calf, the young of an animal; तेनाथ वत्समिव लोकाग्रं पुषाण Bh. 2. 56; यं सर्वशैलः परिकल्प्य दत्तं Ku. 1. 2. 2 A boy, son; in this sense often used in the voc. as a term of endearment and translatable by 'my dear', 'my darling', 'my dear child'; अयि वत्स कृतं कृतमातिविषयेन किमपराद्धं वत्सेन U. 6. 3 Offspring or children in general; जीवद्भूता 'one' whose children are living'. 4 A year. 5 N. of a country, (its chief town was कौशांबी and ruled over by Udayana) or the inhabitants of that country (pl.). -रत्ना 1 A female calf. 2 A little girl; वत्से हते 'dear Sita' &c. -रत्नं The breast. -*Comp.* -अक्षि a kind of cucumber. -अदन्तः a wolf. -ईशः, -राजः a king of the *Vaisas*; लोके हारि च वत्स-राजचरितं वाटये च दक्षा वत्से Nāg. 1. -काम a. fond of children. (-मा) a cow longing for her calf. -नाभः 1 N. of a tree. 2 a kind of very strong poison. -पाल 'a keeper of calves', N. of Kṛishṇa or Balarāma. -शाला a cow-shed.

वत्सकः 1 A little calf, calf in general. 2 A child. 3 N. of a plant (कुटज). -कं Green or black sulphate of iron.

वत्सतरः A weaned calf, a steer a young ox मधोदता वत्सतरः सुप्रसिद्ध R. 3

32 -री A heifer नावसायाभ्यामताय वत्सरं वा महोक्षे वा विर्षयति गृहमेधिनः U. 4.

वत्सरः 1 A year; Y. 1. 205. 2 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अंतकः the month Phālguna. -अणः a debt to be paid by the end of a year.

वत्सल a. 1 Child-loving, affectionate towards children or offspring; as वत्सला वेदुः माता &c. 2 Affectionate towards, fondly loving, devoted to-fond of, kind or compassionate to, wards; तद्वत्सलः क स तपस्विजनस्य हंता Mā. 8. 8; 6. 14; R. 2. 69, 8. 41; so शरणागतवत्सलः दीनवत्सलः &c. -लः A fire fed with grass. -ला A cow fond of her calf. -लं Affection, fondness.

वत्सलयति Den. P. To cause to yearn, cause to feel yearning affection for; वृत्तमनस्यता मां वत्सलयति S. 7.

वत्सा, वत्सिका A heifer.

वत्सिमन् m. Childhood, youth, early youth.

वत्सविः A cowherd.

वद् 1 P. (वदति) but Atm. in certain senses and with certain prepositions; see below; उदित pass. उद्यते, desid. निवदियति 1 To say, speak, utter, address, speak to; वद् प्रदोषे स्फुटचंद्रताका विमलवरी यद्वरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44; वदन्तं व R. 1. 59 'the foremost of the eloquent'. 2 To announce, tell, communicate, inform; यो गात्रादि वदति स्वयं. 3 To speak of, describe; Bg. 2. 29. 4 To lay down, prescribe, state; Ms. 2. 9, 4. 14. 5 To name, call; वदति वपुर्धोवर्णानां धर्मैश्च वृषिकं बुधाः Chandr. 5. 45. 6 To indicate, bespeak; कृतज्ञतामस्य वदति संपदः Ki. 1. 14. 7 To raise the voice, utter a cry, sing; कोकिलः पंचमेन वदति; वदति मधुरा वाचः &c. 8 To show brilliance or proficiency in, be an authority on (Atm.); ज्ञात्रि वदत Sk., पाणिनिर्वदते Vop. 9 To shine, look splendid or bright (Atm.); Bk. 8. 27, 10 To toil, exert, labour (Atm.); क्षेत्रे वदते Sk. -Caus. (वाद्ययति-ते) 1 To cause to speak or say. 2 To cause to sound, play on a musical instrument; वीणासिन् वाद्ययति Vikr. 1. 10, वाद्यते मृदु वेणुं Gīt. 5. -WITH -अनु 1 to imitate in speaking, repeat after (one); (गिरं नः) अनुवदती शुक्ले मंडुवाक् पजरस्यः R. 5. 74. 2 to echo, resound (P. and A.); अनुवदति वीणा. 3 to approve (by echoing back the same sentiment); Si. 2. 67. 4 to imitate (Atm.); Bk. 8. 29. 5 to repeat by way of corroboration. -अप (said to be Atm. only, but sometimes Paras. also) 1 to revile, abuse, censure; Si. 17. 19; Ms. 4. 236; sometimes with dat.; Bk. 8. 45. 2 to disown. 3 to repute, contradict. -अभि 1 to express, utter, signify; यदाचाञ्छस्यदिते येन वामस्युद्यते तदेव नमः तं पिदि नेदं शक्तिस्त्वसेत Ken 2 to salute greet respectfully

(Caus) to salute मग्नवामिवाद्ये उप (Atm.) 1 to coax, flatter, cajole; Bk. 8. 28. 2 to conciliate, talk (one) over. -परि to abuse, censure, revile. -प्र 1 to speak, utter. 2 to speak to, address; Bk. 7. 24. 3 to name, call. 4 to regard, consider. -प्रति 1 to speak, in reply, answer; R. 3. 64. 2 to speak, utter. 3 to repeat. -वि (Atm.) 1 to quarrel, dispute; परस्परं विवदमानौ भ्रातरौ. 2 to be at variance, to conflict, be in opposition; परस्परं विदमानानां ज्ञात्राणां H. 1. 3 to contend (as in a court of law). -विप्र (P. and A.) to dispute, quarrel, wrangle; Bk. 8. 42. -विसं 1 to be inconsistent, be at variance. 2 to fail. (-Caus.) to make inconsistent. -सं 1 to talk to, address. 2 to speak together, converse, discourse. 3 to resemble, correspond to, be like (with instr.); अस्य सुखं सीताया मुख-भेदेण सेवद्वये U. 4. 4 to name, call. 5 to speak or utter in general. (-Caus.) 1 to consult, hold consultation (with instr.). 2 to cause to sound, play upon a musical instrument). -सेय (Atm.) 1 to speak loudly or distinctly (as men); संप्रवदन्ति ब्राह्मणाः Sk. 2 to cry, utter a cry (Paras.); वरतदु संप्रवदन्ति कुकुटाः Mbh.

वद् a. Speaking, talking, speaking well.

वदनं 1 The face; आसाहिद्वचवदना च विमोचयन्ती S. 2. 10; so ह्रवदना, कमलवदना &c. 2 The mouth; वदनं विनिवेशिता उज्ज्वली पिशुनानां रसगानिषेण धारा Br. 1. 111. 3 Aspect, look, appearance. 4 The front point. 5 First term (in a series). Comp. -आसवः saliva.

वदंती Speech, discourse.

वदन्य a. See वदाम्य.

वदरः See वदर.

वदालः 1 A whirlpool. 2 A kind of sheat-fish.

वदावद् a. 1 A speaker, eloquent. 2 Talkative, garrulous.

वदाव्य a. 1 Speaking fluently, eloquent. 2 Speaking kindly or affably. 3 Liberal, munificent, generous; Ms. 4. 224. -व्यः A liberal or generous person, munificent or bountiful man; शिरसा वदाव्यधरवः सार-मेनं वदति सारवः Br. 1. 19; or तस्मै वदा-व्यगुरे तस्मै नमोस्तु 1. 94; N. 5. 11; R. 5. 24.

वदि ind. In the dark half (of a lunar-month); ज्येष्ठवदि (opp. हृदि).

वद्य 1 Fit to be spoken, not blamable; cf. अवद्य. 2 Dark or second (said of the fortnight of a lunar month); वद्यपक्षः the dark fortnight). -हं Speech, speaking about.

वद् 1 P. (वदति) To slay, kill (not used in classical Sanskrit except as a substitute for हन् in the Aorist and Benedictive

वध 1 Killing murder a slaughter destruction; आत्मनो वधमाहर्तौ क्राश्री विहगत-स्करः V. 5. 1; मनुष्यवधः homicide; पशुवधः &c. 2 A blow, stroke. 3 Paralysis. 4 Disappearance. 5 Multiplication (in math.). -Comp. -अंगकः a poison. -अर्ह a. deserving capital punishment. -उद्यत a. 1 murderous. 2 an assassin. -उपायः a means of killing. -कर्माधिकारिन् m. a hangman, an executioner. -जीविन् m. 1 a hunter. 2 a butcher. -दंडः 1 corporeal punishment (as whipping &c.). 2 capital punishment. -धूमिः f., -स्थली f., -स्थानं 1 a place of execution. 2 a slaughter-house. -स्तम्भः the gallows; Mk. 10.

वधकः 1 An executioner, a hangman. 2 A murderer, an assassin.

वधनं A deadly weapon.

वधिर्न 1 The god of love. 2 Sexual passion, lust.

वधुः, वधुका 1 A daughter-in-law. 2 A young woman in general.

वधूः f. 1 A bride; वरः स वधूा सह राज-सर्गं प्राप षष्ठ्यच्छायाविदारितोऽर्थः R. 7. 4, 19; समानयन्त्युत्पन्नं वधूदरं विरस्य वाच्यं न गत प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15; Ku. 6. 82. 2 A wife, spouse; इयं नमति वः सर्वाञ्जिलोचनवधूरिति Ku. 6. 89; R. 1. 90. 3 A daughter-in-law; वधाच रघुकुलमहचराणां वधूः U. 4. 4. 16; तेषां वधूस्त्वमासि मैदिनि पार्थिवानां 1. 9. 4 A female, maiden, woman in general; हरिरीह सुधवधूनिर्करे विलासिनि विल-सति केळिपरे Gīt. 1; स्वयंशोसि विक्रमवतामवदा नवधुष्वहानि विदुःशंति धियः Ki. 6. 45; N. 22. 47; Me. 16, 47, 65. 5 The wife of a younger relation, a younger female relation. 6 The female of any animal; ह्रवधूः a doe; व्याध्रवधूः गज-वधूः &c. -Comp. -यूधवधेयः, -प्रवेशः the ceremony of a bride's entrance into her husband's house. -जनः a wife, female-woman. -पक्षः the party of the bride (at a wedding). -वस्त्रं bridal apparel, nuptial attire.

वधूटी 1 A young woman or female; रथं वधूटीमारोप्य पापः कायेषु गच्छति Mr. 5. 17; गोपवधूटीकुलचौराय (कृष्णाय) Bhāshā P. 1. 2 A daughter-in-law.

वधय 1 To be killed or slain. 2 Sentenced to be killed. 3 To be subjected to corporeal punishment, to be corporeally punished. -व्यः 1 A victim, one seeking his doom; Mu. 1. 9. 2 An enemy. -Comp. -पदहः a drum beaten at the time of execution. -धूः, -धूमिः f., -स्थलं, -स्थानं a place of execution. -माला a garland of flowers placed on a person who is about to be executed.

वध्या Killing, slaughter, murder.

वध्रं 1 A leathern strap or thong; Si. 20. 50. 2 Lead. -ध्री A leathern thong.

वधयः A shoe

वन् I. 1 P. (वन, त) 1 To honour, worship. 2 To aid. 3 To sound. 4 To be occupied or engaged. -II. 18 U. (वनति, वदति, usually वदति only) 1 To beg, ask, request (said to govern two acc.); तेषां दातुं तेव चातको वदते जलम्. 2 To seek for, seek to obtain. 3 To conquer, possess. -III. 1 P., 10 U. (वनति, वनयति ते) 1 To favour, aid. 2 To hurt, injure. 3 To sound. 4 To confide in.

वनं 1 A forest, wood, thicket of trees; वनो वासः पक्षे वा वने वा Bh. 3. 120; वनेऽपि दोषः प्रभवति राशिना. 2 A cluster, group, a quantity of lotuses or other plants growing in a thick bed; चित्रादिषां पद्मवनावलीनां R. 16. 16, 6. 86 3 A place of abode, residence, house. 4 A fountain, spring (of water). 5 Water in general; Si. 6. 78. 6 Wood, timber. (As the first member of comp. वन may be translated by 'wild', 'forest'; वनवाराः, वनकदली, वनपुष्प &c. -Comp. -अग्निः a forest-conflagration. -अजः the wild goat. -अंतः 1 The skirts or borders of a forest; R. 2. 68. 2 The forest region itself, wood; U. 2. 25. -अंतरं 1 another wood. 2 the interior of a forest; V. 4. 26. -अरिष्टा wild turmeric. -अलक्तं red earth or ruddle. -अलिका a sun-flower. -आखुः a hare. -आखुः a kind of bean. -आवना 'wood-river,' a forest-stream. -आर्द्रका wild ginger. -आश्रमः abode in the woods, the third stage in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa. -आश्रमिन् m. an anchorite, a hermit. -आश्रयः 1 an inhabitant of the wood. 2 a sort of crow or raven. -उत्साहः a rhinoceros. -उद्भवा the wild cotton plant. -उपद्रवः a forest-conflagration. -ओकस् m. 1 an inhabitant of a wood, a forester. 2 an anchorite, a hermit. 3 a wild animal such as a monkey, boar. -कपा wild pepper. -कदली wild plantain. -करिस् m., -कंजरः, -गजः a wild elephant. -कुक्कुटः a wild fowl. -खडं a forest. -गवः the wild ox. -गहनं a thicket, the thick part of a forest. -हसः a spy. -युलः a wild or forest shrub. -गच्छरः a. frequenting woods. (-रः) 1 a hunter. 2 a forester. (-रः) a forest. -चंदनं 1 the Devadāru tree. 2 aloe-wood. -चंद्रिका, -ज्योत्स्ना a kind of jasmine. -चंपकः the wild Champaka tree. -चरः a. living in a forest, haunting woods, sylvan. (-रः) 1 a forester, forest-dweller, woodman; उपनस्थुरास्थितविषादधियः शतवज्रवो वनचरा वसति Ki. 6. 29; Me. 12. 2 a wild animal. 3 the fabulous eight-legged animal called Sarabha. -चर्वा roam about or residence in a forest. -चर्वा 1 A wild goat 2 a boar -जः

1 an elephant. 2 a kind of fragrant grass. 3 the wild citron tree. (-जं) a blue lotus-flower. -जा 1 wild ginger. 2 the wild cotton tree. -जीविन् a forester, woodman. -जः a cloud. -दाहः a forest-conflagration. -देवता a sylvan deity, a dryad; R. 2. 12, 9. 52; S. 4. 4; Ku. 3. 52, 6. 39. -द्रुमः a tree growing wild in a forest. -धारा an avenue of trees. -धेनु f. the female of the wild ox or *Bos gaurus*. -पांसुलः a hunter. -पार्श्वे the neighbourhood of a wood, the forest region itself. -पुष्पं a forest-flower. -पूरकः the wild citron tree. -प्रवेशः commencing a hermit's life. -प्रस्थः a wood situated on table-land. -विषः the cuckoo. (-यं) the cinnamon tree. -वह्निः, -वह्निः a wild peacock. -वृक्षः forest-ground. -मलिका a gad-fly. -मल्ली wild-jasmine. -माला a garland of wood-flowers, such as was usually worn by Krishna; R. 9. 51; it is thus described:—आजातुलं विनी माला सर्वतुङ्गमुज्ज्वला मये स्थूलकंद्वारथा वनमालेति कीर्तिता. -धरः an epithet of Krishna. -मार्दिक् m. an epithet of Krishna; वीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे वसति वने वनमाली Git. 5; तव विरे वनमाली सखि सीदति *ibid.* -मालिनी N. of the town of Dvārakā. -मुच a. pouring water; R. 9. 22. (-m.) -मृतः a cloud. -मुद्गः a kind of kidney-bean. -मोचा wild plantain. -रक्षकः a forest-keeper. -राजः the lion. -रहं a lotus-flower. -लक्ष्मी f. 1 an ornament or beauty of the wood. 2 the plantain. -लता a forest-creeper; दूरीकृताः खलु गुह्यैरुद्यानलता वनलताभिः S. 1. 17. -वह्निः -हुताशनः a forest-conflagration. -वासः 1 living in a wood, residence in a forest, S. 4; 10. 2 a wild or nomadic, life. 3 a forest-dweller, a forester -वासनः a civet-cat. -वासिन् m. 1 a forest-dweller, forester. 2 a hermit; so. -वनस्थायिन्, -व्रीहिः wild rice. -शोभनं a lotus. -वन m. 1 a jackal. 2 a tiger. 3 a civet-cat. -संकटः a kind of pulse. -सदः, -संवासिन् m. forester. -सरोजिनी f. the wild cotton plant. -रथः 1 a deer. 2 a hermit. -स्था the holy fig-tree. -स्थली a wood, forest-ground. -सज्ज f. a garland of forest-flowers.

वनर See वानर.

वनस्पतिः 1 a large forest tree, especially one that bears fruit apparently without any blossoms. 2 A tree in general; तमायु विभं तपस्तपस्वी वनस्पतिं वज्र इवावमज्य Ku. 3. 74.

वनायुः N. of a district; R. 5. 73. -Comp. -ज n. produced in Vanāyu, (as a horse).

वनिः f. Wish, desire.

वनेका A little wood as in नशोक वनेका

वनिता 1 A woman in general, वान-तेति वदत्येतां लोकाः सर्वे वदन्तु ते । वृणां परिणता सर्वे तपस्येति मतं मम Br. 2. 117; पथिकवनिता Me. 8. 2 A wife, mistress; वनेचराणां वनितासखानां Ku. 1. 10; R. 2. 19. 3 Any beloved woman. 4 The female of an animal. -Comp. -द्विष m. a misogynist (woman-hater). -विलास wanton pastime of women.

वनिन् m. 1 A tree. 2 The Soma plant. 3 A Brāhmaṇa in the third stage of his life, a Vānaprastha, q. v. वनिष्यु a. Begging, requesting, (वाचक).

वनी A forest, wood, grove or thicket (of trees); अवनीतलमेव साधु मन्ये न वनी माचवनी विलासहेतुः Jag.

वनीपकः, वनीचकः A beggar, mendicant; वनीयकानां हि कल्पभरुहः N. 15. 60.

वनेकिञ्चुकाः (pl.) 'A Kimsuka in a wood,' anything found unexpectedly.

वनेच्छर n. Dwelling in a wood. -रः 1 A forester, woodman; वनेचराणां वनित-सखानां Ku. 1. 10; Ki. 1. 1. 2 An ascetic, a hermit. 3 A wild beast. 4 A sylvan, satyr. 5 A demon.

वनेज्यः A kind of mango.

वंद 1 A (वंदते, वंदित) 1 To salute, greet respectfully, pay homage to, जगतः पितरौ वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरी R. 1. 1, 13. 77, 14. 5. 2 To adore, worship. 3 To praise, extol. -With अभि to salute, greet respectfully; R. 16 81.

वंदकः A praiser.

वंदयः A praiser, bard, panegyrist.

वंदनं 1 Salutation, obeisance. 2 Reverence, adoration. 3 Obeisance paid to a Brāhmaṇa &c. (by touching his feet.) 4 Praising, extolling. -जा 1 Worship, adoration. 2 Praise. -नी 1 A Worship, adoration. 2 Praise. 3 Solicitation. 4 A drug for reviving the dead. -Comp. -माला, -मालिका a garland suspended across gateways.

वंदनीय a. Fit to be saluted, adorable. -या Yellow pigment.

वंदा A female beggar.

वंदार a. 1 Praising. 2 Reverential, respectful, polite, civil; परमदुर्गृहीता महाकुनिवदारः mu. 7. -n. Praise.

वंदिन् m. 1 A panegyrist, bard, an encomiast, a herald; (the bards form a distinct caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Sūdra mother). 2 A captive, prisoner.

वंदी f. See वंदी. -Comp. -पालः a keeper of prisoners, jailer.

वंश a. 1 Adorable, venerable. 2 To be respectfully saluted; R. 13. 78; Ku. 6. 83; Me. 12. 3 Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy.

वंश A worshipper votary -वं Prosperity

बंदुर *a.* See बंदुर.

बंद्य, बंध्या See बंध्य, बंध्या.

बन्ध *a.* 1 Belonging to, growing or produced in, woods, wild; कल्पवृक्षकल्प-यमास बन्धमिवान्ध संविदां R. 1. 94; बन्धानां मर्माश्लिषा 45. 2 Savage, not tamed or domesticated; R. 2. 8, 37; 5. 43. -*अयः* A wild animal. -*अयः* Forest-produce (such as fruits, roots &c.); R. 12. 20. -*Comp.* -*हृतर* *a.* tame, domesticated. -*गजः*, -*हिपः* a wild elephant. *बन्ध्या* 1 A large forest, a number of thickets. 2 A mass of water, flood, deluge.

बण् 1 U (वपति, वपते, उवः; *pass.* उव्यते; *deriv.* विवपति-ते) 1 To sow, scatter (as seed), plant; यथेरिणे बीजमुत्था न बला लभते फले Ms. 3. 142; न विद्यामिरिणे वपेत् 2. 113; यद्वज्रं वपते बीजं तादृशं लभते फले Subhāsh.; Ku. 2. 5; S. 6. 23. 2 To throw, cast (as dice). 3 To beget, produce. 4 To weave. 5 To shear, shave (mostly Vedic). -*Caus.* (वापयति-ते) To sow, plant, put into the ground. -*WITH* अ 1 to scatter, throw about. 2 to sow. 3 to offer, as in a sacrifice. -*उङ्.* to pour out. -*नि* 1 to scatter about (as seed). 2 to offer (as oblations), especially to the Manes; न्युज्य पिंडास्ततः Ms. 3. 216; (स्मरसादिव्य) निषेधः सहकारसंजरी Ku. 4. 38. 3 to immolate, kill. -*निश्* 1 to scatter, strew (as seed). 2 to offer, present; अग्निवासाभ्यामताय वस्ततरीं वा महोक्षे वा निर्वपति गृहमेधिनः U. 4. 3 to offer libations, especially to the Manes. 4 to perform. -*प्रति* 1 to sow. 2 to plant or fix in, implant; U. 3. 46; Mā. 5. 10. 3 to set, stud (as with jewels). -*प्र* to throw, cast, offer; Bk. 9. 98.

वपः 1 Sowing seed. 2 One who sows, a sower. 3 Shaving. 4 Weaving.

वपनं 1 Sowing seed. 2 Shaving, shearing; Ms. 11. 151. 3 Semen virile, seed. -*नी* 1 A barber's shop. 2 A weaving instrument. 3 A weaver's shop (तंदुशाला).

वपा 1 Fat, marrow; Y. 3. 94. 2 A hole, cavity. 3 A mound of earth thrown up by ants. -*Comp.* -*कृत* *m.* marrow.

वपिलः A procreator, father.

वपुषः A god, deity.

वपुष्मत् *a.* 1 Embodied, incarnate, corporeal; दृष्टो जगतीमुजा मुनिः स वपुष्मान्निव गुणसंभयः Ki. 2. 56. 2 Beautiful, handsome. -*m.* N. of one of the Visvedevas.

वपुस् *n.* 1 (*a.*) Body, person; (स्मरं) वपुषा स्नेहं नियोजयिष्यति Ku. 4. 42; नव वपुः कौतमिदं वपुश्च R. 2. 47; Si. 10. 50. (*b.*) Form, figure, appearance; शेषपक्षी च रज्ज् Me 80 परिध

Bri S 30 25 2 Essence

nature; Ms. 5. 96. 3 Beauty, a beautiful form or appearance. -*Comp.* -*गुणः*, -*प्रकर्षः* excellence of form, personal beauty; संपुष्टवर्तीव वपुर्गुण Ku. 3. 52; वपुःप्रकर्षविजययुक् रज्ज् R. 3. 34; Ki. 3. 2. -*धर* *a.* 1 embodied. 2 beautiful. -*स्रवः* a humour of the body.

वत्त 1 A sower (of seed), planter, husbandman; न शास्ते स्तंबकरिता वपुर्गुणम-पेक्षे Mu. 1. 3; Ms. 3. 142. 2 A father, procreator. 3 A poet, an inspired sage.

वयः-धं 1 A rampart, earth-work, mud-wall; बेलारवपलया (उर्वी) R. 1. 30. 2 A bank or mound of any kind (against which bulls and elephants butt); R. 13. 47; see वपकीडा below. 3 The slope or declivity of a hill or rocky place; बृहच्छिलारवपवनेन वक्षसा Ki. 14. 40. 4 A summit, peak, table-land on a mountain; तत्रिं महाव्रत-मिवात्र चरति वषाः Si. 4. 58, 3. 37; Ki. 5. 36, 6. 8. 5 The bank of a river, side, shore, bank in general; ध्वनयः प्रतेजुवपमप Ki. 6. 4, 7. 11, 17. 58. 6 The foundation of a building. 7 The gate of a fortified town. 8 A ditch. 9 The circumference of a sphere. 10 A field in general. 11 The butting of an elephant or bull. -*प्र*: A father. -*प्र* Lead. -*Comp.* -*अभिचारः* butting against the bank or side (as of a hill, river &c.); Ki. 5. 42; cf. तदावात. -*क्रिया*, -*कीडा* the playful butting of an elephant (or bull) against a bank or mound; वपक्रियावृक्ष-वतस्तद्वि R. 5. 44; वपक्रियावृक्षवतस्तद्वि Me. 2.

वयिः 1 A field. 2 The ocean.

वप्री A mound of earth, billock.

वज्र 1 P. (वज्रति) To go, move.

वज् 1 P. (वमति, वांत, *caus.* वामयति, वमयति; but with prepositions only वमयति) 1 To vomit, spit out, eject from the mouth; एक चानमिषुमुले Bk. 15. 62, 9. 10, 14. 30. 2 To send forth or out, pour out, give out, give off, give forth, emit (fig. also); किमामेययावा निकृत इव तेजांसि वमति U. 6. 14; S. 2. 7; R. 16. 66; Me. 20; अवदितगुणाणि सत्कविमयिनिः कर्णेभ्यु वमति मधुसारं Vās. 3 To throw out or down; वांतमाल्यः R. 7. 6. 4 To reject. -*WITH* उङ् 1 to spit out, vomit forth. 2 to emit, send forth, pour out; उद्वापेन्द्र-सिका मूर्धिलमग्राविचोर्गी R. 12. 5; Mu. 6. 13.

वमः Ejecting, vomiting, giving out.

वमथुः 1 Ejecting, vomiting, spitting out. 2 Water ejected by an elephant from his trunk.

वमनं 1 Ejecting, vomiting. 2 Drawing out, taking or getting out as n R 15 29 Ku 6. 37 3

An emetic. 4 Offering oblations. -*n.* Hemp. -*नी* A leech.

वमनीया A fly.

वमिः 1 Fire. 2 A cheat, rogue. -*निः* *f.*

1 Sickness, nausea. 2 An emetic.

वमि Vomiting.

वभारवः The lowing of cattle

वमः अनी An ant. -*Comp.* -*कूटं* an

ant-hill.

वय् 1 A. (वयते) To go, move.

वयनं Weaving.

वयस् *n.* 1 Age, any time or period of life; गुणाः पूजास्थानं गुणिषु न च लिङ्गे न च वयः U. 4. 11; नवं वयः R. 2. 47, पश्चिम वयसि 19. 1; न खलु वयस्तेजसी हेतु Bh. 2. 38; तेजसा हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1; Ku 5. 16. 2 Youth, the prime of life; वयो गते किं वनिताधिलासः Subhāsh., so अतिकांतवयाः. 3 A bird in general; स्मरणीयाः समये त्वं वयः N. 2. 62; युववयोरव-योपचितं वनं R. 9. 53; 2. 9; Si. 3. 55. 11. 47. 4 A crow; Pt. 1. 23 (here it may mean 'a bird' also).

-*Comp.* -*अतिग*, -*अतीत* *a.* (वयोतिव &c.) advanced in age, aged, deropit.

-*अधिक* *a.* (वयोधिक) older in age, senior. -*अवस्था* (वयोवस्था) stage or period of life, measure of age, Mā. 9. 29. -*कर* *a.* causing health and vigour of life, prolonging life. -*गत*

a. 1 come of age. 2 advanced in years. -*परिणतिः*, -*परिणामः* ripeness of age, advanced or old age. -*प्रमाणं* 1 measure or length of life. 2 duration of life. -*वृद्ध* *a.* (वयोवृद्ध) old, advanced in years. -*संधिः* 1 transi-

tion from one period of life to another; त्रयो वयःसंवयः 2 puberty, maturity (period of coming of age). -*रूप* *a.* (वयःस्थ or वयस्थ) 1 youthful. 2 grown up, mature. 3 strong, powerful.

(-स्थ) a female companion. -*हानि* (वयोहानिः) 1 loss or decline of youth. 2 loss of youthful vigour.

वयस्य *a.* 1 Being of the same age.

2 Contemporary. -*स्व* A friend, companion, an associate (usually of the same age). -*स्वा* A female companion or friend, a woman's confidante.

वयुनं 1 Knowledge, wisdom, faculty of perception. 2 A temple (said to be *m.* also in this sense in Upadishtras).

वयोधस् *m.* A young or middle-aged man.

वयोरनं Lead.

वर् 10 U. (वयति-ते, strictly *caus.* of वृ, or वृ of class 10) To ask for, choose, seek to get; see वृ.

वर *a.* 1 Best, excellent, most beautiful or precious, choicest, finest with gen. or loc. or usually at the end of comp.; वदतां वरः R. 1. 59

वरीवर्नं वरेण 5 23 11 54 Ku 6 18

नृवर महवय सविष्ट &c 2 Better than

preferable to ; ग्रंथिन्तो वारिणो वराः Ms. 12. 103 ; Y. 1. 351. -रः 1 The act of choosing, selecting. 2 Choice, selection. 3 A boon, blessing, favour ; वर वृ or माच् 'to ask a boon' ; शीतस्मि ते पुत्र वरं वृषिष्व R. 2. 63 ; मन्त्रव्यवरोदीर्णः Ku. 2. 32 ; (for the distinction between वर and आशिस् see आशिस्). 4 A gift, present, reward, recompense. 5 A wish, desire in general. 6 Solicitation, entreaty. 7 A bridegroom, husband ; वर वरते कन्या ; see under वृ (2) also. 8 A son-in-law. 9 A dowry. 10 A suitor. 11 A dissolute man, libertine. 12 A sparrow. -रं Saffron ; (for वर see separately). -Comp. -अंग a. having an excellent form. (-नः) an elephant. (-नी) turmeric. (-नं) 1 the head. 2 the best part. 3 an elegant form. 4 pudendum muliebne. 5 green cinnamon. -अंगना a lovely woman. -अर्ह a. worthy of a boon. -आजीविद् m. an astrologer. -आरोह a. having fine hips. (-हः) an excellent rider. (-हः) a beautiful woman. -आलिः the moon. -आसने 1 an excellent seat. 2 the chief seat, a seat of honour. 3 the China rose. -उद्यः-रुः f. a beautiful woman (lit. having beautiful thighs). -क्रतुः an epithet of Indra. -चन्दनं 1 a kind of sandal wood. 2 the pine tree. -चक्षु a. fair-limbed. (-क्षुः f.) a beautiful woman ; वरचक्षुःस्यो नैव दृष्टा लया मे V. 4. 22. -चतुः N. of an ancient sage ; R. 5. 1. -त्वचः the Nympha tree. -द a. 1 conferring a boon, granting or fulfilling a boon. 2 propitious. (-दः) 1 a benefactor. 2 N. of a class of Manes. (-दः) 1 N. of a river ; M. 5. 1. 2 a Maiden, girl. -दक्षिणा a present made to the bridegroom by the father of the bride. -दानं the granting of a boon. -दुमः agallochum. -निश्चयः the choice of a bridegroom. -पक्षः the party of the bridegroom (at a wedding) ; R. 6. 86. -प्रस्थानं, -प्राज्ञः the setting out of the bridegroom in procession towards the house of the bride for the celebration of marriage. -फलः the cocoanut tree. -वाहिकी saffron. -युवतिः, -नी f. a beautiful young woman. -रुचि N. of a poet and grammarian (one of the ' nine gems ' at the court of king Vikrama ; see नवरत्न ; he is identified by some with Kātyāyana, the celebrated author of the Vārtikas on Pāṇini's Sūtras). -लघ्व a. received as a boon. (-यः) the Champaka tree. -वत्सला a mother-in-law. -वर्णं gold. -वर्णिनी 1 an excellent or fair-complexioned woman. 2 a woman in general. 3 turmeric. 4 lac. 5 N. of Lakshmi. 6 of Durgā 7 of वरुणा. 8 the creeper called

Priyangu. -स्रज् f. 'the bridegroom's garland', the garland put by the bride round the neck of the bridegroom.

वरकः 1 A wish, request, boon. 2 A cloak. 3 A kind of wild bean. -कं 1 The cover of a boat. 2 A towel, wiper.

वरदः 1 Gander. 2 A kind of grain. 3 A kind of wasp. -दा, -दी 1 A goose ; नक्षत्रविषयता तपस्विनी N. 1. 135. 2 A wasp or a variety of it ; भो वयस्य एते खलु दास्याः पुत्रा अर्थकल्पवती वरदाभीता इव गोपालदाका अरण्ये यव यव न खायेत तत्र तत्र गच्छेति Mk. 1. -दं 1 A jasmine flower (कुवुष्य).

वरणं 1 Choosing, selecting. 2 Begging, soliciting, requesting. 3 Surrounding, encircling. 4 Covering, screening, protecting. 5 The choice of a bride. -वः 1 A rampart, surrounding wall. 2 A bridge. 3 The tree called Varuṇa. 4 A tree in general ; इह सिंघवश्च वरणावरणाः करिणां सुदे सनलदानलदाः Ki. 5. 25. 5 A camel.

-Comp. -माला, -स्रज see वरस्रज्. वरणसी More usually written वाराणसी q. v.

वरदः 1 A multitude, group. 2 A pimple or eruption on the face. 3 A veranda. 4 A heap of grass. 5 A pocket. (The word वरदल्लुक् in सिद्धिदीपिके वरदल्लुक् इव दूरसुखिण्य पातितः Mk. 1 is of doubtful meaning ; it seems to mean 'an over-hanging or projecting wall', which if raised high is sure to topple down ; so in the case of the Sūtradhāra whose expectations were raised very high only to be cruelly disappointed).

वरदकः 1 A mound of earth. 2 The seat on an elephant, a howdah. 3 A wall. 4 An eruption on the face.

वरदा 1 A dagger, knife. 2 A kind of bird (चारिका). 3 the wick of a lamp.

वरदा 1 A strap, thong or girth (of leather ; Si. 11. 44. 2 the girth of an elephant or horse.

वरम् ind. Rather or better than, preferably to, it is better that &c. It is sometimes used with the ablative ; समुज्जयन् मृतिमनार्यगमाद्वरं विरोधेपि समं महात्मनिः Ki. 1. 8. But it is generally used absolutely, वरं being used with the clause containing the thing preferred, and न च, न तु or न पुनः with the clause containing the thing to which the first is preferred, (both being put in the nominative case) ; वरं मौनं कायं न च वचनमुक्तं यद्वृत्तं... वरं मिहः शिखं न च परधनास्वादानुसृष्टं H. 1 ; वरं प्राणस्याग्निं न पुनरधमानासुप्रगमः ibid. ; sometimes न is used without च, तु or पुनः ; शाब्दा मोक्षः वरमाश्रयेण नाशमे लब्धकामा Me. 6.

वरलाः A kind of wasp -ला 1 A goose 2 A kind of wasp

वरा 1 The three kinds of myrobalan. 2 A kind of perfume. 3 Turmeric. 4 N. of Pārvaī.

वराक a. (की f.) Poor, pitiable, miserable, wretched, unhappy, unfortunate (often used to show pity) ; तन्मया न युक्तं कृतं रस्य वराकोऽपमानितः Pt. 1, तत्किमुज्जिह्वानजीवितं वराकीं नातुकंपसे Māl 10. -कः 1 N. of Siva. 2 War, battle.

वराटः 1 A cowrie. 2 A rope, cord

वराटकः 1 A cowrie, प्रातः कागवराटकोपि न मया तुष्णेष्टुमा मुंच मां Bh. 3. 4. 2 The seed-vessel of the lotus-flower. 3 A string, rope (n. also in this sense). -Comp. -रजस् m. the tree called नामकेशर.

वराटिका A cowrie ; Bv. 2. 42.

वराणः An epithet of Indra.

वराणसी See वाराणसी.

वरारकं A diamond.

वरालः, -वरालकः Gloves.

वराशिः-सिः A coarse cloth.

वराहः 1 A boar, hog ; विष्णवे कियतां वराहततिमिहिराक्षतिः पल्लव S. 2. 6. 2 A ram. 3 A bull. 4 A cloud. 5 A crocodile. 6 An array of troops in the form of a boar. 7 N. of Vishnu in the third or boar incarnation ; cf. वसतिं दशनशिक्षरे धरणी तत्र लया शशिनि कलंककलेव निमग्ना । केशव धृतशूकररूपं जय जगदीश हरे Gīt. 1. 8 A particular measure. 9 N. of Varāhamihira. 10 N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. -Comp. -अवतारः the boar or third incarnation of Vishnu. -कंदः a kind of esculent root. -कर्णः a kind of arrow. -कणिका a kind of missile. -कल्पः the period of the boar-incarnation, the period during which Vishnu assumed the form of a boar. -मिहिरः N. of a celebrated astronomer, author of बृहत्संहिता (supposed to be one of the ' nine gems ' at the court of king Vikrama). -धृगः N. of Siva.

वरिनस्त्व m. Excellence, superiority, pre-eminence.

वरिवसि (स्विं) व a. Worshipped, honoured, adored, revered.

वरिवस्त्व Worship, honour, adoration, devotion.

वरिष्ठ a. 1 Best, most excellent, most distinguished or pre-eminent. 2 Largest, greatest. 3 Widest. 4 Heaviest ; superl. of उरु q. v.). -ग्रः 1 The francoline partridge. 2 The orange tree. -हं 1 Copper. 2 Pepper. वरी 1 N. of Uhhāyā, wife of the sun. 2 The plant called (शत्रवरी).

वरीयस्त्व a. 1 Better, more excellent, preferable. 2 Most excellent, very good ; Māl. 1. 16. 3 Larger, wider, more extensive (compar. of उरु q. v.).

वरी (ली) वरुः An ox, a bull.

वरीयु N. of Cupid the god of love

वचनः N. of a class of Mlechchhas.
वचनः N. of a low caste.

वचनः 1 N. of an *Aditya* (usually associated with *Mitra*). 2 (In later mythology) The regent of the ocean and of the western quarter (represented with a noose in hand); यासां राजा वचनो याति मध्ये सत्यान्ते अवपश्यन्नानामः; वचनो यादसाभ्यं Bg. 10. 29; प्रतीची वचनः पाति Mb.; अतिसाक्षिमेव वचनस्य दिशा भुक्त्वा मन्त्रज्यवतुपारकरः Si. 9. 7. 3 The ocean. 4 Firmament. -Comp. -अंगवचनः an epithet of *Agastya*. -आत्मजा spirituous liquor (so called being produced from the sea). -आलयः, आवासः the ocean. -पाशः a shark. -लोकः 1 the world of *Varuna*. 2 water.

वचनानी *Varuna's* wife.

वचनं A; cloak, mantle.

वचनं 1 A sort of a wooden fence or fender with which a chariot is provided as a defence against collision (*m.* also in this; sense); वचनो रथद्विषो तिरोधचे रथास्थितिम्. 2 An armour, a coat of mail. 3 A shield. 4 A group, multitude, an assemblage. -यः 1 The cuckoo. 2 Time.

वचयिन् *a.* 1 Wearing an armour, mailed 2 furnished with a fender or protecting plank; अवनिमिकरयेन वचयिना जितवताः किलतस्य धनुर्धृतः R. 9. 11. 3 Protecting, sheltering. 4 Being or seated in a carriage. -*m.* 1 A chariot. 2 A guard, defender. -*यि* An army; रक्षितसलिलामुल्लङ्घयैनां जगाम वचयिनी Si. 12. 77; R. 12. 50.

वरेण्य *a.* 1 To be wished for, desirable, eligible; अनेन चेदिच्छति पुण्यमाणं पणिं वरेण्येन R. 6. 24. 2 (Hence) Best, most excellent, pre-eminent, most worthy or distinguished, chief; वेधा निषाय पुनरुक्तविशेषं विंशतिं दूरीकरोति न कथं विवृषा वरेण्यः Bv. 2. 138; तत्सविबुद्धेरेण्यं भगो देवस्य यीनहि Rv. 8. 62. 10; R. 6. 84; Bk. 1. 4; Ku. 7. 90. -*यं* Saffron.

वरोदः The *Marubaka* plant. -*दं* Its flower.

वरोलः A kind of wasp.

वर्करः 1 A lamb, kid. 2 A goat. 3 Any young domestic animal. 4 Mirth, sport, pastime. -Comp. -कर्करः a strap or rope of leather (कर्करः) to bind a lamb or goat with.

वर्कराटः 1 A side-glance, leer. 2 The marks of a lover's finger-nails on the bosom of a woman.

वर्कुदः A pin, bolt.

वर्गः 1 A class, division, group, company, society, tribe, collection (of similar things); ल्योपि शेषोऽप्यनुया-सिवर्गः R. 2. 4, 11. 7; so पौरवर्गः, वक्षवर्गः &c. 2 A party, side; Ku. 7. 73. 3 A category. 4 A class of words grouped together; as मनुष्यवर्गः, वनस्पतिवर्गः &c. 5 A class of consonants in the alphabet 6 A section chapter division

of a book. 7 Particularly, a sub-division of an *Adhyāya* in *Rigveda*. 8 The square power. 9 Strength. -Comp. -अत्यं, -उत्तमं the last letter of each of the first five classes of consonants; i. e. a nasal. -घनः the cube of a square. -पदं, -मूलं the square root. -वर्गः the square of a square.

वर्गणाः Multiplication.

वर्गग्रस्त *ind.* In groups, according to class.

वर्गीय *a.* Belonging to a class or category. -*यः* A class-fellow.

वर्ग्य *a.* Belonging to the same class. -*यः* One belonging to the same class or company, a colleague, class-fellow, fellow-student (in learning); या गत्यं दुज्यते सुमिकां तां खलु मान तथैव सर्वं वर्ग्यः पाटिताः Mā. 1; Si. 5. 15.

वर्च 1 A. (वर्चते) To shine, be bright or splendid.

वर्चस् *n.* 1 Vigour, energy, power.

2 Light, lustre, brilliance, splendour.

3 Form, figure, shape. 4 Ordure, feces. -Comp. -ग्रहः constipation.

वर्चस्कः 1 Brightness, lustre. 2 Vigour. 3 Feces.

वर्चस्विन् *a.* 1 Vigorous, energetic, active. 2 Bright, brilliant, radiant.

वर्जः Leaving, abandoning.

वर्जनं 1 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. 2 Renouncing. 3 Exception, exclusion. 4 Hurt, injury, killing.

वर्जं *ind.* To the exclusion of, excluding, except (at the end of comp.); गौतमीयजमित्तस्य निष्कांताः S. 4; Ku. 7. 72.

वर्जित *p. p.* 1 Left out, excepted. 2 Abandoned, relinquished. 3 Excluded. 4 Deprived of, destitute of, without; as in गुणजित.

वर्ज्य *a.* 1 To be avoided or shunned.

2 To be excused or left out. 3 With the exception of.

वर्ण 10 U. (वर्णयति-ते, वर्णित) 1 To colour, paint, dye; यथा हि भरता वर्णैर्वर्ण-बन्ध्यात्मनस्तद्धं Subhāsh. 2 To describe, relate, explain, write, depict, delineate, illustrate; वर्णितं जयदेवेन हरेरिषं प्रणतेन Git. 3; Ki. 5. 10. 3 To praise; extol. 4 To spread, extend. 5 To illuminate. -*With* उप to describe, narrate. -*नि* 1 to look at carefully, mark attentively. 2 to see, behold.

वर्णः 1 A colour, hue; अंतःसुद्धस्त्वमपि भविता वर्णमात्रेण कृष्णः Me. 49. 2 A paint, dye, paint-colour; see वर्ण (1). 3 Colour, complexion, beauty; लव्यादायुं जलमवनते शाङ्गिणो वर्णचैरे Me. 46; R. 8. 42. 4 A class of men, tribe, caste (especially applied to the four principal castes, ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, and शूद्र); वर्णानामनुपूर्व्येण Vārt.; न कश्चिद्वर्णानामप्यन्यकृष्टोऽपि भजते S. 5. 10. R. 4. 19. 5 A class, race, tribe, kind, species as in सर्व अक्षर 6 (a) A letter character sound न मे वर्णदि

चारक्षमा दृष्टिः V. 5. (b) A word, syllable; S. D. 9. 7 Fame, glory, celebrity, renown; राजा वज्ररत्नलब्धवर्णः R. 6. 21. 8 Praise. 9 Dress, decoration. 10 Outward appearance, form, figure. 11 A cloak, mantle. 12 covering, lid. 13 The order or arrangement of a subject in a song (गितम्), उपाचवर्णं चरिते विनाकिनः Ku. 5. 56, 'celebrated in song,' made the subject of a song. 14 The housings of an elephant. 15 A quality, property. 16 A religious observance. 17 An unknown quantity. -*यः* 1 Saffron. 2 A coloured unguent or perfume. -Comp. -अंका a pen. -अपसदः an outcast. -अपेत *a.* devoid of any caste, outcast, degraded. -अर्हः a kind of bean. -आयमः the addition of a letter; भवेद्-गणितमात्रः Sk. -आत्मन् *m.* word. -उदकं coloured water; R. 16. 70. -कूपिका an ink-stand. -क्रमः 1 the order of castes or colours. 2 alphabetical order or arrangement. -चारकः a painter. -उपेष्टः a Brāhmaṇa. -वृत्तिः वृत्तिका, वृत्ती *f.* a pencil, paint-brush. -द्व *a.* colouring. (-द्वं) kind of fragrant yellow wood. -दात्री turmeric. -दूतः a letter. -धनः the peculiar duties of a caste. -घनः the omission of a letter. -गुणं the flower of the globe-amaranth. -गुणपदः the globe-amaranth. -प्रकर्षः excellence of colour. -यसादनं alce-wood. -मातु *f.* a pen, pencil. -मातुका N. of *Sarasvati*. -माला, राशिः *f.* the alphabet. -वर्तिः, वर्तिका *f.* a paint-brush. -विपर्ययः the substitution or change of letters, (भवेत्) (सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययाद् Sk. -विलासिनी turmeric. -विलोडकः 1 a horse-breaker. 2 a plagiarist (lit. word-stealer). -वृत्तं a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains (opp. मात्रावृत्त). -व्यवस्थितिः *f.* the institution of caste. -शिक्षा instruction in letters. -श्रेष्ठः a Brāhmaṇa. -संयोगः marriage between persons of the same caste. -संकरः 1 confusion of castes through intermarriage. 2 mixture or blending of colours; चित्रेषु वर्णसंकरः K. (where both senses are intended); Si. 14. 37. -संवातः, -समास्वायः the alphabet.

वर्णकः 1 A mask, the dress of an actor. 2 A paint, colour for painting, Si. 16. 62. 3 A paint, or anything used as an unguent or pigment; एते पिष्टमालवर्णकनिर्भराणिभस्मोदरैः Mk. 5. 46; Bk. 19. 11. 4 A bard, panegyrist 5 Sandal (the tree). -का 1 A mask. 2 A paint, colour for painting. 3 A cloak, mantle. -कं 1 A paint, colour, pigment; S. 6. 15. 2 Sandal. 3 A chapter, division.

वर्णन-ना 1 Painting. 2 Description delineation, representation, हिमादे कं K P.

10. 3 Writing. 4 A statement, an assertion. 5 Praise, commendation. (—ना only in this sense.)

वर्णसि: Water.

वर्णाट: 1 A painter. 2 A singer. 3 One who maintains himself by his wife (स्त्रीकृताजीव).

वर्णिका 1 The mask or dress of an actor. 2 A colour, paint. 3 Ink. 4 A pen, pencil. —Comp. —परिग्रह: the assumption of a character or mask; ततः प्रकरणमाद्यकस्य मालतीवल्लभस्य माधवस्य वर्णिकापरिग्रहः कथं Māl. 1.

वर्णित p. p. 1 Painted. 2 Described, represented. 3 Extolled, praised.

वर्णित्व a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Having the colour or appearance of. 2 Belonging to the caste of. —m. 1 A painter. 2 A scribe, writer. 3 A religious student, a Brahmachārin q. v.; अथाह वर्णी Ku. 5. 65, 62; वर्णाश्रमाणां पुत्रे स वर्णी विचक्षणः प्रस्तुतमाचक्षे R. 5. 19. 4 A person of any one of the four principal castes. —Comp. —लिम्बिन् a. disguised as, or wearing the marks of, a religious student; स वर्णिलिङ्गि विदितः समाययी युधिष्ठिरं द्वैतवने वनेचरः Ki. 1. 1.

वर्णिनी 1 A woman (in general). 2 A woman belonging to any one of the four principal castes. 3 Turmeric.

वर्ण्युः The sun.

वर्ण्युः a. To be described; (often used in rhetorical works like वक्रतु or प्रस्तुत q. v.). —वर्ण्यु Saffron.

वर्तः (Usually at the end of comp.) Living, livelihood; as in कल्पवर्त —Comp. —जन्मन् m. a cloud. —लोह bell-metal, a kind of brass.

वर्तक a. Living, being, existing. —क 1 A quail. 2 A horse's hoof. —क A sort of brass or bell-metal.

वर्तका A kind of quail.

वर्तकी A kind of quail.

वर्तन a. 1 Abiding, living, staying, being, &c. 2 Stationary. —नः A dwarf. —नी 1 A road, way. 2 Living, life. 3 Pounding, grinding. 4 A spindle. —नं 1 Living, being. 2 Staying, abiding, residing. 3 Action, movement, mode or manner of living; स्मरसि च तदुक्तिव्याख्योर्वर्तनानि U. 1. 26, (the word may here mean 'abode or residence', also). 4 Laving on, subsisting (at the end of comp.) 5 Livelihood, maintenance, subsistence. 6 A means of subsistence, profession, occupation. 7 Conduct, behaviour, proceeding. 8 Wages, salary, hire. 9 Commerce, traffic. 10 A spindle. 11 A globe, ball.

वर्तनि: 1 The eastern part of India, the eastern country. 2 A hymn, eulogium (स्तोत्र) नि f A road.

वर्तमान a. 1 Being, existing. 2 Living, being alive, contemporary; प्रथितवर्तमाना मासकविसेमिलकविमिश्रादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य वर्तमानकवेः कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिवर्तो बहुमानः M. 1. 3 Turning or moving round, revolving. —नः The present tense (in gram.) वर्तमान-साभीषे वर्तमानवद्वा P. III. 3. 131.

वर्तस्त्रकः 1 A pool, puddle. 2 An eddy, a whirlpool. 3 A crow's nest. 4 A door-keeper. 5 N. of a river.

वर्ति: —नी f. 1 Anything wrapped round, a pad, roll. 2 An unguent, ointment, eye-salve, collyrium or any cosmetic (in the form of a ball or pill); सा पुनर्मम प्रथमदर्शनान्तरावस्थयुतवर्तिरिव चक्षुरेवार्णदृष्ट्याद्वेती Māl. 1; इयमवृत्तवर्तिर्नयनयोः U. 1. 33; कर्पूरवर्तिरिव लोचनतापहन्त्री Bv. 3. 16; Vb. 1. 3 The wick of a lamp; Māl. 10. 4. 4 The projecting threads or unwoven ends (of a cloth), the fringe. 5 A magical lamp. 6 The protuberance round a vessel. 7 A surgical instrument (such as a bougie). 8 A streak, line.

वर्तिकः A kind of quail.

वर्तिका 1 A paint-brush तदुपनय चित्रकलकं चित्रवर्तिकाश्च Māl. 1; अंगुलिस्त्रण-सम्बर्तिका: R. 19. 19. 2 The wick of a lamp. 3 Colour, paint. 4 A quail.

वर्तिन् a. (नी f.) (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 A Abiding, being, resting, staying, situated. 2 Going, moving, turning. 3 Acting, behaving. 4 Performing, practising.

वर्ति (ती) x: A kind of quail.

वर्तिष्णु a. 1 Revolving. 2 Being, abiding. 3 Circular.

वर्तुल a. Round, circular, globular.

—लः 1 A kind of pulse, a pea. 2 A ball. —लं A circle.

वर्तमन् n. 1 A way, road, path, passage, track; वर्तमे मानोस्त्यजायु Me. 39; पारसीकास्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्ये स्थलवर्तमे 'by land'; आकाशवर्तमे 'through the air'. 2 (Fig.) A way, course, an established or prescribed usage, the usual manner or course of conduct; नम वर्तमानुगच्छति मनुष्याः पार्थ सर्वशः Bg. 3. 23; रेखाभाद्रमपि शुष्णादात्मनोर्वर्तमे परम् । न चर्ततिः प्रजास्तस्य नियतुर्नैमिषुचयः R. 1. 17 (where the literal sense is also intended); अहमेव पतंगवर्तमे पुनरंकाश्रयिणी मवाप्ति ते Ku. 4. 20. 4 after the manner of a moth. 3- Room, scope for action; न वर्तं कलैचिदपि प्रदीयतां Ki. 14. 14. 4 An eye-lid. 5 An edge, a border. —Comp. —पातः deviation from the road. —वन्धः, वन्धकः an affection of the eye-lids.

वर्तमनि: —नी f A road, way.

वर्त 10, U. (वर्धयति-ते, also वर्धयति) 1 To cut, divide shear 2 To fill

वर्ध 1 Cutting dividing 2 Increasing causing increase or prosperity

3 Increase, augmentation. —र्ध 1 Lead. 2 Red-lead.

वर्धकः, वर्धकिः, वर्धकिन् m. A carpenter.

वर्धन a. 1 Increasing, growing. 2 Causing to increase, enlarging, magnifying. —नः 1 A bestower of prosperity. 2 A tooth growing over another tooth. 3 N. of Siva. —नी 1 A broom. 2 A water-jar of a particular shape. —नं 1 Growing, thriving. 2 Growth, increase, prosperity, magnifying, enlargement. 3 Elevation. 4 Exultation (of spirits), animation. 5 Educating rearing. 6 Cutting, dividing; as in नाभिन्नयनं.

वर्धमान a. Growing, increasing. —न 1 The castor-oil plant. 2 A kind of riddle. 3 N. of Vishnu. 4 N. of a district (said to be the same as the modern Bardvāna). —नः, —नं 1 A pot or dish of a particular shape, lid 2 A kind of mystical diagram. 3 A house having no door on the south side. —ना N. of a district (the modern Bardvāna). —Comp. —पुरं the city of Bardvāna.

वर्धमानकः A kind of dish or pot, lid or cover.

वर्धयन् 1 Cutting, dividing. 2 Cutting the umbilical cord, or the ceremony connected with this act. 3 A festival on a birth-day. 4 Any festival in general when wishes for prosperity and other congratulatory expressions are offered.

वर्धित p. p. 1 Grown, increased. 2 Enlarged, magnified.

वर्धिष्णु a. Growing, increasing, thriving.

वर्ध्नी 1 A leather strap or thong 2 Leather. 3 Lead.

वर्धिका, वर्ध्नी A leather strap or thong.

वर्तमन् n. 1 An armour, a coat of mail; स्वहृदयमर्धमि वर्म करोति सज्जनललिनी-वृजालं Git. 4; R. 4. 56; Mu. 2. 8. 2 Bark, rind. —m. An affix added to the names of Kshatriyas; as बृहवर्तमन्, प्रहारवर्तमन्; cf. दास. —Comp. —हर a. 1 wearing armour. 2 old enough to wear armour (i. e. to take part in battle); सम्वाग्मिनीतमथ वर्महरं कुमारं R. 8. 94.

वर्मजः The orange tree.

वर्मिः A kind of fish.

वर्मित a. Mailed, furnished with armour.

वर्ध a. 1 To be chosen or selected, eligible. 2 Best, most excellent, chief, principal (mostly at the end of comp.); अन्तीतः स कतिपयेः किरातवर्ध Ki. 12. 54. —र्धः The god of love —र्धि 1 A girl choosing her own husband 2 A girl in general

वर्धट See वर्ध

वर्णना See वर्णा.

वर्णर *a.* 1 Stammering. 2 Curled. -*r.* 1 A barbarian. 2 A blockhead, babbling fool. 3 An outcast. 4 Curly hair. 5 The clash of weapons. 6 A mode of dancing. -*र,* -*री* 1 A kind of fly. 2 A kind of basil. -*र* 1 Yellow sandal-wood. 2 Vermilion. 3 Gum-myrrh.

वर्णरकं A variety of sandal-wood.

वर्णरीकः 1 Curly hair. 2 A kind of basil. 3 A kind of shrub.

वर्णु (*हु*) *r.* A kind of tree.

वर्षः, -*र्व* 1 Raining, rain, a shower of rain; विद्युत्सन्निवर्षेण Ms. 4. 103; Me. 35 2 Sprinkling, effusion, throwing down, a shower of anything; सुरभि हृत्पद्मं वृषवर्ष पपात R. 12. 102; so अवर्षः, शिलावर्षः &c.; लाजवर्षः &c. 3 Seminal effusion. 4 A year (usually only *n.*); इति वर्षाणि तया सहोष्णमभ्यस्यतीव व्रतमाचिरं R. 13. 67; न वर्षे वर्षाणि द्वादश दशतानां Dk.; वर्षोमेघेण ज्ञापेन Me. 1. 5 A division of the world, a continent; (nine such divisions are usually enumerated—1 कुरु; 2 हिरण्य; 3 तम्यक; 4 इलावृत; 5 हरि; 6 केतुनाला; 7 मद्राक्ष; 8 किनर; and 9 भारत); एतद्वृद्धरुमार भारत वर्षमय मम वर्तेते वेशे Si. 14. 5. 6 India (= भारतवर्ष). 7 A cloud (only *m.* according to Hemachandra). -*Comp.*

-*अंशः*, -*अंशकः*, -*अंगः* a month. -*अंशु* *n.* rain-water. -*अष्टुत्* ten thousand years. -*आर्क्ष* *m.* the planet Mars. -*अवसानं* the autumn or Sarat season. -*आवोषः* a frog. -*आमदः* a peacock. -*उपलः* hail. -*कुरः* a cloud. (-*री*) a cricket. -*कोशः* -*वः* 1 a month. 2 an astrologer. -*गिरिः*, -*पर्वतः* 'a Varsha mountain', i. e. one of the mountain ranges supposed to separate the different divisions of the world from one another. -*ज* *a.* (वर्षेज also) produced in the rainy season. -*वरः* 1 a cloud. 2 a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments; M. 4; (वर्षधर्ष in the same sense). -*वृगः* a series or collection of years. -*प्रतिवधः* a drought. -*प्रियः* the Chataka bird. -*वरः* a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments. -*वृद्धिः* *f.* birthday. -*ज्ञतं* a century, one hundred years. -*सहस्रं* a thousand years.

वर्षक *a.* Raining.

वर्षेण 1 Raining, rain. 2 Sprinkling, showering down (fig. also); इत्यवर्षेण showering or bestowing wealth.

वर्षणिः 1 *f.* Raining. 2 A sacrifice, a sacrificial rite. 3 An act, action. 4 Staying, living, abiding (वर्तनं).

वर्षा (Usually *f. pl.*) 1 The rainy season, the rains, the monsoon; ग्रिष्मे ऽ वर्षा संविदेत्य Y 3 52 Bk. 7 1 2 Pain (sing. in this) -*Comp.* -*काल* the rains, the

rainy season; so -*वर्षासमयः* -*कालीन* *a.* belonging to or produced in the rainy season. -*ध्रु* *m.* 1 a frog. 2 a kind of insect (इन्द्रगोप). -*ध्रुः*, -*न्वी* *f.* a female frog or a little frog. -*रात्रः* 1 a night in the rainy season. 2 the rainy season.

वर्षिक *a.* Raining, showering. -*क* Aloe-wood.

वर्षितं Rain.

वर्षिष्ठ *a.* 1 Oldest, very old. 2 Strongest. 3 Largest (superl. of वृद्ध *q. v.*)

वर्षिष्ठ *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Older; very old. 2 Stronger (compar. of वृद्ध *q. v.*)

वर्षुक *a.* (की *f.*) Raining, watery, pouring down water; वर्षुकस्य किमपः कुतोत्तेरुदस्य परिहार्यद्वरं Si. 14. 46; Bk. 2. 37. -*Comp.* -*अब्दः*, -*अब्दुः* a rain-cloud.

वर्ण The body; see below.

वर्णन *n.* 1 Body, form. 2 A measure, height; वर्म द्विपानां विरुवंत उर्वकवेदे-वरेभ्यश्चिरमावचश्चिरं Si. 12. 64; R. 4. 76. 3 A handsome or lovely form.

वर्ह

वर्ह

वर्हण

वर्हण

वर्हिन

वर्हिन

वर्हिस

See वर्ह; वर्ह;
वर्हण; वर्हिन;
वर्हिन; वर्हिस.

वल् 1 A. (वलते); but sometimes वलति also; वलित 1 To go, approach, hasten; अन्योयं कुरुद्विरेव वलते Mv. 6. 41; प्रणयिने परिरुद्धयानतां ववलिरं वलिरचितमध्यमाः Si. 6. 31, 6. 11, 19. 42; त्वदभिसागरभसेन वलती पतति पशानि किमेति वलती Git. 6. 2 To move, turn, move or turn round; वलितकंधर Mál. 1. 3 To turn to, be drawn or attracted towards, be attached to; हृदयमद्ये तस्मिन्नेवं पुनर्वलते वलात् Git. 7; Nalod. 3. 5. 4 To increase; वलजपुरनिस्थता S. D. 116; अमंदं कंदर्पजरजनिर्वाचितकुलतया वलद्रायां रावां सरस-मिदृशे सहचरी Git. 1. 5 To cover, enclose. 6 To be covered, enclosed or surrounded. -*WITH* वि to move to and fro, roll about; स्थिति कृणति वेष्टति विवळति -*निमिषति* विवळकयति तिथेक् K. P. 10. -*स* 1 to mix, blend. 2 to connect, unite with (mostly in *p. p.* see संबलित).

वल See वल.

वलक्ष See वलक्ष.

वलक्षः, -*व* The waist.

वलन 1 Moving, turning towards. 2 Moving round in a circle. 3 (In astr.) Deflection.

वलभिः -*भी* *f.* (Also frequently written वडभिः -*भी*) 1 The sloping roof, the wooden frame of a thatch. 2 The topmost part of a

house), इष्टा दृष्टा भव । वलभीतुगनायनस्था Mál. 1. 15; Me. 38; Si. 3. 53. 3 *N.* of a town in Saurashtra; अस्ति सौराष्ट्रे वल भी नाम नगरी Dk., Bk. 22. 35.

वलन्व See अवन्व.

वलयः -*व* 1 A bracelet, armband. विहितविशद्विषयकिसलयवलयजीवति परमिह तत्र सुतिकलया Git. 6; Bk. 3. 22; Me. 2. 60 R. 12. 21, 43. 2 A ring, coil; S. 1. 33, 7. 11. 3 The zone or girdle of a married woman. 4 A circle, circumference (oft. at the end of comp.); अंतर्भवलयः Dk.; वेलावभवलयः (उर्वी) R. 1. 30; दिव्यलय Si. 9. 8. 4 An enclosure, bower; as in लतावलयमडप -*व* 1 A fence, hedge. 2 A sore throat. (वलयीक 'to form into a bracelet'; वलयीभू 'to serve as a bracelet or girdle').

वलचित *a.* Surrounded, encircled, enclosed; Bh. 3. 26.

वलाक See वलाक.

वलाकिन् See वलाकिन्.

वलासकः 1 The cuckoo. 2 A frog.

वलाहक See वलाहक.

वलि *f.* (Also written बलिः -*ली*) 1 A fold or wrinkle (on the skin), वलिभिर्मुखाक्रांतम्. 2 A fold of skin on the upper part of the belly (especially of females, regarded as a mark of beauty); मधेन सा वेदिविलग्रमया वलि-त्रयं चारु बभार बाला Ku. 1. 39. 3 The ridge of a thatched roof. -*Comp.* -*ध्रु* *a.* curled, having curls (as hair); कुशमोत्तवितान् वलीभूतवलयन् ध्रुग-रुचसावलाकान् R. 8. 53. -*कुखः*, -*वदनः* a monkey; Mál. 9. 31.

वलिः -*क* The edge of a thatched roof.

वलित *p. p.* 1 Moving. 2 Moved, turned round, bent round. 3 Surrounded, enclosed. 4 Wrinkled, Ki. 11. 4.

वलिन, वलिभ *a.* Wrinkled, shrivelled, contracted into wrinkles, flaccid, Si. 6. 13.

वलिमत् *a.* Wrinkled.

वलिर *a.* Squint-eyed, squinting, ogling.

वलिङ्ग-सी A fish-hook.

वलीक The edge of a thatched roof, Si. 3. 53.

वलूकः A kind of bird. -*क* The root of a lotus.

वलूळ *a.* Strong, robust, powerful वलूळ 10 U. (वलूळयति ते) To speak.

वल्लक -*लक* 1 The bark of a tree; स वल्लकासांसि तवाधुता हरन् करोति ननु न कथं वनजयः Ki. 1. 35; R. 8. 11; Bk. 10. 1. 2 The scales of a fish. 3 A part, fragment (संघ). -*Comp.* -*तरुः* a kind of tree. -*लोध्रः* a variety of the Lodhra.

वल्लकल -*ल* 1 The bark of a tree 2 A garment made of bark bark garment, तनी

S. 1. 20, 19. R. 12. 8; Ku. 5. 8; ह्य-
बलकला: 6. 6 'wearing golden bark-
dresses'; (cf. चौरसिद्धा: in Ku. 6.
92). -Comp. -सेवीत a. clad in bark.
बलकवत् a. A fish (having scales).
बलिकल: A thorn.
बलकुट Bark, rind.
बल्ल 1 U. (बल्लति-ते, बल्लित) 1 To
go, move, shake; Si. 12. 20. 2 To
leap, bounce, bound, go by leaps,
gallop (fig. also); Pt. 1. 62. 3 To
dance; Bh. 3. 125. Si. 18. 53. 4
To be pleased; Bk. 13. 28. 5 To eat;
Si. 14. 29. 6 To swagger, vaunt;
Bv. 1. 72.
बल्लनं Leaping, jumping, gal-
loping; R. 9. 51.
बल्लग A bridle, rein; आलने गृह्यते
हस्ती वाजी बल्लगसु गृह्यते Mk. 1. 50.
बल्लित p. p. 1 Jumped, bounded,
leaped &c. 2 Moved, made to dance;
Kāv. 2. 78. -त 1 A gallop, one of
the paces of a horse. 2 Swagging,
boasting, vaunt; निमिषादपराङ्मुखोऽधीनुष्कस्येव
बल्लितं Si. 2. 27.
बल्लु a. 1 Lovely, beautiful,
handsome, attractive; R. 5. 68, Si.
5. 29; Ki. 18. 11. 2 Sweet; Bv. 2.
136. 3 Precious. -ल्लु: A goat.
-Comp. -पत्र: a kind of wild pulse.
बल्लुक a. Handsome, lovely,
beautiful. -क 1 Sandal. 2 Price. 3
A wood.
बल्लुल: The flying fox.
बल्लुलिका 1 A cockroach. 2 A
chest.
बल्लु 1 A. (बल्लते) To eat, devour.
बल्लिक, -बल्लिकि m. n. See बल्लीक.
बल्ली An ant. -Comp. -कूट an ant-
hill.
बल्लीक: -क An ant-hill, a hillock
thrown up by white ants, moles &c.;
यमेश्वरि: सन्निभुदाद्वल्लीकमिव पुच्छिक: Subhāsh.;
Bm. 15; S. 7. 11. -क: 1 Swelling of
certain parts of the body,
elephantiasis. 2 The poet Vālmiki.
-Comp. -शीर्षि a kind of antimony
(used as collyrium).
बल्लु (ल्लु) 10 P. (बल्लुयति) 1
To cut off. 2 To purify.
बल्लु 1 A. (बल्लते) 1 To cover. 2 To
be covered. 3 To go, move.
बल्ल: 1 Covering. 2 A weight of
three *Gunja's*. 3: Another weight of
one *Gunja* and a half; or of two
Gunja's (in medicine). 4
Prohibiting.
बल्लकी The (Indian) lute; अजस्र-
मास्कादितबल्लकीगुणक्षतोऽज्वलंगुडनखांशुभिचया
Si. 1. 9. 4. 57, R. 1. 8; B. 8. 41, 19. 13.
बल्लभ a. 1 Beloved, desired, dear.
2 Supreme. -भ: 1 A lover, husband;
Māl. 3. 8, Si. 11. 33. 2 A favourite;
Pt. 1. 53. 3 A superintendent, an
overseer 4 A chief herdsman 5 A
"good horse (one with auspicious

marks). -Comp. -आचार्य. N. of the
celebrated founder of a Vaishnava
sect. -पाल: a groom.
बल्लभायित A mode of sexual en-
joyment; cf. पुरुषायित.
बल्लर 1 A loe-wood. 2 A bower. 3
A thicket (गहन).
बल्लरि: -री f. 1 A creeping plant;
अनपयिनि संश्रयदुमे गजभद्रे पतनाय
बल्लरी Ku. 4. 31; तनोबल्लरी Māl. 5. 6. 2
A branching foot-stalk.
बल्लव: (वी f.) See बल्लव:; Si. 12. 39.
बल्लि: f. 1 A creeper, creeping or
winding plant; सुतेरास्य युज्येव बल्लिवल्लयच्छ-
नक्षत्रा जटा: Māl. 1. 2. 2: The earth.
-Comp. -दूर्वा a kind of grass.
बल्ली f. A creeping plant, winding
plant, creeper. -Comp. -जं pepper.
-वृक्ष: the *Sāla* tree.
बल्लर 1 A bower, an arbour. 2 A
wood, thicket. 3 A branching foot-
stalk. 4 An uncultivated field. 5 A
desert, wild, wilderness. 6 Dried
flesh.
बल्लर: 1. Dried flesh. 2 The flesh of
the (wild) hog. -र 1 A thicket. 2
A desert, wilderness. 3 An unculti-
vated field.
बल्लु 1. 1 A (बल्लते) 1 To be pre-
eminent or excellent. 2 To cover. 3 To
kill, hurt. 4 To speak. 5 To give.
-II. 10 U. (बल्लयति-ते) 1 To speak. 2
To shine.
बल्लिक, बल्लीक See बल्लिक, बल्लीक.
बल्लु 2 P. (बल्लि, उक्षित) 1 To wish,
desire, long for; नि:स्वो बल्लि शतं शती
दशशतं Sānti. 2. 6; अमी हि वीर्यमर्षं भवस्य
जगय सेनायामुक्षति देवा: Ku. 3. 15; S. 7.
20. 2 To favour. 3 To shine (कतौ).
बल्ल a. 1 Subject to, influenced by,
under the influence or control of,
usually in comp.; शोकबल्ला:; सुखबल्ला:
&c. 2 Obedient, submissive, compliant.
3 Humbled, tamed. 4 Charmed, fasci-
nated. 5 Subdued by charms. -ज्ञ:,
-ज्ञ 1 Wish, desire, will. 2 Power,
influence, control, mastership, authori-
ty, subjection, submission; स्वबल्ला:
'subject to oneself'; independent;
परबल्ला: 'under the influence of others';
अनयत प्रशुशक्तिपदा वल्लमेको रूपतीनवतरान् R.
8. 19; वल्ल नी, आनी to reduce to subjec-
tion, subdue, win over; वल्लो गन-है-या
&c. to become subject to, give way,
yield, submit; न सुचो वल्लो बलिनामुचम
नृमुहति R. 8. 90; वल्लो कु or वल्लो कु
to subdue, overcome, win over; to
fascinate, bewitch. -बल्लात् (abl.) is
frequently used adverbially in the
sense of through the force, power or
influence of, 'on account of', 'for
the purpose of'; देवबल्लात्, वायुबल्लात् कार्य-
बल्लात् &c. 3 Being tamed. 4 Birth.
-ज्ञा: The residence of harlots. -Comp.
-अनुय बल्लित् (so वल्लनत्) a obed ent
to the will of another अभिमुख

subject (n) a servant आल्लक
a porpoise. -क्रिया winning over,
subjection. -य a. subject, obedient,
Bh. 2. 94. (-य) an obedient wife
वल्लनद a. Obedient to the will of,
compliant, submissive, subject, under
the influence of (lit. and fig.).
कोपस्य किं यु कर्मोह वल्लनदास्य: Bv. 3. 9, 2.
136, 157; N. 1. 33; सा ददर्श शुक्रहर्षवशा-
द्वद्वदनमनंगनिवासं Git. 11.
वल्लका An obedient wife.
वल्ला 1 A woman. 2 A wife. 3 A
daughter. 4 A husband's sister. 5 A
cow. 6 A barren woman. 7 A barren
cow. 8 A female elephant; क्षीरलेख
ममोर्वशी प्रियतमा यथे तथेयं वल्ला V. 4. 25.
वल्लि: 1 Subjugation. 2 Fascinating,
bewitching. -न. Subjection.
वल्लिक a. Void, empty. -का Aloe-
wood.
वल्लिन a. (नी f.) 1 Powerful. 2
Being under control, subdued, subject,
submissive. 3 One who has subdued
his passions (used like a noun also),
R. 2. 70, 8. 90, 19. 1; S. 5. 28.
वल्लिनी The Sami tree.
वल्लिर: A sort of pepper. -र Seasalt.
वल्लिह See वल्लिह.
बल्लय a. 1 Capable of being subdued,
controllable, governable; आत्मबल्लेर्वि-
धेयात्मा प्रसादमयिच्छति Bg. 2. 64. 2
Subdued, conquered, tamed, hum-
bled; Bg. 6. 36. 3 Under influence
or control, subject, dependent,
obedient; तस्य पुत्रो भवेद्बल्लय: सद्रुहो धर्मिक:
हवी H. Pr. 18; oft. in comp.; (नम:)
हृदि व्यवस्थाय समाधिबल्लयं Ku. 3. 50. -इय:
A servant, dependant. -ह्वर An
humble or obedient wife; यं ब्रह्मणमिय
देवी वाग्व्यवहारवर्तते U. 1. 2 (who has
full command of language). -इय
Cloves.
बल्लयका See बल्लय.
बल्ल 1 P. (बल्लति) To injure, hurt, kill
बल्लई ind. An exclamation used on
making an oblation to a deity, (with
dat. of the deity); इन्द्राय बल्ल; पूजे
बल्ल &c. -Comp. -कर्तृ m. the priest,
who makes the oblation with the
exclamation बल्ल. -कार: the formula
or exclamation बल्ल.
बल्ल 1 A (बल्लते) To go, move.
बल्लक्य: A calf one year old.
बल्लक्यपीत, बल्लक्यपीणी f. A cow that has
full-grown calves; (चिरप्रसूता गी:).
बल्ल 1 P. (बल्लति, some times वल्लते,
उषित) 1 To dwell, inhabit, live, stay,
abide, reside (usually with loc.; but
sometimes acc.); चौरसमीरे यल्लनतीरे वल्लति
वने वनमाली Git. 5. 2 To be, exist, be,
found in; वसति हि प्रेम्णि गुणा न वल्लुनि
Ki. 8. 37; यनाकुतिस्त्वन गुणा वल्लति; श्रुति
अङ्गीकृति: कीर्तिदक्षे वल्लति नाळसे Subhāsh.
3 To speed, pass. (as time) (with
acc.). -Caus. To cause to dwell,
lodge people Dvand (निवसति) To
wish to dwell With अवि (with

acc.) 1 to dwell or reside in inhabit settle; यानि प्रियासहचरिश्चिरमव्यवस्थं U. 3. 8, बाल्यात्परामिव दशं मदनोऽप्युवास R. 5. 63, 11. 61; Si. 3. 59; Me. 25; Bk. 1. 3 2 to alight or perch on—अद्भु (with acc.) to dwell.—आ (with acc.) 1 to dwell, inhabit; रुदिमावसते सतां क्रियायि V. 3. 7; Ms. 7. 69. 2 to enter upon; Ms. 3. 2. 3 to spend, pass (as time).—उप 1 to dwell in, stay (with acc. in this sense). 2 to fast, abstain from food; Ms. 2. 220, 5. 20; (fig. also); उपोषिताभ्यामिव नेत्राभ्यां पिवन्ती Dk.—नि 1 to live, dwell, stay; आही निवत्सयति सप्त हरिणामनामिः S. 1. 27; निवसिष्यासि मध्येव Bg. 12. 8. 2 to be, exist; Pt. 1. 31. 3 to occupy, settle in, take possession of.—निस् 1 to live out, i. e. go to the end of (as a period). (—Caus.) to banish, drive away, expel; R. 14. 87.—परि 1 to dwell, stay. 2 to stay over night, see वसुधित.—य 1 to live, dwell. 2 to go abroad, sojourn, be absent from home, travel; विषयं वृत्तिं भार्यायाः प्रवसेत्कार्यवाचरः Ms. 9. 74; R. 11. 4 (—Caus.) to banish, send into exile.—प्रति to dwell near, be near.—वि to dwell abroad. (—Caus.) to banish, send into exile; Bk. 4. 35.—विप्र to sojourn, be absent from home, R. 12. 11.—सं 1 to live, dwell. 2 to live with, associate; Ms. 4. 79; Y. 3. 15.—II. 2. A (वस्ति) To wear; put on; वस्ने परिधुस्ते वसाना S. 7. 21, Si. 9. 75; R. 12. 8; Ku. 3. 54, 7. 9; Bk. 4. 10.—Caus. (वासयति-ते) To cause to put on.—WITH नि to dress oneself; Bk. 15. 7.—वि to put on, wear; Bk. 3. 20.—III. 4 P. (वसति) 1 To be straight. 2 To be firm. 3 To fix.—IV. 10 U. (वासयति-ते) 1 To cut, divide; out off. 2 To live. 3 To take, accept. 4 To hurt, kill.—V. 10 U. (वसयति-ते) To scent, perfume.

वसतिः-ती f. 1 Dwelling, residing, abiding; आश्रयं वसतिं वस्ते Me. 1 'fixed his residence in'; S. 5. 1. 2 A house, dwelling, residence, habitation; हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पंचवाणस्तु वाणः P. R. 1. 22; S. 2. 14. 3 A receptacle, reservoir, an abode (fig.); Ku. 6. 37; so दिनवसतिः, धर्मवसतिः. 4 A camp, halting place (शिबिर). 5 The time when one halts or stays to rest, i. e. night; तस्य मार्गवशादेका बहूश्च वसतिर्यतः R. 15. 11. (वसतिः=रात्रिः Malli.) 'he halted at night' &c.; तिस्रो वसतीरुषित्वा 7. 33; 11. 33.

वसनं 1 Dwelling, residing, staying. 2 A house, residence. 3 Dressing, clothing, covering. 4 A garment, cloth, dress, clothes; वसने परिधुस्ते वसाना S. 7. 21; उत्सृजे वा मलिनवस्त्रे सोम्य निक्षिप्य वीणां Me. 86, 41. 5 An ornament worn (by women) round the loins (probably for sarga)

वसत 1 The spring vernal season (comprising the two months वैशाख and वैशाख); मधुमाघौ वसतः Susr.; सर्वं प्रिये चाकुरं वसते Ra. 6. 2; विहरति हरिश्चि सरस-वसते Gīt. 1. 2 Spring personified as a deity and regarded as a companion of Kāmadeva; हृद्दः पश्य वसतं किं स्थितं Ku. 4. 27. 3 Dysentery. 4 Small-pox.—Comp.—उत्सवः the vernal festival, spring-festivities, formerly held on the full-moon day of Chaitra, but now on the full-moon day of Phalguna and identified with the Holi festival.—कालः the spring-tide vernal season.—बोबिन् m. a cuckoo.—आ 1 the Vāsanti or Mādhavi creeper. 2 the spring festival; see वसंतोत्सव.—विलकः-क the ornament of the spring; कुहं वसंततिलकं तिलकं बाल्याः Chand. M. 5. (—कः, —का, —कं) N. of a metre; see App. I.—वूतः 1 the cuckoo. 2 the month called Chaitra. 3 the musical mode हिंदोल. 4 the mango tree.—वूती the trumpet flower.—वूः, वूतः the mango tree.—पंचमी the fifth day in the bright half of Māgha.—च्युः, ससः epithets of the god of love.

वस्तर 1 The marrow of the flesh, fat, marrow; adeps, suet; Mu. 3. 28; R. 15. 15. 2 Any oily or fatty exudation. 3 Brain.—Comp.—आलवः, —आलवकः the Gangetic porpoise.—छटा the mass of the brain.—पायिन् m. a dog.

वस्ति 1 Clothes. 2 A dwelling, an abode.

वसित p. p. 1 Worn, put on. 2 Dwelling. 3 Stored (as grain).

वसिरं Sea-salt.

वसिष्ठः (also written वसिष्ठ) 1 N. of a celebrated sage, the family priest of the solar race of kings and author of several Vedic hymns, particularly of the seventh Maṇḍala of the Rīgveda. He was the typical representative of true Brāhmanic dignity and power, and the efforts of Viśvāmitra to rise to his level form the subject of many legends; cf. विश्वामित्र. 2 N. of the author of a Smṛiti (sometimes ascribed to the sage himself).

वसु n. 1 Wealth, riches; स्वयं प्रदुषेऽप्यस्य दुषेणुपस्तता वसुपमानस्य वसुनि मेदिनी Ki. 1. 18; R. 8. 31, 9. 6. 2 A jewel, gem. 3 Gold. 4 Water. 5 A thing, substance. 6 A kind of salt. 7 A medicinal root (वृद्धि).—m. 1 N. of a class of deities (pl. in this sense); the Vasus are eight in number:— 1 आप, 2 ध्रुव, 3 सोम, 4 वर or वय, 5 अनिल, 6 अमल, 7 प्रयुष, and 8 प्रभास; sometimes अह is substituted for आप; वरो ध्रुवश्च सोमश्च अहश्चैवानिलोऽमलः । प्रयुषश्च प्रभासश्च वसु-बोधाविति सूत्राः 2 The number eight. 3 N. of Kubera 4 of Śiva 5 of

Agni 6 A tree 7 A lake pond 8 A rein. 9 The tie of a yoke. 10 A halter. 11 A ray of light; निरकाशयद्रवि-भयेतवर्धं विषदालयादपरादिगणिका Si. 9. 10; शिशिलवसुमगधि मग्नमापत्येवो Ki. 1. 46 (in both cases वसु means 'wealth' also). 12 The sun.—f. A ray of light.—Comp.—औकसारा 1 N. of Amarāvati, the city of Indra. 2 of Alakā, the city of Kubera. 3 of a river attached to Amarāvati and Alakā.—कीटः, —कृमिः a beggar.—वृ the earth.—देवः N. of the father of Krishna and son of Śura, a descendant of Yadu.—चूः, —सुतः &c. epithets of Krishna.—देवता, —देव्या the asterism called Dhanishṭhā.—धार्मिका crystal.—धा 1 the earth; वसुधैवकुटुम्बकं त्वया R. 8. 85. 2 the ground. Ku. 4. 4. 3 अधिपः a king.—धरः a mountain; V. 1. 7.—नगरं the capital of Varuṇa.—धारा, भारा the capital of Kubera.—धमा one of the seven tongues of fire.—माणः an epithet of Agni.—रेतस m. fire.—अष्ट 1 wrought gold. 2 silver.—वेणः N. of Karna.—स्थली an epithet of the city of Kubera.

वसु (सू)कः The plant called Arka.—कं 1 Sea-salt, 2 Fossil-salt.

वसुधरा The earth; नानारत्ना वसुधरा; R. 4. 7.

वसुमत् a. Wealthy, rich.—ती The earth; वसुमत्वा हि नृपाः कलङ्गिः R. 8. 82, S. 1. 25.

वसुलः A god, deity.

वसूरा A harlot, prostitute, courtesan.

वसू 1 A. (वसुते) To go, move.

वसुक्व See वसुक्व.

वसुक्वणी See वसुक्वणी.

वसुकरादिका A scorpion.

वसू 10 U. (वसयति ते) 1 To hurt, kill. 2 To ask, beg, solicit. 3 To go, move.

वस्ते An abode.—स्तः A goat; see वस्त.

वस्तकं An artificial salt (कृत्रिमलवण) वस्तिः m. f. 1 Residing, dwelling, staying. 2 The abdomen, the lower belly. 3 The pelvis. 4 The bladder. 5 A syringe, clyster.—Comp.—मल्लं urine.—शिरस् n. 1 the pipe of a clyster.—शोधनं a diuretic (which clears the bladder.)

वस्तु n. 1 A really existing thing, the real, a reality; वस्तुव्यवस्थारोपोऽज्ञानम् 2 A thing in general, an object, article, substance, matter; अथवा वदु वस्तु हितितुं वदुनेवारमते कृतान्तकः R. 8. 45; किं वस्तु विदुः वदुने प्रदेयं 5. 18, 3. 5; वस्तुमीदृश्यान्तर S. D. 3 Wealth, property, possessions. 4 Essence, nature, natural or essential property. 5 Stuff (of which a thing is made), materials, ingredients (fig. also); आकृतिप्रत्ययदेवता-मदुनवसुधायी संभावयामि M 1 6 The plot (of a drama) the subject-matter of

any poetic composition; कालिदासप्रथित-
वस्तुना नवेनामिहानशङ्केतलाभ्येन नाटकेनोपस्थातव्य-
मस्माभिः S. 1. अथवा सद्रूपद्रव्यबहुमानात् V. 1.
2; आशीर्षमस्मिन्वा वस्तुनिर्देशो वापि तन्मुखे S. D.
6, Ve. 1. 7 The pith of a thing. 8 A
plan, design. -Comp. -अभावः 1
absence of reality 2 loss of property
or possessions. -उत्थापनं the produc-
tion of any incident in a drama by
means of magic, conjuration; see S. D.
420. -उपमा a variety of Upamā ac-
cording to Daṇḍin who thus illustrates it,
राजोवामिह ते वक्त्रं नेत्रे नीलोत्तरे इव इव
प्रतीयमानैकवर्मा वस्तुसैव सा ॥ Kā. 2. 16;
(it is a case of Upamā where the
साधारण्यम् or common quality is omit-
ted). -उपहित a. applied to a proper
object, bestowed on proper material;
क्रिया हि वस्तुगदिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. -मात्रं
the mere outline or skeleton of any
subject (to be afterwards developed).
-रचना style, arrangement of matter.
वस्तुतत्त्व ind. 1 In fact, in reality,
really, actually. 2 Essentially,
virtually, substantially. 3 As a
natural consequence, as a matter of
course, indeed.

वस्तु A house, an abode, a residence;
Si. 13. 63.

वस्त्र 1 A garment, cloth, clothes,
raiment. 2 Dress, apparel. -Comp.
-अगारः रं, -युई a tent. -अंचलः, अंतः
the hem of a garment. -कुट्टिमं 1 a
tent. 2 an umbrella. -ग्रन्थिः the knot
of the lower garment (which fastens
it near the navel); cf. नीवि. -निर्जंकः
a washerman. -परिधानं putting on
garments, dressing. -पुत्रिका a doll,
puppet. -पूत a. filtered through a
cloth; वस्त्रं पुत्रेज्जलं Ms. 6. 46. -भेदकः
-भेदिन् m. a tailor. -योनः the material
of cloth (as cotton). -रंजनं
safflower.

वस्त्रं 1 Hire, wages in this sense
m. also. 2 Dwelling, abiding. 3
Wealth, substance. 4 A cloth, clothes.
5 A skin. 6 Price. 7 Death.

वस्त्रनं A girdle, zone.

वस्त्रसा A tendon, nerve.

वेद 10 U. (वेदयति-ते) To make
bright, illuminate, cause to shine.

वह् 1 U. (वहति ते, ऊढ, pass. उद्यते)
1 To carry, lead, bear, convey, trans-
port (oft. with two acc.); अजो ग्रामं
वहति; वहति विधिद्वयं वा हविः S. 1. 1; न च
हृद्य वहत्यग्निः Ms. 4. 242. 2 To bear
along, cause to move onward, waft,
propel; जलादि या तीरनिखातयुषा वहत्ययोषा-
मनु राजाधानी R. 13. 61; विज्ञोवसे वहति यो
गगनप्रतिष्ठा S. 7. 7; R. 11. 10. 3 To
fetch, bring; वहति जलमिव Ma. 1. 4. 4
To bear, support, hold up, sustain;
न गदेना वाजिपुरं वहति Mk. 4. 17; स ते
पुंरुद्विदे वहति पशुं को भवस्वामकात् Ve.
8. 8. when my father is leading the
यस्य भवति सुवनश्रेणी शेष- क

विस्तारं Bh. 2. 35, S. 7. 17; Me. 17.
5 To carry off; take away; अदेः क्षुणं
वहति (v. l. for हरति) पवनः किं सिद्ध Me.
14. 6 To marry; बहुव्या धारणराजहार्यया
Ku. 5. 70; Ms. 3. 38. 7 To have,
possess, bear; वहसि हि बन्धार्थं पश्ययुतं
शरिरं Mk. 1. 31; वहति विषवरान् पटीरजन्मा
Bv. 1. 74. 8 To assume, exhibit,
show; लक्ष्मीप्रवाह सकलस्य शशांकश्रेष्ठः Ki.
5. 92, 9. 2. 9 To look to, attend to,
take care of; सुव्याया मे जनन्या योगक्षेमं वह-
स्व M. 4; तेषां नित्यामिमुक्तानां योगक्षेमं वहाम्यहं
Bg. 9. 22. 10 To suffer, feel, expe-
rience; Bv. 1. 94; so दुःखं, दुर्घ, शोकं, तोषं
&c. 11 (Intransitive in this and the
following senses) To be borne or
carried on, move or walk on; वहते
बलीवर्दी वहते Mk. 6; उत्थाय पुनरवहत् K.;
Pt. 1. 43, 291. 12 To flow (as
rivers); प्रत्यगूर्ध्वमालयः Mb.; परोपकाशाय
वहति नद्यः Subhāsh. 13 To blow (as
wind); मेघं वहति मारुतः Rām.; वहति
मल्लसमीरे मदनमुपनिषाय Gīt. 5. -Caus.
(वाहयति-ते) 1 To cause to bear or
carry, cause to be brought or led. 2
To drive, impel, direct. 3 To traverse,
pass or go over; स वाहते राजपथः
शिवामिः R. 16. 12; भवान्वाहयद्वधशरं Me.
38. 4 To use, carry; Bk. 14. 23.
-Desid (विवहयति-ते) To wish to carry
&c. -WITH अति to pass, spend (as
time); chiefly in caus.; Mā. 6. 13;
R. 9. 70. -अप 1 to drive away,
remove, take away; R. 18. 22, 16.
6. 2 to leave, give up, abandon; R.
11. 25. 3 to subtract, deduct. -आ 1
to bring home. 2 to cause, produce,
lead or tend to; ब्रह्मावाहति मे स संशति
R. 11. 73; S. 3. 4. 3 to bear, pos-
sess, have; Ch. P. 18. 4 to flow. 5
to apply, use. (-Caus.) to invoke
(as a deity). -उद् 1 to marry;
पार्थिवीमुदवहयदूहः R. 11. 54; Ms. 3. 8;
Bk. 2. 48. 2 to bear up, elevate. 3 to
hold up, sustain, raise, support; R.
16. 60. 4 to suffer, experience. 5 to
possess, have, wear, put on; Ku. 1.
19, V. 4. 42. 6 to finish, complete.
-उपर 1 to bring near. 2 to bring
about, commence. -नि to bear up,
sustain, support; वेदानुसूते जगन्निवहते
Gīt. 1. -निष् 1 to be finished. 2 to
live upon, live by the aid of. (-Caus.)
to take to the end, complete, finish,
manage, S. 3. -परि to overflow. -प्र 1
to bear, carry, draw along. 2 to waft,
carry or bear along; Bk. 8. 52. 3 to
support, bear up (as a burden). 4
to flow. 5 to blow. 6 to have, possess,
feel. -वि to marry. -सं 1 to carry
or bear along. 2 to rub, press, see
Caus. 3 to marry. 4 to show, display,
exhibit. (-Caus.) to rub or press
together shampoo; S. 3. 21.

वह् 1 Bearing support-
ing &c 2 The shoulder of an ox 3

A vehicle or conveyance in general.
4 Particularly, a horse. 5 Air, wind.
6 A way, road. 7 A male river (नद्)
8 A measure of four Dronas.

वहतः 1 A traveller. 2 An ox.

वहतिः 1 An ox. 2 Air, wind. 3 A
friend, counsellor, adviser.

वहती, वहा A river, stream in
general.

वहतुः An ox.

वहन् 1 Carrying, bearing, convey-
ing. 2 Supporting. 3 Flowing. 4 A
vehicle, conveyance 5 A boat, raft

वहतः 1 Wind. 2 An infant.

वहल a. See वहल.

वहित्रः वहित्रकः वहिनी A raft, float,
boat, vessel; प्रत्युपस्थद्वयत किमपि वहित्रं Dk,
प्रलयपयोधिजले धृतवानसि वेदं विहितवहित्रचरित्र-
मलेदम् Gīt. 1.

वहिस्र S30 वहिस्.

वहिष्क a. Outer, external.

वहेडुकः The Bibhitaka tree.

वाहिः 1 Fire; अतुल्ये पातितो वाहिः स्वयमे-
वोपशान्ति Subhāsh. 2 The digestive
faculty, gastric fluid. 3 Digestion,
appetite. 4 A vehicle. -Comp. -कर
a. 1 igniting. 2 stimulating diges-
tion, stomachic. -काष्ठं a kind of
agallochum. -जघः incense. -गर्भः 1 a
bamboo. 2 the Sami tree; cf. अग्निगर्भ.
-दीपकाः safflower. -धन्यं clarified
butter. -मित्रः air, wind. -रेतस् m. an
epithet of Siva. -लोहं, लोहकं copper
-वर्णं the red water-lily. -वल्गुमः resin
-वीजं 1 gold. 2 the common lime
-शिरः 1 saffron. 2 safflower. -सखः the
wind. -संज्ञकः the Chitraka tree.

वह् 1 A carriage. 2 A vehicle or
conveyance in general. -ह्य The wife
of a sage.

वहिक, -वह्लिक see वहिक, वह्लिक.

वा ind. 1 As an alternative
conjunction it means ' or ' ; but its
position is different in Sanskrit,
being used either with each
word or assertion or only with the
last, but it is never used at the
beginning of a clause; cf. च. 2 It
has also the following senses;— (a)
and, as well as, also; वायुर्वा दूहन्तो वा
G. M.; अस्ति ते माता स्वर्गसि वा तातं U. 4.
(b) like, as; जातो मये तुहिवमथितां पत्नीं
वाच्यस्व Ms. 83; मनी वोद्वस्य लंघेते Sk,
रद्यो गर्जति चातिदार्ढ्यवजो दुर्धनो वा शिकी
Mk. 5. 6, M. 5. 12; Si. 8. 63, 4. 35,
7. 64; Ki. 3. 13. (c) optionally;
(in this sense mostly in grammatical
rules, as of Pāṇini); दोषो जी वा चित्
विरागो P. VI. 4. 90. 91. (d) Pos-
sibility; (in this sense वा is usually
added to the interrogative pronoun
and its derivatives like इव or नाम) and
may be translated by ' possibly ' ,
' I should like to know ' कस्य वान्यस्य
पश्चि मवा स्यात्पथ K परिधिभि सधरे स्त
के व न जायते Pt 1 27 (e) Sometimes

used merely as an expletive. 3 When repeated वा has the sense of either-or, 'whether-or'; वा वा शमोस्तदीया वा धृतिर्जलमयी मम Ku. 2. 60; तत्र परिश्रमानुरोधेन उवाच नक्षत्रावस्तुगोरेवाद्वा नवनाटकदर्शनकुतूहलाद्वा मवाञ्जितवधानं दयमानं प्रार्थये V. 1. (अथवा or, or rather, or else, see under अथ; न वा not, neither, nor; यदि वा or if; यद्वा or, or else; किं वा whether &c.)

वा I. 2 P. (वाति, वात or वान) 1 To blow; वाता वाता दिशि दिशि न वा सधवा सनः भिक्षाः Ve. 3. 6; दिशः प्रवेष्टुर्मस्तो बधुः सुखा, R. 3. 14; Me. 42; Bk. 7. 1, 8. 61. 2 To go, move. 3 To strike, hurt, injure. -Caus. (वापयति-ते) 1 To cause to blow. 2 (वाजयति-ते) To shake. -WITH आ to blow; बद्धां बद्धां भिक्षां काममुष्मिन्वावावावाग्मा-द्विषा विहेति Ki. 5. 36; Bk. 14. 97. -निष् 1 to blow. 2 to be cooled, be cool or assuaged (fig. also); वज्रजलादीपयन्नेन निर्व्वी Si. 1. 65; त्वयि दृष्ट एव तस्या निर्व्वति मतो मनोमवव्यलितं Subhāsh. 3 to blow out, be extinguished, be extinct, निर्व्वान-दीपि किञ्च तैलदानम्; निर्व्वानमुष्मिन्वायास्य वीर्यं सद्युदयतीव वज्रगुणेन Ku. 3. 52, Si. 14. 85. -Caus. 1) to blow or put out, extinguish. 2 to cool, alleviate the heat of, act as a refrigerant; Ratn; 3. 11; R. 19. 56. 3 to gratify, soothe, comfort; R. 12. 63. -प्र, -चि to blow. वायुर्निवाति हृदयानि हरन्नायानां R. 6. 23.

वाङ्ग a. (ङी f.) Made of bamboo. -ङ्गी Bamboo manna.

वाङ्गिकः 1 A bamboo-cutter. 2 A flute-player, a piper.

वाकं A flight of cranes.

वाक्कुल See वाक्कुल.

वाक्यं 1 Speech, words, a sentence, saying, what is spoken; वृणु मे वाक्यं 'hear my words', 'hear me'; वाक्ये न चतुष्टये 'does not obey'; Si. 2. 24. 2 A sentence, period (complete utterance of a thought); वाक्ये स्वादो ग्यताकांक्षासचि-युक्ता पदोच्चयः S. D. 6; श्रोत्याधी च भवेद्वाक्ये समासे तद्धिते तथा K. P. 10. 3 An argument or syllogism (in logic). 4 A precept, rule, an aphorism. -Comp. -अर्थः the meaning of a sentence. उपमा a variety of Upamā according to Dandin; see Kāv. 2. 43. -आलापः conversation, discourse. -खंडनं refutation of an assertion or argument. -पदीयं N. of a work attributed to Bhartṛhari. -पद्धतिः f. the manner of composing sentences, diction, style. -प्रबंधः 1 a treatise, connected composition. 2 the flow of sentences. -प्रयोगः employment of speech, use of language. -भेदः a different assertion, a divergent statement; Mu. 2. -रचना, -विन्यासः arrangement of words in a sentence, syntax. -शेषः 1 the remainder of a speech, an unfinished or incomplete sentence सदोषावका इव ते वाक्येन V 3 2 an elliptical sentence

वाग्गः 1 A sage, holy man. 2 A learned Brāhmaṇa, scholar. 3 A brave man, hero. 4 A whet-stone. 5 An impediment, obstacle. 6 Certainty. 7 Sub-marine fire. 8 A wolf. वागा A bridle.

वागुरा A trap, net, snare, toils, mesbet; को वा दुर्जनवागुरासु पातितः क्षेमेण वातः पुमान् Pt. 1. 146. -Comp. -वृत्तिः f. livelihood obtained by catching wild animals. (-त्तिः) a fowler, huntsman.

वागुरिकः A fowler, hunter, deer-catcher; R. 9. 53.

वाग्मिन् a. 1 Eloquent, oratorical. 2 Talkative. 3 Verbose wordy. -m. 1 An orator, an eloquent man; अनिलोक्ति-कार्यस्य वाग्जालं वाग्मिनो वृथा Si. 2. 27, 109; Ki. 14. 6; Pt. 4. 86. 2 N. of Brihaspati.

वाग्य a. 1 Speaking little, speaking cautiously. 2 Speaking truly. -रयः Modesty, humility.

वाकः The ocean.

वाङ्क्ष 1 P. (वाङ्क्षति) To wish, desire.

वाङ्मय a. (वी f.) 1 Consisting of words; R. 3. 28. 2 Relating to speech or words. Ms. 12. 6; Bg. 17. 15. 3 Endowed with speech. 4 Eloquent, rhetorical, oratorical. -ञ्च 1 Speech, language; न्यस्तजगत्पेलतिरेवेदशाभिरक्षीः समस्तं वाङ्मयं व्याप्तं त्रैलोक्यमिव विष्णुना Chand. M. 1; Ku. 7. 90; Si. 2. 72. 2 Eloquence. 3 Rhetoric. -यी The goddess Sarasvatī.

वाक् f. 1 A word, sound, an expression (opp. अर्थ); वागर्थोविच संपुक्ते वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये R. 1. 1. 2 Words, talk, language, speech; वाचि पुण्यापुण्यहेतवः Mā. 4; लौकिकानां हि साधुनमर्थं वागमुवर्तते 1 ऋषीणां पुनरायानां वाचमर्थोदुधावति U. 1. 10; विभिन्नितार्थानि वाचमाददे Ki. 1. 10 'spoke these words', 'spoke as follows'; 14. 2; R. 1. 59; Si. 2. 13, 23; Ku. 2. 3. 3 A voice, sound; अशरीरीणी वाग्द्वारत् U. 2; सद्युपवाचा R. 3. 53. 4 An assertion, a statement. 5 An assurance, a promise. 6 A phrase, proverb, saying. 7 N. of Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech. -Comp. -अर्थः (वागर्थः) a word and its meaning; R. 1. 1; see above. -आडंबरः (वागाडंबरः) verbosity, bombast. -आत्मन् (वागात्मन्) a. consisting of words; U. 2. -ईशः (वागीशः) 1 an orator, an eloquent man. 2 an epithet of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. 3 an epithet of Brahman; Ku. 2. 3. (-ज्ञा) N. of Sarasvatī. -ईश्वरः (वागीश्वरः) 1 an orator, eloquent man. 2 an epithet of Brahman. (-री) Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech. -कषमः (वाग्वषमः) 'eminent in speech', an eloquent or learned man. -कलहः (वाक्कलहः) a quarrel, strife. -कीरः (वाक्कीरः) a wife's brother -स्य (वाग्स्य) a kind of bird फलि -मलिक (वाग्सुति

&c.) the betel-bearer of a king &c.; cf. तांशुलकरंकावाहिन्. -चपल a. (वाक्चपल) chattering, frivolous or inconsiderate in talk. -चापल्यं (वाक्चापल्यं) idle or frivolous talk. chattering, gossiping. -छलं (वाक्छलं) 'dishonesty in words', an evasive reply, a prevarication Mu. 1. -जालं (वाग्जालं) bombast, empty talk; Si. 2. 27. -डंबरः (वाग्डंबरः) 1 bombast. 2 eloquent language. -दंडः (वाग्दंडः) 1 reproachful words, reprimand, reproof. 2 restraint of speech, control over words; cf. विदंड. -दत्त (वाग्दत्त) a. promised, affianced, betrothed. (त्ता) an affianced or betrothed virgin. -दरिद्र (वाग्दरिद्र) a. 'poor in words', i. e. speaking little. -द्वलं (वाग्द्वलं) a lip. -दानं (वाग्दानं) betrothal. -दुष्ट (वाग्दुष्ट) a. 1 abusive, scurrilous, using abusive words. 2 using ungrammatical language. (-ष्टः) 1 a defamer. 2 a Brāhmaṇa not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time of his life. -देवता, -देवी (वाग्देवता, वाग्देवी) Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech; वाग्देवतायाः सांख्यभाष्ये S. D. 1. -दोषः (वाग्दोषः) 1 the utterance of a (disagreeable) sound; वाग्दोषाद् गर्दभो हतः H. 3. 2 abuse, defamation. 3 an ungrammatical speech. -निबन्धन (वाग्निबन्धन) a. depending on words. -निश्चयः (वाक्निश्चयः) affianced by word of mouth, marriage contract. -निष्ठा (वाक्निष्ठा) faithfulness (to one's word or promise). -पटु a. (वाक्पटु) skilful in speech, eloquent. -पति a. (वाक्पति) eloquent, oratorical. (-त्तिः) N. of Brihaspati (in this sense वाचसर्पतिः is also used). -पारुष्यं (वाक्पारुष्यं) 1 severity of language. 2 violence in words, abusive or scurrilous language, defamation. -प्रचोदनं (वाक्प्रचोदनं) an order expressed in words. -प्रतोदः (वाक्प्रतोदः) 'the goad of words', goading or taunting language. -प्रलापः (वाक्प्रलापः) eloquence. -बंधनं (वाग्बंधनं) stopping the speech, silencing; Amaru. 13. -मनसे dual (वाङ्मनसी in Vedic language) speech and mind. -मात्रं (वाङ्मात्रं) mere words. -मुखं (वाङ्मुखं) the beginning or introduction of a speech, an exordium, a preface. -यत a. (वाग्यत) one who has controlled or curbed his speech silent. -यमः (वाग्यमः) one who has controlled his speech, a sage. -यामः (वागयामः) a dumb man. -युद्धं (वाग् युद्धं) a war of words, (hot) debate or discussion, controversy. -वज्रः (वाग्वज्रः) 1 adamant words; अहं दारुणो वाग्वजः U. 1. 2 harsh or severe language. -विदग्ध (वाग्निदग्ध) a. skilled in speech (-यथा) a sweet-speaking or fascinating woman -विमय

(वाचिवभवः) stock or provision of words, power of description, command of language; Māl. 1. 26; R. 1. 9. -विलासः (वाचिविलासः) graceful or elegant speech. -व्यवहारः (वाच्यव्यवहारः) verbal or oral discussion; प्रयोगप्रवाह हि नाट्यशास्त्रं किमत्र वाच्यव्यवहारिण M. 1. -व्ययः (वाच्यव्ययः) waste of words or breath. -व्यापारः (वाच्यव्यापारः) 1 the manner of speaking. 2 the style or habit of speaking. -संयमः (वाच्यसंयमः) restraint or control of speech.

वाचः 1 A kind of fish. 2 The plant मदन.

वाच्ययम a. Holding the tongue, maintaining perfect silence, silent, taciturn; उपस्थिता देवी तद्वाच्ययो भव V. 3; विद्वतो वज्रवतले परवचः श्लाघासु वाच्ययमाः Bv. 4 42; R. 13. 44. -मः A sage who maintains rigid silence.

वाचक a. 1 Speaking, declaring, explanatory. 2 Expressing, signifying, denoting directly (as a word, distinguished from लक्ष्णिक and संज्ञक); see K. P. 2. 3 Verbal. -कः 1 A speaker. 2 A reader. 3 A significant word. 4 A messenger.

वाचनं 1 Reading, reciting. 2 Declaration, proclamation, utterance; as in वस्तिवाचनं, पुण्याहवाचनं.

वाचनकं A riddle.

वाचनिक a. (की f.) Verbal, expressed by words.

वाचस्पतिः 'The lord of speech', an epithet of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods.

वाचस्पत्यं An eloquent speech, oration, a harangue; तद्वीर्यव्य कृतिभिर्विचस्पत्यं प्रतापते H. 3. 96 (=Si. 2. 30).

वाचा 1 Speech. 2 A sacred text, a text or aphorism. 3 An oath.

वाचाद a. Talkative, garrulous; talking much or idly; अरे वाचाद Ve. 3; Mv. 6; Bk. 5. 23.

वाचाल a. 1 Noisy, making a sound, crying. 2 Talkative, garrulous; see वाचाद; Si. 1. 40.

वाचिक a. (का-की) 1 Consisting of or expressed by words; वाचिकं पाठ्यम्. 2 Oral, verbal, expressed by word of mouth. -कं 1 A message, an oral or verbal communication; वाचिकमन्त्रार्थेण सिद्ध्यर्थकाच्चेत्यमिति लिखितं Mu. 5. निर्यातिरर्थे लेखेन खल्व्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70. 2 News, tidings, intelligence in general.

वाचोयुक्ति a. Skilled in speech, eloquent. -क्तिः f. 'Arrangement of words', a declaration, announcement, speech; यत्र खल्विदं वाचोयुक्तिः Māl. 1.

वाच्य a. 1 To be spoken, told or said, to be spoken to or addressed; वाच्यमेषा मद्रुनात् राजा R. 14. 61 'say to the king in my name'. 2 to be predicated, attributive 3 Expressed (the meaning of a word) of

लक्ष्य and व्यंज. 4 Blamable, censurable, reprehensible; Si. 20. 34; H. 3. 129.

-च्ये 1 Blame, censure, reproach; प्रमदाग्रं संस्थितः श्रुत्वा वृषतिः सञ्चिति वाच्यदर्शनात् B. 8. 72, 84; चिस्स वाच्यं न मतः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15, Si. 3. 58. 2 The expressed meaning; that derived by means of अभिधा q. v. cf. लक्ष्य and व्यंज; अपि तु वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासोद्व चारुताप्रतीतिः K. P. 10. 3 A predicate. 4 The voice of a verb. K. -Comp. -अर्थः expressed meaning. -चित्रं one of the two kinds of the third or lowest (अपद) division of *Kāvya* or poetry, in which the charm lies in the expression of a striking or fanciful idea (opp. शब्दचित्र); see चित्र also. -वचं severe or harsh language.

वाजः 1 A wing. 2 A feather. 3 The feather of an arrow. 4 Battle, conflict. 5 Sound. -जं 1 Clarified butter. 2 An oblation of rice offered at a Śrāddha or obsequial ceremony. 3 Food in general. 4 Water. 5 A prayer or mantra with which a sacrifice is concluded. -Comp. -देवः -वं N. of a particular sacrifice. -सन्तः 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 of Siva. -सन्तिः the sun.

वाजसनेयः N. of Yājñavalkya, the author of the *Vājasaneyi Samhitā* or the *Sukla Yajurveda*.

वाजसनेयिच m. 1 N. of the sage Yājñavalkya, the author and founder of the white or *Sukla Yajurveda*. 2 A follower of the white Yajurveda, one belonging to the sect of the *Vājasaneyins*.

वाजिन् m. 1 A horse; न गर्दभा वाजिन् वरति Mk. 4. 17; R. 3. 43; 4. 25, 67; Si. 18. 31. 2 An arrow. 3 A bird. 4 A follower of the *Vājasaneyin* branch of the Yajurveda. -Comp. -वृष्टः the globe amaranth. -मक्षः a chick-pea. -भोजनः a kind of kidney-bean. -मेघः a horse-sacrifice. -शाला a stable.

वाजीकर a. Stimulating amorous desires.

वाजीकरण Stimulating or exciting desire by aphrodisiacs.

वाञ्छ 1 P. (वाञ्छति, वाञ्छित) To wish, desire; न संहतास्तस्य न भिजवृत्तयः प्रियाणि वाञ्छन्तुमिः समीहितं Ki. 1. 19. -WITH -अभि, -सं to wish, desire or long for; Bk. 17. 53.

वाञ्छन् Wishing, desiring.

वाञ्छा A wish, desire, longing; वाञ्छा सजनसंगमे Bh. 2. 62.

वाञ्छित p. p. Wished, desired. -तं A wish, desire.

वाञ्छित्वा a. 1 Wishing. 2 Lustful.

वाट -टं 1 An enclosure a piece of enclosed ground court

नवटः Dk सो देव एवमानं &c 2 A

garden, park, an orchard. 3 A road 4 The groin. 5 A sort of grain -Comp. -धानः the descendant of an outcast Brāhmana by a Brāhmana female; see Ms. 10. 21.

वाटिका 1 The site of a house 2 An orchard, a garden; अये दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामाला इव श्रूयते Si. 1; so पुष्प, अशोक &c.

वाटी 1 The site of a house. 2 A house, dwelling. 3 A court, an enclosure. 4 A garden, park, orchard; वाटीशुवि क्षितिमुजा Aśvad 5. 5 A road. 6 The groin. 7 A kind of grain.

वाट्या, वाट्यालः, वाट्याली N. of a plant (अतिवला).

वाड् 1 A. (वाडते) To bathe, dive. वाडवः 1 Submarine fire. 2 A Brāhmana. -वं A stud or collection of mares. -Comp. -अग्निः, -अनलः the submarine fire.

वाडनेयः A bull. -यौ (m. dual) the two Asvins.

वाडनेय A collection of Brāhmanas.

वाड See वाड.

वाण See वाण.

वाणिः f. 1 Weaving. 2 A weaver's loom.

वाणिजः A merchant.

वाणिज्यं Trade, traffic.

वाणिनी 1 A clever or intriguing woman. 2 A dancing girl, an actress. 3 A drunken woman (literally or figuratively), an amorous and wanton woman; R. 6. 75.

वाणी 1 Speech, words, language, वाण्येका समलंकरोति पुरुषं ना संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19. 2 Power of speech. 3 Sound, voice; केका वाणी मयूरस्य Ak.; so आकाशवाणी. 4 A literary production, a work or composition; मन्त्राणि ना एव विषादमनादरेण मास्तर्यमममनसा सहसा खलाना Bv. 4. 41; U. 7. 21. 5 Praise. 6 Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning.

वात् 10 U. (वातयति ते) 1 To blow. 2 To fan, ventilate. 3 To serve. 4 To make happy. 5 To go.

वात p. p. 1 Blown. 2 Desired or wished for, solicited. -तः 1 Air, wind. 2 The god of wind, the deity presiding over wind. 3 Wind, as one of the three humours of the body. 4 Gout, rheumatism. -Comp. -अटः 1 an antelope (वातशृग). 2 a horse of the sun. -अटः a disease of the testicles. -अतिसारः dysentery caused by some derangement or vitiation of the bodily wind. -अय a leaf. -अयनः a horse. (-नं) 1 a window, an air-hole; Māl. 2. 11, Ku. 7. 59; R. 6. 24, 13. 21. 2 a porch, portico. 3 a pavilion. -अटुः an antelope. अटि the castor-oil tree. a very fleet or swift horse

-आमोदा mustk -आटि f a whirl-

wind. -आहत *a.* 1 shaken by the wind. 2 affected by gout. -आहति: *f.* a violent gust of wind. -ऋद्धि: *f.* 1 excess of wind. 2 a mace, a club, stick tipped with iron. -कर्मन् *n.* breaking wind. -कुंडलिका scanty and painful flow of urine. -कुम्भ: the part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal sinuses. -केतु: dust. -केलि: 1 amorous discourse, the low whispering of lovers. 2 the marks of finger-nails on the person of a lover. -सुलभ: 1 a high wind, strong gale. 2 rheumatism. -उज्जर: fever arising from vitiated wind. -ध्वज: a cloud. -धुव: *N.* of Bhīma or Hanumat. -पीथः, -पीथक: the tree called पलाश. -प्रकोप: excess of wind. -प्रमी *m. f.* a swift antelope. -मंडली whirl-wind. -सुग: a swift antelope. -रक्त-शोणित acute gout. -रंग: the fig-tree. -रुध: 1 a storm, violent wind, tempest. 2 the rain-bow. 3 a bribe. -रोगः, -र्याधि: gout or rheumatism. -रुस्ति: *f.* suppression of urine. -शुद्धि: *f.* swelled testicle. -शीर्ष the lower belly. -शूल colic with flatulence. -साराधि: fire.

वातक: 1 A paramour (जार). 2 *N.* of a plant.

वाताकिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Gouty.

वातमज: A swift antelope.

वातर *a.* 1 Stormy, windy. 2 Swift. -Comp. -अयण: 1 an arrow. 2 an arrow's flight, bow-shot. 3 a peak, summit. 4 a saw. 5 a mad or intoxicated man. 6 an idler. 7 the Sarala or pine tree.

वातल: *a.* (ली *f.*) 1 Stormy, windy. 2 Flatulent. -ल: 1 Wind. 2 The chick-pea (चणक).

वाताधि: *N.* of a demon said to have been eaten up and digested by Agastya. -Comp. -द्वि *m.*, -सुदन: -इन् *m.* epithets of Agastya..

वाति: 1 The sun. 2 Wind, air. 3 The moon. -Comp. -गः, -गम: the egg-plant; (वातिगण: in the same sense).

वातिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Stormy, windy. 2 Gouty, rheumatic. 3 Mad. -क: Fever caused by a vitiated state of the wind.

वातीय *a.* Windy. -ये Rice-gruel.

वातुल *a.* 1 Affected by wind-disease, gouty. 2 Mad, crazy-headed; H. 2. 26. -ल: A whirl wind.

वातुलि: A large bat.

वातुल *a.* See वातुल.

वातु *m.* Air, wind.

वात्या A storm, hurricane, whirl-wind, stormy or tempestuous wind; वात्याभिः पक्षीकृता दश दिशश्चक्राणि द्रुमह Bv. 1. 13; R. 11. 16; Ki. 5. 39; Ve. 2. 21.

वातकः A herd of calves

वातरथ 1 Affection (towards one's offspring) affection or

tenderness in general; न पुत्र-वात्सल्यमपारिष्यति Ku. 5. 14; पतिवात्सल्यात् R. 15. 98; so भाष्ये) प्रजा, शरणगत, &c. 2 Fond affection or partiality.

वातिः-सी *f.* The daughter of a Sūdra woman by a Brāhmaṇa.

वात्स्यायनः 1 *N.* of the author of the Kāmasūtras (a work on erotic subjects). 2 *N.* of the author of a commentary on the Nyāya Sūtras.

वादः 1 Talking, speaking. 2 Speech, words, talk; सामवादः सकोपस्य तस्य प्रत्युत द्विषाः Si. 2. 55; so केतववाद Gīt. 8; सांख्यवादः &c. 3 A statement, an assertion, allegation; अवच्यवादश्च बहु वदित्वेति तवाहिताः Bg. 2. 36. 4 Narration, account; वाकुतलाक्षिनिहास-वादान् Māl. 3. 3. 5 Discussion, dispute, controversy; वादे वादे जायते तत्तदोचः Subhāsh.; समि^० Ms. 8. 265. 6 A reply. 7 An exposition, explanation. 8 A demonstrated conclusion, theory, doctrine; इदानीं परमाद्यकरणवादं निराकरोति S. B. (and in diverse other places of the work). 9 Sounding, sound. 10 Report, rumour. 11 A plaint (in law). -Comp. -अनुवादी

(*m. du.*) 1 assertion and reply, plaint and reply, accusation and defence. 2 dispute, controversy. -कर, -कृत् *a.* causing a dispute. -ग्रस्त *a.* disputed, in dispute, वाद-ग्रस्तोऽर्थं विषयः -वेत्तु *a.* clever in repartees or witty replies. -विवादः controversy. -युद्धं a dispute, controversy. -विवादः disputation, discussion, debate.

वादकः A musician. वादनं 1 Sounding. 2 Instrumental music. वादर *a.* (री *f.*) Made or consisting of cotton. -र The cotton shrub. -र Cotton cloth.

वादरगः The sacred fig-tree.

वादरायण See वादरायण.

वादालः The sheat-fish. वादि *a.* Wise, learned, skilful. वादित *p. p.* 1 Caused to be uttered, made to speak. 2 Played, sounded.

वादिदं 1 A musical instrument; N. 22. 22. 2 Instrumental music.

वादिन् *a.* 1 Speaking, talking, discoursing. 2 Asserting. 3 Disputing. -म. 1 A speaker. 2 A disputant, an antagonist; Mu. 5. 10; R. 12. 92.

वादि 3 An accuser, a plaintiff. 4 An expounder, a teacher.

वादिशः A learned man, sage, scholar.

वाद्यं 1 A musical instrument. 2 The sound of a musical instrument; R. 16. 64 (वाद्यवनिः Mulli.). -Comp. -कर a musician. -सदं 1 a band of music, a number of musical instruments 2 a musical instrument

वाद्य, वाय, वायक, वायन-ना, वाधा See वाद्य, वाय, वायक, वायन-ना, वाधा.

वाधु (धू) क्यं Marriage.

वाधीनसः A rhinoceros.

वान *a.* 1 Blown. 2 Dried (by wind), dried up. 3 Belonging to a forest. -नं 1 Dry or dried fruit (-म also). 2 Blowing. 3 Living. 4 Rolling, moving. 5 A perfume, fragrance. 6 A number of groves or thickets. 7 Weaving. 8 A mat of straw. 9 A hole in the wall of a house.

वानस्पत्यः 1 A Brāhmaṇa in the third stage of his religious life. 2 An anchorite, a hermit. 3 The Madhūka tree. 4 The Palāsa tree.

वानरः A monkey, an ape. -Comp. -अशः a wild goat. -आवातः the tree called Lodhra. -इन्द्रः *N.* of Sugriva or of Hanumat. -प्रियः the tree called क्षीरिन्.

वानलः A kind of holy basil (the black variety).

वानस्पत्यः A tree the fruit of which is produced from blossom; *e. g.* the mango.

वाना A quail.

वानाशुः *N.* of a country to the north-west of India. -Comp. -जः a Vanāyu horse, *i. e.* a horse produced in the Vanāyu country.

वानीरः A sort of cane or ratan; स्मरानि वानीराहेषु हवः R. 13. 35; Ms. 41. Māl. 9. 15; R. 13. 30, 16. 21.

वानीरकः The Munja grass, a kind of rush.

वानेयं *N.* of a fragrant grass (हस्ता).

वातं *p. p.* 1 Vomited, spitted out. 2 Emitted, ejected, effused. -Comp. -अद् a dog.

वातिः *f.* 1 Vomiting. 2 Ejecting, emitting. -Comp. -कृत्, -कृ *a.* emetic.

वान्वा A multitude of groves or woods.

वापः 1 Sowing seed. 2 Weaving. 3 Shaving, shearing; Ms. 11. 108. -Comp. -ईडः a weaver's loom.

वापनं 1 Causing to sow. 2 Shaving. वापित *p. p.* 1 Sown. 2 Shaven.

वापिः-पी *f.* A well, any large oblong or circular reservoir of water; वापी चास्मिन्मरकतशिलावद्भूषणममार्गं Ms. 76. -Comp. -हः the Chātaka bird.

वाम *a.* 1 Left (opp. दक्षिण); विलोचनं दक्षिणमेज्जेन संभाव्य तद्विचित्रवाममेवा R. 7. 8, Ms. 78. 96. 2 Being or situated on the left side; वामश्रायं नदति मयुरं चातकस्ते समं वः Ms. 9; (वामेन is used adverbially in the same sense; *e. g.* वामेनात्र वदन्तमव्यगजनः सर्वात्मना सेवते K. P. 10). 3 (a) Reverse, contrary, opposite, adverse, unfavourable; तद्वहो कामस्य वामा गतिः Gīt. 12: Māl. 9. 8. Bk 6 17 (b) Acting contrary of an opposite nature b 4. 18 (c) Perverse,

crooked-natured, refractory; S. 6. 4 Vile, wicked, base, low, bad; Ki. 11. 24 5 Lovely, beautiful, charming; as in वामलोचना q. v. -मः 1 A sentient being, an animal. 2 N. of Siva. 3 Of Cupid, the god of love. 4 A snake. 5 An udder, a breast. -मं Wealth, possessions. -Comp. -आचारः -मार्गः the left hand ritual of the Tantras. -आवर्तः a conch-shell, the spiral of which runs from right to left. -उरु, ऊरु f. a woman with handsome thighs. -दुर्गा f. a woman (with lovely eyes). -देवः 1 N. of a sage. 2 N. of Siva. -लोचना a woman with lovely eyes; विरूपाक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः स्तुवे वामलोचनाः K. P. 10; R. 19. 13. -हील a. of a perverse or crooked nature. (-लः) an epithet of the god of love.

वामक a. 1 Left. 2 Adverse, contrary; Māl. 1. 8. (where both senses are intended).

वामन a. 1 (a) Short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy; छलवामनं Si. 13. 12. (b) (Hence) Small, short, little, reduced in length; वामनार्चिर्वि दीपभाजनं R. 19. 51; कथं कथं बालि (दिनानि) च वामनानि N. 22. 57. 2 Bent down, bent low (नम्र); Si. 13. 12. 3 Vile, low, base. -नः 1 A dwarf, pigmy; राक्षस्ये कले मोहाबुद्धादुरिव वामनः R. 1. 3, 10. 60. 2 N. of Vishnu in his fifth incarnation, when he was born as a dwarf to humble the demon Bali, (see बलि); छलयति विक्रमये बलिमद्रुतवामन पद्मसर्नरजनिजनपावन । केशव वृत्तवामनरूप जय जगद्दिश हरे Gft. 1. 3 N. of the elephant that presides over the south. 4 N. of the author of the Kāśikāvr̥ṭṭi, a commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras. 5 The tree called अक्षोट. -Comp. -आकृति a. dwarfish. -पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. वामनिका A female dwarf.

वामनी 1 A female dwarf. 2 A mare. 3 A kind of woman.

वामनूरुः An ant-hill, a mole-hill. वामना 1 A woman. 2 A lovely woman; Bv. 4. 39, 42. 3 N. of Gauri 4 Of Lakshmi. 5 Of Sarasvati.

वामिल a. 1 Beautiful, handsome. 2 Proud, haughty. 3 Cunning, deceitful.

वामी 1 A mare; अथोद्वामीशतवाहिन्यर्थे R. 5. 32. 2 A she-ass. 3 A female elephant. 4 The female of the jackal.

वायः Weaving, sewing. -Comp. -वृद्धः a weaver's loom.

वायकः 1 A weaver. 2 A heap, multitude, collection.

वायनं, -वायनकं A present of sweetmeats made to a deity y to a Brāhmaṇa on

festive occasions, observance of fasts &c.

वायव a. (वी f.) 1 Relating to or given by the wind or Vāyu. 2 Aerial. वायवीय, वायव्य a. Relating to the wind, aerial Comp. -पुराण N. of a Purāṇa.

वायसः 1 A crow; बलिमिव परिभोक्तुं वायसास्तर्कयति Mk. 10. 3. 2 Fragrant aloewood, agallocham. 3 Turpentine. -Comp. -अरतिः, अरिः an owl. -आह्वः a kind of esculent vegetable. -इक्षुः a kind of long grass.

वायुः 1 Air, wind; वायुर्वैद्ययति चपक-पुत्रेण K. R. (for its production, see Ma. 1. 76. (There are seven courses of wind: -आयहः प्रवहश्चैव द्वे-चोद्गहस्तथा । विवहाश्चयः परिवहः परावह इति क्रमात्). 2 The god of wind, the deity supposed to preside over wind. 3 A life-wind or vital air, of which five kinds are enumerated:-- राग, अपान, समान, व्यान, and उद्दान. 4 Morbid affection or vitiation of the windy humour. -Comp. -आस्पदं the sky, atmosphere. -केतुः dust. -कोणः the north-west. -संहः flatulence (caused by indigestion). -गुल्लः 1 a hurricane, storm. 2 a whirlpool.

-गोचरः the range of the wind. -ग्रस्त a. 1 affected by wind, flatulent. 2 gouty. -जातः, -जनयः, -नन्दनः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सुहृदः epithets of Hanumat or Bhīma. -दाहः a cloud. -विहन a. affected by wind, crazy, mad, frantic. -पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. -कलः 1 hail. 2 the rainbow. -भक्षः; -भक्षणः; भुञ्ज m. 1 one who feeds only on air, as an ascetic. 2 a snake; cf. पवनान्न. -रोषा night. -रुण्य a. broken down by wind; R. 9. 63. -वर्त्मन् m., n. the sky, atmosphere. -वाहः smoke. -वाहिनी a vein, an artery, a vessel of the body. -वेग, -सम a. swift as wind. -सखः, -सखिः m. fire.

वाय n. Water; Bv. 1. 30. -Comp. -आसनं a reservoir of water. -किटिः (वाःकिटिः) a porpoise. -चः a oose, gander. -दः a cloud. -दरं 1 water. 2 silk. 3 speech. 4 the seed of the mango 5 a curl on a horse's neck. 6 a conch-shell. -विः the ocean. °भवः a kind of salt. -पुष्पं (वाःपुष्पं) cloves. -भट्टः an alligator. -मुच m. a cloud. -राशिः the ocean. -वटः a ship, boat. -सदनं (वाःसदनं) a reservoir of water, a cistern. -स्थ a. (वाःस्थ) being in water.

वारः 1 That which covers, a cover. 2 A multitude, large number; as in वायुवति 3 A heap, quantity. 4 A herd, flock; Si. 18. 56. 5 A day of the week; as in बुधवार. शनिवार. 6 Time, turn वार समावत् Pt 1 R. 19 18 often used in pl like the

English 'times'; बहुवारान् 'many times', कतिवारान् 'how many times'. 7 An occasion, opportunity. 8 A door, gate. 9 The opposite bank of a river. 10 N. of Siva. -र 1 A vessel for holding spirituous liquor. 2 A mass of water. (जलसंघ). -Comp. -अंगना, -नारी, -पुवति f. -योषित् f. -वनिता, -विलासिनी -सुवरी, -स्त्री 'a woman of the multitude', a common woman, harlot, courtesan, prostitute; Ratn. 1. 26; S. Til. 16. -कीरः 1 a wife's brother (according to Trik.) 2 the submarine fire. 3 a hair-dresser or comb 4 a louse. 5 a courser, (these meanings are given in Medinī). -बु (बू) वा the plantain tree. -मुख्या the chief of a number of harlots. -वा (वा)यः-यं an armour, a coat of mail; R. 4. 85. -वाणिः 1 a piper, player on a flute. 2 a musician. 3 a year. 4 a judge. (-णिः f.) a harlot. -वर्णः a harlot. -सेवा 1 harlotry, prostitution. 2 a number of harlots.

वारक a. Obstructing, opposing. -कः 1 A kind of horse. 2 A horse in general. 3 One of the paces of a horse. -कं 1 The seat of pain. 2 A kind of perfume (वाह or वीरि).

वारकिन् m. 1 An opposer, enemy. 2 The ocean. 3 A kind of horse, one with good marks. 4 An ascetic living on leaves.

वारकः A bird.

वारंगः The handle of a sword, knife &c.

वारदं 1 A field. 2 A number of fields. -दा A goose.

वारण a. (वी f.) Warding off, resisting, opposing. -यं 1 Warding off, restraining, obstructing; न भवति विसर्तुर्वीर्यं वारणान् Bh. 2. 17. 2 An obstacle, impediment. 3 Resistance, opposition. 4 Defending, guarding, protecting. -यः 1 An elephant, न भवति विसर्तुर्वीर्यं वारणान् Bh. 2. 17; Ku. 5. 70; R. 12. 93; Si. 18. 56. 2 An armour, mail-coat. -Comp. -हुवा-सा, -चल्लमा the plantain tree. -साहयं N. of Hastināpura.

वारणसी See वाराणसी.

वारणावत् m. n. N. of a town.

वारवं A leather thong.

वारंवार ind. Often times, repeatedly, again and again; वारंवारं तिरयति दूशोद्धमं वाण्यूरः Māl. 1. 35.

वारला 1 A wasp. 2 A goose; cf. वरटा.

वाराणसी The holy city of Benares. वाराणसिः The ocean.

वाराह a. (ह्री f.) Relating to a boar, Mn. 7. 19; Y. 1. 259. -हः 1 A boar. 2 A kind of tree. -Comp. -कल्पः N. of the present Kalpa (that in which we are at present living) -पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas

वाराही 1 A sow. 2 The earth. 3 The Sakti of Vishnu in the form of a boar. 4 A measure. -Comp. -कंदः N. of a bulbous plant.

वारि n. 1 Water ; यथा खनन् खनिवेण नरो वार्ययिच्छति Subhāsh. 2 A fluid. 3 A kind of perfume (बाल or वहीर). -रिः, -री f. 1 A lace for fastening an elephant ; वारी वरिः सस्तेर वारणानां Si. 18. 56 ; R. 5. 45. 2 A rope for fastening an elephant. 3 A hole or trap for catching elephants. 4 A captive, prisoner. 5 A water-pot. 6 N. of Prasavati. -Comp. -ईशः the ocean -उद्भवः a lotus. -ओकः a leech. -कर्पूरः a kind of fish (इलीश) -कुब्जकः the plant कुशटक. -क्रिमिः a leech. -चतुरः a piece of water. -चर a. aquatic. (-रः) 1 a fish. 2 any aquatic animal. -ज a. produced in water. (-जः) 1 a conch-shell ; Si. 15. 72. 2 any bivalve or shell. (-ज) 1 a lotus ; Si. 4. 66. 2 a kind of salt. 3 a kind of plant (चौखुर्बन). 4 cloves. -तत्कारः a cloud. -त्रा an umbrella. -दः a cloud ; विनर वारिद वरि द्वातुरे Subhāsh. ; Bv. 1. 30. (-दः) a kind of perfume. -द्रुः the Chat'aka bird. -धरः a cloud ; नववारिधरोदयान्द्रोभिर्मवितम्यं च निरातपत्वरत्नैः V. 4. 3. -धारा a shower of rain. -धिः the ocean ; वारिधिततामक्ष्णां दिदुक्षुः श्रुतेः Gīt. 12. -नायः 1 the ocean. 2 an epithet of Varuna. 3 a cloud. -मिधिः the ocean. -पथः, -थं 'journey by sea', a voyage. -प्रवाहः a cascade, waterfall. -मसिः, -मुच m., -रः a cloud. -यंत्रः a water-wheel, a machine for drawing up water ; M. 2. 13. -रथः a raft, boat, float. -राशिः 1 the ocean. 2 a lake. -रुहः a lotus. -वासः a dealer in spirituous liquors. -वाहः, -वाहनः a cloud. -ज्ञः N. of Vishnu. -संभवः 1 cloves. 2 a kind of antimony. 3 the fragrant root उशीर q. v.

वारित p. p. 1 Warded off, prevented, obstructed. 2 Defended, protected. वारी See वारि (f.).

वारीहः An elephant.

वारुः A war-elephant (विजयकुंजर). वारुहः A bier.

वारुण a. (जी f.) 1 Belonging to Varuna. 2 Dedicated or sacred to Varuna. 3 Given to Varuna. -णः N. of one of the nine divisions of Bharatavarsha. -ण Water.

वारुणिः 1 N. of Agastya. 2 Of Bhṛigu.

वारुणः 1 The west (the quarter presided over by Varuna). 2 Any spirituous liquor ; यद्यपि शोडिकीहस्ते वारुणीत्यभिधीयते H. 3. 11. ; Pt. 1. 178. (where both senses are intended) ; Ku. 4. 12. 3 The asterism शतभिषज् 4 A kind of Dīrva -Comp. वरुण- an epithet of Varu a

वारुहः The chief of the serpent-race. -हः, -हे 1 The rheum or excretion of the eyes. 2 The ear wax. 3 A vessel for bailing water out of a boat.

वारुही N. of a part of Bengal (and Behar) now called राजशाही.

वार्ष a. (र्ही f.) Consisting of trees. -क्षः A forest.

वार्षिकः A scribe, writer.

वार्षिकः, वार्षिकिः f., वार्षिकिन् m., वार्षिकी f., वार्षिकुः m. f. The egg-plant.

वार्षिका A kind of quail.

वार्त्त a. 1 Healthy, hale, doing well,

2 Light, weak, unsubstantial (असर).

3 Following a profession. -क्षः 1

Welfare, good health ; सर्वत्र नो वार्त्तम-

वेहि राजन् R. 5. 1, 3, 13, 71 ; स पृष्ठः सर्वतो

वार्त्तमाख्यद्राक्षे न सतति 15, 41 ; Si. 3. 68.

2 Skill, dexterity ; अयुक्त इव स्ववार्त्तमुच्चैः

Ki. 13. 34. 3 Chaff.

वार्त्ता 1 Staying, abiding. 2 Tidings,

news, intelligence ; सागरिकायाः का वार्त्ता

Ratn. 4. 3 Livelihood, profession. 4

Agriculture, the occupation of a

Vaiśya ; R. 16. 2 ; Ms. 10. 80 ; Y. 1.

310. 5 The egg-plant. -Comp. -आरम्भः

a commercial undertaking or busi-

ness. -वहः, -हरः 1 a messenger. 2 a

chandler. -वृत्तिः one who lives on

agriculture. -व्यतिकरः general or

common report.

वार्त्तायनः A news-bearer, spy, an

emissary.

वार्त्तिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to

news. 2 Bringing news. 3 Explan-

atory, glossarial. -कः 1 As emissary,

a spy. 2 A husbandman (a man of

the third tribe). -कं An explanatory

or supplementary rule which ex-

plains the meaning of that which is

said, of that which is left unsaid,

and of that which is imperfectly

said ; or a rule which explains what

is said or but imperfectly said and

supplies omissions ; उक्तानुक्तदुरुक्तार्थव्याक्ति

(चिंता) करि तु वार्त्तिकम् (the term is

particularly applied to the explana-

tory rules of Kātyāyana on Pāṇini's

Sātras).

वार्त्तज्ञः N. of Arjuna ; Ku. 15. 1.

वार्त्तक 1 Old age ; किमियथास्यामरणानि

शौचने धृतं त्वया वार्त्तकशोभे वलकले Ku. 5. 44 ;

R. 1. 8 ; N. 1. 77. 2 The infirmity

of old age. 3 A collection of old

men.

वार्त्तक्यं 1 Old age. 2 The infirmity

of old age.

वार्त्तुषिः, वार्त्तुषिकः, वार्त्तुषिन् m. A

usurer.

वार्त्तुष्यं Usury, high or exorbitant

interest.

वार्त्तः, वार्त्ती f. A leather-thong.

वार्त्तीवस A rhinoceros see वार्त्तीवस

a 80

वार्त्तण A collection of men in a mour-
वार्त्तः A blessing, boon. -(pl)
Possessions.

वार्त्तया A kind of blue fly.

वार्त्त a. (र्ही f.) 1 Belonging to the
rains. 2 Annual.

वार्त्तिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to
the rains or rainy season ; वार्त्तिके सज-
हरेन्द्रो वसुजैत्रं वसुधैव R. 4. 16. 2 Annual,
yearly. 3 Lasting for one year ;
मातृप्राणं प्रमाणं स्वास्तु किं वै दशवार्त्तिकी ; 80 वा-
र्त्तिकमयं Y. 1. 124. -कं N. of a medi-
cinal plant.

वार्त्तिला Hail.

वार्त्तण्यः 1 A descendant of Vṛishni.

2 Particularly Kṛishṇa. 3 N. of the
charioteer of Nala.

वार्त्त

वार्त्तद्वय

वार्त्तद्विधि

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See वार्त्त, वार्त्तद्वय,
वार्त्तद्विधि, वार्त्तद्विषय,
वार्त्तद्विषय, वार्त्तद्विषय,
वार्त्तद्विषय, वार्त्तद्विषय.

वार्त्तद्विषय See वार्त्तद्विषय.

वार्त्तः N. of a celebrated monkey-
chief, who was slain by Rāma at the
desire of Sugrīva, his younger
brother.

[He is represented as a very powerful
monkey and is said to have placed under
his arm-pit even Ravana when he went
to fight with him. During his absence
from Kishkindha to slay the brother of
Dundubhi, Sugrīva usurped the throne
considering him to be dead, but when
Vali returned, he had to run away to
Rishyamuka. Tara, wife of Sugrīva,
was seized by Vali, but she was restored
to her husband when Rāma slew him]

वार्त्तका 1 Sand, gravel ; अकृतज्ञस्योप-
कृतं वार्त्तकास्त्रिंश सूत्रितम्. 2 Powder. 3
Camphor in general. -का की A kind
of cucumber. -Comp. -आत्मिका sugar.

वार्त्तलेय See वार्त्तलेय.

वार्त्तक a. (लकी f.) Made of the
bark of trees.

वार्त्तकल a. (ली f.) Made of the
bark of trees. -लं. A bark-gar-
ment. -ली Spirituous liquor.

वार्त्तमीकः, वार्त्तमीकिः N. of a cele-
brated sage, and author of the
Rāmāyana. [He was a Brahma-
na by birth, but being abandoned by his
parents in his child-hood, he was found
by some wild mountaineers who taught
him the art of thieving. He soon be-
came an adept in the art, and pursued
his business of plundering and killing
(where necessary) travellers for several
years. One day he saw a great sage
whom he asked on pain of death to
deliver up his possessions. But the sage
told him to go home and asked his wife
and children if they were ready to be

come his partners in the innumerable iniquities that he had committed. He accordingly went home, but returned dismayed at their unwillingness. The sage then told him to repeat the word *maha* (which is *Rama* inverted) and disappeared. The robber continued to repeat it for years together without moving from the place, so that his body was covered up with ant-hills. But the same sage reappeared and got him out, and as he issued from the *valmika* he was called *Valmiki*, and became afterwards an eminent sage. One day while he was performing his ablutions, he saw one of a pair of *Krauncha* birds being killed by a fowler, at which he cursed the wretch in words which unconsciously took the form of a verse in the *Anushubh* metre. This was a new mode of composition, and at the command of the god Brahman he composed the first poem the *Ramayana*. When Sita was abandoned by *Rama*, he gave her shelter under his roof, and brought up her two sons. He afterwards restored them all to *Rama*.]

वाङ्मय Being beloved or favourite.
वाचक *a.* 1 Talkative, garrulous. 2 Eloquent.

वाक्य: A kind of basil.

वावुद: A boat, raft.

वावुत् 4 *A.* (वावुत्ये) 1 To choose, prefer, select, love; ततो वावुत्पमानसी रामश्चात् न्यविशत् Bk. 4. 28. 2 To serve.

वावुत् *a.* Chosen, selected, preferred.

वावु 1 *A.* (वावुते, वावित्) 1 To roar, cry, scream, shriek, howl; hum (as birds), sound in general; (शिवः) तां शिताः प्रतिमयं ववावुरे R. 11. 61, Si. 18. 75, 76; Bk. 14. 14, 76. 2 To call.

वावाक *a.* Roaring, sounding.

वावान 1 Roaring, howling, growling, yelling &c. 2 The warbling or cry of birds, humming (of bees &c.).

वावुरि: Fire, the god of fire.

वावुरित The cry of birds.

वावुरिता 1 A female elephant; अन्यपथतः स वावुरितासः पुषिताः कमलिनीरिव द्वि R. 19. 11; (also written वावुरिता in this sense). 2 A woman.

वावुरा: A day. -**व्र** 1 A dwelling, house. 2 A place where four roads meet. 3 Dung.

वावुर्य: 10 See वावु.

वावु 1, 10 U. (वावुरिते) 1 To scent, perfume, incense, fumigate, make fragrant; वावुरितानन्दविशेषितं Bk. 9. 80; प्रकृतिपटवसिंघस्य काननानि Git. 1; U. 3. 16, R. 4. 74; Me. 20; Rs. 5. 5. 2 To steep, infuse. 3 To spice, season. -**II**. 4 *A.* See वावु.

वास: 1 Perfume. 2 Living, dwelling. -**व** वासो यस्य देवः के Bv. 1. 63; R. 1. 2 Bg. 1. 44 3 An abode, a habitation, house 4 Site, situation

5 Clothes, dress. -**Comp.** -**अ** (आ) -**गारः** -**रं**, -**गृहं**, -**वेश्मन्** *n.* the inner apartments of a house; particularly bed chamber; वार्मिनाद्विशति वासगृहं नरदेः U. 1. 7; V. 3. -**कर्ण** a hall where public exhibitions (such as dancing, wrestling matches &c.) are held. -**वाङ्गुलं** betel mixed with other fragrant spices. -**भवनं**, -**मंदिरं**, -**सदनं** a dwelling-place, house. -**वादिः** *f.* a roosting perch, a rod for a bird to perch on; V. 2. 3; Me. 79. -**वीगः** a kind of fragrant powder. -**सज्जा** = वासकसज्जा q. v.

वासक *a.* (का or सिका *f.*) 1 Scenting, perfuming, infusing, fumigating &c. 2 Causing to dwell, populating. -**क** Clothes. -**Comp.** -**सज्जा**, -**सज्जिका** a woman who dresses herself in all her ornaments and keeps herself (and her house) ready to receive her lover, especially when he has made an appointment with her; an expectant heroine, one of the several classes of a *Nāyikā*; S. D. thus defines her:—**कुरुते मेढनं यास्याः** (या तु) सज्जिते वासवेष्मनि । सा तु वासकसज्जा स्याद्विदितवियसंगमा 120; भवति विज्जिति विगलितसज्जा विलपति रोदिति वासकसज्जा Git. 6.

वासतः An ass.

वासतेष *a.* (सी *f.*) Habitable. -**वी** Night.

वासन 1 Perfuming, fumigating. 2 Infusing. 3 Dwelling, abiding. 4 An abode, a dwelling. 5 Any receptacle, a basket, box, vessel &c.; Y. 2. 65 (वासनं निक्षेपाधारस्तु संयुतादिकं सद्यश्च ग्रन्थादियुतम्). 6 Knowledge. 7 Clothes, dress. 8 A cover, an envelope.

वासना 1 Knowledge derived from memory; cf. वाचना. 2 Particularly, the impression unconsciously left on the mind by past good or bad actions, which therefore produces pleasure or pain. 3 Fancy, imagination, idea. 4 False idea, ignorance. 5 A wish; desire, inclination; संसारवासनावद्भृशसला Git. 3. 6 Regard, liking, respectful regard; तेषां (पक्षिणां) मध्येन समं तु मदीति वासना चानकेषु Bv. 4. 17.

वासंत *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Vernal, suitable to or produced in spring. 2 In the spring or prime of life, youthful. 3 Diligent, attentive (in the performance of duties) -**तः** 1 A camel. 2 A young elephant. 3 Any young animal. 4 A cuckoo. 5 The south wind, the breeze blowing from the Malaya mountain; cf. मलयसमीर. 6 A kind of bean. 7 A dissolute man. -**सी** 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant flowers): वधेति वास Git. 1 2 Long pepper 3 The trumpet flower

4 N. of a festival held in honour of Cupid; cf. वसंतोत्सव.

वासंतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Vernal. -**क**. 1 The *Viddāshaka* or buffoon in a drama. 2 An actor.

वासरः, -**र** A day (of the week) -**Comp.** -**संगः** morning.

वासव *a.* (वी *f.*) Belonging to Indra; वांशुतां वासवी दिग्वासीत् K.; वासवीना चयुतां Me. 48. -**वः** N. of Indra; Ku. 3. 2, R. 5. 5. -**Comp.** -**वत्ता** 1 N. of a work by Subandhu. 2 N. of a heroine of several stories. [Different writers give different accounts of this lady. According to Kathasaritsagara she was the daughter of king Chandamahāsena of Ujjayini and was carried off by Udayana king of Vatsa. Śrīharsha represents her to be the daughter of king Pradyota (see Ratn. i. 10), and according to Mahānātha's comment on the line प्रद्योतस्य विष्णुदत्तं वासराजोऽयं जज्ञे she was the daughter of Pradyota king of Ujjayini. Bhavabhūti says that she was betrothed by her father to king Sanjaya, but that she offered herself to Udayana; (see Māl. 2) But the Vasavadatta of Subandhu has nothing in common with the story of Vatsa, except the name of the heroine, as she is represented to have been betrothed by her father to Pushpaketu but carried off by Kāndarpaketu. It is probable that there were several heroines bearing the name Vasavadatta.]

वासवी N. of the mother of Vyāsa
वासस् *n.* A cloth, garment, clothes, वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराधि Bg. 2. 22, Ku. 7. 9; Me. 59

वासिः *m. f.* An adze, a small hatchet, chisel. -**सि**: Dwelling, abiding.

वासित *p. p.* 1 Perfumed, scented. 2 Steeped, infused. 3 Seasoned, spiced. 4 Dressed, clothed. 5 Peopled, populous. 6 Famous, celebrated. -**त** 1 The cry or hum of birds. 2 Knowledge; cf. वासना (2).

वासिता See वासिता.

वासि (शि) **व** (वी *f.*) *a.* Belonging to or composed by (rather revealed to) Vasiṣṭha, as a *Maṇḍala* of the *Rigveda*. -**व**: A descendant of Vasiṣṭha.

वासु: 1 The soul. 2 The soul of the universe, supreme being. 3 N. of Viṣṇu.

वासुकिः, **वासुकेयः** N. of a celebrated serpent, king of snakes (said to be a son of Kasyapa); Ku. 2. 38, Bg. 10. 28.

वासुदेवः 1 Any descendant of Vasudeva. 2 Particularly, Krishna
वासुरा 1 The earth. 2 Night. 3 A woman. 4 A female elephant.

वास् *f.* A young girl, maiden (used chiefly in dramas) -**वाशि** वाड शितरी गृहीता Mk. 1. 41 वाह प्रहीत Mk.

वास्त See वास्त.

वास्तव *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Real, true, substantial. 2 Determined, fixed. -चं Anything fixed or determined.

वास्तवा Dawn.

वास्तविक *a.* (की *f.*) True, real, substantial, genuine.

वास्तिकं A collection of goats.

वास्तव्य *a.* 1 Dwelling, inhabiting, resident; पुरेस्य वास्तव्यकुट्टेति ययुः Si. 1. 66. 2 Fit to be inhabited, habitable.

-व्यः 1 A dweller, resident, an inhabitant; नानादिगतावास्तव्यो महाजनसमाजः Māl. 1. -व्यं 1 A habitable place, house. 2 Habitation, residence (वसति).

वास्तु *m. n.* 1 The site of a house, building ground, site. 2 A house, an abode, a dwelling place; खेरविषये वास्तु किं न दीपः प्रकाशयेत् Subhāsh., Ms. 3. 89. -Comp. -वागः a sacrifice performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of a house.

वास्त्येय *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Habitable, fit to be inhabited. 2 Abdominal.

वास्तोषपतिः 1 N. of a Vedic deity (supposed to preside over the foundation of a house.) 2 N. of Indra.

वाह्य *a.* Made of cloth. -वाः A carriage covered with cloth.

वाह्य See वाह्य.

वाह्येयः The tree called नागकेशर.

वाह् 1 *A.* (वाहते) To try, exert oneself, endeavour.

वाह *a.* Bearing, carrying &c. (at the end of comp.); as inअनुवाह. ताय-वाह &c. -हः 1 Carrying, bearing. 2 A porter. 3 A draught animal, a beast of burden. 4 A horse; R. 4. 56, 5. 73, 14. 52. 5 A bull; Ku. 7. 49. 6 A buffalo. 7 A carriage, conveyance in general. 8 The arm. 9 Air, wind. 10 A measure equal to ten Kum-

bhas or four Bhāras; बाहो माचतुश्ये. -Comp. -हिवत् *m.* a buffalo. -अश्वः a horse.

वाहकः 1 A porter. 2 A coach-driver. 3 A horseman.

वाहने 1 Bearing, carrying, conveying. 2 Driving (as a horse). 3 A vehicle, conveyance of any kind; Ms. 7. 75; N. 22. 45. 4 An animal used in riding or draught, as a horse; स दुष्प्रापयज्ञाः प्रापदाश्रमे श्रान्तवाहनः R. 1. 48, 9. 25. 60. 5 An elephant.

वाहसः 1 A water-course. 2 A large serpent, the boa.

वाहिकः 1 A large drum. 2 A car drawn by oxen. 3 A carrier of loads.

वाहितं A heavy burden.

वाहिर्यं The part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal globes.

वाहिनी 1 An army: आशिषं प्रयुजेन वाहिनी B 11 6 13 65 2 A division of an army consisting of 81 ele

phants, as many chariots, 243 horse, and 405 foot. 3 A river. -Comp. -निवेशः the camp of an army. -पतिः 1 a general, a commanding officer. 2 the ocean (lord of rivers.)

वाहीक See वाहीक.

वाहुक See वाहुक.

वाह्य See वाह्य.

वाह्लिः N. of a country (the modern Balkh). -Comp. -जः a Balkh-bred horse.

वाह्लि (ह्री) कः 1 N. of a country (the modern Balkh). 2 A horse from this country, a Balkh-bred horse. -कं 1 Saffron. 2 Asa Fœtida.

वि *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses:—(*a*) separation, disjunction (apart, asunder, away, off &c.), as विद्युत्, विह, विचल &c.; (*b*) the reverse of an action; as क्री 'to buy', विक्री 'to sell'; स्मृ 'to remember'; विस्मृ 'to forget'; (*c*) division; as विभक्त विभाग; (*d*) distinction; as विशिष्ट, विशेष, विविच, विवेक; (*e*) discrimination व्यवच्छेद; (*f*) order, arrangement, as विधा, विरच; (*g*) opposition; as विरुद्ध, विरोध; privation; as विनी, विनयन; (*i*) deliberation, as विचर, विचार; (*j*) intensity; विचंच. 2 As a prefix to nouns or adjectives not immediately connected with roots वि expresses (*a*) negation or privation, in which case it is used much in the same way as अ or नि, *i. e.* it forms Bah. comp., विषया, व्यस्य &c.; (*b*) intensity, greatness; as विकराल; (*c*) variety, as विविच; (*d*) difference; as विलक्षण; (*e*) manifoldness, as विविच; (*f*) contrariety, opposition, as विलोम; (*g*) change, as विकार; (*h*) impropriety; as विजम्बन्.

विः *m. f.* 1 A bird. 2 A horse.

विंश *a.* (शी *f.*) Twentieth. -जः A twentieth part.

विंशकः *a.* (की *f.*) : Twenty.

विंशतिः *f.* Twenty, a score. -Comp. -ईशः, ईशिन *m.* a ruler of twenty villages.

विंशतितन *a.* (मी *f.*) Twentieth.

विंशिन *m.* 1 Twenty, a score. 2 A lord or ruler of twenty villages.

विकं The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

विकंकटः -तः A kind of tree (of the wood of which ladles were made); R. 11. 25.

विकच *a.* 1 Blown, expanded, opened (as a lotus flower &c.); विकच-किंशुकसंहतिरुचैः Si 6. 21; R. 9. 37. 2 Spread about, scattered over; Bv. 1. 3. 3 Destitute of hair. -चः 1 A Buddhist mendicant. 2 N. of Ketu.

विकट *a.* 1 Hideous, ugly. 2 (*a*) Formidable, frightful, horrible, dreadful-पञ्चविकटिका Ve. 1. विमुग्धि 1 Git 4 (*b*) Fierce, savage 3 Great,

large, broad, spacious, wide; कृमा-विडेवि विकटोद्गमस्तु चाप U. 4. 29; आवरिष विकटेन विवोद्धवक्षसेव कुचमदलमान्या Si. 10. 42, 13. 10; Māl. 7. 4 Proud, haughty; विकटं परिक्रामति U. 6. Mv. 6. 32. 5 Beautiful; Mk. 2. 6 Frowning. 7 Obscure. 8 Changed in appearance. -हं A boil, tumour.

विकत्यन *a.* 1 Boasting, swaggering, vaunting, bragging; विद्वंसिप्यविकत्यन भवति Ms. 3; R. 14. 73. 2 Praising ironically. -चं 1 Vaunting, boasting. 2 Irony, false praise.

विकत्या 1 Boasting, vaunt, brag, boast. 2 Praise. 3 False praise, irony.

विकंप *a.* 1 Heaving. 2 Unsteady inconstant.

विकरः Sickness, disease.

विकरणः The inserted conjugational affix, the conjugational sign placed between the root and the terminations.

विकराल *a.* Very dreadful or formidable, frightful.

विकर्णेः N. of a Kuru prince; Bg. 1. 8.

विकर्तनः 1 The sun; U. 5. 2 The Arka plant. 3 A son who has usurped his father's kingdom.

विकर्त्त *a.* Acting wrongly. -न. An unlawful or prohibited act, an impious act; Bg. 4. 17; Ms. 9. 226. -Comp. -क्रियः an illegal act, irreligious conduct. -ह्य *a.* doing prohibited acts, addicted to vice.

विकर्षः 1 Drawing asunder, pulling apart. 2 An arrow.

विकर्षणः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. -जं 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling asunder. 2 A cross throw.

विकल *a.* 1 Deprived of a part or member, defective, imperfect, maimed, mutilated; हस्तकृदि कलेद्रियाः Y. 2. 70; Ms. 8. 66; U. 4. 24. 2 Frightened, alarmed; Māl. 5. 20. 3 Devoid or destitute of (in comp.); आरामाविषतिर्विकलिकलः Bv. 1. 31; Mk. 5. 41. 4 Agitated, weakened, dispirited, unnerved drooping, sinking, languid; किमिति विपदिषि रेदिषि विकला विहसीत युवति-समा तव सकला Git. 9; विरहेण विकलहृदया Bv. 2. 71, 164. 5 युति-युगले विकलविकले Git. 12; U. 3. 31, Māl. 7. 1, 9. 12. 5 Withered, decayed. -Comp. -अंग *a.* having a redundant or deficient limb. -इन्द्रिय *a.* having impaired or defective organs of sense. -पाणिनः a cripple.

विकला The sixtieth par of a Kālā q. v.

विकल्पः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, indecision, hesitation; तस्मिन्नेवे नियोगेन स विकल्पपराङ्मुखः R. 17. 49. 2 Suspicion Ms. 1 3 Contrivance art रक्षिते R. 13 75 4 Option, v.

come his partners in the innumerable iniquities that he had committed. He accordingly went home, but returned dismayed at their unwillingness. The sage then told him to repeat the word *maya* (which is *Rama* inverted) and disappeared. The robber continued to repeat it for years together without moving from the place, so that his body was covered up with ant-hills. But the same sage reappeared and got him out, and as he issued from the *valmika* he was called *Valmiki*, and became afterwards an eminent sage. One day while he was performing his ablutions, he saw one of a pair of *Krauncha* birds being killed by a fowler, at which he cursed the wretch in words which unconsciously took the form of a verse in the *Anushtubh* metre. This was a new mode of composition, and at the command of the god *Brahman* he composed the first poem the *Ramayana*. When *Sita* was abandoned by *Rama*, he gave her shelter under his roof, and brought up her two sons. He afterwards restored them all to *Rama*.]

वाचस्पत्य Being beloved or favourite.
वाचस्पत्य *a.* 1 Talkative, garrulous. 2 Eloquent.

वाचस्पत्य: A kind of basil.

वाचस्पत्य: A boat, raft.

वाचस्पत्य 4 *A.* (वाचस्पत्ये) 1 To choose, prefer, select, love; ततो वाचस्पत्यानां सौ रामशालां न्यविशत Bk. 4. 28. 2 To serve.

वाचस्पत्य *a.* Chosen, selected, preferred.
वाचस्पत्य 4 *A.* (वाचस्पत्ये, वाचित) 1 To roar, cry, scream, shriek, howl; hum (as birds), sound in general; (शिवाः) तं श्रिताः प्रतिभवं ववाशिरे R. 11. 61, Si. 18. 75, 76; Bk. 14. 14, 76. 2 To call.

वाचस्पत्य *a.* Roaring, sounding.

वाचस्पत्य 1 Roaring, howling, growling, yelling &c. 2 The warbling or cry of birds, humming (of bees &c.).

वाचस्पत्य: Fire, the god of fire.

वाचस्पत्य: The cry of birds.

वाचस्पत्य 1 A female elephant; अन्यथायतं स वाचितासखः उपश्रिताः कमलिनीरिव द्वि R. 19. 11; (also written वासिता in this sense). 2 A woman.

वाचस्पत्य: A day. -अर्थ 1 A dwelling, house. 2 A place where four roads meet. 3 Dung.

वाचस्पत्य: See वाचस्पत्य.

वाचस्पत्य 1. 10 *U.* (वासपाति-ते) 1 To scent, perfume, incense, fumigate, make fragrant; वासितात्मनविशेषितगंवा Ki. 9. 80; प्रकटितपदवसिष्ठसंपन्नं कान्तानि Git. 1; U. 3. 16, R. 4. 74; Me. 20; R. 5. 5. 2 To steep, infuse. 3 To spice, season.

-II 4 *A.* See वाचस्पत्य.

वास 1 Perfume. 2 Living, dwelling; वासो यस्य इति Bv. 1. 63; R. 1. 2 Bg. 1. 44 3 An abode, a habitation, house 4 Site situation

5 Clothes, dress. -Comp. -अ(आ) -गारः -रं, -गृहं, -वेष्टम् *n.* the inner apartments of a house; particularly bed-chamber; वसतिनाद्विशति वासगृहं नरैः U. 1. 7; V. 3. -कर्णौ a hall where public exhibitions (such as dancing, wrestling matches &c.) are held. -तांबूलं betel mixed with other fragrant spices. -मवनं, -मंदिरं, -सदनं a dwelling-place, house. -याष्टिः *f.* a roosting perch, a rod for a bird to perch on; Ve. 2. 3; Me. 79. -योगः a kind of fragrant powder. -सज्जा = वासकसज्जा q. v.

वासक *a.* (का or सिका *f.*) 1 Scenting, perfuming, infusing, fumigating &c. 2 Causing to dwell, populating. -कं Clothes. -Comp. -सज्जा, -सज्जिका a woman who dresses herself in all her ornaments and keeps herself (and her house) ready to receive her lover, especially when he has made an appointment with her; an expectant heroine, one of the several classes of a *Nāyikā*; S. D. thus defines her;—कुरुते मदनं यास्याः (या तु) सज्जिते वासवेभ्यः । सा तु वासकसज्जा स्वाद्विदितप्रियसंगमा 120; भवति किञ्चिन्नि विगलितवज्ज्जा विलपति रोदिति वासकसज्जा Git. 6.

वासतः An ass.

वासतेय *a.* (की *f.*) Habitable. -ची Night.

वासनं 1 Perfuming, fumigating. 2 Infusing. 3 Dwelling, abiding. 4 An abode, a dwelling. 5 Any receptacle, a basket, box, vessel &c.; Y. 2. 65 (वासनं निक्षेपाधारस्तु संपुद्रादिकं सद्यः ग्रन्थादि-युतम्). 6 Knowledge. 7 Clothes, dress. 8 A cover, an envelope.

वासना 1 Knowledge derived from memory; cf. भावना. 2 Particularly, the impression unconsciously left on the mind by past good or bad actions, which therefore produces pleasure or pain. 3 Fancy, imagination, idea. 4 False ideas, ignorance. 5 A wish; desire, inclination; संसारवासनाबद्धश्रुतलज्जा Git. 3. 6 Regard, liking, respectful regard; तेषां (पक्षिणां) मध्येन मनः तु महती वाचना चातकेषु Bv. 4. 17.

वासत *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Vernal, suitable to or produced in spring. 2 In the spring or prime of life, youthful. 3 Diligent, attentive (in the performance of duties) -तः 1 A camel. 2 A young elephant. 3 Any young animal. 4 A cuckoo. 5 The south wind, the breeze blowing from the Malaya mountain; cf. मलयसमीर. 6 A kind of bean. 7 A dissolute man. -ती 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant flowers). -वर्धते वासवीक्षुममृगमारेववे Git 1 2 Long popper 3 The trumpet flower

4 *N.* of a festival held in honour of Cupid; cf. वसंतोत्सव.

वासतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Vernal. -क. 1 The *Vidūshaka* or buffoon in a drama. 2 An actor.

वासरः, -रं A day (of the week) -Comp. -संगः morning.

वासव *a.* (वी *f.*) Belonging to Indra; पंडितां वासवी दिग्वासीत् K.; वासवीनां चमूनां Me. 43. -वः *N.* of Indra; Ku. 3. 2, R. 5. 5. -Comp. -वृत्ता 1 *N.* of a work by Subandhu. 2 *N.* of a heroine of several stories. [Different writers give different accounts of this lady. According to Kathasaritsagara she was the daughter of king Chandamahāsena of Ujjayini and was carried off by Udayana king of Vatsa, Śrīharsha represents her to be the daughter of king Pradyota (see Ratn. 1. 10), and according to Mahānātha's comment on the line प्रद्योतस्य प्रियदुहितरं वसराजोऽयं जटौ she was the daughter of Pradyota king of Ujjayini. Bhavabhūti says that she was betrothed by her father to king Sanjaya, but that she offered herself to Udayana, (see Mā. 2) But the Vasavadattā of Subandhu has nothing in common with the story of Vatsa, except the name of the heroine, as she is represented to have been betrothed by her father to Pushpaketu but carried off by Kandarapaketu. It is probable that there were several heroines bearing the name Vasavadattā.]

वासवी *N.* of the mother of Vyāsa.
वासव *n.* A cloth, garment, clothes, वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराणि Bg. 2. 22, Ku. 7. 9; Me. 59

वासिः *m. f.* An adze, a small hatchet, chisel. -सिः Dwelling, abiding.

वासित *p. p.* 1 Perfumed, scented. 2 Steeped, infused. 3 Seasoned, spiced. 4 Dressed, clothed. 5 Peopled, populous. 6 Famous, celebrated. -तं 1 The cry or hum of birds. 2 Knowledge; cf. वासना (2).

वासिता See वासिता.

वासि (सि) ष (डी *f.*) *a.* Belonging to or composed by (rather revealed to) Vasiṣṭha, as a *Maṇḍala* of the *Rigveda*. -ः A descendant of Vasiṣṭha.

वासुः 1 The soul. 2 The soul of the universe, supreme being. 3 *N.* of Vishnu.

वासुकिः, वासुकेयः *N.* of a celebrated serpent, king of snakes (said to be a son of Kasyapa); Ku. 2. 38, Bg. 10. 28.

वासुदेवः 1 Any descendant of Vasudeva. 2 Particularly, Krishna.

वासुरा 1 The earth. 2 Night. 3 A woman. 4 A female elephant.

वासु *f.* A young girl, maiden (used chiefly in dramas); एवास्ति नात्र स्त्रियं वृष्टीता Mk 1. 41 वासु प्रसीद Mk.

वास्त See वास्त.

वास्तव *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Real, true, substantial. 2 Determined, fixed. -वं Anything fixed or determined.

वास्तवा Dawn.

वास्तविक *a.* (की *f.*) True, real, substantial, genuine.

वास्तिकं A collection of goats.

वास्तव्य *a.* 1 Dwelling, inhabiting, resident; पुरस्स वास्तव्यकुर्वन्ति ययुः Si. 1. 66 2 Fit to be inhabited, habitable.

-वयः 1 A dweller, resident, an inhabitant; नानादिगन्तवास्तव्यो महाजनसमाजः Māl. 1. -वं 1 A habitable place, house. 2 Habitation, residence (वसति).

वास्तु *m. n.* 1 The site of a house, building ground, site. 2 A house, an abode, a dwelling place; देवविषये वास्तु किं न दीपः प्रकाशयेत् Subhāsh., Ms. 3. 89. -Comp. -यागः a sacrifice performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of a house.

वास्तव्य *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Habitable, fit to be inhabited. 2 Abdominal.

वास्तोष्पतिः 1 N. of a Vedio deity (supposed to preside over the foundation of a house.) 2 N. of Indra.

वाद्य *a.* Made of cloth. -जः A carriage covered with cloth.

वास्प See वाय.

वास्पेयः The tree called नमकेश्वर.

वाह् 1 *A.* (वाहेते) To try, exert oneself, endeavour.

वाह *a.* Bearing, carrying &c. (at the end of comp.); as inअनुवाह. ताव-वाह &c. -हः 1 Carrying, bearing. 2 A porter. 3 A draught animal, a beast of burden. 4 A horse; R. 4. 56, 5. 73, 14. 52. 5 A bull; Ku. 7. 49. 6 A buffalo. 7 A carriage, conveyance in general. 8 The arm. 9 Air, wind. 10 A measure equal to ten Kum-bhas or four Bhāras; बाहो वाचतुष्टयं. -Comp. -द्विपत् *m.* a buffalo. -अष्टः a horse.

वाहकः 1 A porter. 2 A coach-driver. 3 A horseman.

वाहने 1 Bearing, carrying, conveying. 2 Driving (as a horse). 3 A vehicle, conveyance of any kind; Ms. 7. 75; N. 22. 45. 4 An animal used in riding or draught, as a horse; स दुष्प्रापयशः श्रपदाश्रमे आतवाहनः R. 1. 48, 9. 25. 60. 5 An elephant.

वाहसः 1 A water-course. 2 A large serpent, the boa.

वाहिकः 1 A large drum. 2 A car drawn by oxen. 3 A carrier of loads.

वाहितं A heavy burden.

वाहित्यं The part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal globes.

वाहिनी 1 An army आशिषं प्रयुजेन वाहिनी R. 11 6 13 66 2 A division of an army consisting of 81 ele-

phants, as many chariots, 243 horse, and 405 foot. 3 A river. -Comp. -निवेशः the camp of an army. -पतिः 1 a general, a commanding officer. 2 the ocean (lord of rivers.)

वाहीक See वाहीक.

वाहुक See वाहुक.

वाह्य See वाह्य.

वाह्यः N. of a country (the modern Balkh). -Comp. -जः a Balkh-bred horse.

वाह्यि (ही) कः 1 N. of a country (the modern Balkh). 2 A horse from this country, a Balkh-bred horse. -कं 1 Saffron. 2 Asa Foetida.

वि *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses:—(*a*) separation, disjunction (apart, asunder, away, off &c.), as विद्युत्, विह, विचल &c.; (*b*) the reverse of an action; as क्री 'to buy', विक्री 'to sell'; स्मृ 'to remember'; विस्मृ 'to forget'; (*c*) division; as विभक्त विभाग; (*d*) distinction; as विशिष्ट, विशेष, विविच, विवेक; (*e*) discrimination अवच्छेद; (*f*) order, arrangement, as विना, विरु; (*g*) opposition; as विरु, विरोध; privation; as विनी, विनयन; (*i*) deliberation, as विचर, विचार; (*j*) intensity; विव्त. 2 As a prefix to nouns or adjectives not immediately connected with roots वि expresses (*a*) negation or privation, in which case it is used much in the same way as अ or निह, i. e. it forms Bah. comp., विषया, व्यस्य &c.; (*b*) intensity, greatness; as विकराल; (*c*) variety, as विशिष्ट; (*d*) difference; as विद्वद्भ्यः; (*e*) manifoldness, as विविध; (*f*) contrariety, opposition, as विलोम; (*g*) change, as विकार; (*h*) impropriety; as विजगन्.

विः *m. f.* 1 A bird. 2 A horse.

विंश *a.* (शी *f.*) Twentieth. -ज्ञः A twentieth part.

विंशकः *a.* (की *f.*) : Twenty.

विंशतिः *f.* Twenty, a score. -Comp. -ईशः, -ईशिन *m.* a ruler of twenty villages.

विंशतितन *a.* (नी *f.*) Twentieth.

विंशिन *m.* 1 Twenty, a score. 2 A lord or ruler of twenty villages.

विंक् The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

विंककः -तः A kind of tree (of the wood of which ladles were made); R. 11. 25.

विकच *a.* 1 Blown, expanded, opened (as a lotus flower &c.); विकच-किंशुकसंश्लिख्यः Si. 6. 21; R. 9. 37. 2 Spread about, scattered over; Bv. 1. 3. 3 Destitute of hair. -जः 1 A Buddhist mendicant. 2 N. of Keta.

विकट *a.* 1 Hideous, ugly. 2 (*a*) Formidable, frightful, horrible, dreadful

विदुनिव वि दित्ता Vo 1 नरि G t

4 (*b*) Force savage 3 Great

large, broad, spacious, wide; जमा-विश्वि विकटोद्गमस्तु चाप U. 4. 29; आचरित विकटेन विकोटोद्गमस्तु कुचमंडलमाया Si. 10. 42, 13. 10; Māl. 7. 4 Proud, haughty; विकटं परिक्रामति U. 6. Mv. 6. 32. 5 Beautiful; Mk. 2. 6 Frowning. 7 Obscure. 8 Changed in appearance. -ट A boil, tumour.

विकत्यन *a.* 1 Boasting, swaggering, vaunting, bragging; विदांस्यवि-कत्यन मवंति Mu. 3.; R. 14. 73. 2 Praising ironically. -नं 1 Vaunting, boasting. 2 Irony, false praise.

विकत्या 1 Boasting, vaunt, brag, boast. 2 Praise. 3 False praise, irony.

विकंप *a.* 1 Heaving. 2 Unsteady, inconstant.

विकरः Sickness, disease.

विकरणः The inserted conjugational affix, the conjugational sign placed between the root and the terminations.

विकराल *a.* Very dreadful or formidable, frightful.

विकर्णः N. of a Kuru prince; Bg. 1. 8.

विकर्तनः 1 The sun; U. 5. 2 The Arka plant. 3 A son who has usurped his father's kingdom.

विकर्म *a.* Acting wrongly. -न. An unlawful or prohibited act, an impious act; Bg. 4. 17; Ms. 9. 226. -Comp. -क्रिया an illegal act, irreligious conduct. -स्थ *a.* doing prohibited acts, addicted to vice.

विकर्षः 1 Drawing asunder, pulling apart. 2 An arrow.

विकर्षणः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. -जं 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling asunder. 2 A cross throw.

विकल *a.* 1 Deprived of a part or member, defective, imperfect, maimed, mutilated; हृदहृदि कल्लेदियाः Y. 2. 70; Ms. 8. 66; U. 4. 24. 2 Frightened, alarmed; Māl. 5. 20. 3 Devoid or destitute of (in comp.); आरामाविषतिर्विकलः Bv. 1. 31; Mk. 5. 41. 4 Agitated, weakened, dispirited, unnerved drooping, sinking, languid; किमिति विविदिषि रोदिषि विकला विहसति श्रुति-समा तव सकला Gīt. 9; विरहेण विकलहृदया Bv. 2. 71, 164. श्रुति-युगले विकरुतविकले Gīt. 12; U. 3. 31; Māl. 7. 1, 9. 12. 5 Withered, decayed. -Comp. -अंग *a.* having a redundant or deficient limb. -इन्द्रिय *a.* having impaired or defective organs of sense. -पाणिकः a cripple.

विकलः The sixtieth part of a Kald 4. 7.

विकल्पः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, in decision, hesitation; तस्मिन्नेव नियोगेन स विकल्पापाकमयः R. 17. 49. 2 Suspicion

Mu 1 3 Contrivance art रुचि R. 18 75 4 Option, 7

(ingram.) 5 Sort, variety. 6 An error, a mistake, ignorance. -Comp. -उपहारः an optional offering. -जाले a netlike indecision, a dilemma.

विकल्पन 1 Admitting of doubt. 2 Allowing an option. 3 Indecision.

विकल्मष *a.* Sinless, stainless, guiltless.

विकषा (सार) Bengal madder.

विकसः The moon.

विकसित *p. p.* Blown, fully opened or expanded; Bv. 1. 100.

विकस्व (इव) *a.* 1 Opening, expanding; कुशैर्यैव जलाशयेति मुदा रन्ते कलमा विकस्वैः Si. 4. 33. 2 Loud, distinctly audible (as a sound); उद्दीयत वैकुण्ठाक्षप्रहजदस्य विकस्वस्वैः N. 2. 5.

विकारः 1 Change of form or nature, transformation, deviation from the natural state; cf. विकृति. 2 A change, an alteration, a modification; Pt. 1. 44. 3 Sickness, disease, malady; विकरं सल्लु परमाद्येताज्ञात्वासारमः प्रतीकात्स्य S. 4; Ku. 2. 38. 4 Change of mind or purpose; दुर्लभमी विकारः प्रायेणैवर्षेणैव S. 5. 19. 5 A feeling, an emotion; U. 1. 35, 3. 25, 36. 6 Agitation, excitement, perturbation; Ki. 17. 23. 7 Contortion, contraction, (as of the features of the face); प्रमथल्लविकारैर्दशमासं गृहं Ku. 7. 95. 8 (In Sān. phil.) That which is evolved from a previous source or Prakṛiti. -Comp. -हेतुः a temptation, seduction, cause of perturbation; त्वकारिणी सति विक्रिये येन न चेतसि त एवा धीराः Ku. 1. 59.

विकारित *a.* Changed, perverted, corrupted.

विकारिन् *a.* Liable to change, susceptible of emotions or impressions; क्रमति भवते कंदर्पाज्ञा विकारि च यौवनं Māl. 1. 17.

विकालः, विकालकः Evening, evening twilight, the close of day.

विकालिका A perforated copper vessel which, placed in water, marks the time by gradually filling; cf. मानस्य.

विकाशः 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. 2 Blowing, expanding (usually written विकास in this sense); Ku. 3. 29. 3 An open or direct course; Ki. 15. 52. 4 An oblique course; Ki. 15. 52. 5 Joy, pleasure; Ki. 15. 52. 6 Sky, heaven (आकाश); Ki. 15. 52. 7 Eagerness, ardent desire; Si. 9. 41 (where it means 'blowing' also). 8 Retreat, solitude, privacy.

विकाशक *a.* (शिका *f.*) 1 Displaying. 2 Opening.

विकाशन 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. 2 Blowing, expanding (of flowers &c.)

विकाशिका (शि) *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Be-

coming visible, shining forth. 2 Expanding, opening, blowing.

विकासः Blowing, expanding; see विकास above.

विकासन Expansion, opening, blowing.

विकिरः 1 A scattered portion or fallen bit. 2 One who tears or scatters, a bird; कंकोलीफलजग्धिमुग्धविकिरव्याहारिणस्तद्भवो भगवाः Māl. 6. 19. 3 A well. 4 A tree.

विकिरण 1 Scattering, throwing, about, dispersing. 2 Spreading abroad. 3 Tearing up. 4 Killing (हिन). 5 Knowledge.

विकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered, dispersed. 2 Diffused. 3 Celebrated. -Comp. -केशः, -मूर्धज *a.* tearing the hair, having dishevelled hair. -ज्ञः a kind of perfume.

विकुण्ठः N. of Vishṇu's heaven.

विकुर्वाण *a.* 1 Undergoing or causing a change. 2 Feeling glad, delighted, rejoiced.

विकुलः The moon.

विकुर्जन 1 Cooing, humming. 2 Rumbling (as of the bowels).

विकुर्णन A side-glance, leer.

विकुणिका The nose.

विकृत *p. p.* 1 Changed; altered, modified. 2 Sick, diseased. 3 Mutilated, deformed, disfigured. 4 Incomplete, imperfect. 5 Affected by passion or emotion. 6 Averse from, disgusted with. 7 Loathsome. 8 Strange, extraordinary; (see कृ with वि). -न 1 Change, modification. 2 Change for the worse, sickness. 3 Aversion, disgust.

विकृतिः *f.* 1 Change (as of purpose, mind, form &c.); विचविकृतिः, अग्र्यलक्ष्यं स्वर्णस्य विकृतिः &c. 2 An unnatural or accidental circumstance, an accident; मरणं प्रकृतिः क्षीयति विकृतिर्जि-विदसुच्यते बुधैः R. 8. 87. 3 Sickness. 4 Excitement, perturbation, anger, rage; Ki. 13. 56; Si. 15. 11, 40; see विकार and विक्रिया also.

विकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Dragged asunder, pulled hither and thither. 2 Drawn, pulled, drawn towards or attracted. 3 Extended protracted. 4 Making a noise; (see कृ with वि).

विकेश *a.* (शी *f.*) 1 Having loose hair. 2 Having no hair, bald (as head). -शी 1 A woman with loose hair. 2 A woman without hair. 3 A small tress of hair tied up separately and then collected into the larger braid or *Veni*.

विकोश -व *a.* 1 Without a husk. 2 Unsheathed, uncovered. Ki. 17. 45 R 7 48

विक्र A young elephant

विक्रमः 1 A step, stride, pace; S. 7. 6; cf. त्रिविक्रम. 2 Stepping over, walking. 3 Overcoming, overpowering. 4 Heroism, prowess, heroic valour; अनुत्प्रेकः सल्लु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1. R. 12. 87, 93. 5 N. of a celebrated king of Ujjayini; See App. II. 6 N of Vishṇu. -Comp. -अर्कः, -आदित्य see विक्रम. -कर्मन् *n.* a heroic deed, feat of valour.

विक्रमण A stride (of Vishṇu), छलयसि विक्रमणं बलिमञ्जुत्वमन Gīt. 1.

विक्रमिन् *a* Chivalrous, heroic. -म 1 A lion. 2 A hero. 3 An epithet of Vishṇu.

विक्रयः Sale, selling; Ms. 3. 54. -Comp. -अनुदायः rescission of a sale. -पत्र a bill of sale, sale-deed.

विक्रयिकः, विक्रयिन् *m.* A dealer, seller, vendor.

विक्रान्तः The moon.

विक्रान्त *p. p.* 1 Stepped or passed beyond. 2 Powerful, heroic, valiant, chivalrous. 3 Victorious, overpowering (one's enemies). -तः 1 A hero, warrior. 2 A lion. -न 1 Space, stride. 2 Heroism, valour, prowess.

विक्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Stepping, striding. 2 A horse's gallop or canter. 3 Heroism, valour, prowess.

विक्रांतु *a.* Valiant, victorious. -म. A lion.

विक्रिया 1 Change, modification, alteration; रम्यप्रवृत्तिजनितावनविक्रिया R. 13. 71, 10. 17. 2 Agitation, excitement, perturbation, excitement of passion; अथ तेन निगृह्य विक्रियानभिज्ञः कल-मेतद्वद्वत् Ku. 4. 41, 3. 34. 3 Anger, wrath, displeasure; सद्यः प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियां Subhāṣh.; लिंगैर्मुदः संवृतविक्रियास्ते R. 7. 30. 4 Reverse, evil; Ku. 6. 29 (वैकल्यं Malli. 'defect'). 5 Knitting, contraction (of the eyebrows); दूविक्रियायां विरतप्रसंगे Ku. 3. 47. 6 Any sudden movement, as in रोषविक्रिया V. 1. 12. 'thrill'. 7 A sudden affection or seizure, disease. 8 Violation, vitiation (of the proper duties); R. 15. 48. -Comp. -उपमा a kind of Upamā mentioned by Daṇḍin; See Kāv. 2. 41.

विकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Exclaimed, cried out. 2 Harsh, cruel, unkind. -ष्ट 1 A cry for help. 2 Abuse.

विक्रेय *a.* Saleable, vendible (as an article).

विक्रोशन 1 Calling out, exclaiming. 2 Abusing.

विकृव *a.* 1 Overcome with fear, startled, alarmed, frightened; आच-कोक्षं वनशब्दविकृवाः R. 19. 38; Ku. 4. 11. 2 Timid; Si. 7. 43; Me. 37. 3 Affected by, overcome with; Ki. 1. 6. 4 Agitated, excited, confused, bewildered S. 3. 26. 5 Distressed, afflicted, grieved Si. 12. 63 Ku. 4

विच् ३. 7. U. (वेवेकि, वेविके, विनक्ति, विक्ति, विक) 1 To separate, divide, sever. 2 To discriminate, distinguish, discern. 3 To deprive of, remove from (with instr.); Bk. 14. 103. -WITH वि 1 to separate, divide, remove from; विविनक्ति दिवः द्युता Bk. 6. 36. 2 to discern, discriminate. 3 to judge, ascertain, determine; रे खलु तव खलु चरितं विदुषामये विविच्य वक्ष्यामि Bv. 1 108 4 to describe, treat of 5 to tear up

विचाकलः 1 A kind of jasmine. 2 N. of the tree called *Madana*.

विचक्षण *a.* 1 Cleared-sighted, far-seeing, circumspect. 2 Wise, clever, learned; R. 5. 19. 3 Expert, skilful, able; R. 13. 69. -*गः* A learned man, wise man; न दत्वा कस्यचित्कन्या पुनर्दद्याद्वि-
चक्षणः Ms. 9. 71.

विचक्षुः *a.* 1 Blind, sightless. 2 Perplexed, sad.

विचयः 1 Search, seeking, looking out; U. 1. 23. 2 Investigation.

विचयनं Searching, seeking &c.

विचचिकार Itch, herpes, scab.

विचचित *a.* Anointed, rubbed, smeared.

विचल *a.* 1 Moving about, shaking, wavering, tottering, unsteady. 2 Conceited, proud.

विचलनं 1 Moving. 2 Deviation. 3 Unsteadiness, fickleness. 4 Conceit.

विचारः 1 Reflection, deliberation, thought, consideration; विचारमार्गग्रहितेन चक्षुषा Ku. 5. 42. 2 Examination, discussion, investigation; तत्त्वार्थविचार.

3 Trial (of a case); Mk. 9. 43. 4 Judgment, discrimination, discernment, exercise of reason; विचारसुतः प्रतिभासे नैव R. 2. 47. 5 Decision, determination. 6 Selection. 7 Doubt, hesitation. 8 Prudence, circumspection. -*Comp.* -*ज्ञ* *a.* able to decide, a judge. -*यः* *f.* 1 a tribunal, seat of justice. 2 particularly, the judgment seat of Yama. -*ज्ञोत* *a.* thoughtful, considerate, prudent. -*स्थलं* 1 a tribunal. 2 a logical discussion.

विचारकः An investigator, a judge.

विचारणं 1 Discussion, consideration, examination, deliberation, investigation. 2 Doubt, hesitation.

विचारणः 1 Examination, discussion, investigation. 2 Reflection, consideration, thought. 3 Doubt. 4 The Mīmāṃsā system of philosophy.

विचारित *p. p.* 1 Considered, inquired into, examined, discussed. 2 Decided, determined.

विचि *m. f.*, **विचि** *f.* A wave.

विचिकित्सा 1 Doubt, uncertainty. 2 Mistake, error.

विचित *p. p.* 1 Searched, searched through.

विचिति *f.* Searching, search, seeking for.

विचित्र *a.* 1 Diversified, variegated, spotted, speckled. 2 Various, varied. 3 Painted. 4 Beautiful, lovely; कविद्विविधं जल्यममंदिंरं Rs. 1. 2. 5 Wonderful, surprising, strange; इत-
विचित्रतानां ही विचित्रो विषयः Si. 11. 64. -*त्रं* 1 Variegated colour. 2 Surprise. -*Comp.* -*अन* *a.* having a spotted body. (-*नः*) 1 a peacock, 2 a tiger. -*देह* *a.* having a lovely body. (-*हः*) a cloud. -*क्षप* *a.* diverse. -*वीर्यः* N. of a king of the lunar race

(He was a son of Santanu by his wife Satyawati and so half-brother of Bhīṣma. When he died childless, his mother called Vyasa (her own son before her marriage), and requested him to raise up issue to Vichitravīrya in accordance with the practice of *Niyoga*. He complied with the request, and begot on Ambika and Ambalika, the two widows of his brother, two sons Dhritarashtra and Pandu respectively.]

विचित्रकः The birch tree. -*कं* Wonder, astonishment, surprise.

विचित्रत्वः 1 Search. 2 Investigation. 3 A hero.

विचिर्य *a.* 1 Occupied by, wandered through. 2 Entered.

विचेतन *a.* 1 Senseless, lifeless, unconscious, dead. 2 Inanimate.

विचेतस्य *a.* 1 Senseless, stupid, ignorant. 2 Perplexed, confounded, sad.

विचेष्टा Effort, exertion.

विचेष्टित *p. p.* 1 Striven, tried, struggled. 2 Examined, investigated. 3 Misdone, done foolishly. -*तं* 1 An act, a deed. 2 Effort, movement, undertaking, enterprise. 3 Gesture. 4 Working, sensation, play; V. 2. 9. 5 Machination.

विच्छ 1. 6 P. (विच्छति, also विच्छयति-ने) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (विच्छयति-ने) 1 To shine. 2 To speak.

विच्छन्दः, **विच्छन्दकः** A palace, a large building having several stories.

विच्छन्दकः A palace; see विच्छन्द above.

विच्छर्दनं Vomiting, ejecting.

विच्छर्दित *p. p.* 1 Vomited, ejected. 2 Disregarded, neglected. 3 Impaired, lessened.

विच्छाया *a.* Pale, dim; Ratn. 1. 26. -*यः* A gem, jewel.

विच्छिन्ति *f.* 1 Cutting off or asunder, tearing off; Bh. 3. 11. 2 Dividing, separating. 3 Disappearance, absence, loss. 4 Cessation. 5 Colouring the body with paints and unguents, painting colours, rouge; S. 7. 5; Si. 16. 84. 6 Limit, boundary (of a house &c.). 7 A pause in a verse, caesura. 8 A particular kind of amorous gesture, consisting in carelessness in dress and decoration (through pride of personal beauty); स्तोका व्याकल्पयन्ना विच्छिन्तिः कतिपयोक्कृत् S. D. 138.

विच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Torn asunder, cut off. 2 Broken, severed, divided, separated; अर्धविच्छिन्नं S. 1. 9. 3 Interrupted, prevented. 4 Ended, ceased, terminated. 5 Variegated. 6 Hidden. 7 Smeared or painted with unguents; (see छिद् with वि).
विच्छुरित *p. p.* 1 Covered, overspread, coated. 2 Inlaid. 3 Besmeared, anointed

विच्छेदः 1 Cutting asunder, cutting, dividing, separation; Māl. 6. 11. 2 Breaking; Si. 6. 51. 3 Break, interruption, cessation, discontinuance
विच्छेदमाप युवि यस्तु कथाप्रवचः K.; पिडिविच्छेद-
द्वर्तिनः R. 1. 66. 4 Removal, prohibi-
tion. 5 Dissension. 6 A section, or
division of a book. 7 Interval, space
विच्छेदनं Cutting off, breaking &c.
see विच्छेद.

विच्छुत *p. p.* 1 Fallen down, slipped off. 2 Displaced, thrown down from, 3 Deviated or swerving from.

विच्छ्युतिः *f.* 1 Falling down from, severance, separation. 2 Decline, decay, downfall. 3 Deviation. 4 Miscarriage, failure; as in गर्भविच्छ्युतिः

विच्छ 1. 3 U. (वेचिकि, वेचिके, विक) 1 To separate, divide. 2 To distinguish, discern, discriminate (usually with वि and allied to वि with वि q. v.). -II. 6 A., 7 P. (विजिते, विनक्ति, विज्) 1 To shake, tremble. 2 To be agitated, tremble with fear. 3 To fear, be afraid; चक्रंद विष्ठा कुरवि सुयः R. 14. 68. 4 To be distressed or afflicted -*Caus.* (वेजयति-ने) To terrify, frighten -*With* अ to be afraid. -*उद्* 1 to be afraid of, to fear (usually with abl. sometimes also gen.); तक्षिणादुद्धिजते Mu. 3. 5; यस्मान्नाद्विजते लोको लोकाद्नाद्विजते च नः Bg. 12. 5; Bk. 7. 92. 2 to be grieved or afflicted, be sorry; न प्रहृष्येति नः प्राप्य नोद्विजताय चाग्रिं Bg. 5. 20; 3 to be disgusted with (with abl.). जीषितादुद्धिजमानेन Māl. 3; मनो नोद्विजते तस्य ददतोऽर्थमहर्निशम् । उद्विक्तानि तु संसारावसारावच-
वेदिनः K. R. 4 to frighten, afflict. (-*Caus.*) 1 to trouble, afflict; Ku. 1. 5, 11. 2 to frighten.

विजन *a.* Lonely, retired, solitary. -*न* A solitary place, retreat (विजने means 'privately').

विजननं Birth, procreation, delivery.

विजन्मन् *a.* or *m.* A bastard, one born illegitimately.

विजयितं Mud.

विजयः 1 Overcoming, vanquishing, defeating. 2 Conquest, victory, triumph; Ki. 10. 35; R. 12. 44; Ku. 3. 19; S. 2. 14. 3 A chariot of the gods, celestial chariot. 4 N. of Arjuna; the Mb. thus explains the name: -अभिप्रयासि संयामे यदहं युद्धमुर्मदात् नाजित्वा विनिवर्तमि तेन मां विजये विदुः ॥ 5 An epithet of Yama. 6 N. of the first year of Jupiter's cycle. 7 N. of an attendant of Vishnu. -*Comp.* -*अभ्युपायः* a means of victory. -*कुंजरः* a war-elephant -*छन्दः* a necklace of 500 strings. -*द्विधः* a large military drum. -*नगरं* N. of a town. -*मर्दलः* a large military drum. -*सिद्धिः* *f.* success, victory triumph
विजयंतः N. of Indra

विजया 1 N. of Durgā. 2 N. of one of her female attendants; Mu. 1. 1. 3 N. of a lore taught by Visvā. mitra to Rāma Bk. 2. 21. 4 Hemp 5 N. of a festival = विजयोत्सव, see below. 6 Yellow myrobalan. -Comp. -उत्सवः a festival in honour of Durgā held on the 10th day of the bright half of Āsvina. -दशमीः the tenth day of the bright half of Āsvina.

विजयिन् m. A conqueror, victor. विजरं A stalk.

विजल्पः 1 Prattle, idle or foolish talk. 2 Talk or speech in general. 3 A malignant or spiteful speech.

विजल्पित p. p. 1 Spoken, talked. 2 Prated, babbled.

विजात p. p. 1 Base-born, of mixed origin. 2 Born, produced. 3 Transformed. -ता A mother, matron, a woman who has given birth to children.

विजातिः f. 1 Different origin. 2 Different kind, species or tribe.

विजातीय a. 1 Of a different kind or species, dissimilar, unlike. 2 Of different caste or tribe. 3 Of mixed origin.

विजिगीषा 1 Desire to conquer or overcome. 2 Desire to surpass, emulation, competition, ambition.

विजिगीषु a. 1 Desirous of victory, wishing to conquer; यशस्वि विजिगीषुः R. 1. 7. 2 Emulous, ambitious. -युः 1 A warrior, a hero. 2 An antagonist, a disputant, an opponent.

विजिज्ञासा Desire to know clearly. विजित p. p. Subdued, conquered, overcome, defeated. -Comp. -आत्मन् a. self-subdued, self-controlled. -इन्द्रिय a. having the organs of sense subdued or controlled.

विजितिः f. Conquest, victory, triumph; Kāv. 3. 85.

विजिनः -नं (लः -लं) A sauce (mixed with gruel).

विजिह्वा a. 1 Crooked, bent, turned away; Ki. 1. 21; R. 19. 85. 2 Dishonest.

विजुलः The silk-cotton tree.

विजृम्भण 1 Gaping, yawning. 2 Blossoming, budding, blowing, opening; वनेषु सप्ततमल्लिकानां विजृम्भणोद्भवेषु कुड्मलेषु R. 16. 47. 3 Exhibiting, displaying, unfolding. 4 Expanding. 5 Pastime, amorous sport.

विजृम्भित p. p. 1 Gaped, yawned; Mk. 5. 51. 2 Opened, blown, expanded. 3 Displayed, exhibited, manifested; R. 7. 42. 4 Appeared. 5 Sported. -त 1 Sport, pastime. 2 Wish, desire. 3 Display, exhibition; अज्ञानविजृम्भिते-त्तु. 4 An act, action, conduct; Māl. 10. 21.

विज्वलं 1 A kind of sauce. see विजुल

विजुल 2 An arrow
विजुल Cinnamon

विज्ञ a. 1 Knowing, intelligent, wise, learned. 2 Clever, skilful, proficient. -ज्ञः A wise or learned man.

विज्ञप्त p. p. Respectfully told, requested.

विज्ञप्तिः f. 1 A respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty. 2 An announcement.

विज्ञात p. p. 1 Known, understood, perceived. 2 Well-known, celebrated, famous.

विज्ञानं 1 Knowledge, wisdom, intelligence, understanding; विज्ञानमयः कोशः 'the sheath of intelligence' (the first of the five sheaths of the soul). 2 Discrimination, discernment. 3 Skill, proficiency; प्रयोगविज्ञान S. 1. 2. 4 Worldly or profane knowledge, knowledge derived from worldly experience (opp. ज्ञान which is 'knowledge of Brahma or Supreme Spirit'); Bg. 3. 41, 7. 2; (the whole of the 7th Adhyāya of Bg. explains ज्ञान and विज्ञान). 5 Business, employment. 6 Music. -Comp. -ईश्वरः N. of the author of the Mitāksharā, a commentary on Yājñavalkya's Smṛiti. -पादः N. of Vpāsa. -मातृकः an epithet of Buddha. -वादः the theory of knowledge, the doctrine taught by Buddha.

विज्ञानिक a. Wise, learned; see विज्ञ. विज्ञापकः 1 An informant. 2 A teacher, an instructor.

विज्ञापनं -ना 1 Respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty; कालप्रदुक्ता सल्लु कार्यविद्विज्ज्ञापना मनुष्य सिद्धिमेति Ku. 7. 93; R. 17. 40. 2 Information, representation. 3 Instruction.

विज्ञापित p. p. 1 Respectfully told or communicated. 2 Requested. 3 Informed. 4 Instructed.

विज्ञप्ति See विज्ञप्ति.

विज्ञाप्य A request; U. 1.

विज्वर a. Free from fever, anxiety or distress.

विज्वरं The white of the eye.

विजोली-ली f. A line, row.

विद् 1 P. (वेदति) 1 To sound, 2 To curse, rail.

विदः 1 A paramour; Māl. 8. 8; Si. 4. 48. 2 A voluptuary, sensualist. 3 (In dramas) The companion of a prince or dissolute young man, or of a courtesan (who is described as being skilled in the arts of singing, music, and poetry and as a parasite on familiar terms with his associate to whom he nearly serves the purpose of the Vidūshaka; see inter alia Mk. acts 1. 5, and 8); for definition see S. d 78 4 A rogue, cheat 5 A catamite 6 A rat 7 The Khadira tree 8 The orange tree 9 A

branch together with its shoot. -Comp. -माक्षिकं a kind of mineral. -लवणं a medicinal salt.

विदंकः 1 An aviary, dove-cot. 2 The loftiest point, pinnacle, elevation, अयमेव महीधराविदंकः Māl. 10; Vikr. 5. 77.

विदंकक See विदंक.

विदंकित a. Marked, stamped.

विटपः 1 A branch, bough (of a creeper or tree); कौमलविटपाशुकारिणो वाह S. 1. 21, 31; यद्वेन तरुर्न शतितः क्षुभिता वद्विटपाश्रिता लता R. 8. 47; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 41. 2 A bush. 3 A new shoot or sprout; Si. 7. 53. 4 A cluster, clump, thicket. 5 Extension. 6 The septum of the sorotum.

विटपिन् m. 1 A tree; परितो दृष्टाश्च विटपिनः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. 2 The fig-tree. -Comp. -सूयः a monkey, an ape.

विड (ड) लः N. of a form of Vishnu or Krishna (worshipped at Pandharpur in the Bombay presidency).

विडंक a. Bad, vile, base, low.

विडरः N. of Brihaspati.

विद् 1 P. (वेदति) 1 To curse, rail at, revile. 2 To cry out loudly.

विडं A kind of artificial salt.

विडंगः -गं N. of a vegetable and medicinal substance (largely used as a vermifuge).

विडम्बः 1 Imitation. 2 Distressing, afflicting, molesting.

विडम्बनं -ना 1 Imitation. 2 Disguise, imposture. 3 Deception, fraud. 4 Vexation, mortification. 5 Paining, distressing. 6 Disappointing. 7 Ridiculousness, mockery, a matter for laughter; इयं च तेन्यापुरतो विडम्बना Ku. 5. 70; असति त्वयि पाशपीनवः प्रमदानामधुना विडम्बना 4. 12.

विडम्बित p. p. 1 Imitated, copied. 2 Mocked, ridiculed. 3 Deceived. 4 Vexed, mortified. 5 Frustrated. 6 Low, abject, poor.

विडारकः A oat.

विडाल, विडालक See विडाल, विडालक.

विडीनं One of the several modes of flight of birds; see डीन.

विडुलः A sort of cane.

विडुरजं Lapis lamuli.

विडो (दो) जश् m. N. of Indra; see विडोजश्.

वित्तः 1 A bird-cage. 2 A rope, chain, fetter &c. to confine beasts or birds.

वित्तदः 1 An elephant. 2 A sort of lock or bolt.

वित्तंदा 1 A captious objection, idle carping, a frivolous or fallacious argument or controversy; स (जल्पः) प्रतिपक्षस्थापनादीनो वित्तंदा Gaut. S. 2 Wrangling, captious criticism in general. 3 A spoon, ladle 4 Benzoin.

वित्तप p p 1 Spread out, extended stretched 2 Blongated,

large, broad. 3 Performed, accomplished, effected; विततयज्ञः S. 7. 34. 4 Covered. 5 Diffused (see तृ with वि). -**व** Any stringed instrument, such as a lute &c. -**Comp.** -**धन्वन्** *a.* one who has fully drawn or stretched his bow.

विततिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion. 2 Quantity, collection, cluster, clump. 3 A line, row; Māl. 9. 47.

वितथ *a.* 1 Untrue, false; आजन्मनो न मवता वितथं किलोक्तं Ve. 3. 13, 5. 41; R. 9. 8. 2 Vain, futile; as in वितथयत्न.

वितथ *a.* False; see above.

वितुः *f.* N. of a river in the Panjab.

वितुः A good horse. -*f.* A widow. **वितरण** 1 Crossing over. 2 Gift, donation. 3 Leaving, giving up, abandoning.

वितर्कः 1 Argument, reasoning, inference. 2 Guess, conjecture, supposition, belief; शिरीषवृक्षादिकसो-कुमारि बाहू तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. 3 Fancy, thought; Bh. 3. 45. 4 Doubt; Ki. 4. 5, 13. 2. 5 Deliberation, discussion.

वितर्कण 1 Reasoning. 2 Conjecturing, guessing. 3 Doubt. 4 Discussion.

वितर्दिः, -**र्दी**, **वितर्दिका** *f.* 1 A raised seat of a quadrangular shape in a courtyard. 2 A balcony, verandah.

वितर्दि, -**र्दी**, **वितर्दिका** *f.* See वितर्दि &c.

वितले The second of the seven lower regions under the earth, see पाताल or लोक.

वितस्ता N. of a river in the Punjab called Hydaspes by the Greeks and new called Jhelum or Betustā.

वितस्ति: A measure of length equal to 12 *angulas* (being the distance between the extended thumb and the little finger).

वितान *a.* 1 Vacant, empty. 2 Pithless. 3 Dismayed, sad; R. 6. 86. 4 Dull, stupid. 5 Wicked, abandoned. -**नः**, -**न** 1 Spreading out, expansion, extension; Si. 11. 28. 2 An awning, a canopy; विष्टले-साकनकरुचिश्चिवितानं मवाहः V. 4. 4; R. 19. 39; Ki. 3. 42; Si. 3. 50. 3 A cushion. 4 A collection, quantity, an assemblage; Ki. 17. 61; Māl. 6. 5. 5 A sacrifice, an oblation; वितानेष्वप्येवं नव मन च सोमे विदिरसूत Ve. 6. 30, 3. 16, Si. 14. 10. 6 The sacrificial hearth or altar. 7 Season, opportunity. -**नं** Leisure, rest.

वितानकः -**कं** 1 An expanse. 2 A heap, quantity, collection, mass; Si. 3. 6. 3 An awning, a canopy. 4 The tree called Māda.

वितर्क *p. p.* 1 Crowned or passed over. 2 Given, bestowed, imparted

Si. 7. 67, 17. 35. 3 Gone down, descended; R. 6. 77. 4 Conveyed. 5 Subdued, overcome (-see तृ with वि).

वितुक् 1 The pot-herb called सुविष-ण्णक. 2 The plant called शैवाल.

वितुक्कं 1 Coriander seed. 2 Blue vitriol. -**कः** The plant called तामलकी.

वितुष्ट *p. p.* Dissatisfied, displeased, discontented.

वितुष्ण *a.* Free from desire, content.

वितृ 10 U. (विचरति-ते; विचापयति-ते also according to some) To give away, give as alms.

वितृ *p. p.* 1 Found, discovered. 2 Gained, acquired. 3 Examined, investigated. 4 Known, famous. -**त्त**

1 Wealth, possessions, property, substance. 2 Power. -**Comp.** -**आगमः**, -**उपाजनं** acquisition of wealth. -**ईशः** an epithet of Kubera; Bg. 10. 23; Ms. 7. 4. -**दः** a donor, benefactor.

-**मात्र** property.

वित्तवत् *a.* Rich, wealthy.

वित्तिः *f.* 1 Knowledge. 2 Judgment, discrimination, thought. 3 Gain, acquisition. 4 Likelihood.

वित्रासः Fear, alarm, terror.

वित्सनः An ox, a bull.

विश्र 1 A. (वेद्यते) To beg, ask.

विश्रुः 1 A demon. 2 A thief.

विद् 1. 2 P. (वेत्ति or वेद, विदित; desid. विविदिषति) 1 To know, understand, learn, find out, ascertain, discover; अविलुण्णतोयस्य स्थिता दक्षिणतः कथं Bk. 8. 107; तं मोहावः कथमयमसु वेतु देवं पुराणं Ve. 1. 23, 3. 39; S. 5. 27; Bg. 4. 35, 18. 1. 2 To feel, experience; Mu. 3. 4. 3 To look upon, regard, consider, know or take to be; विद्वि व्याधिम्यालयस्तं लोकं शोकहृते च समस्तं Moha M. 5; Bg. 2. 17; R. 3. 39; Ms. 1. 33; Ku. 6. 30. -**Caus.** (वेद्यति-ते) 1 To make known, communicate, inform, apprise, tell. 2 To teach, expound; वेद्यैः स्वानवेद्यत् Sk. 3 To feel, experience; Ms. 12. 13. -**WITH** आ (**Caus.**) 1 to announce, tell, declare, किमिति नवेद्यति अथवा किमवेदितेन Ve. 1; R. 12. 55; Ku. 6. 21; Bk. 3. 49. 2 to display, show, indicate; आवेद्यति प्रथासज्जमानेन्द्रमज्जतानि शुभाणि निमित्तानि K. 3 to offer, give. -**नि** (**Caus.**) 1 to tell, communicate, inform (with dat.); R. 2. 68. 2 to declare or announce oneself; कथमात्मानं निवेद्यमि S. 1. 3 to indicate or show; दिग्भस्त्रेन निवेदितं वध Ku. 5. 72. 4 to offer, present, make an offering of; Ms. 2. 51, Y. 1. 27. 5 to entrust to the care of, make or deliver over to -**प्रति** (**Caus.**) to communicate, inform. -**सं** (**Atm.**) 1 to know, be aware of; Bk. 5. 37, 8. 17. 2 to recognise. (-**Caus.**) to cause to know or perceive Bk. 17. 63 II 4 A (वेद्यते विच) To be to exist अथापानं

कुले जाति मयि पापं न विद्यते Mk. 9. 37; नास्ते विद्यते मावो नामावो विद्यते सतः Bg. 2. 16; (of. the root अच्). -III. 6 U. (विदिति-ते, विच) 1 To get, obtain, acquire, gain; एकमप्यास्थितः सम्यग्ममोविदति फलं Bg. 5. 4; Y. 3. 192. 2 to find, discover, recognise; यथा वेतुसहस्रेषु वस्ते विदिति मातरं Subhāsh.; Ku. 1. 6, Ms. 8. 109. 3 To feel, experience; R. 14. 56; Bg. 5. 21, 11. 24, 18. 45. 4 To marry; Ms. 9. 69. -**WITH** अतु 1 to get, obtain. 2 to suffer, experience, feel; पांशु संदमते किं वा संतापमनुविदति Bv. 2. 112; Gīt 4. -IV. 7 A. (विचि, विच or विच) 1 To know, understand. 2 To consider, regard, take for; न तुणेहीति लोकोप्यं विचि मां निष्पराकं Bk. 6. 39. 3 To find, meet with. 4 To reason, reflect. 5 To examine, inquire into. -V. 10 A. (वेद्यते) 1 To tell, declare, announce, communicate. 2 To feel, experience. 3 To dwell. (The following verse illustrates the root in some of its conjugations:—वेत्ति सर्वाणि शास्त्राणि गर्वस्तस्य न विद्यते। विचि धर्मं सदा सद्भिस्तेषु राजा च विदति ॥).

विद् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Knowing, conversant with; वेदविद् &c.

-*m.* 1 The planet Mercury. 2 A learned man, wise man. -*f.* 1 Knowledge.

2 Understanding, intellect.

विदः 1 A learned man, wise man or Pandita. 2 The planet Mercury.

-**दा** 1 Knowledge, learning. 2 Understanding.

विदंशः Pungent food such as excites thirst.

विदग्ध *p. p.* 1 Burnt up, consumed by fire. 2 Cooked. 3 Digested. 4 Destroyed, decomposed. 5 Clever, shrewd, sharp, subtle. 6 Crafty, artful, intriguing. 7 Unburnt or ill-digested. -**यः** 1 A wise or learned man, scholar. 2 A libertine. -**या** A shrewd and clever woman, an artful woman.

विद्यः 1 A learned man, scholar. 2 An ascetic, a sage.

विद्वः Breaking, bursting, rending.

-**र** The prickly pear.

विदर्भाः (*m. pl.*) 1 N. of a district, the modern Berar; अस्ति विदर्भः नाम जनपदः Dk.; अस्ति विदर्भो पद्मपुरं नाम नगरं Māl. 1; R. 5. 40, 60; N. 1. 50. 2 The natives of Vidarbha. -**भः** 1 A king of the Vidarbhas. 2 Any dry or desert soil. -**Comp.** -**जा-तनया**, -**राजतनया**, -**सुभुः** epithets of Damayanti, daughter of the king of the Vidarbhas.

विदल *a.* 1 Split, rent asunder. 2 Opened, blown (as a flower &c.).

-**लः** 1 Dividing, separating. 2 Rending, splitting. 3 A cake. 4 Mountain ebony. -**र** 1 A basket of split bombos or any vessel of wicker

work. 2 The bark of pomegranate. 3 A twig. 4 The chips of a substance.

विद्वलन Splitting, rending asunder, cutting, dividing.

विदारः 1 Rending or cutting asunder, splitting. 2 War, battle. 3 An inundation, overflowing (of a tank, river &c.).

विदारकः 1 A tearer, divider. 2 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (which divides its course). 3 A hole sunk for water in the bed of a dry river.

विदारणः 1 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (to which a boat is fastened). 2 War, battle. 3 The Karṇikāra tree. -**गा** War, battle. -**ग** 1 Rending, splitting, tearing, ripping up, breaking; दुर्तं सखे अवगविशरणं बचः Mu. 5. 6; युवजनहृदयविदारणमनसिजनखहापिकिञ्चुकजाले Gt. 1., Ki. 14. 54; (where विदारण has the force of an adjective). 2 Afflicting, tormenting. 3 Killing, slaughter.

विदारः a lizard.

विदित *p. p.* 1 Known, understood, learnt. 2 Informed. 3 Renowned, celebrated, well-known; युवमविदिते वंशे Me. 6. 4 Promised, agreed to. -**तः** A learned man, scholar. -**ज्ञ** Knowledge, information.

विदिशा *f.* An intermediate point of the compass.

विदिशा 1 N. of the capital of the district called द्वापार; तेषां (द्वापारिणां) दिक्षु प्रथितविदिशादक्षणां राजधानी Me. 24. 2 N. of a river in Mālvā. 3 = विदिश *q. v.*

विदीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Torn, split, rent asunder, split open. 2 Opened expanded (see **वृ** with **वि**).

विदुः The middle of the frontal globes on an elephant's forehead (हस्तिकुंममध्यभागः).

विदुर *a.* Wise, intelligent. -**रः** 1 A wise or learned man. 2 A crafty man, an intriguer. 3 N. of the younger brother of Pāṇdu. [When Satyawati found that both the sons begotten by Vyasa upon her two daughters-in-law were physically incapacitated for the throne—Dhritarashtra being blind and Pāṇdu pale and sickly—she asked them to seek the assistance of Vyasa once more. But being frightened by the austere look of the sage, the elder widow sent one of her slave-girls dressed in her own clothes, and this girl became the mother of Vidura. He is remarkable for his great wisdom, righteousness, and strict impartiality. He particularly loved the Pāṇdavas, and saved them from several critical dangers].

विदुलः 1 A kind of reed or ratan. 2 Gum-myrrh.

विदून *p. p.* Afflicted, tormented, distressed (see **वृ** with **वि**)

विदूर *a.* Remote, distant, सतिद्विदूरतर भावतन्वी R. 13. 48. -**रः** N. of a mountain or city from which the Vaidūrya jewel or lapis lazuli is brought; विदूर-सुमिर्निबेधशब्दादुद्दिनया रत्नशलाकयेव Ku. 1. 24; see Malli. thereon, as well as on Si. 3. 45. (The forms विदूर, विदूरेण, विदूरतस् or विदूरत् are often used adverbially in the sense of 'from a distance', 'from afar', 'at a distance', 'far off'). -**Comp.** -**ग** *a.* spreading far and wide. -**जं** the lapis lazuli.

विदूषक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Defiling, polluting, contaminating, corrupting. 2 Detracting, abusing. 3 Witty, humorous, jocular. -**कः** 1 A jester, buffoon. 2 Particularly, the humorous companion and confidential friend of the hero in a play, who excites mirth by his quaint dress, speeches, gestures, appearances &c., and by allowing himself to be made the butt of ridicule by almost every body; the S. D. thus defines him:—कुसुमवसंतापमिथः कर्मवपुर्देशमाधायैः । हास्यकरः कलहरतिविदूषकः स्यात्सर्वकर्मज्ञः ॥ 79. 3 A libertine, lecher.

विदूषण 1 Pollution, corruption. 2 A abuse, reproach, detraction.

विदूषिः A seam.

विदेशः Another country, foreign land or country; भजति विदेशमधिकेन जितस्तदुपवेशमथवा कुशलः Si. 9. 48. -**Comp.** -**ज** *a.* exotic, foreign.

विदेशीय Foreign, exotic.

विदेहाः (*m. pl.*) 1 N. of a country, the ancient Mithilā (see App. III); R. 11. 36, 12. 26. 2 The natives of this country. -**हः** The district Videha. -**हा** The same as विदेह.

विद्ध *p. p.* 1 Pierced, penetrated; wounded, stabbed. 2 Beaten, whipped, lashed. 3 Thrown, Directed, sent. 4 Opposed. 5 Resembling. -**द्ध** A wound. -**Comp.** -**कर्ण** *a.* having bored ears.

विद्या 1 Knowledge, learning, lore; science; (तं) विद्यामन्यसन्नेव प्रसादयितुमर्हति R. 1. 88; विद्या नाम नरस्य स्वमाधिकं प्रच्छन्नं वने &c. Bh. 2. 20. (According to some Vidyās are four:—आन्वीक्षिकी चरी वाती दैवनीतिश्च शाश्वती Kāmandaka; Ki. 2. 6; to these four Manu adds a fifth आत्मविद्या; see Ms. 7. 43. But the usual number of Vidyās is stated to be fourteen, i. e. the four Vedas, the six Angas, Dharma, Mīmāṃsā, Tarka or Nyāya and the Purāṇas; see चतुर्विंशविद्या under चतुर्; and N. 1. 4). 2 Right knowledge; spiritual knowledge; U. 6. 6; cf. अविद्या. 3 A spell, an incantation. 4 The goddess Durgā. 5 Magical skill. -**Comp.** -**अनुपालित्**, **अनुसेविन्** *a.* acquiring knowledge **अजये** acquisition of knowledge, pursuit of learn-

ing, study **अर्थ**, seek. ng for knowledge. -**अर्थिन** *m.* a student, scholar, pupil. -**आलयः** a school, college, any place of learning. -**उपार्जन** = विद्यार्जन *q. v.* -**करः** a learned man. -**वणः**, -**वंचु** *a.* famous for one's learning. -**देवी** the goddess of learning. -**धनं** wealth in the form of learning. -**धरः** (*रि f.*) a class of demigods or semi-divine beings. -**प्राप्तिः** = विद्यार्जन *q. v.* -**लाभः** 1 acquisition of learning. 2 wealth or any other acquisition made by learning. -**विहीन** *a.* illiterate, ignorant. -**वृद्ध** *a.* old in knowledge, advanced in learning. -**व्यसने**, -**व्यवसायः** pursuit of knowledge.

विद्युत् *f.* 1 Lightning; वल्लभ कपिल विद्युत् Mbh.; Me. 38, 115. 2 A thunderbolt. -**Comp.** -**उन्नेवः** a flash of lightning. -**जिह्वः** a kind of demon or Rākshasa. -**ज्वाला**, -**द्योतः** a flash or lustre of lightning. -**दामन्** *n.* a flash of zigzag or forked lightning. -**पातः** falling or stroke of lightning. -**पियं** bell-metal. -**लता**, -**लेखा** (**विद्युलता**, **विद्युलेखा**) 1 a streak of lightning. 2 forked or zigzag lightning.

विद्युवत् *a.* Having lightning; Me. 64. -**m.** A cloud; Ku. 6. 27.

विद्योतन *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Illuminating, irradiating. 2 Illustrating, elucidating.

विदः 1 Tearing, splitting, piercing. 2 A fissure, hole, cavity.

विदधिः An abscess.

विद्ववः 1 Running away, flight, retreat. 2 Panic. 3 Flowing out. 4 Melting, liquefaction.

विद्राण *a.* Roused from sleep, awakened.

विद्रावण 1 Driving or soaring away, putting to flight, defeating. 2 Liquefying.

विदुनः 1 The coral tree (bearing reddish precious gems called corals). 2 A coral; तवापरस्परविदुन विदुनेषु R. 13. 13; Ku. 1. 44. 3 A young shoot or sprout. -**Comp.** -**लता** 1 a branch of coral. 2 a kind of perfume. -**लतिका** a kind of perfume (लतिका).

विदुस् *a.* (Nom. sing. *m.* विद्वान्; *f.* विदुषी; *n.* विद्वत्) 1 Knowing (with acc.); आनन्दं ब्रह्मणे विद्वान् न विभेति कदाचन, तव विद्वानपि तापकारणं R. 8. 76; Ki. 11. 30. 2 Wise, learned. -**m.** A learned or wise man, scholar; किं वस्तु विद्वन् गुरवे प्रदेयं R. 5. 18. -**Comp.** -**कल्पः**, -**देशीय**, -**देश्य** *a.* (**विद्वत्कल्प**, **विद्वद्देशीय**, **विद्वद्देश्य**) slightly learned, a little learned. -**जनः** (**विद्वज्जनः**) a learned or wise man, sage.

विद्विष् *m.*, **विद्विषः** An enemy, a foe; विद्विषोऽप्यनुवय Bh. 2. 77; R. 3. 60; Y. 1. 162.

विद्विष्ट *p. p.* Hated, disliked, odious

विशेषः 1 Enmity, hatred, odium; Ms. 8. 346. 2 Disdainful pride, contempt; विश्वेषोऽभिमतातपवि गवद्विनादरः Bharata.

विशेषणः A hater, an enemy. -णी A woman of a resentful temper. -णं 1 Causing hatred or enmity. 2 Enmity, hatred.

विशेषिनः, विश्वेष a. Hating, inimical. -m. A hater, an enemy.

विष 6 P. (विधति) 1 To pierce, cut. 2 To honour, worship. 3 To rule, govern, administer.

विषः 1 Kind, sort; as in बहुविध, नानाविध. 2 Mode, manner, form. 3 Fold (at the end of comp. especially after numerals); विविध, अष्टविध &c. 4 The food of elephants. 5 Prosperity. 6 Penetration.

विष्वन्नं 1 Shaking, agitating. 2 Tremor, trembling.

विष्वग्यं Tremor, agitation.

विषया A widow; सा नारी विषया जाता गृहे रोदिति तत्पत्तिः Subhāsh. -Comp. -आवेत्तुं marrying a widow. -गामिन् m. one who has sexual intercourse with a widow.

विषयः m. N. of Brahman, the creator.

विषयः 1 Mode, manner, form. 2 Kind, sort. 3 Prosperity, affluence. 4 The food of elephants, horses &c. 5 Penetration. 6 Hire, wages.

विषादः m. 1 A maker, creator; Ku. 7. 36. 2 The creator, N. of Brahman; विषादा मद्रं को विषादः सन्तोषाय विषये Māl. 6. 7, R. 1. 35, 6. 11; 7. 25. 3 Granter, giver, bestower; Ku. 1. 57. 4 Fate, destiny; H. 1. 40. 5 N. of Visvakarman. 6 N. of Kāma, the god of love. 7 Spirituous liquor. -Comp. -आयुस् m. 1 sunshine. 2 the sunflower. -सूः an epithet of Nārada.

विधानं 1 Arranging, disposing. 2 Performing, making, doing, executing; नेपथ्यविधानं S. 1; आज्ञा°, वज्ञा° &c. 3 Creation, creating; R. 6. 11, 7. 14; Ku. 7. 66. 4 Employment, use, application; प्रतिकाराविधानं R. 8. 40. 5 Prescribing, enjoining, ordering. 6 A rule, precept, ordinance, sacred rule or precept, sacred injunction; Ms. 9. 148; Bg. 16. 24, 17. 24. 7 Mode, manner. 8 A means or expedient. 9 The food given to elephants (to make them intoxicated); विधानसंपादितदानशोभितैः K. (where विधान means 'rule' also); Si. 5. 51. 10 Wealth. 11 Pain, agony, torment, distress. 12 An act of hostility. -Comp. -गः, ज्ञः a wise or learned man. -युक्त a. in accordance with or conformable to sacred precept.

विधानार्थः Distress affliction, pain. **विधानकः** a. (विधा) 1 Arranging, 2 Doing making

performing, executing. 3 Creating. 4 Enjoying, prescribing, laying down. 5 Consigning, committing, delivering (to the care of).

विधिः 1 Doing, performance, practice, an act or action; ब्रह्मचर्याना-म्यसनविधिना योगनिद्रा गतस्य Bh. 3. 41; योगविधि R. 8. 22; लेखाविधि Māl. 1. 35. 2 Method, manner, way, means, mode; Pt. 1. 376. 3 A rule, commandment, any precept which enjoins something for the first time (as distinguished from नियम and परिसंख्या q. q. v. v.); विधिरस्यतमवाची. 4 A sacred precept or rule, ordinance, injunction, law, a sacred command, religious commandment (opp. अर्थवाद which means an explanatory statement coupled with legends and illustrations; See अर्थवाद); अज्ञा विचं विधिश्चेति जितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29; R. 2. 16. 5 Any religious act or ceremony, a rite, ceremony; स चेत् स्वयं कर्मसु धर्मेचारिणां कर्मतराया भवति च्युतो विधिः R. 3. 45, 1. 34. 6 Behaviour, conduct. 7 Condition; V. 4. 8 Creation, formation; सामग्र्यविधौ Ku. 3. 28; कल्याणी विधिषु विविज्ज्ञता विधातुः Ki. 7. 7. 9 The creator. 10 Fate, destiny, luck; विधौ वामरसे मन सञ्जितवैषा परिणतिः Māl. 4. 4. 11 The food of elephants. 12 Time. 13 A physician. 14 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -ज्ञः a. knowing the ritual. (-ज्ञः) a Brāhmaṇa versed in the ritual, a ritualist. -दूषः, -विहित a. prescribed by rule, enjoined by law. -वैधै diversity of rules, variance of precept or commandment. -पूर्वकं ind. according to rule. -प्रयोगः application of a rule. -योगः the force or influence of fate, -वधुः f. an epithet of Sarasvatī. -हीन a. devoid of rule, unauthorised, irregular.

विधिस्ता 1 Desire to do or perform. 2 Design, purpose, desire in general.

विधित्सित a. Intended to be done. -नं- Intention, design.

विद्युः 1 The moon; सविता विषवति विद्युरपि सवितरति दिनेति यामिन्यः K. P. 10. 2 Camphor. 3 A demon, fiend. 4 An expiatory oblation. 5 N. of Vishnu. 6 N. of Brahman. -Comp. -क्षयः waning of the moon, the period of the dark fortnight of a month. -पंजरः (also पिंजरः) a scimitar, sabre. -मिया a Nakshatra or lunar mansion.

विद्युत See विद्युत.

विद्युतिः f. Shaking, trepidation, tremor; वेनायक्यधिरं वो वदनविद्युतयः पातु चीत्कारवत्यः Māl. 1. 1.

विद्युननं 1 Shaking or tossing about, agitating. 2 Trembling, tremor.

विद्युन्तः N of Rāhu विद्युन्मि विद्युन्मि Gīt. 4 N 4 71

विद्युर a. 1 Distressed, troubled, afflicted, overwhelmed with grief, miserable; Māl. 2 3, 9. 11, U. 3. 38, 6. 41, Ki. 11. 26. 2 Love-lorn, bereaved, suffering separation from a wife or husband; मयि च विद्युरे भावः कांताप्रवृत्तिः पराङ्मुखः V. 4. 20; विद्युरा ज्वलनातिर्जना-ज्जु वा प्रापय पत्युर्तिकं Ku. 4. 32; Si. 6. 29. 12. 8. 3 Devoid, deprived, or destitute of, free from; सवि कलक-विद्युरा प्रभुराननश्रीः Bv. 2. 5. 4 Adverse, hostile, unfriendly; Pt. 2. 81. -रः A widower. -रं 1 Alarm, fear, anxiety. 2 Separation from a wife or husband, bereavement suffered by a lover or mistress.

विद्युरा Curds mixed with sugar and spices.

विद्युवनं Shaking, tremor, trembling.

विद्युतः p. p. 1 Shaken or tossed about, waved. 2 Tremulous. 3 Shaken off, dispelled, removed. 4 Unsteady. 5 Abandoned. -तं Repugnance.

विद्युतिः f., विद्युननं Shaking, tremor, agitation.

विद्युतः p. p. 1 Seized, held, grasped. 2 Separated, kept asunder or separate. 3 Assumed, possessed. 4 Checked, restrained. 5 Supported, protected, borne up. (See धृ with वि). -तं 1 Disregard of a command. 2 Dissatisfaction.

विधेयः pot. p. 1 To be done or performed. 2 To be enjoined or prescribed. 3 (a) Dependent on, at the disposal of; अथ विधिविधेयः परित्यक्तः Māl. 2. 13. (b) Subject to, influenced or controlled by, subdued or overpowered by (usually in comp.), निद्राविधेयं नन्दवैद्येयं R. 7. 62; क्षमाव्यनान-स्तेहसनाभिसंधिना विधेयविद्युतोऽपि Māl. 1; Bg. 2. 64; Mu. 3. 1; Si. 3. 20; R. 19. 4. 4 Obedient, tractable, compliant, submissive; आदिधेयविद्युः दुस्तं गौरिवैति विधेयतः Ki. 11. 33. 5 To be predicated (in gram. &c.); अथ मिथ्यामहिमत्वं नातु-वायं अपि तु विधेयं K. P. 7. -रं 1 What ought to be done, a duty; Ki. 16. 62. 2 The predicate of a proposition. -यः A servant, dependant. -Comp. -अविनशः a fault of composition which consists in assigning to the predicate a subordinate position or in expressing it imperfectly अविशष्टः प्राधान्यनिर्दिष्टो विधेयस्तो यच्च K. P. 7; see examples ad loc.). -आत्मन् m. N. of Vishnu. -ज्ञ a. one who knows one's duty; Pt. 1. 337. -वद् 1 the object to be accomplished. 2 the predicate.

विध्वंसः 1 Ruin, destruction. 2 Enmity, aversion; dislike. 3 An insult, offence

विध्वंसितः a Being ruined falling to pieces

विध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Ruined, destroyed. 2 Scattered about, tossed up. 3 Obscured, darkened. 4 Eclipsed.

विनत *p. p.* 1 Bent down, bowed. 2 Stooping, drooping, inclined; S. 3. 11. 3 Sunk down, depressed. 4 Bent, crooked, curved. 5 Humble, modest; (see नत् with वि).

विनता 1 N. of the mother of Aruna and Garuda, said to be one of the wives of Kasyapa; see गरुड. 2 A kind of basket. -Comp. -नन्दनः, -सुतः, -सुहृः epithets of Garuda or Aruna.

विनतिः *f.* 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. 2 Modesty, humility. 3 A request.

विन्द *v.* 1 Sound, noise. 2 N. of a tree.

विनन् Bending, bowing, stooping. विनन्न *a.* 1 Bent down, stooping; K. 4. 2. 2 Depressed, sunk down. 3 Modest, humble.

विनन्नक The flower of the *Tagara* tree.

विनय *a.* 1 Cast, thrown. 2 Secret. 3 Ill-behaved. -यः 1 Guidance, discipline, instruction (in one's duties), moral training; R. 1. 24; Mā. 10. 5 2 Sense of propriety, decorum, decency; S. 1. 29. 3 Polite conduct, gentlemanlike bearing, good breeding or manners; R. 6. 79; Mā. 1. 18 4 Modesty, humility; सुहृ क्षोभसे आश्रित्य धेनू विनयमाहात्म्ये U. 1; विद्या ददाति विनयम्; तथापि नीचे विनयमदह्यत R. 3. 34; 10. 71 (where Malli. renders विनय by इन्द्रियजय or restraint of passions, unnecessarily in our opinion). 5 Reverence, courtesy, obeisance. 6 Conduct in general. 7 Drawing off, taking away, removing; S. 10. 42. 8 A man who has subdued his senses. 9 A trader, merchant. -Comp. -अवनत *a.* stooping humbly. -माहिन् *a.* tractable, obedient, submissive. -वाच् *a.* speaking mildly or affably. -स्थ *a.* modest.

विनयन् 1 Removing, taking away; Me. 52. 2 Education, instruction, training, discipline.

विनयनं Perishing, loss, destruction, disappearance. -नः N. of the place where the river Sarasvatī is lost in the sand; cf. Ms. 2. 21.

विनष्ट *p. p.* 1 Perished, destroyed, ruined. 2 Disappeared, lost. 3 Spoiled, corrupted.

विनस *a.* (सा-सी *f.*) Noseless; Bk. 5. 8.

विना *ind.* Without, except (with acc.; instr. or abl.); यथा तानं विना रागी यथा मानं विना दूयः। यथा हानं विना हस्ती तथा ज्ञानं विना यतिः Bv. 1. 119; ऐकैर्विना सरो माति सदा कटुवर्णसिना काय्य मानस विनोदिन 1 116 विना वारण

हस्तिभ्यः क्रियतां सर्वमेक्षः Mu. 7; Si. 2. 9 (विनाङ्ग means 'to leave, abandon, bereave, deprive of'; मन्देन विनाङ्गता रतिः Ku. 4. 21 'bereft of: Cupid'). -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech in which विना is used in a poetically charming way; विनयसंभव एव विनोक्तिः R. G.; see K. P. 10 also.

विनाडिः, विनाडिका A measure of time equal to one-sixtieth part of a Ghatikā or equal to 24 seconds.

विनायकः 1 A remover (of obstacles). 2 N. of Ganesa. 3 A Buddhist deified teacher. 4 N. of Garuda. 5 Obstacle, impediment.

विनाशः 1 Destruction ruin, utter loss, decay. 2 Removal. -Comp. -उन्मुख *a.* about to perish, ripe to meet one's doom. -वर्त्तन्, -वर्त्तन् *a.* subject to decay, perishable, transient, विषयेषु विनाशधर्मेषु त्रिदिवस्येष्वपि निःस्पर्शोऽयम् R. 8. 10.

विनाशनं Destruction, ruin, annihilation. -नः A destroyer.

विनाहः A cover for the mouth of a well; cf. बीनाह.

विनिक्षेपः Throwing down, sending forth.

विनिग्रहः 1 Restraining, curbing, subduing; Bg. 13. 7, 17. 16; Ms. 9. 263. 2 Mutual opposition or antithesis.

विनिद्र *a.* 1 Sleepless, awake (fig. also); R. 5. 65. 2 Budded, opened, full-blown, expanded; विनिद्रमदाररजोहृण्डौ Ku. 5. 80.

विनिपातः 1 Falling down, a fall. 2 A great fall, calamity, an evil, loss, ruin, destruction; विवेकप्रधानां भवति विनिपातः क्षतमुखः Bh. 2. 10 (where it has sense 1 also); Ki. 2. 34. 3 Decay, death. 4 Hell, perdition; S. 5. 5 Occurrence, happening. 6 Pain, distress. 7 Disrespect.

विनिमयः 1 Exchange, barter; कथंविनिमयेन M. 1; संपद्विनिमयेनोभौ दधतुर्वचनद्वयं R. 1. 26. 2 A pledge, deposit, security.

विनिमेषः Twinkling (of the eyes). विनिमित्त *p. p.* Controlled, checked, restrained, regulated; as in विनियमाहार, विनियतवाच् &c.

विनियमः Control, restraint, check. विनियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated, loosed, detached. 2 Attached to, appointed. 3 Applied to. 4 Commanded, enjoined.

विनियोगः 1 Separation parting, detachment. 2 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. 3 Employment, use, application, disposal; वक्ष्य विनियोगज्ञः सत्यनीयेषु तत्सु R. 17. 67; प्राणायामे विनियोगः. 4 Appointment to a duty, commission, charge; विनियोगप्रसादा हि किंकराः प्रमादियुक्त Ku. 6 62 5 An obstacle impeded ment

विनिर्जयः Complete victory. विनिर्णयः 1 Complete settlement or ascertainment, full decision. 2 Certainty. 3 A settled rule.

विनिर्धनः Persistence, pertinacity. विनिर्मित *p. p.* 1 Formed or made of. 2 Made, created.

विनिवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, turned away. 2 Stopped, ceased, desisted from. 3 Retired.

विनिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stopping, removing; शक्रात्मस्य विनिवृत्त्ये R. 6. 74. 2 End, stop, termination.

विनिश्चयः 1 Fixing, settling, ascertainment. 2 A decision, resolution. विनिश्वासः Hard breathing or respiration, sighing, a sigh.

विनिवृत्तः Bruising, crushing, grinding.

विनिहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down, wounded. 2 Killed. 3 Completely overcome. -तः 1 Any great or unavoidable calamity, such as that inflicted by fate or heaven. 2 A portent, comet.

विनीत *p. p.* 1 Taken away, removed. 2 Well trained, educated, disciplined. 3 Refined, well-behaved. 4 Modest, humble, meek, gentle. 5 Decent, decorous, gentlemanly. 6 Sent away, dismissed. 7 Tamed, broken in. 8 Plain, simple, (as a dress). 9 Having the passions under control, self-subdued. 10 Obastised, punished. 11 Tractable, governable. 12 Lovely, handsome. (See नी with वि). -तः 1 A trained horse. 2 A trader.

विनीतक 1 A vehicle or conveyance (a litter &c.) 2 A carrier, bearer.

विनेतृ *m.* 1: A leader, guide. 2 A teacher, an instructor; R. 8. 91. 3 A king, ruler. 4 A chastiser, punisher; अयं विनेता दुवानां Mv. 3. 46. 4. 1, R. 6. 39, 14. 23.

विनोदः 1 Removing, driving away, diversion. 2 A diversion, an amusement, any interesting or amusing pursuit or occupation; प्रायेणैते रम्यविरहेऽव्यगमनां विनोदाः Me. 87; S. 2. 5. 3 Play, sport, pastime. 4 Eagerness, vehement desire. 5 Pleasure, happiness, gratification; विलम्बविनोदोऽप्यलम्ब U. 3. 30; जनयतु रसिकजनेषु मनोरमविरस-भावविनोदं Git. 12. 6 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

विनोदनं 1 Removing. 2 A diversion &c.; see विनोद.

विन्दु *a.* 1 Intelligent, wise. 2 Literal. -दुः A drop; see विन्दु.

विन्ध्यः 1 N. of a range of mountains which separates Hindustān proper from the Deccan or south, it is one of the seven *Kulaparvatus* q v and forms the southern limit of Madhyadesa, see Ms. 2. 21

[According to a legend, the Vindhya mountain, being jealous of the mount Meru (or Himalaya) demanded that the sun should revolve round himself as about Meru, which the sun declined to do; whereupon the Vindhya began to rise higher and higher so as to obstruct the path of the sun and moon. The gods being alarmed sought the aid of the sage Agastya, who approached the mountain and requested that by bending down he would give him an easy passage to the south, and that he would retain the same position till his return. This Vindhya consented to do (because according to one account, he regarded Agastya as his teacher); but Agastya never returned from the south, and Vindhya never attained the height of Meru.]
2 A hunter. -**Comp.** -अदवी the great Vindhya forest. -कूटः, कूटनं epithets of the sage Agastya. -वासिन् *m.* an epithet of the grammarian अश्वि. (-नी) an epithet of Durgā.

विश्व *p. p.* **1** Known. **2** Got, obtained. **3** Discussed, investigated. **4** Placed, fixed. **5** Married. (See विद्).
विश्वः *N.* of Agastya.

विपस्त *p. p.* **1** Placed or put down. **2** Inlaid, paved. **3** Fixed. **4** Arranged. **5** Delivered. **6** Presented, offered. **7** Deposited.

विन्यासः **1** Entrusting, depositing, **2** A deposit, **3** Arrangement, adjustment, disposition; अक्षरविन्यासः inscribing letters; श्रवणस्य लेखनमप्रवचनविन्यासविद्वयः निधिः Vās. 'composition of a work &c.' **4** A collection, an assemblage. **5** A site or receptacle.

विपक्विम *a.* **1** Fully ripened or matured. **2** Developed, fulfilled (as the consequences of former acts).

विपक्व *a.* **1** Fully ripened or matured. **2** Developed, fulfilled; Ki. 6. 16. **3** Cooked.

विपक्ष *a.* Hostile, inimical, adverse, contrary. -**स्त्रि** **1** An enemy, adversary, opponent; R. 17. 75, Si. 11. 59. **2** A rival or fellow wife; R. 19. 20. **3** A disputant; Ki. 17. 43. **4** (In logic) A negative instance, an instance on the opposite side (i. e. that in which the *hetu* or major term is not found); निश्चितसाध्याभाववान् विपक्षः T. S.; Mu. 5. 10.

विपेक्षिका, **विपेक्षी** **1** A lute. **2** Play, sport, pastime.

विपणः, **विपणन** **1** Sale; Ma. 3. 152. **2** Petty trade.

विपणिः, -**णी** *f.* **1** A market, market-place, stall; हा हा नश्यति ममथरस्य विपणिः सौमन्यपयाकरः Mk. 8. 33; Si. 5. 24; R. 16. 41. **2** An article or commodity for sale. **3** Trade, traffic; Ms. 10. 116.

विपणिन् *m.* A trader merchant, shop-keeper Si. 5. 24

विपत्तिः *f.* **1** A calamity, misfortune, disaster, mishap, adversity; संपत्तौ च विपत्तौ च महतामैकरूपता Subhāsh. **2** Death, destruction; अतिरमसकृतानां कर्मणामाविपत्तेर्भवति हृदयदाही शब्दतुल्यो विपाकः Bh. 2. 99; R. 19. 56; Vā. 4. 6; हिंसकविपत्तिः नलिनी R. 8. 45. **3** Agony, torment (यातना). -**त्तिः** (*m.*) An excellent or distinguished foot-soldier; Ki. 15. 16.

विपथः A wrong road, bad way (lit. and fig.).

विपद् *f.* **1** A calamity, misfortune, adversity, distress; तत्त्वानिकषयावा तु तेन (मित्राणां) विपद् H. 1. 210. **2** Death; सिंहाववापिद्विषं कृसिंहः R. 18. 35. -**Comp.** -उद्धरणं, उद्धारः relieving or extricating (one) from misfortune. -कालः times of need, season of calamity, adversity. -दुःख *a.* unfortunate, unhappy.

विपदा See विपद्.

विपन्न *p. p.* **1** Dead. **2** Lost, destroyed. **3** Unfortunate, afflicted, distressed, fallen into adversity. **4** Declined. **5** Disabled, incapacitated. (see पद् with वि). -**स्रः** A snake.

विपरिणमनं, **विपरिणामः** **1** A change, an alteration. **2** Change of form, transformation.

विपरिवर्तनं Turning about, rolling.

विपरीत *a.* **1** Reversed, inverted. **2** Contrary, opposite, reverse, inverse; R. 2. 53. **3** Wrong, contrary to rule. **4** False, untrue; Bv. 2. 177. **5** Unfavourable, adverse. **6** Cross, acting in an opposite manner. **7** Disagreeable, inauspicious. -**तः** A particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

-**स्त्रा** **1** An unchaste or faithless wife. **2** A perverse woman. -**Comp.** -कर, -कारक, -कारिन्, -कृत् *a.* perverse, acting in a contrary manner; Si. 14. 68. -**चेतस्**, -**मति** *a.* having a perverted mind. -**रत्नं** inverted sexual intercourse; cf. पुरुषावित.

विपर्णकः The Palāsa tree.

विपर्ययः **1** Contrariety, reverse, inversion; आदितो जयविपर्ययोपि मे श्लाघ्य इव परमेष्ठिना त्वया R. 11. 86, 8. 89; नमसः स्फुटतारस्य रात्रेर्वि विपर्ययः (न भाजनं); Ki. 11. 44; विपर्यये तु S. 5. 'if it be otherwise', 'if contrary be the case.' **2** Change (of purpose, dress &c.); कथमेव मतिर्विपर्ययं करिणी पंकमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6; so वेदविपर्ययः Pt. 1. **3** Absence or non-existence; सद्यस्वरूपविपर्ययजिह्वा Ku. 7. 42; त्यागे श्लाघाविपर्ययः R. 1. 22. **4** Loss; निद्रा संज्ञाविपर्ययः Ku. 6. 44 'loss of consciousness'. **5** Complete destruction, annihilation. **6** Exchange, barter. **7** Error, trespass, mistake, misapprehension. **8** A calamity, misfortune adverse fate **9** Hostility enemy

विपर्यस्त *p. p.* **1** Changed, inverted, reversed; इत विपर्यस्तः संप्रति जीवलोकेः U. 1. **2** Opposite, contrary. **3** Wrongly considered to be real.

विपर्ययः Reverse, contrariety; see विपर्यय.

विपर्यासः **1** Change, contrariety, reverse; विपर्यासं यातो वनविरलभावः क्षितिरुहा U. 2. 27. **2** Adverseness, unfavourableness; as in द्वैविपर्यासात्. **3** Interchange, exchange; प्रवहणविपर्ययसिनागता Mk. 8. **4** An error, a mistake.

विपलं A moment, an extremely small division of time (said to be equal to one-sixth or one-sixtieth part of a *pala*).

विपलायनं Running away, fleeing in different directions.

विपश्चिद् *a.* Learned, wise; विपश्चितो विनिन्दुर्लेन दुष्टो दुष्टप्रियं R. 3. 29. -*m.* A learned or wise man, sage; भवति ते सम्यक्ता विपश्चिता मनोगतं वाचि विदेशयति ये Ki. 14. 4.

विपाकः **1** Cooking, dressing. **2** Digestion. **3** Ripening, ripeness, maturity, development (fig. also), अनी पृथुस्तंभभूतः पिशंगतां गता विपाकेन कलस्य शालवः Ki. 4. 26; वाचां विपाको मन Bv. 4. 42 'my mature, full-developed or dignified words'. **4** Consequence, fruit, result, the result of actions either in this or in a former birth, अहो मे वारुणतरः कर्मणां विपाकः K. 854, मयैव जन्मतारपातकांता विपाकविसूजैश्चरप्रसन्न R. 14. 62; Bh. 2. 99; Mv. 5. 56 5. (a) Change of state; U. 4. 6. (b) An unexpected event or occurrence, a reverse, adverse turn of fate, distress, calamity; U. 3. 3, 4. 12. **6** Difficulty, embarrassment. **7** Flavour, taste.

विपादनं **1** Splitting, tearing open **2** Eradication. **3** Spoliation.

विपाठः A kind of large arrow.

विपाण्डु *a.* Pale, pallid; Ki. 5. 6; Si. 9. 3; so विपाण्डुर Si. 4. 5; Ratn. 2. 4.

विपादिका **1** A sore or tumour on the foot. **2** An enigma, a riddle.

विपादा, **विपादा** *f.* *N.* of one of the five rivers in the Panjab (now called Beas).

विपिनं A wood, forest, grove, thicket; वृद्धावनविपिने ललितं वित्तोत्तु ह्युमानि यशस्यं Gīt. 1.; विपिनानि प्रकाशानि शक्तिमत्त्वान्नाकाराः R. 4. 31.

विपुल *a.* **1** Large, extensive, capacious, broad, wide, spacious; विपुलं नितंबदेशे M. 3. 7; शिरसि तनुर्विपुलश्च मध्यदेशे Mk. 3. 22; so विपुलं, पृष्ठं विपुलः कुक्षिः &c. **2** Much, ample, copious, abundant; Ki. 18. 14. **3** Deep, profound; Mv. 1. 2. **4** With the hair standing on end, thrilling; Si. 16. **3** (where it has sense 1 also). -**स्रः** **1** *N.* of the mountain Meru **2** Of Himalaya **3** A respectable man -**Comp.** -**ताय** *a*

shady, unbrageous. जयन्ता a woman with large hips. -मति a. endowed with great talent or understanding.

-रस; the sugar-cane.

विपुला The earth.

विपुयः The *Munja* grass.

विमः 1. A Brāhmana; see the quotations under ब्राह्मण. 2 A sage, wise man. 3 The *Asvattha* tree. -Comp. -ऋषिः = ब्रह्मर्षि q. v. -काष्ठ the cotton plant. -प्रियः the *Palāsa* tree. -समागमः a concourse or synod of Brāhmanas. -स्व the property of a Brāhmana.

विमर्कः Distance, remoteness.

विमर्कारः 1 Insult, contumely, abuse, treating with disrespect; Ki. 8. 55. 2 Injury, offence. 3 Wickedness. 4 Opposition, counteraction. 5 Retaliation.

विमर्कणी p. p. 1 Spread about, dispersed, scattered. 2 Loose, dishevelled (as hair). 3 Expanded, outstretched. 4 Wide, broad.

विमर्कतः p. p. 1 Hurt, offended, injured. 2 Insulted, abused, treated with contumely. 3 Opposed. 4 Retaliated, requited; (see कृ with विम).

विमर्कतिः f. 1 Injury, offence. 2 An insult, abuse, contumely. 3 Retaliation, retort.

विमर्क्य p. p. 1 Drawn away, removed. 2 Distant, remote. 3 Protracted, lengthened, extended.

विमर्क्यक a. Remote, distant.

विमर्तिकारः 1 Counteraction, opposition, contradiction. 2 Retaliation.

विमर्तिपत्तिः f. 1 Mutual discrepancy, contest, confidit, dispute, opposition (as of opinions or interests). 2 Dissent, objection. 3 Perplexity, confusion. 4 Mutual relation. 5 Conversancy.

विमर्तिपत्तः p. p. 1 Mutually opposed, opposite; dissentient. 2 Confused, bewildered, perplexed. 3 Contested, disputed. 4 Mutually connected or related.

विमर्तिषेधः 1 Keeping under control, controlling. 2 The opposition of two courses of action which are equally important, the conflict of two even-matched interests; हरिविंशतिषेधं तमाचक्षे विचक्षणः Si. 2. 6; (तुल्यबल-विरोधो विमर्तिषेध Malli.). 3 (In gram.) The conflict of two rules by which two different grammatical operations become possible according to two different rules, conflict of two equally important rules; विमर्तिषेधे परं कार्यं P. I. 4. 2; see Kāśikā or Mbh. thereon). 4 Prohibition.

विमर्ति (ती)सारः 1 Repentance; S' 10 20 2 Anger rage wrath 3 Wickedness evil

विमर्दः p. p. 1 Vilitated, spoiled, dissolute. 2 Corrupt.

विमर्दः p. p. 1 Lost. 2 Vain, useless.

विमर्दः p. p. 1 Set free, liberated, loosened. 2 Shot, discharged. 3 Free from (in comp.)

विमर्दः p. p. 1 Separated, severed, detached. 2 Separated from, being absent or away from; Me. 2. 3 Freed or released from. 4 Deprived or destitute of, without (in comp.).

विमर्दः 1 Disunion, severance, separation, dissociation; as प्रिय°. 2 Especially, separation of lovers, मा युदेवं हयमणि च ते विदुना विमर्दः Me. 115, 10; R. 13. 26, 14. 66. 3 Quarrel, disagreement.

विमर्दः p. p. 1 Deceived; cheated. 2 Disappointed. 3 Hurt, injured.

-यत्र A woman disappointed by her lover's breaking his appointment; (one of the several classes of a Nāyikā in poetic composition); she is thus defined in S. D. :-प्रियः कृत्वापि संकेतं यस्या नायाति संनिविम् । विमर्दयेति सा ज्ञेया वितातममममिता ॥ 118.

विमर्दः 1 Deceiving, deceit, tricking; Ki. 11. 27. 2 Especially, deceiving by false statements or by not keeping promises. 3 Quarrel, Disagreement. 4 Disunion, separation, disjunction. 5 The separation of lovers; दृष्ट्वे प्रियजनस्य कातरं विमर्दम-परिशिक्तो वचः R. 19. 18; Ve. 2. 12. 6 (In Rhet.) The feeling or sentiment of love in separation, one of the two main kinds of हुंगर (opp. संभोग); अपरः (विमर्दः) अभिलाषविरहे-वर्थाभासापेक्षितकृति पंचविधः K. P. 4; यूनेरयुक्तयोर्मोचो युक्तयोर्बाधया मिथः । अभीष्टा-लिंगमादीनामनवादी प्रहृष्यते । विमर्दः स विज्ञेयः-उज्ज्वलमणिः—; cf. S. D. 212 et seq.

विमर्दः 1 Idle or unmeaning talk, prattle, gibberish, nonsense. 2 Mutual contradiction, contradictory statement. 3 A dispute, wrangling. 4 Violation of one's promise, breaking one's word.

विमर्दः Complete destruction or dissolution, annihilation; विद्याकल्पेन मरुता भवानां भूयसामपि । ब्रह्मणीय विवर्तनां कापि विमर्दः कृतः U. 6. 6.

विमर्दः p. p. 1 Carried away, snatched away. 2 Disturbed, interrupted.

विमर्दोभिन् m. N. of two trees; किंकिरात and अशोक.

विमर्दः Staying abroad, dwelling in a foreign country (away from one's home.)

विमर्दिनी A female fortune-teller.

विमर्दीण a. Deprived or destitute of.

विमर्दः a. Disagreeable, disliked, unpleasing, distasteful -यं Offence wrong & disagreeable act

मनसापि न विप्रय मया कृतपूर्वं तव किं जहासे मां R. 8. 52, Ku. 4. 7; Ki. 9. 39; Si. 15. 11.

विपुः f. 1 A drop (of water or any other liquid); संताप नवजलविपुषो गृहीत्या Si. 8. 40; स्वद्विपुः 2. 18. 2 A mark, dot, spot.

विप्रेषितः p. p. 1 Staying abroad, away from, absent. 2 Banished, being in exile; R. 12. 11. -Comp. -भर्तुका a woman whose husband is absent from home.

विप्रेतः 1 Floating or drifting about, floating in different directions. 2 Opposition, contrariety. 3 Confusion, perplexity. 4 Tumult, scuffle, affray; M. 1. 5 Devastation, predatory warfare; danger from an enemy. 6 Extortion. 7 Loss, destruction; सत्त्वविप्रेतात् R. 8. 41. 8 Adverseness, evil turn, अथवा मम मायविप्रेतात् R. 8. 47. 9 The rust on a mirror (dust accumulating on its surface); अपवर्जितविप्रेते शुचौ... मतिरादर्श इवामिच्छते Ki. 2. 26 (where विप्रेत also means प्रमाणबाधः absence of reasoning). 10 Transgression, violation; Ki. 1. 18. 11 An evil, a calamity. 12 Sin, wickedness, sinfulness.

विप्रेतः 1 Deluging, inundating. 2 Causing tumult. 3 A horse's canter or gallop.

विप्रेतः p. p. 1 Drifted about. 2 Drowned, submerged, deluged, overflowed. 3 Confounded, disturbed. 4 Ravaged, devastated. 5 Lost, disappeared. 6 Disgraced, dishonoured. 7 Ruined. 8 Obscured, disfigured. 9 Depraved, dissolute, prodigate, guilty of lewdness. 10 Contrary, reverse. 11 Turning out false, untrue, U. 4. 18.

विप्रेतः See विप्रेतः.

विफलः a. 1 Fruitless, useless, vain, ineffectual, unprofitable; मम विफलमेतद्-बुल्लमपि बौधे Gīt. 7; जगता वा विफलेन किं फलं R. G.; Si. 9. 6; Ku. 7. 66; Me. 68. 2 Idle, unmeaning.

विचंचः 1 Constipation. 2 Obstruction.

विचाया Pain, anguish, torment, agony.

विदुः p. p. 1 Aroused, awakened, wide awake, S. 2. 2 Expanded, blossomed, full-blown. 3 Clever, skilful.

विदुः 1 A wise or learned man, sage; सख्यं सावपदिनि मो इत्याहुर्विदुषा जनाः Pt. 2. 43. 2 A god, deity; अमुज्जो विदुषः सखः परंतपः Bk. 1. 1; गौहर् न विधीनां मह-यति महेशो विदुषाः Subhāsh. 3 The moon. -Comp. -अधिपतिः, -इन्द्रः, -ईश्वरः epithets of Indra. -द्विष्टः, -राहुः a demon; V. 1. 3.

विद्वान् 1 A learned man 2 A teacher

विबोधः 1 A wakening, being awake. 2 Perceiving, discovering. 3 Intelligence. 4 Awakening, becoming conscious, one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings (or व्यभिचारिभाव) in Rhetoric; निद्रानाशोक्तरं जायमानो बोधो विबोधः R G.

विचक्रोक्त See विचक्रोक्त.
विभक्त *p. p.* 1 Divided, partitioned (as property &c.). 2 Divided, separated in interest, as in विभक्ता भातः. 3 Parted, separated, made distinct; Si. 1. 3. 4 Different, multifarious. 5 Retired, secluded. 6 Regular, symmetrical. 7 Ornamented. (See मन्त्र with वि). -क्तः N. of Kārtikeya.

विभक्तिः *f.* 1 Separation, division, partition, apportionment. 2 Division, separation in interest. 3 A portion or share of inheritance. 4 (In gram.) Inflection of nouns, a case or case-termination.

विभङ्गः 1 Breaking, fracture. 2 Stopping, obstruction, stoppage; Bg. 2. 26. 3 Bending, contraction (as of the eye-brows); दूविभङ्गकुटिलं च वाङ्मनि R. 19. 17. 4 A fold, wrinkle. 5 A step, stair; R. 6. 3. 6 Breaking out; manifestation; विविचक्रिकारविभङ्गं Git. 11.

विभवः 1 Wealth, riches, property; अतस्तुष्टु विभवेषु ज्ञातयः सन्तु नाम S. 5. 8; R. 8. 69. 2 Might, power, prowess, greatness; यदायाम्म मतिविभवः V. 2; वाङ्मनिभवः Māl. 1. 20, R. 1. 9; Ki. 5. 21. 3 Exalted position, rank, dignity. 4 Magnanimity. 5 Final beatitude, absolution.

विभा 1 Light, lustre. 2 A ray of light. 3 Beauty. -Comp. -करः 1 the sun; वत वत हस्तैः जः पुंजी विभाति विभाकरः K. P. 10. 2 the arka plant. 3 the moon. -वस्तुः 1 the sun. 2 fire; रचयिष्यामि तज्जु विभावसौ Ku. 4. 34; R. 3. 37, 10. 83; Bg. 7. 9. 3 the moon. 4 a kind of necklace.

विभागः 1 Division, partition, apportionment (as of inheritance); समस्तत्र विभागः स्यात् Ms. 9. 120, 210; Y. 2. 114. 2 The share of an inheritance. 3 A part or share in general. 4 Division, separation, disjunction (regarded in Nyāya phil. as a Guna); Ku. 24; Bg. 3. 29. 5 The numerator of a fraction. 6 A section. -Comp. -कल्पना allotment of shares; Y. 2. 149. -धर्मः the law of inheritance. -यजिका a deed of partition. -भाक् *m.* one who shares in a portion of property already distributed; Y. 1. 122.

विभाजनं Dividing, distributing.
विभाज्य *a.* 1-Portionable, to be divided. 2 Divisible.

विभातं Day-break, dawn.
विभावः 1 (In Rhet.) Any condition which produces or develops a particular state of body or mind

(one of the three main divisions of *Bhāṣas* the other two being अनुभाव and व्यभिचारिभाव q. q. v. v.); रत्नमुद्रा-यका लोके विभावाः काव्यनाट्ययोः S. D. 61: its chief subdivisions are आलम्बन and उद्दीपक; see आलम्बन. 2 A friend, an acquaintance.

विभावर्तनं 1 Clear perception or ascertainment, discrimination, judgment. 2 Discussion, investigation, examination. 3 Conception, imagination. -ना (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which effects are represented as taking place though their usual causes are absent; क्रियायाः प्रतिवेधेति कलव्याकविभावन K. P. 10.

विभावरी 1 Night; अपर्वाणि ग्रहकलुषैर्बु-मेडलो विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति M. 4. 15; 5. 7; Ku. 5. 44. 2 Turmeric. 3 A bawd. 4 A harlot. 5 A perverse woman. 6 A talkative woman (सुखरत्नी).

विभावित *p. p.* 1 Manifested, made clearly visible. 2 Known, understood, ascertained. 3 Seen, conceived. 4 Judged, discriminated. 5 Inferred, indicated. 6 Proved, established. -Comp. -एकदेश *a.* 'with whom a part has been discovered', who has been found guilty with regard to a part (of what is in dispute); विभावितैक-देशेन देयं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17.

विभावा 1 An option, alternative. 2 Optionality of a rule.

विभासा Light, lustre.

विभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Broken asunder, divided, split. 2 Pierced, wounded. 3 Dispelled, driven away, dispersed. 4 Perplexed, bewildered. 5 Moved to and fro. 6 Disappointed. 7 Different, various. 8 Mixed, blended, variegated; विभिन्नवर्णी गङ्गायजेन सर्वस्य रम्याः परितः स्फुट्या Si. 4. 14; (see मित्र with वि). -जः N. of Siva.

विभीतः, -वः, विभीतकः, -कं, विभीतकी, विभीता N. of tree, Terminalia Belerica, one of the three myrobalans.

विभीषक *a.* Frightening, terrifying.

विभीषिका 1 Terror. 2 A means of terrifying, a scare (a scare-crow); यद्वि ते सति संवेद्य केयमन्या विभीषिका U. 4. 29.

विशु *a.* (हु-अङ्गि *f.*) 1 Mighty, powerful. 2 Eminent, supreme. 3 Able to, capable of (with inf.). (यतुः) पूरयितुं भवति विभवः शिखरमणिरुचः Ki. 5. 43. 4 Self-subdued, firm; self-controlled; कमपरमवशं न विशुद्धयुर्विशु-मतिं यदुषी सुज्ञति भावः Ku. 6. 95. 5 (In Nyāya phil.) Eternal, existing everywhere, pervading all material things. -सुः 1 Ether. 2 Space. 3 Time. 4 The soul. 5 A lord, ruler, master, sovereign, king. 6 The supreme ruler; Bg. 5. 14. 10 12 7 A servant. 8 N. of Brahman. 9 Of Siva Ku. 7. 31 10 Of Vishnu

विशुष *a.* Curved, bent, crooked
विशुषि *f.* 1 Might, power, greatness Si. 14. 5, Ku. 2. 61. 2 Prosperity, welfare. 3 Dignity, exalted rank. 4 Riches, plenty, magnificence, splendour; अहो राजाधिराजनंविणो विशुषिः Mu. 3 R. 8. 36. 5 Wealth, riches; R. 4. 19, 6. 76; 17. 43. 6 Superhuman power (which consists of eight faculties, अणिमन्, लविमन्, प्राप्ति, प्राकाम्य, महिमन्, ईशिता, यज्ञिना and कामावसायिता); Ku. 2. 11. 7 Ashes of cow-dung.

विशुषणं Ornament, decoration, विशेषतः सर्वविद्वां समाजे विशुषणं मीनमपं देताना Bh. 2. 7; R. 16. 80.

विशूषा 1 Ornament, decoration, संपदे श्रमसालिलोद्गमो विशूषा Ki. 7. 5, R. 4. 54. 2 Light, lustre. 3 Beauty, splendour.

विशुषित *p. p.* Adorned, decorated, ornamented.

विभूत *p. p.* Upheld, supported, maintained.

विभ्रंशः 1 Falling away or off. 2 Decay, decline, ruin. 3 A precipice.

विभ्रंशित *p. p.* 1 Led astray, seduced. 2 Deprived of.

विभ्रमः 1 Roaming or wandering about. 2 Whirling or going round, rolling about. 3 Error, mistake, blunder. 4 Hurry, confusion, flurry, perturbation; especially, the flurry of mind caused by love; चित्तवृत्त्यनवस्थानं शृंगारा-द्विभ्रमो भवेत्. 5 (Hence) Putting on of ornaments &c. in the wrong places through flurry; विभ्रमस्त्वयाऽकाले भूषास्थान-विपर्ययः; see Ku. 1. 4 and Malli. thereon. 6 Any amorous or sportive action, amorous play or movement, Māl. 1. 26, 9. 38. 7 Beauty, grace, charm; N. 15. 25, U. 1. 20, 34, 6. 4; Si. 6. 46, 7. 15, 16. 64. 8 Doubt apprehension. 9 Caprice, whim.

विभ्रमा Old age.

विभ्रष्ट *p. p.* 1 Fallen off or away, separated. 2 Decayed, lost, fallen, ruined. 3 Disappeared, vanished.

विभ्राज् *a.* Shining, splendid, luminous.

विभ्रान्त *p. p.* 1 Whirled about. 2 Agitated, bewildered, confused, hurried. 3 Mistaken, erring. -Comp. -नयन *a.* with rolling eyes. -झिल *a.* 1 confused in mind. 2 intoxicated, drunk. (-लः) 1 a monkey. 2 the disc of the sun or moon.

विभ्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Whirling, going round. 2 Flurry, error, confusion. 3 Hurry, precipitation.

विमत *p. p.* 1 Disagreeing, dissenting, differing in opinion. 2 At variance, inconsistent. 3 Slighted, despised, neglected. -तः An enemy
विमति *a.* Stupid, devoid of intelligence foolish -ति *f.* 1 Dissent, disagreement, difference of opinion. 2 Dislike. 3 Stupidity

विमलसं *a.* Free from jealousy, unenvious; Bg. 4. 22.

विमह *a.* 1 Free from intoxication. 2 Devoid of joy, jealous.

विमनस, विमनस्क *a.* 1 Sad, disconsolate, depressed in mind or spirits, sorry, discomposed; U. 1. 7. 2 Absent-minded. 3 Perplexed, bewildered. 4 Displeased. 5 Changed in mind or feeling.

विमन्तु *a.* 1 Free from anger. 2 Free from grief.

विमयः Exchange, barter.

विमर्दः 1 Pounding, crushing, bruising. 2 Rubbing together, friction; विमर्दसमिर्वकुलालिका खल्वहं M. 3; R. 5. 65. 3 Touch. 4 Rubbing the person with saffron or other unguents. 5 War, battle, fight, encounter; विमर्दसमां भूमिर्वतरावः U. 5. 6 Destruction, devastation; R. 6. 62. 7 Conjunction of the sun and moon. 8 An eclipse.

विमर्दकः 1 Grinding, pounding, bruising. 2 The trituration of perfumes. 3 An eclipse. 4 The conjunction of the sun and moon.

विमर्दनं, ना 1 Pounding, crushing, trampling. 2 Rubbing together, friction. 3 Destruction, killing. 4 Trituration of perfumes. 5 An eclipse.

विमर्शः 1 Deliberation, consideration, examination, discussion. 2 Reasoning. 3 A conflicting judgment. 4 Hesitation, doubt. 5 The impression left on the mind by past good or bad actions; see वासना.

विमर्षः 1 Thought, deliberation. 2 Impatience, non-forbearance. 3 Dissatisfaction, displeasure. 4 (In dramas) A change in the successful progress of a dramatic plot, a change in the prosperous course of a love-story caused by some unforeseen reverse or accident, one of the five *Sandhis* in a drama; it is thus defined in S.D.; यत्र मुख्यफलोपाय उद्भिन्नो गर्भतोऽधिकः । सापाद्यैः सांतरागश्च स विमर्ष इति स्मृतः 336; see Mu. 4. 3; (often written विमर्श in all these senses.)

विमल *a.* 1 Pure, stainless, spotless, clean (fig. also). 2 Clear, limpid, pellucid, transparent (as water); विमलं जलं. 3 White, bright. -लं 1 Silver-gilt. 2 Talc. -Comp. -दानं an offering to a deity. -मणिः a crystal.

विमांसः-सं Unclean meat (as of dogs.).

विमातृ *f.* A step-mother. -Comp. -स्रः a step-mother's son.

विमानः-चं 1 Disrespect, dishonour. 2 A measure. 3 A balloon & heavenly car (moving through the skies) एव विमानेन विराहमान B. 13. 1. 7. 51

12. 104; Ku. 2. 45, 7. 40; V. 4. 48; Ki. 7. 11. 4 A vehicle or conveyance in general; R. 16. 68. 5 A hall, splendid room or assembly-hall; R. 17. 9. 6 A palace (with seven stories); नेशा नीताः सततगतिना यद्विमानायधूसीः Me. 69. 7 A horse. -Comp. -चारिन्, -यान *a.* moving in a balloon. -राजः 1 an excellent heavenly car; U. 3. 2 the driver of a heavenly car.

विमानना Disrespect, dishonour, contempt, humiliation; विमानना सुष्ठु कृतः पितृगृहे Ku. 5. 43; अमरचास्य विमानना कश्चित् R. 8. 8.

विमानित *p. p.* Disrespected, dishonoured.

विमार्गः 1 A bad road. 2 A wrong road, evil conduct or course, immorality. 3 A broom. -Comp. -या an unchaste woman; विमार्गयाश्च रुचिः स्वकवि Bv. 1. 125. -गामिन्, -मस्थित *a.* following evil courses; S. 5. 8.

विमार्गेण Searching, looking out for, seeking for.

विमिश्र, विमिश्रित *a.* Mixed, blended, mingled (with instr. or in comp.); पुनर्विमिश्रा नार्थश्च Mb.; द्यव्योहि को न को न तमसि ब्रह्मविमिश्रो रसः Gt. 5.

विमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Set free, released, liberated. 2 Abandoned, given up, quitted, left. 3 Freed from. 4 Hurlled, discharged. 5 Given vent to. -Comp. -कण्ठ *a.* raising a loud cry, weeping bitterly.

विमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Released, liberation. 2 Separation. 3 Absolution, final liberation.

विमुख *a.* (की *f.*) 1 With the face averted or turned away from. 2 Averse, disinclined, opposed; न मुद्रायि प्रथममुक्तप्राप्त्या संशयाय प्रति भिजे भवति विमुखः किं पुनर्यस्तयोच्चैः Me. 17, 27; (रहृणां) मनः परस्त्रीविमुखप्रवृत्ति R. 16. 8, 19. 47. 3 Adverse; H. 1. 130. 4 Without, devoid of (in comp.); करुणाविमुक्तेन सुखमादत्ता स्वां वद किं न मे हृते R. 8. 67.

विमृग्य *a.* Confused, confounded, bewildered.

विमुद्ग *a.* 1 Unsealed. 2 Opened, budged, blown.

विमुह *p. p.* 1 Confounded, bewildered. 2 Seduced, tempted, beguiled. 3 Stupid.

विमुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Rubbed off, wiped, cleansed. 2 Considered, reflected upon, pondered over.

विमोक्षः 1 Release, liberation, freeing. 2 Discharging, shooting. 3 Final emancipation or bestitude.

विमोक्षणं-या 1 Liberating, releasing, setting free. 2 Discharging. 3 Quitting, leaving, abandoning. 4 Laying (as eggs).

विमोचनं 1 Unloosing unyoking. 2 Release freedom. 3 Liberation emancipation.

विमोहन *a.* (ना or नी *f.*) Alluring, tempting, fascinating. -नः-नं N. of a division of Hell. -नं Seducing, tempting, fascinating.

विचः-नं See विच.

विचकः See विचक्र.

विचटः The mustard plant.

विचिकाः See विचिका.

विचा-ची *f.* N. of a creeper.

विचित See विचित.

विडुः The betel-nut tree.

विद्युत् *n.* The sky, atmosphere, ether; पश्योद्युतत्वादिवति बहुतरं स्तोत्रमुत्थी प्रयाति S. 1. 7; R. 13. 40. -Comp. -गंगा 1 the heavenly Ganges. 2 the galaxy.

-चारिन् (विद्युच्चारिन्) *m.* a kite. -सुतिः *f.* darkness. -मणिः (विद्युन्मणिः) the sun.

विपतिः A bird.

विषयः 1 Restraint, check, control. 2 Distress, pain, affliction. 3 Cessation, stop.

विषय *a.* 1 Bold (घृष्ट). 2 Audacious, shameless, impudent.

विषम See विषम.

विषुक्त *p. p.* 1 Detached, severed, separated. 2 Separated from, deserted by. 3 Free from, deprived of (with instr. or in comp.).

विषुत *p. p.* Separated from, being deprived of; V. 4. 18.

विद्योगः 1 Separation, disunion; अयोधकपदे तथा विद्योगः सहसा चोपनतः सुदुःसहो मे V. 4. 3; त्वद्योपस्थितविद्योगस्य तपोवनस्यापि समवस्था दृश्यते S. 4; संघेधे भूशमरति हि सद्भिः योगः Ki. 5. 41; R. 12. 10; Me. 183, 88; Si. 12. 63. 2 Absence, loss. 3 Subtraction.

विद्योगिन् *a.* Separated. -*m.* The ruddy goose.

विद्योगिनी 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband; गुरुनिःश्रुतिः कर्मिणीषी निरिणीषीदयनां विद्योगिनीति Bv. 4. 35. 2 N. of a metre; (see App. I.)

विद्योजित *p. p.* 1 Separated. 2 Separated from, deprived of.

विद्योनिः-नी 1 Manifold birth. 2 The womb of animals (Kull. on Ms. 12. 77). 3 A debased originominous birth.

विरक्त *p. p.* 1 Very red, ruddy; R. 13. 64. 2 Discoloured. 3 Changed in mind, disaffected, displeased; Bh. 2. 2. 4 Free from passion or worldly attachment, indifferent. 5 Impassioned.

विरक्तिः *f.* 1 Change of disposition, dissatisfaction, discontent, disaffection. 2 Estrangement. 3 Indifference, absence of desire, freedom from passion or worldly attachment.

विरचन-ना 1 Arrangement, disposition. Si. 5. 21. 2 Contriving, constructing. 3 Formation creation. 4 Composition, composition.

विरचित *p. p.* 1 Arranged, made, formed, prepared. 2 Contrived; constructed. 3 Written, composed. 4 Trimmed, dressed, embellished, ornamented. 5 Put on, worn. 6 Set, inlaid.

विरज *a.* Free from dust or passion. -जः An epithet of Vishnu.

विरजस्, **विरजस्क** *a.* 1 Free from dust. 2 Free from passion; *Si.* 20. 80 3 From menstrual excretion.

विरजस्का A woman in whom the menstrual secretion has ceased.

विरचः, -चिः *N.* of Brahman.

विरदः A kind of black agallochum.

विरण A kind of fragrant grass; cf. *विरणः*.

विरस *p. p.* 1 Ceased or desisting from (with abl.). 2 Rested, stopped, ceased. 3 Ended, concluded, at an end; *विरतं गेयमुक्तिरुत्सवः R.* 8. 66.

विरतिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stop, discontinuance. 2 Rest, end, pause. 3 Indifference to worldly attachments; *Bh.* 3. 79.

विरसः 1 Cessation, stop. 2 Sunset.

विरल *a.* 1 Having interstices, separated by intervals, thin, not thick or compact; *विपर्ययं यातो घनविरलमावः क्षितिर्हृदः U.* 2. 27; *भवति विरलमक्षि-लावृणोपहारः R.* 5 74. 2 Fine delicate. 3 Loose, wide apart. 4 Rare, scarcely found, unfrequent; *Pt.* 1. 29. 5 Few, little (referring to number or quantity); *तस्मै किमपि कान्थानां जानाति विरलो मुनिः B. v.* 1. 117; *विर-लान्त्यच्छदिः Si.* 9. 3. 6 Remote, distant, long (as time, distance &c.). -लं *ind.* Scarcely, rarely, not frequently. -*Comp.* -जाडुक *a.* bandy-legged, bow-kneed. -द्रवा *a.* kind of gruel.

विरस *a.* 1 Tasteless, insipid, flavourless. 2 Unpleasant; disagreeable, painful; *तावन्नोक्तं विरसान् यापय दिवसान् वनातरे विरसन् Bv.* 1. 7. 3 Cruel, unfeeling. -सः Pain.

विरहः 1 Parting with, separation. 2 Especially the separation of lovers; *सा विरहे तव दीना Gtt.* 4; *सुखमपि विरहः द्रु-नं सेहे ibid.*; *Me.* 8, 12, 29, 85, 87. 3 Absence. 4 Want. 5 Deser-tion, abandonment, relinquish-ment. -*Comp.* -अनलः the fire of separation. -अवस्था the state of separation. -आर्त, -उत्कण्ठ, -उत्सुक *a.* suffering from separation, pining away in separation. -उत्कण्ठिता *a.* woman distressed by the absence of her lover or husband, one of the several classes of a Nāyikā in poetic compositions; see *S. D.* 121. -उग्रः the fever or anguish of separation.

विरहिणी 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband 2 Wages, *विरहः*

विरहित *p. p.* 1 Deserted, abandon-ed, forsaken. 2 Separated from. 3 Lonely, solitary. 4 Bereft of, de-void or destitute of, free from (mostly in comp.).

विरहिन् *a.* (जी *f.*) Absent from, being separated from a mistress or lover; *नृपतिं दुर्वतिजनेन समं सखि विरहि-जनस्य दुरतिं Gtt.* 1.

विरागः 1 Change of colour. 2 Change of disposition, disaffection, discontent, dissatisfaction; *विरागकारेण पविहतेषु Mu.* 1. 3 Aversion, disin-clination. 4 Indifference to worldly attachments, freedom from passion.

विराज *m.* 1 Beauty, splendour. 2 A man of the Kshatriya or warrior tribe. 3 The first progeny of Bra-hman; cf. *Ms.* 1. 32; *तस्मात् विराजायत Rv.* 10. 90. 5. (where *विराज्* is repre-sented as born from *Purusha*). 4 The body. -*f.* *N.* of a Vedic metre.

विराज See *विराज्*.

विराजित *p. p.* 1 Irradiated, il-luminated. 2 Displayed, manifested.

विराटः 1 *N.* of a district in India. 2 *N.* of a king of the Matsyas. The Pāṇḍavas lived *incognito* in the service of this king for one year, (the thirteenth of their exile) having assumed different disguises. His daughter Uttarā was married to Abhimanyu and was mother of Parikshit who succeeded Yudhis-thira to the throne of Hastināpura. -*Comp.* -जः a sort of inferior dia-mond. -पर्वन् *n.* the fourth book of the Mahābhārata.

विराटकः A sort of inferior diamond, a diamond of inferior quality.

विराणिज *m.* An elephant.

विराज् *p. p.* 1 Opposed, counter-acted. 2 Offended, injured, treated with contempt; see the quotations under राज् with वि.

विराघः 1 Opposition. 2 Annoyance, vexation, molestation. 3 *N.* of a powerful Rakshas slain by Rāma.

विराघन 1 Opposing. 2 Hurting, injuring, offending. 3 Pain, anguish.

विरामः 1 Cessation, discontinuance. 2 End, termination, conclusion; *रजनिर्विद्वानभिगमयति विरामं Gtt.* 5; *U.* 3. 16, *Mā.* 9. 34. 3 Pause, stop. 4 The stop or pause of the voice; *Mk.* 3. 5. 5 A small oblique stroke placed under a consonant, usually at the end of a sentence. 6 *N.* of Vishnu.

विराल See *विहाल*.

विराव Clamour, noise, sound; *आलोकश्च वयसं विरावेः R.* 2. 9, 16. 31.

विराविन् *a.* 1 Weeping, crying, shouting. 2 Lamenting. -जी 1 Weep-ing crying 2 A broom

विरिचः, **विरिचन** *N.* of Brahman

विरिचिः 1 *N.* of Brahman; *Vikr.* 1. 46.; *N.* 3. 44; *Si.* 9. 9. 2 Of Vishnu. 3 Of Siva.

विरुण *p. p.* 1 Broken to pieces. 2 Destroyed. 3 Bent. 4 Blunted.

विरुत *p. p.* 1 Screamed, shouted. 2 Resounding, filled with cries -न 1 Crying, shrieking, roaring &c. 2 Cry, sound, noise, clamour, din. 3 Singing, humming, chirping, buzzing; *परम-विरुतं कलं यथा प्रतिवचनीकृतमेभिरीदृशं S.* 4. 9.

विरुदः -दं 1 Proclaiming. 2 Crying aloud. 3 A panegyric laudatory poem; *गद्यपद्यमयी राजस्तुतिविरुदमुच्यते S.* D. 570; *नदंति नद्वंतिनः परिलसन्ति वाजिब्रजाः पदंति विरु-दावलीमहिममंदिरे वंदिनः R.* G.

विरुदितं Loud cry or lamentation; *U.* 8. 30. v. 1.

विरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Hindered, checked, opposed, obstructed. 2 Blocked up, confined or shut up. 3 Besieged, blockaded. 4 Opposed to, inconsistent with, incongruous, incompatible 5 Contrary, opposite, opposed in qual-ity. 6 Contradictory, proving the reverse, (as a *hetu* in Logic); e. g. शब्दो नित्यः कृतकत्वात् *T.* S. 7 Hostile, adverse, inimical. 8 Unfavourable, unpropitious. 9 Prohibited, forbidden (as food.) 10 Wrong, improper -द्वं 1 Opposition, contrariety, hostility. 2 Discord, disagreement.

विरुक्षण 1 Roughening. 2 Acting as an astringent. 3 Blame, censure. 4 A curse, an imprecation.

विरुह *p. p.* 1 Grown, germinated shot up; *Mk.* 1. 9. 2 Produced, born, arisen. 3 Grown, increased. 4 Bud-ded, blossomed. 5 Ascended, mounted.

विरूप *a.* (पा or पी *f.*) 1 Deformed, ugly, misshapen, disfigured; *Pt.* 1. 143. 2 Unnatural, monstrous. 3 Multiform, diverse. -यं 1 Deformity, ugliness. 2 Variety of form, natu or character. -*Comp.* -अक्ष *a.* having deformed eyes, *वृष्टिविरुपाक्षः Ku.* 5. 72. (-क्षः) *N.* of Siva (having an unusual number of eyes); *इहो द्रव्य मनविजं जीवयन्ति हृदये वाः विरुपाक्षस्य जपि-नस्ताः सुवे वामलोचनाः Vb.* 1. 2; *Ku.* 6. 21. -करणं 1 disfiguring. 2 injuring. -चक्षुस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -रूप *a.* deformed.

विरूपिन् *a.* (जी *f.*) Deformed, ugly, disfigured.

विरिकः 1 Evacuation of the bowels, purging. 2 A purgative.

विरिचन See *विरिक*.

विरिचित *a.* Purged, evacuated.

विरिकः 1 A river, stream. 2 Absence of the letter र्.

विरोकः -कः A hole, pit, chasm. -कः A ray of light.

विरोचन 1 The sun 2 The moon 3 Fire 4 *N.* of the son of Prachāda

and father of Bali. -Comp. -सुतः an epithet of Bali.

विरोधः 1 Opposition, obstruction, impediment. 2 Blockade, siege, investment. 3 Restraint, check. 4 Inconsistency, incongruity, contradiction. 5 Antithesis, contrast. 6 Enmity, hostility; विरोधो विभ्रातः U. 6. 11; Pt. 1. 332; R. 10. 13. 7 A quarrel, disagreement. 8 A calamity, misfortune. 9 (In Rhet.) An apparent incongruity which is merely verbal and is explained away by properly construing the passage; it consists in representing objects as antithetical to one another though in the nature of things they are not so:—representing things as being together though really they cannot be together; (this figure is largely used by Bāpa and Subandhu; उपपत्त्यनि पवित्रा, कृष्णोपपत्त्यदर्शनः, मरुतोपि शत्रुः being familiar instances); it is thus defined by Mammata:—विरोधः सोऽविरोधेऽपि विरुद्धत्वेन यद्वचः K. P. 10, this figure is also called विरोधामास. -Comp. -उक्तिः f., -वचनं contradiction, opposition. -कारिन् a. fomenting quarrels. -कृद् a. opposing. (-म्.) an enemy.

विरोधनं 1 Hindering, opposing, obstructing. 2 Besieging, blockading. 3 Opposition, resistance. 4 Contradiction, inconsistency.

विरोधिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Resisting, opposing, obstructing. 2 Besieging. 3 Contradictory, opposed to, inconsistent with; तरोधनं S. 1. 4 Hostile, inimical, adverse; विरोधित्वेऽपि ज्ञातपूर्वमस्तरं Ku. 5. 17. 5 Quarrelsome. -म्. An enemy; Si. 16. 64.

विरोध (ह) णं Healing (as a sore); यणविरोधणं तैलं S. 4. 14.

विलि I. 6 P. (विलति) 1 To cover, conceal. 2 To break, divide. -II. 10. U. (वलयति-ते) To throw, send forth.

विलि See विल.

विलस a. 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. 2 Bewildered, embarrassed. 3 Surprised, astonished. 4 Ashamed, abashed, disconcerted; गोत्रेऽस्त्रलिप्तस्तदा भवति च श्रद्धाविलसि श्रं S. 6. 5. 5 Strange, unusual.

विलक्षण a. 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. 2 Different, other. 3 Strange, extraordinary, unusual. 4 Possessed of inauspicious marks. -णं A vain or useless state.

विलक्षित p. p. 1 Distinguished, perceived, seen, discovered. 2 Discernible by. 3 Dismayed, perplexed, embarrassed, puzzled. 4 Vexed, annoyed.

विलस्य a 1 Clinging or sticking to
clinging on fastened on S 7 26

Si. 9. 20. 2 Cast, fixed, directed; Ku. 7. 50. 3 Gone by, elapsed (as time). 4 Thin, slender, delicate; मध्येन सा वेदिविलस्यम् Ku. 1. 39; V. 4. 37. -श्र 1 The waist. 2 The hips. 3 The rising of constellations.

विलचनं 1 Transgressing, overstepping. 2 Offence, transgression, injury.

विलचय p. p. 1 Passed over or beyond, gone over. 2 Transgressed. 3 Surpassed, excelled. 4 Overcome, defeated.

विलज्ज a. Shameless, unabashed. **विलपनं** 1 Talking. 2 Talking idly, chattering, prattle. 3 Lamenting, wailing; विलपनविनोदोऽप्युल्लसः U. 3. 30. 4 The sediment of any oily substance.

विलपितं 1 Lamentation, wailing. 2 A wail.

विलचः 1 Hanging over, pendulousness. 2 Tardiness, delay, procrastination.

विलचनं 1 Hanging down, depending. 2 Delay, procrastination; न कुत्र नितं-दिनि गमनविलचनं Gtt. 5; or तन्मये विलं विलचनमसौ रम्योऽभिसारक्षणः ibid.

विलंजिका Constipation.

विलञ्जित p. p. 1 Hanging, depending. 2 Pendent, pendulous. 3 Depending on, closely connected with. 4 Tardy, delayed, retarded. 5 Slow (as time in music). See लञ् with ञि. -तं Delay.

विलञ्जित a. (नी f.) 1 Hanging down, depending, pendent; नवावुभि-धैविलञ्जिनो वनाः S. 5. 12; अलवुविलञ्जिष्यो-धरोरुद्धाः Si. 4. 29. 59; Ku. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 6; R. 16. 84, 18. 25; Mk. 5. 13. 2 Delaying, dilatory, being slow; भवति विलंजिनि विगलितलज्जा विलपति रोदति वासकस्तज्जा Gtt. 6.

विलनः 1 Liberality. 2 A gift, donation.

विलसः 1 Dissolution, liquefaction. 2 Destruction, death, end, U. 7. 3 Destruction or dissolution of the world; (विलयं गच्छेत् to be dissolved, to end, to be terminated; दिवसोऽनुमिव-मममद्विलयं Si. 9. 17).

विलयनं 1 Dissolving liquefying, dissolution. 2 Corroding. 3 Removing, taking away. 4 Attenuating. 5 An attendant.

विलसत् pres. a. (नी f.) 1 Glittering, shining, bright. 2 Flashing, darting. 3 Waving. 4 Sportive; playful.

विलसनं 1 Glittering, flashing, gleaming. 2 Sporting, dallying.

विलसित p. p. 1 Glittering, shining, gleaming. 2 Appeared, manifested. 3 Sportive, wanton. -श्र 1 Glittering gleaming 2 A gleam, flash रोमहर्षा मृदुलान् मासस्त

विद्विलसितानि विडम्बयति Ki. 5. 46, Me. 81, V. 4. 3 Appearance, manifestation; as in अज्ञानविलसितं &c. 4 Sport, play, dalliance, amorous or wanton gesture.

विलापः Wailing, lamentation, a wail, moan; लंकास्त्राणां पुनश्चक्रे विलापाचार्यकं शूरेः R. 12. 78.

विलासः 1 A cat (for विडाल). 2 An instrument, a machine.

विलासः 1 Sport, play, pastime. 2 Amorous pastime, diversion, pleasure, as in विलासमेवला R. 8. 64; so विलास-काननं, विलासमंदिरं &c. 3 Coquetry, dalliance, affectation, wantonness, graceful movement or play, any feminine gesture indicative of amorous sentiment; S. 2. 2; Ku. 5. 18; Si. 9. 26. 4 Grace, beauty, elegance, charm; Mā. 2. 6. 5 Flash, gleam.

विलासनं 1 Sport, play, pastime. 2 Wantonness, dalliance.

विलासवती A wanton or amorous woman; R. 9. 48; Rs. 1. 12.

विलासिका A drama in one act full of love-incidents; it is thus defined in S. D.:—तृणपारवहलंकाकां दशलास्यांसमुता। विदूषकविदास्यां च पीठमर्द्धेन द्युयिता। हीना गर्भ-विशर्षायां संपिण्यां हीननायका। स्वल्पवृत्ता मुनेपथ्या विख्याता सा विलासिका 552.

विलासिन् a. (नी f.) Sportive, playful, dallying, wanton, coquettish, R. 6. 14. -म्. 1 A sensualist, voluptuary, an amorous person; उपमानमश्वद्विलासिनं करुणं यजव कतिनचया Ku. 4. 5. 2 Fire. 3 The moon. 4 A snake. 5 An epithet of Krishna or Vishnu. 6 Of Siva. 7 Of the god of love.

विलासिनी 1 A woman (in general). 2 A coquettish or wanton woman; इति हि सुध्वयवृषिकरे विलासिनी विलसति कैलिपरे Gtt. 1; Ku. 7. 59; Si. 8. 70; R. 6. 17. 3 A wanton, harlot.

विलिखानं Scratching, scraping, writing.

विलिप्त p. p. Anointed, besmeared, smeared over.

विलीन p. p. 1 Sticking to, clung or attached to. 2 Perched or settled on, alighting on. 3 Contiguous to, in contact with. 4 Melted, dissolved, liquefied. 5 Disappeared, vanished. 6 Dead, perished.

विलुचनं Tearing off, peeling.

विलुठनं Robbing, plundering.

विलुप्त p. p. 1 Broken or torn off; Pt. 2. 2. 2 Seized, snatched away, carried off. 3 Robbed, plundered. 4 Destroyed, ruined. 5 Impaired, mutilated.

विलुपकः A thief, robber, ravisher.

विलुलित p. p. 1 Moving to and fro, unsteady, shaken, tossed about tremulous 2 Disordered d ang ed लुलितेऽपि Gtt 7

विच्छिन्न *p. p.* Cut off, lopped off, cleft, cut asunder.

विलेखन 1 Scratching, scraping, making a mark or furrow. 2 Digging. 3 Uprooting.

विलेपः 1 Unguent, an ointment. 2 Mortar. 3 Plaster (in general).

विलेपन 1 Smearing, anointing. 2 An ointment, unguent, any cosmetic or perfume for the body (such as saffron, sandal &c.), यान्येषु सरसि कुसुम-धूपविलेपनादीनि K.

विलेपनी 1 A woman scented with perfumes. 2 A woman beautifully dressed or attired. (इवेष्टा). 3 Rice-gruel.

विलेपिका, विलेपी, विलेप्यः Rice-gruel. विलोकन 1 Seeing, looking at, observing; Ki. 5. 16. 2 Sight, observation; Si. 1. 29.

विलोकित *p. p.* 1 Seen, observed, viewed, beheld. 2 Examined, thought about. -त A look, glance; S. 2. 8.

विलोचन The eye; R. 7. 8; Ku. 4. 2. 3. 67. -Comp. -अंशु *n.* tears.

विलोडन Agitating, shaking about, stirring up, churning; Si. 14. 83.

विलोडित *p. p.* Shaken, churned, stirred, agitated. -त Buttermilk.

विलोपः 1 Taking away, carrying off, seizure, plunder. 2 Loss, destruction, disappearance.

विलोपन 1 Cutting off. 2 Carrying away. 3 Destroying, destruction.

विलोभः Attraction, seduction, allurement.

विलोभन 1 Enticing, alluring. 2 A n allurement, temptation, seduction. 3 Praise, flattering.

विलोम *a. (मी f.)* 1 Inverted, reverse, inverse, contrary, opposite. 2 Produced in the reverse order. 3 Backward. -जः 1 Reverse order, inversion. 2 A dog. 3 A snake. 4 N. of Varuna. -न A waterwheel, a machine for raising water from a well. -Comp. -उत्पन्न, -ज, -जात, -वर्ण *a.* 'born in the reverse order'; i. e. 'born of a mother whose caste is superior to the father's'; cf. प्रतिरोमक also. -क्रिया, -विधिः 1 a reverse action. 2 A rule of inversion (in math.). -जिह्वः an elephant.

विलोमी The emblic myrobalan.

विलोल *a.* 1 Shaking about, trembling, tremulous, unsteady, rolling, waving, tossing about; पृथ्वीय विलोल-मीक्षित R. 8. 59; Si. 9. 8, 15. 62, 20. 42; Ve. 2. 28; R. 7. 41, 16. 68. 2 Loose, disordered, dishevelled (as hair); U. 3. 4.

विलोहितः N. of Rudra.

विह See विह

विह See विह

विश्वा 1 A desire to speak. 2 Wish, desire. 3 Meaning, sense. 4 Intention, purpose.

विवाक्षेत् *a.* 1 Intended to be said or spoken; विवाक्षितं ह्यनुक्रममुत्तरं जनयति S. 3. 2 Meant, intended, purposed. 3 Wished, desired. 4 Favourite. -त 1 Purpose, intention. 2 Sense, meaning.

विवाह्य *a.* Wishing or about to speak; Ku. 5. 83.

विवासा A caldass cow.

विवाहः 1 A yoke for carrying burdens. 2 A road, highway. 3 A load, burden. 4 Storing grain. 5 A pitcher.

विवाधिकः 1 A carrier of loads, porter. 2 A pedlar, hawker.

विवर 1 A fissure, hole, cavity, hollow, vacuity; यच्चकार विवरं शिखावने ताडकोरसि स रामसायकः R. 11. 18, 9. 61, 19. 7. 2 An interstice, interval, intervening space; S. 7. 7. 3 A solitary place; Ki. 12. 37. 4 A fault, flaw, defect, weak point. 5 A breach, wound. 6 The number 'nine'. -Comp. -नालिका a flute, fife, pipe.

विवरण 1 Displaying, expressing, unfolding, opening. 2 Exposing, laying bare or open. 3 Exposition, explanation, gloss, comment, interpretation.

विवर्जन Leaving, excluding, abandoning; Y. 1. 181.

विवर्जित *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned. 2 Shunned. 3 Deprived of, destitute of, without (usually in comp.). 4 Given, distributed.

विवर्ण *a.* 1 Colourless, pale, wan, pallid; नैर्द्रमार्गदृष्ट इव रूपेदे विवर्णमयं स सैद्युमिपालः R. 6. 67. 2 Discoloured, deprived of water; S. 8. 14. 3 Low, vile. 4 Ignorant, stupid, unlettered. -र्णः An outcast, a man belonging to low caste.

विवर्तः 1 Turning round, revolving, whirling. 2 Rolling onward. 3 Rolling back, returning. 4 Dancing. 5 Alteration, modification, change of form, altered condition or state; शब्दब्रह्मणस्तदर्थं विवर्तमितिहासं रामायणं प्रणिनाय U. 2; एको रसः कर्षण एव विमित्तमेवाद्भिः पृथक् पृथग्विवाच्यते विवर्तान् U. 3. 47; Mv. 5. 57. 6 (In Vedānta phil.) An apparent or illusory form, an unreal appearance caused by अविव्या or human error; (this is a favourite doctrine of the Vedāntins according to whom the whole visible world is a mere illusion—an unreal and illusory appearance—while Brahman or Supreme spirit is the only real entity; as a serpent (सर्प) is a *vivarta* of a rope (रज्जु) so is the world a *vivarta* of the real entity Brahman, and the illusion a

removed by *Vidyā* or true knowledge; cf. Bhavabhūti; विद्याकलेन महता भवानां भूयसामपि । ब्रह्मणीय विवर्तानां कश्चि वि-प्रलयः कृतः ॥ U. 6. 6. 7 A heap, multitude, collection, an assemblage. -Comp. -वादः the doctrine of the Vedāntins that the visible world is illusory and Brahman alone is the real entity.

विवर्तन 1 Revolving, revolution, whirling round. 2 Rolling about, turning round; S. 5. 6. 3 Rolling back, returning. 4 Rolling down, descending. 5 Existing, abiding. 6 Reverential salutation. 7 Passing through various states or existences. 8 An altered condition; U. 4. 15, Mā. 4. 7.

विवर्धन 1 Increasing. 2 Increase, augmentation, growth. 3 Enlargement, aggrandisement.

विवर्धित *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. 2 Advanced, promoted, furthered. 3 Gratified, satisfied.

विवाह *a.* 1 Uncontrolled, unsubdued. 2 Having lost control over oneself, dependent, subject, under control (of another), helpless, परिता स्तेभिः अयति विवाहा कामपि दशा Bv. 1. 83, Mu. 6. 18; Si. 20. 58, H. 1. 172; Mv. 6. 32, 63. 3 Insensible, not master of oneself; विवाहा कामवधु-विवाधिता Ku. 4. 1. 4 Dead, perished, उपलब्धवती दिव्यच्युते विवाहा शापानिबुद्धिकारण R. 8. 82. 5 Desirous or apprehensive of death.

विवासन *a.* Naked, unclothed. -जः A Jaina mendicant.

विवास्वत *m.* 1 The sun; लघ्वा विवास्वत-मिषोद्विलिख Ki. 17. 48, 5. 48, R. 10. 30, 17. 48. 2 N. of Arupa. 3 N. of the present Manu. 4 A god. 5 The *Arka* plant.

विवाहः N. of one of the seven tongues of fire.

विवाकः A judge; cf. प्राड्विवाक.

विवादः 1 (*a*) A dispute, contest, contention, controversy, discussion, debate, quarrel, strife; अलं विवादं Ku. 5. 83; एतयोर्विवाद एव मे न रोचते M. 1; एकाग्रतः—प्राथित्येविवादः R. 7. 53. (*b*) Argument, argumentation, discussion. 2 Contradiction; एव विवाद एव प्रत्याययति S. 7. 3 A litigation, lawsuit, contest at law; सीमाविवादः, विवादपद &c.; it is thus defined :—रूपादिद्रव्यव-लहे द्वयोर्वैतुतस्य वा विवादो व्यवहारश्च; see व्यव-हार also. 4 Crying aloud, sounding. 5 An order, command; R. 18. 43. -Comp. -अर्थिन् *m.* 1 a litigant. 2 a plaintiff, complainant, prosecutor. -पद a title of dispute. -वस्तु *n.* the subject of dispute, the matter at issue

विवादित्व *a* 1 Disputing, contending, disputations, quarrelling 2

Litigating m A litigant party in a law-suit.

विचारः 1 Opening, expansion. 2 Expansion of the throat in the articulation of letters, (one of the *Abhyantara Prayatnas*, opp. *संवार*, see *Sk. on P. I. 1. 9*).
विवासः, **विवासनं** Banishment, sending into exile, expulsion; रामस्य गन्धर्वादि दुर्वहर्गैस्त्रिदशसिताविवासनपटोः कुरुष्व कुतस्ते *U. 2. 10*.

विवासित p. p. Banished, exiled, expelled.

विवाहः Marriage; (Hindu law-givers enumerate eight forms of marriage; ब्राह्मो देवस्तथैवार्वाः प्राजापत्यस्तथासुरः। गंधर्वो राक्षसश्चैव पेशाचश्चाटनोऽपमः *Ms. 3. 21*; see *Y. 1. 58-61* also; for explanation of these forms see *s. v.*) -**Comp.** -**चतुस्र्य** marrying four wives. -**वीक्षा** the marriage ceremony or rite.

विवाहित p. p. Married.

विवाहः 1 A son-in-law. 2 A bridegroom.

विविक्त p. p. 1 Separated, detached, disjoined, abstracted. 2 Lonely, solitary, retired, sequestered. 3 Single, alone. 4 Distinguished, discriminated. 5 Judicious. 6 Pure, faultless; *Ratn. 1. 21*. -**क्ते** 1 A lonely or solitary place; *Si. 8. 70*. 2 Loneliness, privacy, seclusion. -**क्ता** An unlucky or ill-fated woman, one disliked by her husband (*दुर्गता*).

विविष्ट a. Very much agitated or terrified; *R. 18. 13*.

विविध a. Various, diverse, manifold, multifarious, sundry; *Ms. 1. 8, 39*.

विविहः An enclosed or preserved spot of ground, such as pasture-land.

विवृक्त p. p. Left, abandoned, deserted.

विवृक्ता A woman disliked by her husband; cf. *विविक्ता*.

विदुत p. p. 1 Displayed, manifested, expressed. 2 Evident, open. 3 Uncovered, exposed, laid bare. 4 Opened, unclosed, bare, open. 5 Proclaimed. 6 Expounded, explained, commented upon. 7 Expanded, spread out. 8 Extensive, large, spacious. **सं** Open articulation. -**Comp.** -**अक्ष a.** large-eyed. (-**क्षः**) a cock. -**द्वार a.** with the gates thrown open *Ku. 4. 26*.

विदुतिः f. 1 Display, manifestation. 2 Expansion. 3 Exposure, discovery. 4 Exposition, comment, interpretation, gloss.

विदुत p. p. 1 Turned round. 2 Turning round, revolving, rolling whirling.

विदुतिः f. 1 Turning round, whirling revolution 2 (In gram) A hiatus

विदुत p. p. 1 Grown up 2 Increased, augmented, heightened, enhanced, intensified (as grief, joy &c.). 3 Copious, large, plentiful.

विदुतिः f. 1 Growth, increase, augmentation, development; यदुः शरीरायवा विदुतिः *R. 18. 49*; विदुतिमवास्तुवेत वसेनि *13. 4*; so शोक, ° हर्ष ° &c. 2 Prosperity.

विवेकः 1 Discrimination, judgment, discernment, discretion; काश्यपि यातस्तवापि च विवेकः *Bv. 1. 68, 66*; ज्ञातोयं जलधरं तावको विवेकः *96. 2* Consideration, discussion, investigation; यच्छृणुर्विवेक-तत्त्वमपि यत्काश्चिद् लीलायितं *Gīt. 12, so द्वैत °, धर्म °*. 3 Distinction, difference, discriminating, (between two things); श्री-क्षीरविवेके हेमालस्य त्वमेव तनुये चत् *Bv. 1. 53*; *Bk. 17. 60. 4* (In *Vedānta phil.*) The power of distinguishing between the visible world and the invisible spirit, or of separating reality from mere semblance or illusion. 5 True knowledge. 6 A receptacle for water, basin, reservoir. -**Comp.** -**ज्ञ a** judicious, discriminative. -**ज्ञानं** the faculty of discrimination. -**दुष्टवत् m.** a discerning man. -**पद्वी** reflection, consideration.

विवेकिन् a. Discriminating, discreet, judicious. -**m.** 1 A judge, discriminator. 2 A philosopher

विवेकु m. 1 A judge. 2 A sage, philosopher.

विवेचनं-ना 1 Discrimination. 2 Discussion, consideration. 3 Settlement, decision.

विवाह m. A bridegroom, husband.

विष्णोक्त See *विष्णोक्त*; *विष्णोक्ते* सुरविज-यिनी वर्त्मपाती बभूव *Ud. S. 43*.

विशु 6 P. (विशति, विश) 1 To enter, go or enter into; विशेः कश्चिदिलस्तेवान्नं *Ku. 5. 30*; *R. 6. 10, 12*; *Me. 102*; *Bg. 11. 29*. 2 To go or come to, come into the possession of, fall to the share of; उपदा विशुः राक्षसेकाः कोश-लेखरं *R. 4. 70*. 3 To sit or settle down upon. 4 To penetrate, pervade. 5 To enter upon, undertake. -**Caus.** (वेश-यति-ते) To cause to enter. -**Desid.** (विशति-ते) To wish to enter -**With** अनु 1 to enter into. 2 to enter after some one else, follow in entering. -**अनुप्र** to enter into; (fig.) to adapt or accommodate oneself to the will of; यस्य यस्य हि यो भावतस्य तस्य हि ते नरः । अनु-प्रविश्य मेधावी क्षिप्रमात्मवशं नेयेत् *Pt. 1. 68*. -**अभिनि** (Atm.) 1 to enter into, occupy. 2 to resort to, take possession of; अभिमिनिशिते सन्मार्गे *Sk.*; भयं तावत्सेव्याद-भिमिनिशिते सेवकजनं *Mu. 5. 12*; *Bk. 8. 80*. -**आ** 1 to enter; *R. 2. 26. 2* to possess, occupy, take possession of. 3 to approach. 4 to go or attain to a particular state. -**उप** 1 to sit down, take a seat *Bg. 1. 46. 2* to encamp

3 to enter upon practise प्रायश्चरविशति 4 to abstain from food, *Bk. 7. 7. 5*. -**नि** (Atm.) 1 to sit down, take a seat; नवावुदस्यानवपुन्यं विशत (आसेने) *Si. 1. 19. 2* to halt, encamp; *R. 12. 68. 3* to enter; रामशाश्वं न्यविशत *Bk. 4. 28, 6. 143, 8. 7, R. 9. 82. 4* to be fixed on, be directed towards; दूरीनिविष्ट दृष्टिः *R. 14. 66. 5* to be devoted or attached to, be intent on, practise; अतिप्रामाण्यतो विद्वान्स्वधर्मे निविशेत वे *Ms. 2. 8. 6* to marry (for निर्विशु). (-**Caus.**) 1 to fix or direct upon, apply to (as thoughts, mind &c.); *Bg. 12. 8. 2* to put, place, keep; *R. 6. 16, 4. 39, 7. 63. 3* to seat, install; *R. 15. 97. 4* to cause to settle in life, get married, *S. 4. 19. 5* to encamp (as an army), *R. 5. 42, 16. 37. 6* to draw, paint, portray; विशे निवेशे परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगा *S. 2. 9*; *M. 3. 11. 7* to commit to (writing), inscribe on; *V. 2. 14. 8* to entrust or commit to; *R. 19. 4.*

-**निशु** 1 to enjoy; ज्योत्स्नावती निर्विशति प्रवेशान् *R. 6. 34*; निर्विशद्विषयस्तदः स दशात-सुप्रेशिवाद् *R. 12. 1, 4. 51, 6, 50, 9. 35, 13. 60, 14. 80, 18. 3, 19. 47*; *Me. 110. 2* to adorn, embellish. 3 to marry. -**प्र** 1 to enter. 2 to enter upon, begin. (-**Caus.**) to introduce, usher. -**विनि** to be placed in, be seated in. (-**Caus.**) 1 to fix, place; *Ku. 1. 49, R. 6. 63*; मधुरसि दृष्टकलशे विनिवेशय *Gīt. 12. 2* to populate; colonize; *Ku. 6. 37. -सं* 1 to enter. 2 to sleep, lie down to rest; संविष्टः कुशकासने निशो निनाय *R. 1. 95*; *Ms. 4. 55, 7. 225. 3* to cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; कोदश-तुनिशाः स्त्रीणां तस्मिन् युग्माश्च संविशेत् *Y. 1. 79*; *Ms. 3. 48. 4* to enjoy. -**समा** 1 to enter; *Bk. 8. 27. 2* to approach. 3 to be devoted to, be intent on. -**सेनि** (-**Caus.**) 1 to place, put. 2 to install or place on; *R. 12. 58.*

विशु m. 1 A man of the third caste, a *Vaisya*. 2 A man in general. 3 People -**f** 1 People, subjects 2 A daughter. -**Comp.** -**पद्वी** merchandize. -**वतिः** (विशति-वत्) a king, lord of subjects.

विशु The fibres of the stalk of a lotus; cf. *विस*. -**Comp.** -**आकरः** a kind of plant (भद्रचूड). -**कंठः** a crane.

विशंकट a. (श-जि-फ.) 1 Great, large, big; विशंकटो बभूवो बाणपाणिः *Bk. 2. 60, Si. 13. 34. 2* Strong, vehement, powerful.

विशंका Fear, suspicion.

विशद a. 1 Clear, pure, pellucid, clean, spotless; योगनिद्रादिविशदः पावनेश्च लोकैः *R. 10. 14, 19. 39*; *Ratn. 3. 9, Ki. 5. 12. 2* White, of a pure, white colour; निर्वैतद्वारयुलिकाविशदं हिमाशः *R. 5. 70*; *Ku. 1. 44, 6. 25, Si. 9. 26, Ki. 4. 23. 3* Bright, shining, beautiful; *Ku. 3. 33. 8. 70. 4* Clear, evi

dent, manifest. 5 Calm, free from anxiety, at ease; जातो ममायं विशदः प्रकामं (अंतरात्मा) S. 4. 22.

विशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, the second of the five members of an Adhikarāṇa, q. v. 2 Refuse, asylum. विशारः 1 Splitting, bursting. 2 Slaughter, killing, destruction.

विशल्य *a.* Free from trouble or anxiety, secure.

विशसनं 1 Killing, slaughter, immolation; U. 4. 5. 2 Ruin. -नः 1 A sabre, crooked sword. 2 A sword in general.

विशस्य *p. p.* 1 Cut up, hacked. 2 Rude, ill-mannered. 3 Praised, celebrated.

विशस्तु *m.* 1 An immolator. 2 A Chāṇḍālā.

विशस्त्र *a.* Weaponless, unarmed, defenceless.

विशालः 1 N. of Kārtikeya; Mv. 2. 38. 2 An attitude in shooting (in which the archer stands with the feet a span apart). 3 A beggar petitioner. 4 A spindle. 5 N. of Siva. -*Comp.* -जः the orange tree.

विशालल See विशाल (2).

विशाला (Usually in the dual) N. of the 16th lunar mansion consisting of two stars; किमत्र चिन्मं यदि विशाले शाशकलेखाननुवर्तते S. 3.

विशालः Sleeping in rotation, the rest enjoyed in rotation by the sentinels on watch.

विशालं 1 Splitting, rending. 2 Killing, slaughter.

विशारद *a.* 1 Clever, skilful or proficient in, versed in, conversant with (usually in comp.); मनुजान-विशारदाः R. 9. 29, 8. 17. 2 Learned, wise. 3 Famous, celebrated. 4 Bold, confident. -वृः The Bakula tree.

विशाल *a.* 1 Large, great, extensive, spacious, broad, wide; गृहिर्बि-मल्लिरिव भूरिशालः Si. 3. 50, 11. 23; R. 2. 21, 6. 32. Bg. 9. 21. 2 Rich or abounding in; श्रीविशालां विशालां Me. 30. 3 Eminent, illustrious, great, noble, celebrated. -रः 1 A kind of deer. 2 A kind of bird. -ल 1 N. of the town Ujjayinī; पूर्वविद्वानमुदुरं पुरीं श्रीविशालां विशालां Me. 30. 2 N. of a river. -*Comp.* -अक्ष *a.* large-eyed. (-क्षः) an epithet of Siva. (-क्षी) an epithet of Pārvatī.

विशिक्ष *a.* Crownless, crestless, pointless. -क्षः 1 An arrow; माधव मन्-सिजविशिक्षमयादिव माधवया त्वयि लीना Gt. 4, R. 5. 50; Mv. 2. 38. 2 A kind of reed. 3 An iron crow.

विशिक्षा 1 A spade. 2 A spindle. 3 A needle or pin. 4 A minute arrow. 5 A highway 6 A barber's wife. -विशिक्ष *a.* Sharp acute,

विशिक्ष 1 A temple. 2 An abode, a house.

विशिक्ष *p. p.* 1 Distinguished, distinct. 2 Particular, special, peculiar, distinctive. 3 Characterized by, endowed with, possessed of, having. 4 Superior, best (of all), eminent, excellent, choice. -*Comp.* अद्वैतवादः a doctrine of Rāmānuja which regards Brahman and Prakṛiti as identical and real entities. -बुद्धिः *f.* a distinguishing knowledge, differentiation. -वर्ण *a.* of an eminent or excellent colour.

विशितं *p. p.* 1 Shattered, broken to pieces. 2 Decayed, withered. 3 Dropped or fallen down; Ku. 5. 28. 4 Shrunk, shrivelled. -*Comp.* -पर्णः the Nimba tree. -मूर्ति *a.* having the body destroyed; Ku. 5. 54. (-र्तिः) an epithet of the god of love.

विशुद्ध *a.* 1 Purified, cleansed. 2 Pure, free from vice, sin or imperfection. 3 Spotless, stainless. 4 Correct, accurate. 5 Virtuous, pious, straightforward; Māl. 7. 1. 6 Humble.

विशुद्धिः *f.* 1 Purification, sanctification; तद्वत्संसर्गमवाप्य कल्पते प्रवं चित्ता-मस्मरजो विशुद्धये Ku. 5. 79, Bg. 6. 12; Ms. 6. 69, 11. 53. 2 Purity, complete purity; R. 1. 10, 12. 48. 3 Correctness, accuracy. 4 Rectification, removal of error. 5 Similarity, equality.

विशूल *a.* Without (*i. e.* not possessing) a spear; R. 15. 5.

विशुखल *a.* 1 Without fetters (lit.). 2 Unfettered, unchecked, unrestrained, uncurbed (fig.); Si. 12. 7; Bv. 2. 177. 3 Free from all moral bonds, dissolute; Bh. 2. 59.

विशेष *a.* 1 Peculiar. 2 Copious, abundant; R. 2. 14. -वः 1 Discrimination, distinguishing between. 2 Distinction, difference; निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50. 3 Characteristic difference, peculiar mark, special property, speciality, differentia; oft. in comp. and translated by 'special', 'peculiar' &c.; S. 6. 6. 4 A favourable turn or crisis in sickness, a change for the better; अस्ति मे विशेषः S. 3; 'I feel better'. 5 A limb, member; उपोष लावण्यमयान् विशेषान् Ku. 1. 25. 6 A species, sort, variety, kind, mode (usually at the end of comp.); धृतविशेषः U. 4; परिमलविशेषान् Pt. 1; कक्षीविशेषः Ku. 1. 36. 7 A different or various object, various particulars, (pl.); Me. 58, 64. 8 Excellence, superiority, distinction; usually at the end of comp. and translated by 'excellent', 'distinguished', 'choice' &c. R 1 37 शृङ्गविशेषे

Ku. 5. 31. R. 2. 7, 6. 5; Ki. 9. 58; so आकृतिविशेषाः 'excellent forms', अतिविशेषः 'a distinguished guest' &c. 9 A peculiar attribute, the eternal distinguishing nature of each of the nine *dravyas*. 10 (In logic) Individuality (opp. सामान्य), particularity. 11 A category, predicament. 12 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c. 13 A word which limits or qualifies the sense of another; see विशेषण. 14 N. of the mundane egg. 15 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, said to be of three kinds; it is thus defined by Mammata:--विना प्रसिद्धमाधारमधिवस्य व्यवस्थितिः। एकताया युगपद्वचनैकस्यानैकगोचराः अन्यत्कुर्यते कार्यमज्ञानान्यस्य वस्तुनः। तथैव करणं चेति विशेषणविधयः स्मृतः॥ K. P. 10 -*Comp.* -अतिदृष्टः a special supplementary rule, special extended application. -उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech in which an effect is represented as not taking place though the usual necessary causes exist, विशेषोक्तिरखण्डे कारणेषु कलावचः K. P. 10, *e. g.* इति सौहृदयो नाद्यत्स्मरदपि जलत्वयि. -ज्ञ, -विद् *a.* 1 knowing distinctions, critical, connoisseur. 2 learned, wise; Bh. 2. 3. -लक्षणं, -लिङ्गं a special or characteristic mark. -वचनं a special text or precept. -विधिः, -शास्त्रं a special rule.

विशेषक *a.* Distinguishing, distinctive. -कः, -कं 1 A distinguishing feature or characteristic, an attribute. 2 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c.; M. 3. 5. 3 Drawing lines of painting on the face and person with coloured unguents and cosmetics; स्वदेहमः सिद्ध-पुरुषायनानां चक्रे पदं पञ्चविशेषकेषु Ku. 3. 33, R. 9. 29, Si. 3. 63, 10. 14. -कं A group of three stanzas forming one grammatical sentence; द्रुपदा युगमिति शोक्तं निमिः श्लोकोविशेषकः। कलापकं चतुर्भिः स्यादूर्ध्वं कुलकं स्मृतम्॥

विशेषण *a.* Attributive. -णं 1 Distinguishing, discrimination. 2 Distinction, difference. 3 A word which particularizes or defines another, an adjective, attribute, epithet (opp. विशेष्य). (विशेषण is said to be of three kinds व्यवर्तक, विधेय and हेतुगर्भ) 4 A distinguishing feature or mark. 5 Species, kind.

विशेषतश्च *ind.* Especially, particularly.

विशेषित *p. p.* 1 Distinguished. 2 Defined, particularized. 3 Distinguished by an attribute. 4 Superior, excellent.

विशेष्य *a.* 1 To be distinguished. 2 Chief, superior -ञ्चे The word qualified or limited by an adjective, the object to be defined or par-

tioularized by another word; a noun; विशिष्ट नमिषा गच्छेक्षीणशक्तिविशेषणे K P. 2.

विशेष *a.* Free from grief, happy. -कः The Asoka tree. -का Exemption from grief.

विशेषधने 1 Cleaning, clearing (fig. also); राज्यकटकविशेषधनेयतः Vikr. 5. 1 2 Purifying, freeing from sin, defect &c. 3 Expiation, atonement. विशेषधन *a.* To be purified, cleansed or corrected. -ज्य A debt.

विशेषण Drying up, desiccation. विशेषणं, विशाणनं Giving away, bestowing, grant, gift, donation; विशाणनश्चाययस्विनीनां R. 2. 54.

विशेष्य *p. p.* (Also written विशिष्य) 1 Confined in, confided to, entrusted. 2 Confident, fearless, confiding; Mu. 3. 3. 3 Trusty, confidential. 4 Quiet, calm, tranquil, free from anxiety. 5 Firm, steady. 6 Meek, lowly. 7 Excessive, exceeding. -ज्य *ind.* Confidently, fearlessly, without fear or hesitation; विशिष्य क्रियतां परास्ततिभिर्मु-स्तासुतिः परस्वले S. 2. 6.

विश्रामः 1 Rest, repose. 2 Relaxation, cessation.

विश्रमः 1 Trust, confidence, familiar confidence, perfect intimacy or familiarity; विश्रमादुरासि विषय लब्धविश्राम U. 1. 49, Mā. 3. 1. 2 A confidential matter, secret; विश्रमिष्यन्तरीकरणीया K. 3 Rest, relaxation. 4 An affectionate inquiry. 5 A love-quarrel, an amorous dispute. 6 Killing. -Comp. -आलापः. -भाषणं confidential or familiar conversation. -पात्रं, -धूमिः, -स्थानं an object of confidence, a confidant, trusty person.

विश्रयः A shelter, an asylum.

विश्रयश्च *m.* N. of a son of Pulastya, and father of Rāvapa, Kumbhakarna, Bibhishana and Śūrapakha by his wife Keikastī, and of Kubera by his wife Idāvidā.

विश्राणित *p. p.* Given away, bestowed; निःशेषविश्राणितकोशजातः R. 5. 1.

विश्रांत *p. p.* 1 Ceased, stopped. 2 Rested, reposed. 3 Calm, tranquil composed.

विश्रांतिः *f.* 1 Rest, repose. 2 Cessation.

विश्रामः 1 Cessation, stop. 2 Rest, repose; विश्रामो हृदयस्य यत्र U. 1. 39. 3 Tranquillity, calm, composure.

विश्रावः 1 Dropping, flowing forth (for विश्राव q. v.). 2 Celebrity, renown.

विश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Well-known, renowned, celebrated. 2 Pleased, delighted, happy. 3 Flowing forth.

विश्रुतिः *f.* Fame, celebrity.

विश्रुत *a.* 1 Loose relaxed unbind B 6 73 2 Languid

विशिष्ट *p. p.* Disjoined, separated, disunited; R. 12. 76.

विश्लेषः 1 Disunion, disjunction. 2 Especially separation of lovers, or of husband and wife. 3 Separation (in general); तनयाविश्लेषदुःखैः S. 4. 5; चरणारविद्विश्लेष R. 13. 23. 4 Absence, loss, bereavement. 5 A chasm.

विश्लेषित *p. p.* Severed, separated, disunited.

विश्व *pron. a.* 1 All, whole, entire, universal. 2 Every, every one. -*m.* pl. N. of a particular group of deities ten in number and supposed to be sons of विश्वा; their names are:—वसुः सत्यः कतुर्देवाः कालः कामो धृतिः क्रुः । पुरुषा माद्रवाश्च विश्वेदेवाः प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ -*स्य* 1 The universe, the (whole) world; इदं विश्वं पाल्ये U. 3. 30; विश्वस्मिन्मनुष्यान्तः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13. 2 Dry ginger. -*Comp.* -आत्मन् *m.* 1 the Supreme Being (soul of the universe). 2 an epithet of Brahman. 3 of Siva; अथ विश्वात्मने गौरी संदिदेश विश्वः सखी Ku. 6. 1. 4 of Vishnu.

-ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1 the Supreme Being, lord of the universe. 2 an epithet of Siva. -कृत् *a.* wicked low, vile. (-दुः) 1 a hound, dog trained for the chase. 2 sound. -कर्मन् *m.* 1 N. of the architect of gods; cf. त्वृ. 2 an epithet of the sun. -जा, -सुत an epithet of सज्ञा, one of the wives of the sun. -कृत् *m.* 1 the creator of all beings. 2 an epithet of Visvakarman. -केतुः an epithet of Aniruddha. -कण्ठः an onion. (-कं) myrrh. -मंदा the earth. -जन्मं mankind.

जनीक, -जन्म *a.* good for all men, suitable to all mankind, beneficial to all men; Bk. 2. 48, 21. 17. -जित् *m.* 1 N. of a particular sacrifice; R. 5. 1. 2 the noose of Varuṇa. -देव See under विश्व *m.* -धारिणी the earth.

-धारिन् *m.* a deity. -नाथः lord of the universe, an epithet of Siva. -पा *m.* 1 the protector of all. 2 the sun. 3 the moon. 4 fire. -पावनी, -पूजित holy basil. -पत्न्य *m.* 1 a god. 2 the sun. 3 the moon. 4 an epithet of Agni. -सुख *a.* all-enjoying, all-eating. (-*m.*) an epithet of Indra. -भेषजं dry ginger. -मूर्ति *a.* existing in all forms, all-pervading, omnipresent; Mā. 1. 3. -येनिः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 of Vishnu. -राज, -राजः a universal sovereign. -रूप *a.* omnipresent, existing everywhere. (-पः) an epithet of Vishnu. (-वं) agallochum. -देव *m.* an epithet of Brahman.

-वाह *a.* (विश्वोद्दी *f.*) all-sustaining. -सहा the earth. -सृज *m.* an epithet of Brahman. the creator: प्रयेण समग्रव-विनी गुणानां पराहृषी विश्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः Ku 3 28, 1 49

विश्वंकरः The eye (*n.* according to some).

विश्वतस् *ind.* On all sides, all round, everywhere; Bv. 1. 30. -*Comp.* -मुख *a.* having a face on every side; Bg. 9. 15.

विश्वथा *ind.* Everywhere.

विश्वंभर *a.* All-sustaining. -रः 1 The all-pervading being, the Supreme Spirit. 2 An epithet of Vishnu. 3 of Indra. -रा The earth; विश्वंभरा भगवती भवतीमसतः U. 1. 9; विश्वंभरापतिलदु-र्नरनाथ तत्राधिके नियतः K. P. 10.

विश्वसनीय *pot. p.* 1 To be relied upon, trustworthy, reliable. 2 Capable of inspiring confidence; S. 2, M. 3. 2.

विश्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Believed in, trusted, relied on. 2 Confiding, relying on. 3 Fearless, confident. 4 Trustworthy, reliable. -स्ता A widow.

विश्वधापय *m.* A god, deity.

विश्वामरः An epithet of Savitri.

विश्वामित्रः N. of a celebrated sage.

[He was originally a Kshatriya, being the king of Kanyakubja and son of Gadhi. One day while out hunting, he went to the hermitage of the great sage Vasishtha, and seeing there the cow of plenty, offered the sage untold treasure in exchange for it, but being refused he tried to take it by force. A long contest thereupon ensued in which king Visvamitra was signally defeated; and so great was his vexation, and withal so greatly was he impressed with the power inherent in Brahmanism that he devoted himself to the most rigorous austerities till he successively got the titles *Rajarsihi*, *Rishi*, *Maharsihi*, and *Brahmarsahi*, but he was not contented till Vasishtha himself called him by the name *Brakmarshi*—which, however, took place after several thousands of years. Visvamitra several times tried to excite Vasishtha—for example by killing his one hundred sons—but the great sage was not in the least perturbed. His power, even before he finally became a Brahmarshi was very great, as was seen in his transporting Trishanku to the skies, in saving Sunahsepha from the hands of Indra, in creating things after the style of Brahman &c. &c. He was the companion and counsellor of young Rama to whom he gave several marvellous missiles.]

विश्वामित्रः N. of a Gandharva.

विश्ववासः 1 Trust, confidence, faith, reliance; दुर्जनः श्रियवादीति नैतद्विश्ववासकरणः S. 1. 14; R. 1. 51, H. 4. 103. 2 A secret, confidential communication. -*Comp.* -चायः, -भंगः breach of faith, treachery, perfidy. -चातिन् *m.* a treacherous fellow, traitor. -पात्रं, -धूमिः, -स्थानं an object of confidence, a reliable or trusty person, a confidant.

विस् I 3 U (वेदि वेदि वि) 1 To surround 2 To spread through, ex-

tend, pervade. 3 To go to, go against, encounter; (not generally used in classical literature). -II. 9 P. (विष्णुति) To separate, disjoin. -III. 1 P. (वैषति) To sprinkle, pour out. विष f. 1 Feces, excrement, ordure. 2 Spreading, diffusion. 3 A girl, as in विष्पति. -Comp. कारिका (विष्कारिका) a kind of bird. -ग्रहः (विष्ग्रहः) constipation. -चरः, वराहः (विष्चरः, विष्वराहः) a tame or village hog (eating ordure). -लवणं (विष्लवणं) a kind of medicinal salt. -गंगः (विष्गंगः) constipation. -सारिका, (विष्सारिका) a kind of bird.

विष 1 Poison; venom (said to be m. also in this sense; विषं भवतु मा सुद्रा फटादोषो सर्वकरः Pt. 1. 204. 2 Water; विषं जलवीरः पतिं सुखिताः पथिकांगनाः Chandr. 5. 82. (where both senses are intended). 3 The fibres of a lotus-stalk. 4 Gum-myrrh. -Comp. -अक्त, -विषय a. poisoned, envenomed. -अक्षुरः 1 a spear, 2 a poisoned arrow. -अंतकः an epithet of Siva. -अपह, -अ a. repelling poison, antidote. -आननः, -आनुषः, -आस्यः a snake. -आस्वात् a. tasting poison. -कुम्भः a jar filled with poison. -कुम्भिः a worm bred in poison. -न्याय see under न्याय. -ज्वरः a buffalo. -दुः a cloud. (-दुः) green patriol. -वैतकः a snake. -वर्धनसुख्युकः -वृक्षः a kind of bird (said to be Chakora). -धरः a snake; Bv. 1. 74. -निलयः the lower regions, the abode of snakes. -सुखं the blue lotus. -अयोगः use of poison, administering poison. -निषिद्ध m. -वैद्यः a dealer in antidotes, curer of snake-bites; संप्रति विष-वैद्यानां कर्म M. 4. -मंत्रः 1 a spell for curing snake-bites. 2 a snake-charmer, conjurer. -वृक्षः a poisonous tree; विषवृक्षोपि संवर्धे स्वयं लेडुमसंभवं Ku. 2. 55. -न्याय see under न्याय. -वेगः the circulation or effect of poison. -शालुकः the root of the lotus. -शूकः, -शुनिद, -सूक्त m. a wasp. -हृद्य a. 'poison-hearted', malicious.

विषक्त p. p. 1 Fixed firmly or closely. 2 Adhering or clinging closely to.

विषहं The fibres of the lotus-stalk. विषण्ण p. p. Dejected, cast down, sad, sorrowful, spiritless, despondent. -Comp. -सूख, -बहुन a. looking sad. -रूप a. in a sad mood.

विषम a. 1 Uneven, rough, rugged; पथिषु विषमेष्वप्यलता Mu. 3. 3; Pt. 1. 64. Me. 19. 2 Irregular, unequal; Māl. 9. 43. 3 Odd, not even. 4 Difficult, hard to understand, mysterious; Ki. 2. 3. 5 Impassable, inaccessible; Ki. 2. 3. 6 Coarse, rough. 7 Oblique. -Māl 4. 2. 8 Painful, troublesome Bh. 8. 105. 9 Very strong, vehement Māl 3. 9

10 Dangerous, fearful; Mk. 8. 1. 27. Mu. 1. 13, 2. 20. 11 Bad, adverse, unfavourable; Pt. 4. 16. 12 Odd, unusual, unparalleled. 13 Dishonest, artful. -स 1 Unevenness. 2 Oddness. 3 An inaccessible place, precipice, pit &c. 4 A difficult or dangerous position, difficulty; misfortune; सुतं प्रमर्शं विषमस्थितं वा रक्षति पुण्यानि पुरा कृतानि Bh. 2. 97; Bg. 2. 2. 5 N. of a figure of speech in which some unusual or incompatible relation between cause and effect is described; said to be of four kinds; see K. P. Kārikās 126 and 127. -नः N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अक्षर, -ईक्षणः, -चयनः, -नेत्रः, -लोचनः epithets of Siva. -अक्षं unusual or irregular food. -आयुधः, -इषुः, -हारः epithets of the god of love. -कालः an unfavourable season. -चतुरस्रः, -चतुर्भुजः an unequal quadrilateral figure. -कृद्ः the tree सत्येण q. v. -ज्वरः remittent fever. -लक्ष्मीः ill-luck. -विभागः unequal distribution of property. -स्थ a. 1 being in an inaccessible position. 2 being in difficulty or misfortune.

विषमिक्त a. 1 Made rough, uneven or crooked. 2 Contracted, frowning. 3 Made difficult or inaccessible.

विषयः 1 An object of sense; (these are five, corresponding to the five organs of sense; रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द corresponding to the eye, tongue, nose, skin and ear); कृतिविषयक्या वा स्थिता व्याख्य विषं S. 1. 1. 2 A worldly object or concern, an affair, a transaction. 3 The pleasures of sense, worldly or sensual enjoyments, sensual objects (usually in pl.); यौवने विषयविषा R. 1. 8; निर्दिष्टविषयस्तेः 12. 1, 3. 70, 8. 10, 19. 49; V. 1. 9; Bg. 2. 59. 4 An object, a thing, matter; नार्यो न जसुर्विषयतराणि R. 7. 12, 8. 89. 5 An object or thing aimed at, mark, object; सुविष्टमन्त्रविषया न तु हृदि रस्यः S. 1. 31; Si. 9. 40. 6 Scope, range, reach, compass; सौमित्ररपि विषाणामविषये तत्र विषे क्वाप्ति भोः U. 3. 45; सकलवचनानामविषयः Māl. 1. 30, 36; U. 5. 19; Ku. 6. 17. 7 Department, sphere, province, field, element; सर्वत्रोदरिक्तस्याभ्यवहारीमेव विषयः V. 3. 8. 8 A subject, subject-matter, topic; Bv. 1. 10; so शृंगारविषयको ग्रंथः 'treating of love'. 9 The topic or subject to be explained, general head; the first of the five members of an Adhikaraṇa. q. v. 10 A place, spot; परितरविषयेषु लीडमुकाः Ki. 5. 35. 11 A country, realm, domain, territory, district, kingdom. 12 A refuge, an asylum. 13 A collection of villages. 14 A lover, husband. 15 Semen virile 16 A religious observ (विषये means with regard or reference to in respect

of, 'in the case of', 'regarding', 'concerning'; या तत्रास्ते युवतिविषये इष्टि-राखेव वातुः Me. 82; स्त्रीणां विषये; वनविषये &c.). -Comp. -अभिरतिः 1 attachment to objects of sense or worldly pleasures; Ki. 6. 44; so -अभिलाषः Ki. 3. 13. -आत्मक a. consisting of worldly objects. -आसक्त, -निरत a. addicted to sensual objects, sensualist, worldly-minded. -आसक्तिः -उपसेवा, -निरतिः f., -प्रसंगः addiction to pleasures of sense, sensuality -ग्रामः the collection of the objects of sense. -सुखं the pleasures of sense.

विषयायिन् m. 1 One addicted to pleasures of sense, a sensualist. 2 A man of the world. 3 The god of love. 4 A king. 5 An organ of sense. 6 A materialist.

विषयिन् a. Sensual, carnal. -m. 1 A man of the world, worldling. 2 A king. 3 The god of love. 4 A sensualist, voluptuary; Pt. 1. 146, S. 5. -n. 1 An organ of sense. 2 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

विषलः Poison, venom. विषहा a. 1 Endurable, bearable; अविषह्यस्तेन भूषिता Ku. 4. 30, R. 6. 47. 2 Possible to be settled or determined; Ms. 8. 265. 3 Possible. विषा 1 Ordure, feces. 2 Intellect, understanding.

विषाणः-र्ष, -पी 1 A horn; साहित्य-संगीतकलाविहीनः साक्षात्तुः पुच्छविषाणवीनः Bh. 2. 12; कदाचिदपि पर्यटन् राजाविषाणमासादयेत् 2. 5. 2 The tusk of an elephant or boar; तक्षनासुपदिरे विषाणमिलाः प्रहीदुः हरकरिणा घनाः शरतः Ki. 7. 13; Si. 1. 60.

विषाणिक a. Having horns or tusks. -m. 1 Any animal having horns or tusks. 2 An elephant; Si. 4. 63, 12. 77. 3 A bull.

विषादः 1 Dejection, sadness, depression of spirits, grief, sorrow; मद्राणि ना सुहृ विषादं Bv. 4. 41; विषादे कर्तव्ये विद्यति जडाः प्रसुतं सुदे Bh. 3. 25, R. 8. 54. 2 Disappointment, despondency, despair, विषादलुप्तप्रतिपत्तिस्त्वं R. 3. 40; (विषादलुप्तो मेग उपायामावनाशयो). 3 Languor, drooping state; Māl. 2. 5. 4 Dulness, stupidity, insensibility. विषादिन a. Dejected, dismayed, sad, disconsolate.

विषारः A snake. विषालु a. Poisonous, venomous. विषु ind. 1 In two equal parts; equally. 2 Differently, variously. 3 Same, like. विषुर् The equinox. विषुवं The first point of Aries or Libra into which the sun enters at the vernal or autumnal equinox, the equinoctial point the shadow of the gnomon at noon -दिन the day of the equinox -रेखा

the equinoctial line. -संक्रांतिः *f.* the sun's equinoctial passage.

विश्वचिका Cholera.

विष्णु 10 U. (विष्णुयति-ने) 1 To kill, hurt, injure (*Atm.* only in this sense). 2 To see, perceive.

विष्कम्भः 1 Dispersing. 2 Going away. विष्कम्भः 1 Obstacle, hindrance, impediment. 2 The bolt or bar of a door. 3 The supporting beam of a house. 4 A post, pillar. 5 A tree. 6 (In dramas). An interlude between the acts of a drama and performed by one or more characters-middling or inferior-who connect the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot by briefly explaining to the audience what has occurred in the intervals of the acts or what is likely to happen later on: - *S. D.* thus defines it:—वृत्तवर्तिभ्यमाणानां कथा-ज्ञानां निरुद्देशकः । संक्षिप्तार्थस्तु विष्कम्भः आदाव-कस्य दर्शितः । नभ्येन मध्यमाभ्यां वा पाशाभ्यां समयोजितः । ह्यङ्गः स्यात् स तु संकीर्णो नचिमध्यम-कल्पितः 3 8. 7 The diameter of a circle. 8 A particular posture practised by Yogins. 9 Extension, length.

विष्कम्भक See विष्कम्भ.

विष्कम्भित *a.* Hindered, obstructed.

विष्कम्भिन् *m.* The bolt of a door.

विष्किरः 1 Scattering about, tearing up. 2 A cock. 3 A bird, gallinaceous-bird. छायापस्किरमाणविष्किरमुखव्याकृष्टकीट-त्वः U. 2 9.

विष्टयः -*v.* A world; Ku. 3. 20; cf. निविष्टय. -*Comp.* -हारिन् *a.* one who pleases the world; Bh. 2. 25.

विष्टयश्च *p. p.* 1 Fixed firmly; well supported. 2 Propped up, supported. 3 Obstructed; hindered. 4 Paralysed, made motionless.

विष्टयः 1 Fixing firmly. 2 Obstruction, hindrance, an impediment. 3 Obstruction of the urine or ordure, constipation. 4 Paralysis. 5 Stopping, staying.

विष्टयः 1 A seat (a stool, chair &c); R. 8. 18. 2 A layer, bed (as of Kusa grass.). 3 A handful of Kusa grass. 4 The seat of the presiding priest (or Brahman) at a sacrifice. 5 A tree. -*Comp.* -मास्य *a.* seated on or occupying a seat; Ku. 7. 72. -अवस् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna; Si. 14. 12.

विष्टिः *f.* 1 Pervading. 2 An act, occupation. 3 Hire, wages. 4 Unpaid labour. 5 Sending. 6 Residence in hell to which one is condemned.

विष्टलं A remote place, one situated at a distance.

विष्टा 1 Feces, ordure, excrement; Ms. 3 180 10 91 2 The belly

विष्टुः 1 The deity of the sacred Triad entrusted with the

preservation of the world, which duty he is represented to have duly discharged by his various incarnations; (for, their descriptions see the several avatāras s. v. and also under अवतार); the word is thus popularly derived:—यस्माद्विश्वमिदं सर्वं तस्य शक्त्या महात्मनः । तस्माद्विश्वं विष्णुर्विशवातोः प्रविशन्नात् 11. 2 N. of Agni. 3 A pious man. 4 N. of a law-giver, author of a Smṛiti called विष्णुस्मृति. -*Comp.* -कांची N. of a town. -क्रमः the step or stride of Vishnu. -युतः N. of Chāṇakya. -तैलं a kind of medicinal oil. -द्वादश्या N. of the eleventh and twelfth day of each fortnight (of a lunar month). -पदं 1 the sky, atmosphere. 2 the sea of milk. 3 a lotus. -पदी an epithet of the Ganges. -पुराणं N. of one of the most celebrated of the eighteen Purāṇas. -प्रीतिः *f.* land granted rent-free to Brāhmanas to maintain Vishnu's worship. -रथः an epithet of Garuḍa. -रिंसी a quail. -लोकः Vishnu's world. -बल्लभा 1 an epithet of Lakshmi. 2 the holy basil. -बाहनः, -बाह्यः epithets of Garuḍa.

विष्टयः Throbbing, palpitation.

विष्टयः 1 The twang of a bow. 2 Vibration.

विष्टय *a.* Deserving death by poison.

विष्टयः Flowing, trickling.

विष्टय *a.* Hurtful, injurious, mischievous.

विष्टयश्च, विष्टयश्च *a.* (Nom. sing. *m.* विष्टयश्च, *f.* विष्टयि, *n.* विष्टय्) 1 Going or being every where, all-pervading; विष्टयश्चोदः स्थगयति कथं भद्रमारयः कर्तुमि U. 3. 38, Māl. 9. 20. 2 Separating into parts. 3 Different. (विष्टयश्च is used adverbially in the sense of ' everywhere, on all sides, all around ' ; Ki. 15. 59; Pt. 2. 2; Māl. 5. 4, 9. 25) -*Comp.* -सेनः (विष्टय-कसेनः or विष्टयकेनः) an epithet of Vishnu; साम्याय कमलासखविष्टयकसेनसेवित-पुरातपयोधेः Si. 10. 55; विष्टयकसेनः सत्वतुम-विज्ञासर्वलोकमतिहा R. 15. 108. -दिया N. of Lakshmi.

विष्टयणनं, विष्टयणः Eating.

विष्टयश्च (वृ) च *a.* (विष्टयश्चि *f.*) Going everywhere, all pervading; विष्टयश्चिर्विष्टयश्चैव विष्टयश्चिः Si. 18. 25; विष्टयश्चिः धुवनमभितो मासेत यस्य मासा Bv. 4. 18.

विष्टय I. 4 P. (विष्टयति) To cast, throw, send. -II. 1 P. (वेष्टयति) To go, move.

विष्टय See विष्टय.

विष्टयश्च *p. p.* Disjoined, separated.

विष्टययोगः Disjunction, separation.

विष्टयवादः 1 Deception, breaking one's promise disappointment 2 Inconsistency incongruity disagreement 3 Contradiction

विष्टयवादिः *a.* 1 Disappointing, deceiving. 2 Inconsistent, contradictory. 3 Differing, disagreeing; R. 15. 67. 4 Fraudulent, crafty.

विष्टयुल *a.* 1 Unsteady, agitated. 2 Uneven.

विष्टयुल *a.* Frightful; dreadful, Māl. 5. 13; cf. विष्टयुल. -वृः 1 A lion. 2 The Ingudi tree.

विष्टयुल *a.* Ill-fitted, incongruous, unharmonious.

विष्टयिः Bad or disagreeable Sandhi (euphony) or absence of Sandhi, regarded as a fault in composition; see K. P. 7.

विष्टयः 1 Going forth. 2 Spreading, extending. 3 Crowd, multitude, herd, flock. 4 A large quantity, heap; Māl. 1. 37.

विष्टयः 1 Sending forth, emission. 2 Shedding, pouring down, dropping; R. 16. 38. 3 Casting, discharge. 4 Giving away, a gift, donation; अस्मान् हि विष्टयस्य सतां वरिष्ठयानि R. 4. 86 (where the word means ' pouring down ' also). 5 Sending away, dismissal. 6 Abandonment, relinquishment. 7 Voiding, evacuation; as in वृष्टयविष्टयः. 8 Departure, separation. 9 Final beatitude. 10 Light, splendour. 11 A symbol in writing, representing a distinct hard aspiration and marked by two perpendicular dots (:). 12 The southern course of the sun. 13 The penis.

विष्टयर्जनं 1 Emitting, sending forth, pouring down; समतया बहुवृष्टयविष्टयर्जनेः R. 9. 6. 2 Giving away, a gift, donation; R. 9. 6. 3 Voiding; Ms. 4. 48. 4 Casting off, quitting, abandoning; R. 8. 25. 5 Sending away, dismissal. 6 Allowing (the deity invoked) to go (opp. आवाहन). 7 Setting a bull at liberty on certain occasions.

विष्टयर्जनीय *a.* To be abandoned &c. -यः = विष्टयः. (11) q. v.

विष्टयर्जित *p. p.* 1 Emitted, sent forth. 2 Given away. 3 Left, quitted, abandoned. 4 Sent, dispatched. 5 Dismissed.

विष्टयः 1 Creeping about, gliding. 2 Moving to and fro. 3 Spread, circulation; U. 1. 35. 4 An unexpected or unwished for consequence of an act. 5 A sort of disease, dry spreading itch. -*Comp.* -वृ wax.

विष्टयर्षणं 1 Creeping along, gliding, going gently. 2 Diffusion, spreading, extending.

विष्टयर्षिः, विष्टयर्षिका See विष्टय (5) above, विष्टयः See विष्टय.

विष्टयः 1 Spreading out, expansion, diffusion 2 Creeping gliding 3 A fish -*v.* 1 A wood 2 Timber

विस्तारिन् *a.* (जी. *f.*) 1 Spreading, diffusing. 2 Creeping, gliding. -*m.* A fish.

विस्तिनी See विस्तिनी.

विस्तिल See विस्तिल.

विस्तिचिका Cholera.

विस्तिरुणा Distress, sorrow.

विस्तिरत Repentance, distress. -ता Fever.

विस्त *p. p.* 1 Spread out, extended, diffused. 2 Extended, stretched. 3 Uttered.

विस्तार *a.* (री. *f.*) 1 Spreading about, being diffused; विस्तारिदुरुहा रजनिः *Si.* 3. 11. 2 Creeping, gliding.

विस्तर *a.* Creeping along, gliding, moving gently; विस्तरपितृदयः *Vo.* 4.

विस्त *p. p.* 1 Emitted, sent forth. 2 Created, emanated. 3 Shed, cast.

4 Sent, dispatched; *R.* 5. 39. 5 Dismissed, let go, discharged; *R.* 2. 9.

6 Discharged, hurled. 7 Given, bestowed, granted; ग्रामेव्यारमविस्तुष्टु *R.* 1. 44. 8 A. bandoned, quitted, removed. (See वृत् with वि.)

विस्त See विस्त.

विस्तरः 1 Extension, expansion. 2 Minute details, detailed description, minute particulars; संक्षिप्तस्यान्यतोऽस्तिव चाप्यस्यावर्धयिष्यः । हविस्तरतया वाचो भाष्यभूता भवतु मे *Si.* 2. 24; (विस्तरण, विस्तरतः, विस्तरतः 'in detail, at length, fully, with minute details, with full particulars'; अंशुलिङ्गप्रयोगे विस्तरणं श्रुतमिच्छामि *Mu.* 1, *Bg.* 10. 18.) 3 Prolixity, diffuseness; अले विस्तरणं 4 Abundance, quantity, multitude, number 5 A bed, layer. 6 A seat, stool.

विस्तारः 1 Spreading, extension, expansion; शतविस्तारमात्रं *Māl.* 1. 27.

2 Amplitude, breadth; विस्तारयन्तो बभूवुराङ्गं प्रकामविस्तारफलं हरिष्यः *R.* 2. 11; *Bg.* 13. 30. 3 Expanse, vastness, magnitude; मध्यः द्यामः सप्त द्वयुवः शेषविस्ताराण्डुः *Me.* 18. 4 Details, full particulars; कण्ठोऽपि तावद्वृत्तविस्तारः क्रियतां *S.* 7. 5 The diameter of a circle. 6 A shrub. 7 The branch of a tree with new shoots.

विस्तीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Spread out, expanded, extended. 2 Wide, broad. 3 Large, great, extensive. -*Comp.* -पर्ण a kind of root (मन्त्र).

विस्तृत *p. p.* 1 Diffused, spread, extended. 2 Broad, expanded. 3 Ample. 4 Diffuse, prolix.

विस्तृतिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion. 2 Breadth, width, magnitude. 3 The diameter of a circle.

विस्पष्ट *a.* 1 Plain, clear, intelligible. 2 Manifest, evident, obvious, open, apparent.

विस्फारः 1 Vibration, trembling, throbbing. 2 The twang of a bow.

विस्फारित *p. p.* 1 Made to vibrate. 2 Trembling, tremulous. 3 Twanged.

4 Dilated, expanded. 5 Manifested, displayed.

विस्फुरित *p. p.* 1 Tremulous, quivering. 2 Swollen, enlarged.

विस्फुरितः 1 A spark of fire; अग्नेः ज्वलतो विस्फुरितो विप्रतिष्ठेत् *S. B.* 2 A kind of poison.

विस्फूर्ज्युः 1 Roaring, thundering, rumbling. 2 A clap or peal of thunder. 3 (Hence) A thunder-like manifestation or rise, any sudden appearance or stroke; ममेव जन्मांतरपातकानां विपाकविस्फूर्ज्युःप्रसङ्गः *R.* 14. 62. 4 Rolling (as of waves); swell surging appearance; महर्मेविस्फूर्ज्युनिर्विशेषः *R.* 13. 12.

विस्फूर्जित 1 Roar, shout. 2 Rolling. 3 Fruit, result; *Bh.* 2. 125, 3. 148.

विस्फोटः-डा 1 A boil, tumour. 2 Small-pox.

विस्मयः 1 Wonder, surprise, astonishment, amazement; पुरुषः पद्मवामोर्विस्मयेन सहर्षितो *R.* 10. 51. 2 Astonishment or wonder, being the feeling which produces the *adbhuta* sentiment; *S. D.* thus defines it:—विविधेषु पदार्थेषु लोकसीमातिवर्तिषु । विस्कारश्चेतसो यस्तु स विस्मय उदाहृतः ॥ 207. 3 Pride; arrogance; तपः क्षरति विस्मयात् *Ms.* 4. 237. 4 Uncertainty, doubt. -*Comp.* -आकुल, -आविष्ट *a.* astonished, struck with wonder.

विस्मयन *a.* Astonishing, producing wonder.

विस्मरणं Forgetting, forgetfulness, oblivion; *S.* 5. 23.

विस्मापन *a.* (नी. *f.*) Astonishing. -नः 1 The god of love. 2 Trick, deceit, illusion. -नं 1 Causing wonder. 2 Anything causing wonder. 3 A city of the Gandharvas (said to be *m.* also).

विस्मित *p. p.* 1 Astonished, surprised, amazed, wonder-struck. 2 Disconcerted. 3 Proud.

विस्मृत *p. p.* Forgotten.

विस्मृतिः *f.* Forgetfulness, oblivion, loss of memory.

विस्मरे *a.* Surprised, struck with wonder, astonished.

विस्म A smell like that of raw meat. -*Comp.* -गविः yellow orpiment.

विस्मत्तः-सा 1 Falling down. 2 Decay, laxness, weakness, debility.

विस्मत्त *a.* 1 Causing to fall or drop down; अंतर्मेहनसौलिङ्गनचलमंदारविस्मत्तः *Git.* 3. 2 Untying, loosening; नीविविस्मत्तः करः *K. P.* 7. -नं 1 Falling down. 2 Flowing, dropping. 3 Untying, loosening. 4 A laxative, purgative.

विस्मन्, विस्मन् See विस्मन्, विस्मन्.

विस्मता Decay, debility, decrepitude.

विस्मत्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened. 2 Weak, infirm.

विस्मन्, विस्मन्, Flowing droppng trickling

विस्त्रावण Bleeding.

विस्त्रुतिः *f.* Flowing forth, trickling, oozing.

विस्वर *a.* Discordant.

विहगः 1 bird; *Me.* 28; *Rs.* 1. 23. 2 A cloud. 3 An arrow. 4 The sun. 5 The moon. 6 A planet in general.

विहगः 1 A bird; *R.* 1. 51, *Ms.* 9. 55. 2 A cloud. 3 An arrow. 4 The sun. 5 The moon. -*Comp.* ईदः, ईश्वरः, -राजः epithets of Garuḍa.

विहगसः A bird; (गृह्णीषिकाः) मदकलो नकलोविहगसः *R.* 9. 37; *Ms.* 1. 39, *H.* 1. 37.

विहगमा, विहगिका A pole for carrying burdens.

विहत *p. p.* 1 Struck completely, killed. 2 Hurt. 3 Opposed, impeded, resisted.

विहतिः A friend, companion. -*f.* 1 killing, striking. 2 Failure. 3 Defeat, rout.

विहननं 1 Killing, striking. 2 Hurt, injury. 3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment. 4 A bow for cleaning cotton.

विहरः 1 Taking away, removing. 2 Separation, disunion.

विहरणं 1 Removing, taking away. 2 Taking a walk, airing, going about or rambling for pleasure. 3 Pleasure, pastime.

विहर्तु *m.* 1 A roamer. 2 A robber.

विहर्षः Great joy, rapture.

विहसनं, विहसितं, विहारः A gentle laugh, smile.

विहस्त *a.* 1 Handless. 2 Confounded, bewildered, overpowered, made powerless; *Māl.* 1, *R.* 5. 49. 3 Disabled, incapacitated (for doing the proper work); राजा विहस्तकरणे *M.* 4. 4 Learned, wise.

विहा *ind.* Heaven, paradise.

विहापित *p. p.* 1 Caused to abandon. 2 Extorted, caused to be given up. -ते A gift, donation.

विहायस् *m. n.* Sky, atmosphere, *Ki.* 16. 43. -*m.* A bird; *N.* 8. 99.

विहायस् See विहा स्.

विहारः 1 Removing, taking away. 2 Roaming or walking for pleasure, airing, a stroll, taking a walk. 3 Sport, play, pastime, recreation, diversion, pleasure; विहारशैलानुमतेव नागैः *R.* 16. 26, 67; 5. 41; 9. 68, 13. 38, 19. 37. 4 Tread, stepping; द्रम्यकरण-विहारं *Git.* 11; *Ki.* 4. 15. 5 A park, garden; especially a pleasure-garden. 6 The shoulder. 7 A Jaina or Buddhist temple, convent, monastery. 8 A temple in general. 9 Great expansion of the organs of speech. -*Comp.* -घृह a pleasure-house -दासी a nun

विहारिका A convent

विहारिन् *a.* Diverting or amusing oneself by ; स्वयंविहारिणः *S.* 1.

विहित *p. p.* 1 Done, performed, made, acted. 2 Arranged, fixed, settled, appointed, determined. 3 Orderd, prescribed, decreed. 4 Framed, constructed. 5 Placed, deposited. 6 Furnished with, possessed of. 7 Fit to be done. 8 Distributed, appor- tioned. (See वा with वि.) -तं *An order, a command.*

विहितः *f.* 1 Performance, doing, action. 2 Arrangement.

विहीन *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken. 2 Devoid of, destitute or deprived of, without (usually in comp.) ; विद्याविहीनः पद्यः *Bh.* 2. 20. 3 Base, low, inferior. -Comp. -जाति, -योनि *a.* base-born, low-born.

विहृत *p. p.* 1 Sported, played. 2 Expanded. -तं One of the ten modes of indicating love used by women ; see *S. D.* 125, 146 ; (written विकृत also in this sense).

विहृतिः *f.* 1 Removal, taking away. 2 Sport, pastime, pleasure. 3 Ex- pansion.

विहृत्कः *An injurer.*

विहृत्त 1 Injuring, hurting. 2 Rub- bing, grinding. 3 Afflicting. 4 Pain, sorrow, torment.

विहृत *a.* 1 Agitated, disquieted, perturbed, confused ; *R.* 8. 37. 2 Overcome with fear, alarmed. 3 Delirious, beside oneself. 4 Afflicted, distressed ; *Ku.* 4. 4. 5 Desponding. 6 Fused, liquid.

वी 2 *P.* (वेति, rarely used in class- ical literature) 1 To go, move. 2 To approach. 3 To prevade. 4 To bring, convey. 5 To throw, cast. 6 To eat, consume. 7 To obtain. 8 To conceive, bring forth. 9 To be born or produced. 10 To shine, be beauti- ful.

वीकः 1 Wind. 2 A bird. 3 The mind.

वीकाश See विकाश.

वीक्ष 1 A visible object. 2 Surprise, astonishment. -क्षः-क्षा Seeing, gaz- ing at.

वीक्षण-गा Seeing, looking at, sight.

वीक्षितं A look, glance.

वीक्ष्य *a.* 1 To be looked at. 2 Visible, perceptible. -क्ष्यः 1 A dancer, an actor. 2 A horse. -क्ष्यं 1 Anything to be looked at, a visible object. 2 Wonder, surprise.

वीक्षा 1 Going, moving, progress. 2 One of the paces of a horse. 3 Dancing. 4 Junction, union.

वीचिः *m. f.*, वीची 1 A wave ; सद्य- वीचीव चक्षुस्मावाः *Pt.* 1. 194, *R.* 6 56, 12. 100, *Me.* 28. 2 Inconstancy, thoughtlessness. 3 Pleasure, delight. 4 Rest, leisure. 5 A ray of light. 6 Little -Comp. -नालिन *a.* the ocean.

वीची = वीचि *q. v.*

वीज I. 1 A (बीजते) *Togo.* -*II.* 10 U. (बीजयति-ते) To fan, cool by fanning ; बीजयते मणिभयेरिव तालवृक्षैः *Mk.* 5. 13 ; *Ku.* 2. 42. -*With* अभि, उप, परि to fan ; *Rs.* 3. 4 ; *S.* 3.

बीज
बीजक
बीजल
बीजिक
बीजिन्
बीज्य

See बीज, बीजक,
बीजल, बीजिक, बी-
जिन् and बीज्य.

बीजनः 1 The ruddy goose. 2 A sort of pheasant. -तं 1 Fanning ; *Ku.* 4. 36. 2 A fan.

बीजा A small piece of wood (about a span long) struck with a stick or bat in a game played by boys (called in Marāṭhī बिटीदांडूचा खेळ).

बीजिः, बीजिका, बीजी *f.* 1 The betel- plant. 2 A preparation of betel (*Mar.* बिजा-तोडू *q. v.*). 3 A tie, fastening, knot (of a wearing garment). 4 The knot of a bodice ; *Amaru.* 23.

बीजा 1 The (Indian) lute ; दूकी- हताया बीजायां *K.* ; *Me.* 86. 2 Lightning. -Comp. -आस्यः an epithet of Nārada. -दंढः the neck of a lute ; *Bv.* 1. 80. -वाद्दः, -वाद्कः a lutanist.

बीत *p. p.* 1 Gone, disappeared. 2 Gone away, departed. 3 Let go, loosed, set free. 4 Excepted, exempt. 5 Approved, liked. 6 Unfit for war. 7 Tame, quiet. 8 Freed from, devoid of (mostly in comp.) ; बीतचित्त, बीत-सूक्ष्म, बीतमी, बीतशुद्ध &c. -तः An elephant or horse unfit or untrained for war. -तं Prieking (an elephant) with the goad and striking with the legs ; बीतबीतमया नागाः *Ku.* 6. 39 v. 1. (see Malli. thereon) ; *Si.* 5. 47. -Comp. -द्वैज *a.* humble, lowly. -भव *a.* fear- less, intrepid. (-यः) an epithet of Vishnu. -मल *a.* pure. -राग *a.* 1 free from desire ; *Ku.* 6. 43. 2 free from passion, calm, tranquil. 3 colourless. (-यः) a sage who has subdued his passions. -शोकः (= अशोकः) the Asoka tree.

बीतसः 1 A cage, a cage or net for confining beasts or birds. 2 An aviary. 3 A place for preserving game.

बीतनी (*m. dual*) The sides of the larynx or throat.

बीतिः A horse. -तिः *f.* 1 Going, motion. 2 Producing, production. 3 Enjoyment. 4 Eating. 5 Light, lustre. -Comp. -होत्रः 1 fire. 2 the sun.

बीथिः-थी *f.* 1 A road, way ; *Ki.* 7. 17. 2 A row, line. 3 A market, stall, shop in a market ; *Si.* 9. 32. 4 A variety of drama ; it is thus defined in *S. D.* :- बीथ्यामिको भवेद्वेदः कश्चिदेकोऽत्र कल्प्यते । आकाशावायितैरुक्तैश्चिवा प्रत्युक्तिमाश्रितः । सूत्रेणैव शृंगार रसानपि । मुखनिर्व- ह्ये सती मर्त्य 520

बीथिकर 1 A road &c. 2 A picture- gallery ; or a large scroll of paper (on which pictures are drawn) (according to some) ; a wall (accord- ing to others) ; आदिस्य चरित्रमस्यां बीथिका- यामालिखितं *U.* 1.

बीथ्र *a.* Pure, clean. -धं 1 The sky. 2 Wind, air. 3 Fire.

बीनाहः The top or cover of a well.

बीषा Lightning.

बीप्सा 1 Pervasion. 2 Repetition of words to imply continuous or successive action ; as in the example वृक्षं वृक्षं सिंचति ; बीप्सायां द्विरुक्तिः. 3 Repe- tition in general.

बीर 1 A (बीरते) To boast, brag.

वीर *a.* 1 Heroic, brave. 2 Mighty, powerful. -रः 1 A hero, warrior, champion ; कोऽप्येव संप्रति नवः युष्माकवतारो वीरो न यस्य भगवान् युजुर्नन्दोऽपि *U.* 5. 34. 2 The sentiment of heroism (in rheto- ric) ; it is distinguished under four heads ; दानवीर, धर्मवीर, दयावीर and युद्धवीर, for explanations see these words *a. v.*). 3 An actor. 4 Fire. 5 The sacrificial fire. 6 A son. 7 A husband. 8 The tree Arjuna. 9 N. of Vishnu. -तं 1 A reed. 2 Pepper. 3 Rice-gruel. 4 The root of Uśira *q. v.* -Comp. -आशंसनं 1 keeping watch. 2 the post of danger in battle. 3 a forlorn hope. -आसनं 1 a kind of posture practised in meditation ; for defini- tion see पूर्व (3). 2 kneeling on one knee. 3 a field of battle. 4 the sta- tion of a sentinel. ईशः, ईश्वरः 1 epithets of Śiva. 2 a great hero. -उज्जः a Brāhmaṇa who omits to offer oblations to the sacrificial fire. -कीदः an insignificant or contemptible warrior. -जयंतिका 1 a war-dance. 2 war, battle. -रुद्रः the Arjuna tree. -धन्वन् *m.* an epithet or the god of love. -दानं (*नं*) an exciting or re- freshing drink taken by soldiers either before or after a battle. -भद्रः 1 N. of a powerful hero created by Śiva from his matted hair, see वृक्ष. 2 a distinguished hero. 3 a horse fit for the Aśvamedha sacrifice. 4 a kind of fragrant grass. -हृदिका a ring worn on the middle toe. -रजसु *n.* red lead. -रस 1 the senti ment of heroism. 2 a warlike feeling. -रेणुः N. of Bhīmasena. -विष्णवकः विविरोजः *q. v.* -वृक्षः 1 the Arjuna tree. 2 the marking-nut plant. -सुः *f.* the mother of a hero ; (so वीरप्रसवा, -यद्मः, -यस- विनी). -सैन्यं garlic. -स्कंधः a buffalo. -हन् *m.* 1 a Brāhmaṇa who has neglec- ted his domestic fire. 2 N. of Vishnu.

वीर्यं N. of a fragrant grass (the root of which is used as a re- frigerant.)

वीरणी 1 A side-look. 2 A deep place

वीरतर 1 A great hero 2 An arrow
-र A kind of fragrant grass.

वीरधरः 1 A peacock. 2 Fighting
with beasts. 3 A leather-jacket.

वीरवत् a. Full of heroes. -ती A
woman whose husband and sons are
living.

वीरा 1 The wife of a hero. 2 A
wife. 3 A mother, matron. 4 A kind
of perfume (called Murā). 5
Spirituos liquor. 6 An aloe. 7 The
plantain tree.

वीरिणं See ईरिण.

वीरधू-धा f. 1 A spreading creeper;
लता प्रतापिनी वरिधू Bk; अहिस्त्रिचस्रसो मनाप-
चरितिविधुमिती वीरधा S. 5. 9, Ku. 4. 34, R.
8. 36. 2 A branch, shoot. 3 A plant
which grows after being cut. 4 A
creeper, a shrub in general; Ki
4. 19.

वीर्यं 1 Heroism, prowess, valour;
वीर्यवान्निष्ठ कृतात्मनः Ki. 3. 43, R. 2. 4,
3. 62, 11. 78, Ve. 3. 3. 2 Vigour,
strength. 3 Virility. 4 Energy,
firmness, courage. 5 Power, potency;
S. 3. 2. 6 Efficacy (of medicines);
अतिवीर्यवीर्य भेषजे बहुरुच्ययति दृश्यते गुणः Ki.
2. 24; Ku. 2. 48. 7 Semen virile; Ku.
3. 15, Pt. 4. 50. 8 Splendour, lustre.
9 Dignity, consequence. -Comp. -जः
a son. -प्रपातः seminal effusion,
discharge of semen.

वीर्यवत् a. 1 Strong, stout, vigorous.

2 Efficacious.

वीरयः 1 A yoke for carrying
burdens. 2 A burden. 3 Storing
corn. 4 A way, road.

वीरयिकः A man who carries loads
by means of a yoke.

वीहारः 1 A Buddhist or Jaina
convent. 2 A sanctuary.

वृत् 1 P. (वृणक्ति) To leave, abandon.

वृद्ध 10 U. (वृद्धयति) 1 To hurt,
kill. 2 To perish.

वृद्धु a. Desirous of choosing.

वृत् See वृत्.

वृत् a. Chosen, selected.

वृ I. 1. 5. 9 U. (वरयति-ने, वृणोति-वृणते,
वृणति-वृणीते, वृत् : pass. व्रियते) 1 To
choose, select, select as a boon; वृत्
तेनेदमेव प्राप्नु Ku. 2. 56; ववार रामस्य वन-
प्रयाणं Bk. 3. 6. 2 To choose for one-
self (Atm.); वृणते हि विरुद्धकारिणं गुण
लुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः Ki. 2. 30, R. 3. 6. 3
To choose in marriage, woo, court;
Mv. 1. 28, A. R. 3. 42. 4 To beg,
solicit, ask for. 5 To cover, conceal,
hide, screen, envelop; भेषजैस्तुष्टं द्रव्यः
Mk. 5. 14. 6 To surround, encompass;
Bk. 5. 10, R. 12. 61. 7 To ward off,
keep away, restrain, check. 8 To
hinder, oppose, obstruct. -Caus.
(वरयति-ने) 1 To cover, conceal. 2
To avert from (with abl.). 3 To
prevent, ward off, restrain, suppress,
check, hinder वृत्को वारयति अजेन वृत्तवत्

Bh 2 11 Des d वृत्पति ते विवरिषते ते
विवरिषति-ने) To wish to choose.

-With अप to open. (-Caus.) to
cover, conceal. -अपा to open. -आ 1
to cover, conceal, hide; आवृणोदात्मनो
रुं रंष्ट्रे प्रहन् रिपू R. 17. 61; Bk. 9.
24. 2 to fill, pervade; Bg. 13. 13,
Ms. 2. 144. 3 to choose, desire. 4 to
solicit, beg. 5 to enclose, block up,
obstruct; R. 7. 31. 6 to keep off;
Bk. 14. 109. -नि to surround, en-
close; Bk. 14. 29. (-Caus.) to ward
off, keep away from, avert from
(with abl.); पापाश्रितवारयति योजयते हिताय
Bh. 2. 72. -निस् (usually in p. p.
only) to feel happy, be pleased or
satisfied; विर्यवार मधुनीदिव्यवर्गः Si. 10. 3,
see विवृत. -परि to surround. -प्र 1 to
cover, envelop; प्रावारिद्विष क्षोणीं क्षिवा
वृक्षाः समेततः Bk. 9. 25. 2 to wear, put
on. 3 to select, choose. -प्रा to wear,
put on. -वि 1 to cover up, stop. 2 to
open; Ku. 4. 26. 3 to unfold, dis-
close, reveal, show, display; N. 9. 1;
Ku. 3. 15, R. 6. 85; Bk. 7. 73. 4 to
teach, explain, expound; Mv. 2. 43.
5 to spread; Bv. 1. 5. 6 to choose.

-विनि (Caus.) to prevent, ward off,
suppress; विनव विनिवार्य Māl. 1. 18.
-सं 1 to hide, cover, conceal; सुवृत्तलि-
संज्ञतापरोष्ठ S. 3. 25, 2. 10; R. 1. 20,
7. 30. 2 to suppress, restrain, oppose;
Bk. 9. 27. 3 to shut. -II. 10 U.
(वरयति-ने) 1 To choose, select;
वरं वरयते कन्या माता वितं पिता कुतं
Pt. 4. 67. 2 To choose in marriage.
3 To ask for, beg, solicit.

वृत्, वृद्धि See वृत्, वृद्धि.

वृत् 1 A. (वर्कते) : To seize, take,
grasp.

वृत् 1 A wolf. 2 A hyena. 3 A
jackal. 4 A crow. 5 An owl. 6 A
robber. 7 A Kshatriya. 8 Turpentine.
9 A compound perfume, a mixture
of various fragrant articles. 10 N.
of a demon. 11 N. of a tree
(वक्रवृत्). 12 N. of a fire in the
stomach. -Comp. -अरातिः, -अरिः a
dog. -उद्वरः 1 an epithet of Brahman.
2 of Bhīma, the second Pāṇḍava
prince; Bg. 1. 15, Ki. 2. 1. -वृशः a
dog. -धूपः 1 turpentine. 2 a
compound perfume. -वृत्तः a jackal.
वृत्त-का 1 The heart. 2 A kidney
(in dual in this sense).

वृत्त p. p. 1 Cut, divided. 2 Torn.
3 Broken.

वृत्त p. p. Cleaned, cleared, puri-
fied.

वृत् 1 A. (वृत्ते) 1 To accept,
select. 2 To cover.

वृत् 1 A tree; आत्मपरावृत्तगुणां फलाच्चेतानि
वेदिनाम्. -Comp. -अद्वः 1 a carpenter's
chisel. 2 a hatchet. 3 the fig-tree. 4
the Piyāla tree. -अम्लः the hog-
plum a ba d सः 1 a

brid 2 an ascetic -आश्रयिन् m a
kind of small owl. -कुकरः a wild
cock. -खंडं a grove or clump of trees
-चरः a monkey. -छाया the shade of a
tree. (-यं) thick shade; the shade of
many trees. -धूपः turpentine. -नाय
the fig-tree. -निर्यासः gum, resin.
-पाकः the fig-tree. -भिद् f. an axe.
-सर्कटिका a squirrel. -वाटिका, -वासी a
garden, grove of trees. -शः a
lizard. -शाटिका a squirrel.

वृत्तकः 1 A small tree; Ku. 5. 14. 2
A tree (in general).

वृत् 7 P. (वृणक्ति) To choose.

वृत् 1. 2. A. (वृक्ते) To avoid, shun,
abandon. -II. 7 P. (वृणक्ति) 1 To
avoid, shun, give up, abandon 2 To
choose; आसन्निकतमां वृत्तिं सवर्णां स्वर्गवृत्तं
Bhāg. 3 To atone for, efface, purify,
तन्ने रेतः पिता वृत्तामित्यस्यैतन्निदर्शनं Ms. 9.
20. 4 To turn away, avert.
-III. 1 P., 10 U. (वर्जयति, वर्जयति-ने,
वर्जित) 1 To shun, avoid. 2 To give
up; abandon. 3 To exclude, set
aside. 4 To abstain from. 5 To cut
to pieces. (The following verse
from K. R. illustrates the root
in its different conjugations —

वृणक्ति वृजिनैः सगैः वृक्ते च वृषेष्ठः सदा विजयना जिषेपितैः
स वर्जयति वृजिनैः ॥ -With अप to
destroy. 2 to finish. 3 to leave, quit,
R. 17. 79, Ki. 1. 29. 4 to pour,
throw; Si. 13. 37. -अ 1 to bend,
incline; आवर्ज्य शाखाः सद्यं च वासां R. 16
19, 13. 17; आवर्ज्यं वृष्टिः Me. 46. 2 to
offer, give; R. 1. 62, 67; 8. 26; Ku. 5.
34. 3 to subdue, win over. -परि to
avoid, shun. -वि 1 to shun, avoid. 2
to make destitute of, deprive of.

वृत्तनः 1 Hair. 2 Curled hair. -नं 1
Sin. 2 A calamity. 3 Sky. 4 An
enclosed piece of ground, an
enclosure; especially a field cleared
for pasture or agriculture.

वृत्तिन a. 1 Crooked, bent, curved. 2
Wicked, sinful. -नः 1 Hair, curled
hair. 2 A wicked man; वृत्तिक वृत्तिनः
सगैः K. R. -नं 1 Sin; सर्वं ज्ञानवृत्तेनैव वृत्तिनं
संतारिष्यसि Bg. 4. 36, R. 14. 57. 2
Pain, distress (said be m. also in
this sense).

वृत् 8 U. (वृणोति, वृणते) To eat,
consume.

वृत् I. 4 A. (वृत्ते) To choose, like,
cf. वावृत्. 2 To distribute, divide
-II. 10 U. (वर्जयति-ने) To shun. -III.
1 A. (वर्तते, but Paras. also in the
Aorist, the two Futures and the
Conditional; also in the Desider-
ative; वृत्) 1 To be, exist, abide, re-
main, subsist, stay; इदं मे मनसि वर्तते
S. 1; अत्र विषयेऽस्माकं महकुतुहलं वर्तते Pt.
1; मरालकुलनायकः कथय रे कथं वर्ततां Bv. 1.
3; often used merely as a copula;
अतीत्य हरिको हरीम् वर्तते वृजिनः S 1 2
To be in any particular condition or

circumstances, पाश्र्वम वयास वतमानस्य K. ; 80 दुःखे, हर्षे, विषादे &c. वर्तते. 3 To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; स्तितादेव्याः किं वृत्तमित्यस्ति काचित्प्रवृत्तिः U. 2; सार्धं संश्रुतिं वर्तते पथिक रे स्थानान्तरं गम्यतां Subhāsh. 'now it is evening' &c.; S. Til. 6; Bg. 5. 26. 4 To move on, proceed in regular course; सर्वथा वर्तते यज्ञः Ms. 2. 15; निर्व्याजमिज्या ववृते Bk. 2. 37; R. 12. 56. 5 To be maintained or supported by, live on, subsist by (fig. also) ; फलमूलवार्तिभिवर्तमाना K. 172; Ms. 8. 77. 6 To turn, roll on, revolve; यत्नदियं लोकयात्रा वर्तते Ve. 3. 7 To occupy or engage oneself, be occupied or engaged in, set about (with loc.) ; मगवान् काश्यपः शाश्वते ब्रह्मणि वर्तते S. 1; इतरो दहेते स्वकर्मणां ववृते ज्ञानमयेन वृद्धिना R. 8. 20; Ms. 8. 346; Bg. 3. 22. 8 To act, behave, conduct or demean oneself towards, do, perform, practise (usually with loc. or by itself) ; आयोऽहिंस्मन् विनयेन वर्ततां U. 6; कश्चिन्निर्गन्धीदृष्टेन भरेतेषु वर्तमानः Māl. 1; औदासीन्येन वर्तितुं R. 10. 25; Ms. 7. 104, 8. 173, 11. 30. 9 To act a part, enter upon a course of conduct; साध्वी वृत्तिं वर्तते 'he acts an honest part'. 10 To have the sense of, signify, be used in the sense of; पुण्यसमर्पणस्य चंद्रमसि पुण्यशब्दो वर्तते Mbh. on P. IV. 2. 3. (often used in lexicons in this sense). 11 To tend or conduce to (with dat.). ; पुनेण किं फलं यो वै सिद्धिदुःखाय वर्तते. 12 To rest or depend upon. -Caus. (वर्तयति-ते) ; 1 To cause to be or exist. 2 To cause to move or turn round cause to revolve, S. 7. 6. 3 To brandish, flourish, whirl round; Bk. 15. 37. 4 To do, practise exhibit; Māl. 9. 33. 5 To perform, discharge, attend or look to; सोवि-कारभ्रमिकः कुलोचितं काश्चन स्वयमवर्तयत्समाः R. 19. 4; Mr. 3. 23. 6 To spend, pass (as time). 7 To live on, subsist; Ki. 2. 18; R. 12. 20. 8 To relate, describe. -Desid. (विवृत्सति, विवर्तयति). -With अति 1 to go beyond, exceed; Māl. 1. 26. 2 to surpass, excel; Ki. 3. 40; Si. 14. 59. 3 to violate, overstep, transgress; Si. 6. 19. 4 to neglect, disregard; Ms. 5. 16. 5 to hurt, injure, offend. 6 to overcome, subdue. 7 to pass away (as time). 8 to be late or delay; Ms. 2. 38. -अनु 1 to follow, conform to, act according to; प्रवृत्तिश्चेन्न हि जने-सुवर्तते Si. 15. 41, Māl. 3. 2. 2 to humour, adapt oneself to the will of, be guided by. 3 to obey. 4 to resemble, imitate. 5 to please, gratify. 6 to be repeated or supplied from a preceding rule or Sūtra ('intransitive') (Caus) 1 to turn round 2

to follow, obey. -अप 1 to turn away from, turn back; तस्मादपवर्तते दूरकृष्टा नस्थिव लक्ष्मीः प्रतिकूलदैवात् R. 6. 58, 7. 33. 2 to be reversed or inverted, to be overturned; Ki. 12. 49. 3 to have the face downward; Māl. 3. 17. (-Caus.) to turn away or aside, bend; Māl. 1. 40, Ki. 4. 15. -अभि 1 to go up to, go towards, go near, approach, turn to; इत एवाभि वर्तते S. 1; R. 2. 10. 2 to attack, assail, rush at or upon; Ki. 13. 3. 3 to commence, break (as day). 4 to stand supreme, be over all. 5 to be, exist, chance to be. -आ 1 to revolve. 2 to return; R. 1. 89, 2. 19. 3 to go to or towards. 4 to be restless or uneasy, whirl round; Māl. 1. 41. -उद् 1 to ascend. 2 to rise, increase 3 to be haughty or proud. 4 to overflow, be swollen; उद्वृत्तः क इव दृक्तावहः परेषां Si. 8. 18; Mu. 3. 8, R. 7. 56. -उप 1 to approach. 2 to return. -नि 1 to come back, return; न च निम्नादिषु सलिलं निवर्तते न ततेतुं हृदयं S. 3. 1; Ku. 4. 30, R. 2. 43; Bg. 8. 21, 15. 4. 2 to flee from, retreat; Bk. 5. 102. 3 to turn away from, be averse to; R. 5. 23, 7. 61. 4 to abstain from; प्रसमीक्ष्य निवर्तते सर्व-मोक्षस्य महणात् Ms. 5. 49, 1. 53; Bk. 1. 18; निवृत्तमार्गवस्तु जनकः U. 4. 5 to be freed or absolved from, to escape; Bg. 1. 39. 6 to leave off speaking, cease, stop. 7 to be removed, come to an end, cease, disappear; Bg. 2. 59, 14. 22; Ms. 11. 185, 186. 8 to be withheld or withdrawn from. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to return, send back; R. 2. 3, 3. 47, 7. 44. 2 to withdraw, keep away from; turn away, divert, R. 2. 28; Ku. 5. 11. -निवृ 1 to cease, come to an end; Bk. 8. 69. 2 to be got or accomplished; R. 17. 68; Ms. 7. 161. 3 to be withheld, not to happen; Bk. 16. 6. (-Caus.) 1 to perform; accomplish, finish, complete; R. 2. 45, 3. 33, 11. 30. -पर 1 to return, turn back. -परि 1 to turn round, revolve; Ku. 1. 16. 2 to roam about, move hither and thither. 3 to change, barter, exchange. 4 to turn back; R. 4. 72, V. 1. 17. 5 to be, fall into; Māl. 9. 8. 6 to decay, perish, disappear; Māl. 10. 6. -प 1 to go forward, move on, proceed; Pt. 1. 81. 2 to arise, be produced, spring. 3 to happen; come to pass, take place. 4 to begin, commence (usually with inf.). ; हतं प्रवृत्तं संगीतकं M. 1; Ku. 3. 25. 5 to strive, exert oneself; प्रवर्ततां प्रवृत्तिद्विताय पार्थिवः S. 7. 35. 6 to act up to, follow; Pt. 1. 116. 7 to engage in, be occupied with S. 1 Ku. 5. 23. 8 to act, do

S. 6. 9 to act or behave towards. 10 to prevail, exist; राजन् प्रजाह ते कश्चि-दपचारः प्रवर्तते R. 15. 47. 11 to hold good. 12 to proceed uninterruptedly, thrive; Bg. 17. 24, Ms. 8. 61. (-Caus.) 1 to proceed with, continue; Mu. 1. 2 to introduce. 3 to set on foot, establish, found. 4 to drive, propel, urge, stimulate. 5 to promote, advance. -प्रतिनि 1 to turn back, return; गन्तव्यं पुनः प्रतिनिवृत्ताः S. 1. 29, V. 1. 2 to turn round. -वि 1 to turn round, roll, revolve, move round; Māl. 1. 40. 2 to turn aside, bend; R. 6. 16; S. 2. 11. 3 to be, become. -विनि 1 to return. 2 to cease, come to an end; Bg. 2. 59, Ms. 5. 7. 3 to desist, turn away, abstain (from); देवनात्, उद्धात्, &c. -विपरि to revolve (fig. also); Bg. 9. 10. -व्यप 1 to return, turn back; नेतः कथं कथमपि व्यपवर्तते ने Māl. 1. 18. 2 to desist from, leave; U. 5. 8. -व्यप 1 to turn back, turn away from; सद्युक्ता व्यपवर्तमाना द्रिया Ratn. 1. 2. 2 to be turned or withdrawn from, to be averse to; विषयव्यावृत्तकोद्वहः V. 1. 9. (-Caus.) to restrict, limit, exclude, arrest; दुःखान् पूर्वपक्षे व्यपवर्तयति S. B.; अपवाद् इहोत्सर्गं व्यावर्तयितुमीश्वरः R. 15. 7. -त् 1 to be or become; ते यथोक्ताः संवृत्ताः Pt. 1. 2 to be produced, arise, spring. 3 to happen, take place. 4 to be accomplished.

वृत् p. p. 1 Chosen, selected. 2 Covered, screened. 3 Hidden. 4 Surrounded, encompassed. 5 Agreed or assented to. 6 Hired. 7 Spoiled, vitiated. 8 Served.

वृत्तिः f. 1 Choosing, selecting. 2 Hiding, covering, concealing. 3 Asking, soliciting. 4 An entreaty, a request. 5 Surrounding, encompassing. 6 A hedge, fence, an enclosure, Me. 78.

वृत्तिकर a. Surrounding, encompassing. -रः The tree called वृत्तिकर.

वृत्त p. p. 1 Lived, existed. 2 Occurred, happened. 3 Completed, finished. 4 Performed, done, acted. 5 Past, gone. 6 Round, circular, R. 6. 32. 7 Dead, deceased. 8 Firm, fixed. 9 Read through, studied. 10 Derived from. 11 Famous:—(See वृत्). -त्तः A tortoise. -त्तं 1 An event, occurrence. 2 History, account. R. 15. 64. 3 News, tidings. 4 Practice, profession, mode of life, occupation; सतां वृत्तमुद्दिताः Ms. 10, 127, v. 1, 7, 122; Y. 3. 44. 5 Conduct, behaviour, manner, act, action; as in सद्युक्त, वृद्ध. 6 Good or virtuous conduct; Pt. 4. 28. 7 An established rule or usage, law, custom observance of such rule or usage duty R. 5. 33. 8 A circle,

circumference of a circle 9 A metre in general, especially a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains (opp. जाति), see App. I. -Comp. -अनुपूर्व *a.* taperingly round; Ku. 1. 35. -अनुसारः 1 conformity to prescribed rules. 2 conformity to metre. -अंतः 1 an occasion, incident, event; अनेनारण्यकवृत्तिन पर्याकुलाः स्मः S. 1, R. 3. 66, U. 2. 17. 2 news, tidings, intelligence; को नु खलु वृत्तः V. 4, R. 14. 87. 3 account, history, tale, narrative, story. 4 a subject, topic. 5 kind, sort. 6 mode, manner. 7 state, condition. 8 the whole, totality. 9 rest, leisure. 10 property, nature. -इषीरः, -ककीदी the water-melon. -मि *n.* N. of a kind of prose (having only the name of metre). -चूड, -चौल *a.* tonsured, whose tonsure ceremony has been performed; U. 2. -दुण्यः 1 a cane (कानीर). 2 the *Siri'sha* tree. 3 the *kadamba* tree. -कलः 1 the jujube tree. 2 the pomegranate tree. -सख *a.* one who has mastered the science of arms; Bk. 9. 19.

वृत्तिः *f.* 1 Being, existence. 2 Abiding, remaining, attitude, being in a particular state; as in विकृष्टवृत्ति, विप्रवृत्ति &c. 3 State, condition. 4 Action, movement, function, operation; वृत्तिस्तत्तद्व्यापननिषेधवृत्तिभिः R. 3. 43, Ku. 3. 73, S. 4. 15. 5 Course, method; S. 2. 11. 6 Conduct, behaviour, course of conduct, mode of action; कुरु श्रियसखीवृत्तिं सपत्नीजने S. 4. 18, Me. 8; वैतसीवृत्तिः, वक्रवृत्तिः &c. 7 Profession, occupation, business, employment, mode of leading life (often at the end of comp.); वार्धके वृत्तिवृत्तिना R. 1. 8; S. 5. 6; Pt. 3. 125. 8 Livelihood, maintenance, means of subsistence or livelihood; oft. in comp.; R. 2. 38, S. 7. 12, Ku. 5. 28; (for the several means of subsistence, see Ms. 4. 4-6). 9 Wages, hire. 10 Cause of activity. 11 Respectful treatment. 12 Gloss, commentary, exposition; सद्गतिः सवि-
वचना Si. 2. 112, काशिकावृत्तिः &c. 13 Revolving, turning round. 14 The circumference of a wheel or circle. 15 (In gram.) A complex formation requiring resolution or explanation. 16 The power or force of a word by which it expresses, indicates or suggests a meaning; (these are three अभिधा, लक्षणा and व्यञ्जना q. q. v. v.) 17 A style in composition (these are four; कैशिकी, भारती, साखती and आरभटी q. q. v. v.) -Comp. -अनुवासः a kind of alteration see K P 9
of subsistence. -कर्षित *a.* badly
distressed for want of

Livelihood, Ms. 8. 411 चक्र the wheel of state; Pt. 1. 81. -हेदः deprivation of the means of subsistence. -भंगः, -वैकल्यं want of a livelihood; Pt. 1. 153. -स्थ *a.* 1 being in any state or employment. 2 well-conducted, of good behaviour. (-स्थः) a lizard, chameleon. वृत्रः 1 N. of a demon killed by Indra; (he is supposed to be a personification of darkness); see इंद्र. 2 A cloud. 3 Darkness. 4 An enemy. 5 Sound. 6 A mountain. -Comp. -अरिः, -द्विष *m.*, -राज्ञः, -हन् *m.* epithets of Indra; कुरुष्वपि पक्षाच्छिदि वृत्रज्ञौ Ku. 1. 20; बाबा हरि वृत्रहणे स्मितेन 7. 46.

वृथा *ind.* 1 To no purpose, in vain, uselessly, unprofitably; often with the force an adjective; व्यर्थं यत्र कर्षाद्-सख्यमपि मे कीर्थं हरिणां वृथा U. 3. 45; दिवं न वि प्रार्थसे वृथा अमः Ku. 5. 45. 2 Unnecessarily. 3 Foolishly, idly, wantonly. 4 Wrongly, improperly. (At the beginning of comp. वृथा may be translated by ' vain, useless, improper, false, idle ' &c.). -Comp. -अटचर strolling about idly, walking for pleasure. -आकारः a false form, an empty show. -कथा idle talk. -जन्मन् *n.* unprofitable or vain birth. -दानं a gift that may be revoked or not made good if promised. -मति *a.* foolish-minded. -सांसं flesh not intended for the Gods or Manes. -वादिन् *a.* speaking falsely. -अमः useless exertion or trouble.

वृद्ध *a.* (compar. ज्यायस् or वर्षयिस्, superl. ज्येष्ठः or वर्षिष्ठः) 1 Increased, augmented. 2 Full-grown, grown up. 3 Old, aged, advanced in years; वृद्धास्ते न विचारणीयचरिताः U. 5. 35. 4 Advanced or grown up (at the end of comp.), cf. बयोवृद्ध, वर्षवृद्ध, ज्ञानवृद्ध, आगमवृद्ध &c. 5 Great, large. 6 Accumulated, heaped. 7 Wise, learned. -वृजः 1 An old man; हेयंगवीन-मादाय बोधवृद्धादुपस्थितात् R. 1. 45, 9. 78; Me. 30. 2 A worthy or venerable man. 3 A sage, saint. 4 A male descendant. -वृजं Benzoin. -Comp. -अंगुलिः, *f.* great toe. -अवस्था old age. -आचारः an ancient or long-standing custom. -उक्षः an old bull. -काकः a raven. -नाभि *a.* corpulent, pot-bellied. -आवः old age. -मतं the precept of ancient sages. -वाहनः the mango tree. -अवस् *m.* an epithet of Indra. -संघः a council of elders. -सूत्रकं a flock of cotton.

वृद्धा 1 An old woman. 2 A female descendant.

वृद्धिः 1 Growth, increase, augmentation development - प्रोष वृद्धि इति पदीतिरुपेक्षति R B 22
तपोवृद्धिं ज्ञानवृद्धिं &c. 2 Waxing increase of the digits of the moon

वृद्धिः R. 5. 16, Ku. 7. 1. 3 Increase in wealth, prosperity, affluence; Pt. 2. 112. 4 Success, advancement, rise, progress; परवृद्धिमत्तरि मनो हि मानिना Si. 15. 1. 5 Wealth, property. 6 A heap, quantity, multitude. 7 Interest; सरला वृद्धिः and चक्रवृद्धिः 8 Usury. 9 Profit, gain. 10 Enlargement of the scrotum. 11 Extension of power or revenue. 12 (In gram) The increase or lengthening of vowels, the change of अ, इ, उ, ऋ, short or long and ऌ to आ, ऐ, औ, आर् and आर्द्ध respectively. 13 The impurity caused by child-birth in a family (called जननाशौच q. v.) -Comp. -आजीवः, -आजीविन् *m.* a usurer, money-lender. -जीवनं, -जी-
विका the profession of usury. -वृ-
ध्ना promoting prosperity. -वर्ध्ना a kind of razor. -आर्द्धं an offering made to the Manes on prosperous occasions such as the birth of a son.

वृत् I. 1 A. (but Paras. also in the two Futures, the Aorist and the Conditional, also in the Desiderative (वर्धते, वृद्ध; desid. विवृत्तति or विवर्धिते) 1 To grow, increase, become larger, stronger or greater, thrive, prosper; अन्योन्यजयसंभौ बद्धये वादिनोरिव R. 12. 92, 10. 78; वनहये वर्धते जातराष्ट्रिः Subhāsh ; Bk. 14 13, 19. 26. 2 To continue, last. 3 To rise, ascend. 4 To have cause for congratulation, usually with दिष्ट्या; दिष्ट्या धर्मपत्नीसमागमेन पुत्रमुत्प-
दशनेन चापुष्पान् वर्धते S. 7. ' your honour is to be congratulated upon your union ' &c. -Caus. (वर्धयति-ते, also वर्धोपयति-ते) 1 To cause to grow, increase, augment, heighten, amplify, enhance; वर्धयति तत्कृदावृद्धतेर्धारेणामिः R. 4. 71. 2 To cause to prosper, glorify, magnify, exalt; H. 3. 3 3 To congratulate, felicitate (वर्धयति in this sense). -WITH अभि to grow, increase; क्षीणः क्षीणोऽपि राज्ञी भूये ह्यो-
मिषधते तिर्यं K. P. 10. -परि-, -य-
वि to grow, increase, prosper &c. -सं to increase. (-Caus.) to rear, bring up; R. 5. 6. -II. 10 U. (वर्धयति-ते) 1 To speak. 2 To shine. वृधसानः A man.

वृधसानः 1 A man. 2 A leaf. 3 An act or action.

वृत्तं 1 The foot-stalk of a leaf or fruit, a stalk; वृत्ताच्छल्यं हरति पुष्पमनोक-
हन् R. 5. 69. 2 The stand of a water-jar. 3 A teat, nipple.

वृत्ताकः की The egg-plant.

वृत्तिका A small stalk.

वृत्तं 1 A multitude, host, large number, group; अनुगतमालिवृत्तेर्दसितीर्थ-
हय B 12 102 Me 99 १० ११ २ A heap quantity

वृत्त 1 The holy basil 2 N of a forest near Gokula अवर्धः

-वनं N. of a forest near Gokula; इंदारण्ये वसतिरधुना केवलं दुःखेभुः Pad. D. 38, 41, R. 6. 50. -वनी the holy basil.

इंदार α. 1 Much, great, large. 2 Eminent, best, excellent. 3 Pleasing, attractive, beautiful.

इंदारक α. (का or रिता f.) 1 Much, great, many. 2 Eminent, best, excellent. 3 Pleasing, attractive, handsome, lovely. 4 Respectable, venerable. -कः 1 A god, deity; श्रितो इंदारण्यं नमस्त्रिलोक्युदाकृतः Bv. 4. 5. 2 The chief of anything (at the end of comp.) see (2) above.

इंदिर α. 1 Very great or large. 2 Very handsome (superl. of इंदारक, q. v.).

इंदीयस् α. 1 Greater, larger. 2 More handsome or beautiful (compar. of इंदारक q. v.).

इव 4 P. (वृषति) To choose, select. इवः A rat. -शा A drug. -ङ्ग Ginger. इविकः 1 A scorpion. 2 The sign scorpio of the zodiac. 3 A crab. 4 A centipede. 5 A kind of beetle. 6 A hairy caterpillar.

इव I. 1 P. (वर्षति, वृष्टि) 1 To rain (usually with words signifying 'Indra', 'Parjanya', 'cloud', &c. as the subject of the verb, or sometimes used impersonally); द्वादश वर्षाणि नववर्षं दशशतं Dk.; काले वर्षतु मेघाः; गर्जं वा वर्षं वा शक्र Mk. 5. 31; मेघा वर्षतु गजैतु हंचत्वश-निनेव वा 5. 16. 2 To rain or pour down, shower down; वर्षतीर्षाजं नमः Mk. 1. 34; so शरवृष्टि, -कमुम-वृष्टि-वर्षति &c., 3 To pour forth, shed. 4 To grant, bestow. 5 To moisten. 6 To produce, engender. 7 To have supreme power. 8 To strike, hurt. -WITH अस्मि 1 to shower, rain or pour down, sprinkle; R. 1. 84, 10. 48. 2 to give, bestow. -य to rain, shower; यस्यायमासितः पुष्पैः प्रवृष्ट इव केसरः Rām. (=U. 6. 36). -II. 10 A. (वर्षते) 1 To be powerful or eminent. 2 To have the power of production.

इवः 1 A bull; असपदस्तस्य वृषेण गच्छतः Ku. 5. 80, Me. 52, R. 2. 35, Ms. 9. 123. 2 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. 3 The chief or best of a class, the best of its kind; (at the end of comp.); सुनिवृषः, कपिवृषः &c. 4 The god of love. 5 A strong or athletic man. 6 A lustful man, a man of one of the four classes into which men are divided in erotic works; see Ratimanjari. 7 An enemy, adversary. 8 A rat. 9 The bull of Siva. 10 Morality, justice. 11 Virtue, a pious or meritorious act; न सद्रुतिः स्याद् वृषवर्जितानां Ktr. K. 9. 62 (where वृष means a 'bull' also). 12 N. of Kapa 13 N of Vishnu 14 N of a puticular drug -व A k s

plumage. -Comp. -अंकः 1 an epithet of Siva; R. 3. 23. 2 a pious or virtuous man. 3 the marking-nut plant. 4 a cunuch. -अजः a small drum. -अंचनः an epithet of Siva. -अंतकः an epithet of Vishnu. -आहारः a cat. -उत्सर्गः setting free a bull on the occasion of a funeral rite, or as a religious act generally. -दंशः, -दंशकः a cat. -द्वजः 1 an epithet of Siva; R. 11. 44. 2 an epithet of Ganesa. 3 a pious or virtuous man. -पतिः an epithet of Siva. -पर्वन् m. 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 N. of a demon who with the aid of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras, maintained struggle with the gods for a long time. His daughter Sarmitā was married by Yayāti; see Yayāti and Devayāni. 3 a wasp. -भासा the residence of Indra and the gods; i. e. Amarāvati. -लोचनः a cat. -वाहनः an epithet of Siva.

इवणः The scrotum, the bag containing the testicles.

इवणश्चः A horse of Indra.

इवन् m. 1 A bull. 2 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. 3 The chief of a class; Mv. 1. 7. 4 A stallion, horse. 5 Pain, sorrow. 6 Insensibility to pain. 7 N. of Indra; इवव सीतं तद्वयह-सतं Ku. 5. 61, 80; R. 10. 52, 17. 77. 8 N. of Karna. 9 of Agni.

इवमः 1 A bull. 2 Any male animal. 3 Anything best or eminent of its class (at the end of comp.); द्विजवृषः Ratn. 1. 5, 4. 21. 4 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. 5 A kind of drug; cf. अश्वम. 6 An elephant's ear. 7 The orifice or hollow of the ear. -Comp. -पतिः, -द्वजः epithets of Siva; R. 2. 36; Ku. 3. 62.

इवनी f. 1 A widow. 2 Cowach.

इवलः 1 A Sūdra. 2 A horse. 3 Garlic. 4 A sinner, wicked, or irreligious man. 5 An outcast. 6 N. of Chandragupta. (particularly used by Chāṇakya, see inter alia Mu. acts 1 and 3).

इवलकः A contemptible Sūdra.

इवली 1 An unmarried girl twelve years old; particularly, a girl remaining unmarried at her father's house in whom menstruation has commenced; पितृहे च या नारी रजः पश्यत्य-संस्कृता। दूषणहत्या पितृसत्याः सा कन्या इवली स्मृता II. 2 A woman during menstruation. 3 A barren woman. 4 The mother of a still-born child. 5 A Sūdra female or the wife of a Sūdra. -Comp. -पतिः the husband of a Sūdra woman. -सेवनं intercourse with a Sūdra female.

इवसुक्ती A wasp.

इवस्यंती 1 A woman longing for sexual inter (with acc. of male इवस्यन् इवस्यती इवसया राता Mv 6

Bk. 4. 30, R. 12, 34. 2 A libidinous or lascivious woman. 3 A cow in heat.

इवाकपायी 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. 2 Of Gauri. 3 Of Sachī. 4 Of Svāhā; wife of Agni. 5 Of the dawn, wife of the sun.

इवाकपिः 1 An epithet of the sun. 2 Of Vishnu. 3 Of Siva. 4 Of Indra. 5 Of Agni.

इवायणः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 A sparrow.

इविन् m. A peacock.

इवी The seat of an ascetic or religious student (made of Kusa grass).

इव p. p. 1 Rained, 2 Raining. 3 Showering, pouring down.

इष्टिः f. 1 Rain, a shower of rain; आदित्याजायते इष्टिर्दृष्टेर ततः प्रजाः Ms. 3. 76. 2 A shower (of anything); अन्नवृष्टि R. 3. 58; पुष्पवृष्टि 2. 60; शर, 'धन', उपल' &c. -Comp. -कालः the rainy season. -जीवन α. nourished or watered by rain (as a country); cf. देवनातक. -शुः a frog.

इष्टिन् α. Raining, rainy. -m. A cloud.

इष्टि α. 1 Heretical, heterodox. 2 Angry, passionate. -m. 1 A cloud. 2 A ram. 3 A ray of light. 4 N. of an ancestor of Kṛishṇa. 5 N. of Kṛishṇa. 6 Of Indra. 7 Of Agni. -Comp. -गर्भः an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

इष्टव α. 1 To be rained or showered down. 2 Stimulating amorous desire, provocative of sexual vigour, aphrodisiac. -द्वः A kind of kidney-bean.

इह } See इह, इहत्, and
इहत् }
इहति }
इहति }
इहती 1 The lute of Nārada. 2 The number 'thirty-six'. 3 A mantle, cloak, wrapper. 4 Speech. 5 A reservoir (as of water); see इहती also.

-Comp. -पतिः an epithet of Brihaspati.

इहस्पति See इहस्पति.

इ 9 U. (वृषति, वृषति, वृष; pass. वृषते; desid. इवृषति-ते or विवृषति-ते or विवृषति-ते) To choose, select; (see इ I.).

इ 1 U. (वृषति-ते, उत्, caus. वायसति-ते) 1 To weave; तितंशुवर्णवैद्यति स्म तद्गणे N. 1. 12. 2 To braid, plant. 3 To sew. 4 To make, compose, string together. -WITH प्र 1 to weave. 2 to tie, fasten. 3 to set, fix. 4 to interweave; interlace; see प्रोत.

वेकटः 1 A buffoon. 2 A jeweller. 3 A youth.

वेगः 1 Impulse, impetus. 2 Speed, velocity, rapidity. 3 Agitation. 4 Impetuosity, violence, force. 5 A stream, current; as in अंबुवेगः. 6 Energy, activity, determination. 7 Power strength अमन्यस्व वेगात् K 8 Circulation or kind effect (as of poison)

U 2 26, V 5 18 9 Haste, rashness, sudden impulse; Pt. 1. 109. 10 The flight of an arrow; Ki. 13. 24. 11 Love, passion. 12 The external manifestation of an internal emotion. 13 Delight, pleasure. 14 Evacuation of the feces. 15 Semen virile. -Comp. -अनिलः 1 blast caused by speed; V. 1. 4. 2 strong or violent wind. -आघातः 1 sudden arresting of velocity, check of speed. 2 obstruction of excretion, constipation. -नाशनः the phlegmatic humour. -वाहिन् a swift. -विधारणं checking of speed. -स्वः a mule. वेणिन् a. (नी f.) Swift, fleet, impetuous, violent, rapid. -m. 1 A courier. 2 A hawk. -नी A river.

वेकटः N. of a mountain.

वेचा Hire, wages.

वेड A kind of sandal.

वेडा A host

वण्, वेन् 1 U. (वेणिन्ते, वेनन्ति ते) 1 To go, move. 2 To know, recognize, perceive. 3 To reflect, consider. 4 To take. 5 To play on an instrument. वेणः 1 A musician by caste; cf. Ms. 10. 19; वेणानां ब्रह्मवादनं 10. 49. 2 N. of a king, son of Anga and said to be a descendant of Manu Svāyambhuva. [When he became king he issued a proclamation prohibiting all worship and sacrifices. The sages strongly remonstrated with him, but when he turned a deaf ear to their words, they killed him with 'blades of consecrated Kusa grass.' The kingdom was now without a ruler. So they rubbed the thigh of the dead body, until a Nishada came forth, short in stature and with a flat face. They then rubbed the right arm, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu (see Prithu). According to the Padma Purāṇa, Vena began his reign well, but subsequently fell into Jaina heresy. He is also said to have caused confusion of castes; cf. Ms. 7. 41, 9. 66-67.].

वेण N. of a river (joining the Krishṇā).

वेणिः -णी f. 1 Braided hair, a braid of hair; तं गेणी वेणिश्चायता सुवः Si. 12. 75, Me. 18. 2 Hair twisted into a single unornamented braid and allowed to fall on the back (said to be worn by women whose husbands are absent from them); वनाच्छिद्येते रज्जु-रामेन युक्ता स्यं वेणिश्चायतामोस R. 14. 12; अबलवेणिमोक्षोऽसुखनि Me. 99, Ku. 2. 61. 3 Continuous fl.w., current, stream; जलवेणिर्न्या रेवा यदि वेष्टितुमासि कमः R. 6. 43; Me. 29; cf. the word त्रिवेणी also. 4 The confluence of two or more rivers. 5 The confluence of the Ganges, Yamunā and Sarasvatī. 6 N. of a river. -Comp. -बन्धः hair twisted into a braid R. 10 47 -वेचनी a loach -वेचिनी a comb. -संहारः 1 tying the

hair into a braid, Ve 6 2 N of a drama by Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇa.

वेणुः 1 A bamboo; मलयेंद्रि स्थितो वेणुर्वेणुरेव न चंदनं Subhāsh., R. 12. 41. 2 A reed. 3 A flute pipe; नामभेदे कृतसंकेते वादयते मृदु वेणुं Git. 5. -Comp. -जः bamboo seed. -धनः a flute-player, piper. -निक्षतिः the sugar-cane. -यवः bamboo-seed. -यष्टिः f. a bamboo stick. -वादः, -वादकः a piper, flute-player. -बीजं bamboo-seed.

वेणुकं A goad with a bamboo handle.

वेणुनं Black pepper.

वेतं (दं) ङः An elephant; Bv. 1. 62.

वेतनं 1 Hire, wages, salary, pay, stipend; B. 17. 66. 2 Livelihood, subsistence. -Comp. -अदानं, -अनपाकर्मन् n., -अनपक्रिय 1 non-payment of wages 2 an action for non-payment of wages. -जीविन् m. a stipendiary.

वेतसः 1 The ratan, reed, cane; अविलोचितेति वेतसस्तत्त्वमायव मा स्म मय्यथाः Si. 16. 53; R. 9. 75. 2 The citron.

वेतसी The ratan; वेतसतिरुक्ते K. P. 1.

वेतस्वत् a. (ती f.) Abounding in reeds.

वेतालः 1 A kind of ghost, a goblin, vampire; particularly a ghost occupying a dead body; Māl. 5. 28, Si. 20. 60. 2 A door-keeper.

वेत्तु m. 1 A knower. 2 A sage. 3 A husband, an espouser.

वेवः 1 The cane, ratan. 2 A stick, staff, particularly the staff of a door-keeper; वामप्रकोष्ठार्पितहेमवेवः Ku. 3. 41. -Comp. -आसनं a cane-seat. -धरः, -धारकः 1 a door-keeper. 2 a mace-bearer, staff-bearer.

वेवकीय a. Reedy, abounding in reeds.

वेवचनी 1 A female door-keeper. 2 N. of a river; Me. 24.

वेत्रिन् m. 1 A door-keeper, warder. 2 staff-bearer.

वेथ् 1 A (वेथंते) To beg, solicit, ask.

वेदः 1 Knowledge. 2 Sacred knowledge, holy learning, the scriptures of the Hindus. (Originally there were only three Vedas: ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद and सामवेद, which are collectively called त्रयी 'the sacred triad'; but a fourth, the अथर्ववेद, was subsequently added to them. Each of the Vedas has two distinct parts, the *Mantra* or *Samhita* and the *Brāhmaṇa*. According to the strict orthodox faith of the Hindus the Vedas are *a-pauruṣheya*, 'not human compositions', being supposed to have been directly revealed by the Supreme Being Brahman, and are called *Sruti*; i.e. what is heard or revealed as distinguish

ed from Smṛt, i.e. what is remembered or is the work of human origin; see श्रुति, स्मृति also; and the several sages to whom the hymns of the Vedas are ascribed are, therefore, called ऋतारः 'seers,' and not कर्तारः or स्रष्टारः 'composers'). 3 A bundle of Kusa grass; Ms. 4. 36 4 N. of Vishṇu. -Comp. -अंगं 'a member of the Veda,' 'N. of certain classes of works regarded as auxiliary to the Vedas and designed to aid in the correct pronunciation and interpretation of the text and the right employment of the *Mantras* in ceremonies; (the *Vedāṅgas* are six in number:— 1 शिष्या 'the science of proper articulation and pronunciation; 2 छन्दः 'the science of prosody'; 3 व्याकरण 'grammar', 4 निरुक्त 'etymological explanation of difficult Vedic words'; 5 ज्योतिष 'astronomy', and 6 कल्प 'ritual or ceremonial'). -अधिगमः, -अध्ययनं holy study, study of the Vedas. -अध्यापकः a teacher of the Vedas, a holy preceptor. -अंत 1 'the end of the Veda', an *Upanishad* (which comes at the end of the Veda.) 2 the last of the six principal *Darsanas* or systems of Hindu philosophy; (so called because it teaches the ultimate aim and scope of the Veda, or because it is based on the *Upanishads* which come at the end of the Veda); (this system of philosophy is sometimes called उत्तरमीमांसा being regarded as a sequel to Jaimini's पूर्वमीमांसा, but it is practically quite a distinct system; see मीमांसा. It represents the popular pantheistic creed of the Hindus, regarding, as it does, the whole world as synthetically derived from one eternal principle, the Brahman or Supreme Spirit; see ब्रह्म also). -अंगः, -ज्ञः a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. -अंतिन् m. a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. -अर्थः the meaning of the Vedas. -अवतारः revelation of the Vedas. -आदि n., -आदिवर्णः, -आदिवीजं the sacred syllable om. -उक्त a. scriptural, taught in the Vedas. -कौलियकः an epithet of Siva. -गर्भः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -ज्ञः a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -त्रयं, -त्रयी the three Vedas collectively. -निन्दकः an atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever (one who rejects the divine origin and character of the Vedas). -निंदा disbelief, heresy. -पारयः a Brāhmaṇa skilled in the Vedas -पारय N of a very sacred Vedic verse called

Gayatrī q v वचन, वाक्य a Vedic text. -वदनं grammar. -वासः a Brāhmaṇa. -वाह्य a. contrary to, or not founded on, the Veda. -विद् m a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -विहित a. enjoined by the Vedas. -व्यासः an epithet of Vyāsa who is regarded as the 'arranger' of the Vedas in their present form; see व्यास. -संन्यासः giving up the ritual of the Vedas.

वेदनं, वेदना 1 Knowledge, perception. 2 Feeling, sensation. 3 Pain, torment, agony, anguish; अवेदनाज्ञं कुलिशक्षतानां Ku. 1. 20, R. 8. 50. 4 Acquisition, wealth, property. 5 Marriage; Ms. 3. 44, 9. 65; Y. 1. 62.

वेदारः A chameleon.
वेदिः A learned man, sage, Pandit. -दि-दी f. 1 An altar, especially one prepared for a sacrifice. 2 An altar of a particular shape, the middle points of which come very close to each other; मध्येन सा वेदिविलम्बमया Ku. 1. 37; (some propose to take वेदि in this passage as meaning 'a seal-ring'). 3 A quadrangular spot in the court-yard of a temple or palace. 4 A seal-ring. 5 N. of Sarasvatī. 6 A tract or region. -Comp. -जः an epithet of Draupadī who was born from the midst of the sacrificial altar of king Drupada.

वेदिका 1 A sacrificial altar or ground. 2 A raised seat; an elevated spot of ground (usually for sacred purposes); सप्तर्षवेदिका S. 1; Ku. 3. 44. 3 A seat in general. 4 An altar, heap, mound; मद्राकिनीसैकत-वेदिकाभिः Ku. 1. 29 'by making altars or heaps of sand &c'. 5 A quadrangular open shed in the middle of a courtyard. 6 An arbour, a bower.

वेदिन् a. 1 Knowing; as in कृतवेदिन्. 2 Marrying. -m. 1 A knower. 2 A teacher. 3 A learned Brāhmaṇa. 4 An epithet of Brāhmaṇ.

वेदी see वेदि f.
वेद्य a. 1 To be known. 2 To be taught or explained. 3 To be married.

वेद्यः 1 Penetrating, piercing, perforation. 2 Wounding, a wound. 3 A hole, an excavation. 4 The depth (of an excavation). 5 A particular measure of time.

वेद्यकः 1 N. of one of the divisions of hell. 2 Camphor. -कं Rice in the ear.

वेदनं 1 The act of piercing, perforating. 2 Penetration. 3 Evacuation. 4 Pricking, wounding. 5 Depth (of an evacuation).

वेदनिका A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels a gimblet

वेधनी 1 An instrument for piercing an elephant's ear. 2 A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet.

वेद्य m. 1 A creator; Māl. 1. 21. 2 N. of Brahman, the creator; तं वेद्या विदधे नूनं महावृत्तभाषिना R. 1. 29; Ku. 2. 16, 5. 41. 3 A secondary creator (such as Dakṣha, sprung from Brahman); Ku. 2. 14. 4 N. of Śiva. 5 Of Viṣṇu. 6 The sun. 7 The *Arka* plant. 8 A learned man.

वेद्यं The part of the hand under the root of the thumb.

वेधित p. p. Pierced, perforated.

वेत् 1 U. (वेनित्ते) see वेत्.

वेन See वेत् (2).

वेत्ता See वेत्ता.

वेत् 1 A (वेत्ते, वेधित) To tremble, shake, quiver, quake; कृतजलिर्वेपमानः किरिटी Bg. 11. 35; R. 11. 65. -WITH -म् to quiver, throb, tremble; Ku. 5. 27, 74.

वेद्युः Tremor, trembling, heaving (of breasts); अद्यापि स्तनवेपथुं जनयति श्वासः प्रमाणायिकः S. 1. 30, Si. 9. 22, 73; M. 19. 23; Ku. 4. 17, 5. 85.

वेपनं Tremor, trembling.

वेमः, वेमन् m. n. A loom; महाति-वेमः सहकुर्वरी बह्वं N. 1. 12; दुरिचिमादिकं T. S.

वेरः 1 The body. 2 Saffron. 3 The egg-plant.

वेरदः A low man, one belonging to an inferior caste. -दं The fruit of the jujube.

वेल् 1 P. (वेल्ति) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, move about, tremble. -II. 10 U. (वेल्ति-ते) To count the time.

वेल् A garden, grove.

वेला 1 Time; वेलापलक्षणार्थमादिहोस्मि S. 4. 2 Season, opportunity. 3 Interval of repose, leisure. 4 Tide, flow, current. 5 The sea-coast, sea-shore; वेलाभिलाष प्रसृता घृज्याः R. 13. 12, 15; 1. 30, 8. 80, 17. 37; Si. 3. 79; 9. 38. 6 Limit, boundary. 7 Speech. 8 Sickness. 9 Easy death. 10 The gums. -Comp. -कुलं N. of a district called Tāmralipta. -मूलं the sea-shore. -वर्णं a wood on the sea-coast.

वेल् 1 P. (वेल्ति) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, tremble, move about; Bv. 1. 55; Si. 7. 72.

वेल्तः, वेल्तन् 1 Shaking, moving, 2 Rolling (on the ground).

वेल्हलः f. A libertine.

वेल्तिः f. A creeper; cf. वलि.

वेल्ति p. p. 1 Trembling, tremulous, shaken. 2 Crooked. -तं 1 Going, moving. 2 Shaking.

वेत् 2 A. (वेत्ति) 1 To go. 2 To obtain 3 To conceive be pregnant 4 To pervade 5 To cast, throw 6

To eat 7 To vish, desire (seldom used in classical literature).

वेशः 1 Entrance. 2 Ingress, access. 3 A house, dwelling. 4 A house or residence of prostitutes, तरुणजनसहायश्रित्यतां वेशवासः Mk. 1. 31. 5 Dress, apparel (also written वेष in this sense); स्त्रियावेशयारी; विनीतवेषेण S. 1; कृतवेद्ये केशवे Gīt. 11. -Comp. -दानं the sun-flower. -धारिन् a. disguised. -नारी, वानिला a harlot; Mu. 3. 10. -वासः the residence of harlots.

वेशकः A house.

वेशनं 1 Entering, entrance. 2 A house.

वेशतः 1 A small pond, pool. 2 Fire.

वेशरः A mule.

वेशम् n. A house, dwelling, an abode, a mansion, palace; R. 14. 15, Me. 25, Ms. 4. 73, 9. 85. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. house-building. -कलिंगः a kind of sparrow. -नकुलः the muskrat. -युः f. the site of a habitation, building-ground.

वेश्यः The habitation of harlots.

वेश्या A harlot, prostitute, courtesan, concubine; Mk. 1. 32; Me. 35, Y. 1. 141. -Comp. -आचार्यः 1 the master or keeper of prostitutes. 2 a pimp. 3 a catamite. -आश्रयः habitation of harlots. -गमनं debauchery, whoring. -गृहं a brothel. -जनः a harlot. -वजः the wages given to a prostitute.

वेश्वरः A mule.

वेष् See वेष्.

वेष्णं Occupation, possession.

वेष्ट 1 A. (वेष्टते) 1 To surround, enclose, encompass, envelop. 2 To wind or twist round. 3 To dress. -Caus. (वेष्टयति-ते) 1 To surround. &c. 2 To blockade. -With -आ to fold. -परि, -सं to fold together, clasp or wind round.

वेष्टः 1 Surrounding, enclosing. 2 An enclosure, a fence. 3 A turban. 4 Gum, resin, exudation. 5 Turpentine. -Comp. -वृक्षः a kind of bamboo. -सारः turpentine.

वेष्टकः 1 An enclosure, a fence. 2 A pumpkin-gourd. कं 1 A turban. 2 A wrapper, mantle. 3 Gum, exudation. 4 Turpentine.

वेष्टनं 1 Encompassing, encircling surrounding; अङ्गुलिवेष्टनं a finger-ring. 2 Coiling round, twisting round; R. 4. 48. 3 An envelope, a wrapper, cover, covering, case. 4 A turban, tiara; असृष्टालकवेष्टनी R. 1. 42; शिरसा वेष्टनशोभिना 8. 12. 5 An enclosure, a fence; क्रीडाशेखः कनककदलीविष्टनवेष्टनीयः Me. 77. 6 A girdle, zone. 7 A bandage. 8 The outer ear. 9 Bdellium. 10 A particular attitude in dancing.

वेष्टनक A particular position in copulation

वेष्टित *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled, enveloped. 2 Wrapped up, dressed. 3 Stopped, blocked, impeded. 4 Blockedad.

वेष्टः, वेष्ट्यः Water.

वेष्ट्या See वेष्ट्यः.

वेसरः A mule; *Si.* 12. 19.

वेस(श)वारः A particular condiment (consisting of ground coriander, mustard, pepper, ginger &c.).

वेह 1 *A.* (वेहते) See वेह्.

वेहत् *f.* A barren cow.

वेहारः *N.* of a country (Behâr).

वेह् 1 *P.* (वेहते) To go, move.

वे 1 *P.* (वाति) 1 To dry, be dried.

2 To be languid or weary, be exhausted.

वे *ind.* A particle of affirmation or certainty (indeed, truly, forsooth), but it is generally used as an expletive; अपो वे नरत्नः *Ms.* 1. 10; 2. 231, 9. 49, 11. 77. &c. It is also said to be a vocative particle and sometimes shows entreaty or persuasion (अनुप).
वेज्ञातिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bought for twenty.

वेकशं 1 A garland worn over one shoulder and under the other, like the यज्ञोपवीत. 2 An upper garment, a mantle.

वेकशक, वेकशिक A garland worn over the left shoulder and under the right arm (like the यज्ञोपवीत *q. v.*).

वेकटिकः A jeweller.

वेकर्तनः *N.* of Karna.

वेकल्प 1 Optionality. 2 Dubiousness, ambiguity. 3 Uncertainty, indecision.

वेकल्पिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Optional. 2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain, undecided.

वेकल्प 1 Defect, deficiency, imperfection. 2 Mutilation, being crippled or lame. 3 Incompetency. 4 Agitation, flurry, excitement. 5 Non-existence.

वेकारिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to modification. 2 Modifying. 3 Modified.

वेकालः Afternoon, evening.

वेकालिक *a.* (की *f.*); वेकालीन *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to or occurring in the evening.

वेकुंडः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Indra. 3 Holy basil. -तं 1 The heaven of Vishnu. 2 Talc. -Comp. चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of the bright half of Kârtika. -लोकः the world of Vishnu.

वेकृत *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Changed. 2 Modified. -त् 1 Change, alteration, modification. 2 Aversion, disgust, loathing. 3 Change in state, appearance &c., disfigurement; *N.* 4. 5. 4 A portent, any event foreboding
वेकृत वेद *R.* 11. 62

-Comp. चिर्वतः a woful plight, miserable condition, suffering; वेकृतचिर्वतः *Mâl.* 1. 39.

वेकृतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Changed modified. 2 Belonging to a Vikṛiti *q. v.* (in Sāṅkhya phil.).

वेकृत्यं 1 Change, alteration. 2 Woful state, miserable plight. 3 Disgust.

वेकांत A kind of gem.

वेकृच, वेकृच्यं 1 Confusion, agitation, bewilderment. 2 Commotion, tumult. 3 Affliction, distress, grief; *S.* 4. 3, *Ve.* 5; *Mk.* 3.

वेसरि 1 Articulate utterance, production of sound; see *Mâl.* on *Ku.* 2. 17. 2 The faculty of speech. 3 Speech in general.

वेसानन *a.* (सी *f.*) Relating to a hermit, ascetic, monastic; वेसानन किमन्य व्रतमा प्रदानाद् व्यापारतो हि मदनस्य निवेदित्यं *S.* 1. 27. -सः An anchorite, a hermit (ब्रह्मचर्य); a Brāhmaṇa in the third order of his religious life; *R.* 14. 28; *Bk.* 3. 46.

वेगुण्यं 1 Absence of qualities or attributes. 2 Absence of good qualities, a defect, fault, an imperfection. 3 Difference of properties, diversity, contrariety. 4 Inferiority, lowness. 5 Unskilfulness.

वेक्षण्यं Skill, cleverness, proficiency.

वेचिच्यं Grief, mental distraction, sorrow; *Mâl.* 3. 1.

वेचिच्यं 1 Variety, diversity. 2 Manifestness. 3 Strangeness. 4 Strikingness; as in वाच्यवेचिच्य *K. P.* 10. 5 Surprise.

वेजननं The last month of pregnancy.

वेजयंतः 1 The palace of Indra. 2 The banner of Indra. 3 A banner or flag in general. 4 A house.

वेजयंतिकः A standard-bearer.

वेजयंतिका 1 A banner, flag (*fig. also*); संचारिणीयं देवस्य मकरकेतोर्जगद्विजयवेजयंतिका काव्यागतवती *Mâl.* 1. 2 A kind of necklace of pearls.

वेजयंती 1 A banner, flag; स्तनपरिणाह-विलासवेजयंती *Mâl.* 3. 15. 2 An ensign. 3 A garland, necklace. 4 The necklace of Vishnu. 5 *N.* of a lexicon.

वेजात्यं 1 Difference of kind or species. 2 Difference of, caste. 3 Strangeness. 4 Exclusion from caste. 5 Looseness, wantonness.

वेजिक *a.* See वेजिक.

वेज्ञानिक *a.* (की *f.*) Clever, skilful, proficient.

वेडाल See वेडाल.

वेणः A maker of bamboo-work.

वेणव *a.* (वी) 1 Made of or produced from a bamboo -व, 1 A bamboo 2 A worker in bamboo

or wicker-work. -वी Baraboo-manna

-व The seed or fruit of the bamboo

वेणविकः A piper, flute-player.

वेणवित् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

वेणिकः A lutanist.

वेणुकः A piper, flute-player. -क A

goad; See वेणुक.

वेणसिकः A vendor of flesh.

वेण्डिकः A disputatious man, cap

tious person.

वेणनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Living on wages

-कः 1 A hired labourer, labourer. 2

A stipendiary.

वेतरणि-णी *f.* 1 *N.* of the river of hell. 2 *N.* of a river in the country of the Kalingas.

वेतस *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Pertaining to a cane. 2 Reed-like, i. e. yielding to a superior foe, bowing down to a stronger enemy; as in वेतसी वृत्तिः *R.* 4. 35, *Pt.* 3. 19.

वेतान *a.* (की *f.*) Sacrificial, sacred, वेतानास्त्वं बह्वयः पावयंतु *S.* 4. 7. -ने 1 A sacrificial rite. 2 A sacrificial oblation.

वेतानिक *a.* (की *f.*) See वेतान.

वेतालिकः 1 A bard, minstrel. 2 A magician, conjurer; especially one who is a votary of Vetāla *q. v.*

वेजक *a.* (की *f.*) Gany, ready.

वेदः A wise man, learned man.

वेदग्यं, वेदगधी, वेदगध्यं 1 Skill, dexterity, proficiency, cleverness; अद्दो वेदग्यं *Mâl.* 1; अद्दविविद्यासवेदग्यविधिः *Vās.* *Si.* 4. 26. 2 Skill in arrangement, beauty; *Mâl.* 1. 37. 3 Shrewdness, smartness, cunningness; *Ratn.* 2. 4 Wit.

वेदर्भः A king of Vidarbha. -र्षी 1 *N.* of Damayanti. 2 of Rukmini 3 A particular style of composition, thus defined in *S. D.*:—मातुर्यं यज्जैर्भैरचना ललितारिम्भाः अद्दचित्त्वयुचिर्वा वेदर्भी रितिरिष्यते ॥ 626. Daṇḍin very minutely distinguishes this style from the *Gauḍīya*; see *Kāv.* 1. 41-53.

वेदल *a.* (ली *f.*) 1 Made of wicker or cane. -लः A kind of oak. 2 Any leguminous vegetable or grain. -ल 1 A shallow cup of a religious mendicant. 2 Any seat or vessel of wicker-work.

वेदिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Derived from or conformable to the Vedas, Vedic. 2 Sacred, scriptural, holy; *Ku.* 6. 73. -कः A Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the Vedas. -Comp. -प्राज्ञः a smatterer in Veda, one possessing an imperfect knowledge of the Vedas.

वेदुषी *f.*, वेदुष्यं Learning, wisdom.

वेदुर्य *a.* (री or री *f.*) Brought, from or produced in Vidūra. -र्य *Lapis lazuli*; *Ku.* 7. 10, *Si.* 3. 45

वेदेनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to another country foreign, exotic -क A stranger foreigner U 1

वेदेय Foreignness.

वेदेहः 1 A king of Videha. 2 An inhabitant of Videha. 3 A trader by caste. 4 The son of a Vaisya by a Brāhmaṇa woman; Ms. 10. 11. -हाः (m. pl.) The people of Videha. -ही N. of Sitā; वेदेहिदोहदयं विद्वे R. 14. 33 (The final vowel in वेदेही being shortened.)

वेदेहकः 1 A trader. 2 = वेदेह (4) q. v.

वेदेहिकः A merchant.

वेद्य a. (जी. f.) 1 Relating to the Vedas, spiritual. -द्यः 1 A learned man, scholar, doctor. 2 A medical man, physician; वेद्यत्परिभाषितं गदं न प्रदीप इव बाहुस्यगतात् R. 19. 53; वेद्यानामातुरः श्रेयात् Subhāsh. 2 A man of the medical caste, supposed to be one of the mixed classes; (the offspring of a Brāhmaṇa by a Vaisya woman). -Comp. -क्रिया a doctor's profession, practice of medicine. -नायः 1 N. of Dhanvantari. 2 of Siva.

वेद्यकः A doctor, physician. -कं The science of medicine.

वेद्युत a. (ती. f.) Belonging to or proceeding from lightning, electric; वृक्षस्य वेद्युत इवाग्निरुपस्थितोऽयं V. 5. 16, U. 5. 18. -Comp. -अग्निः, -अनलः, -वह्निः the fire of lightning.

वेद्य a. (जी. f.), वेद्यिक a. (की. f.) 1 Conformable to rule, settled, fixed, ritual. 2 Legal, lawful.

वेद्यर्थ 1 Dissimilarity, difference. 2 Difference of characteristic qualities. 3 Difference of duty or obligation. 4 Contrariety. 5 Unlawfulness, impropriety, injustice. 6 Heterodoxy.

वेद्यवेयः The son of a widow.

वेद्यव्यं Widowhood; Ku. 4. 1, M. 5.

वेद्युर्ध्व 1 Bereavement. 2 Agitation, tremor.

वेद्येय a. (जी. f.) 1 According to rule, prescribed. 2 Foolish, silly, stupid. -यः A fool, an idiot; प्रलपत्येय वेद्येयः S. 2, V. 2.

वेद्येत्यः 1 N. of Garuḍa; वेद्येत्य इव विनतातन्दनः K.; R. 11. 59, 16. 88; Bg. 10. 30. 2 N. of Aruṇa.

वेद्यनिक a. (की. f.) 1 Pertaining to modesty, decorum, moral conduct or discipline. 2 Enforcing proper conduct. -कः A war-carriage.

वेद्यायक a. (की. f.) Belonging to Gaṇeśa; Māl. 1. 1.

वेद्याधिकः 1 The doctrines of a Buddhist school of philosophy. 2 A follower of that school.

वेद्याशिकः 1 A slave. 2 A spider. 3 An astrologer. 4 The doctrines of the Buddhists 5 A follower of those doctrines

वेनीतक See विनीतक.

वैपरीत्य 1 Contrariety, opposition. 2 Inconsistency.

वैपुल्यं 1 Spaciousness, largeness. 2 Plenty, abundance.

वैफल्यं Uselessness, fruitlessness.

वैचोधिकः 1 A watchman. 2 Especially, one who awakens sleepers by announcing the time; Ki. 9. 74.

वैभव 1 Greatness, glory, grandeur, magnificence, splendour, wealth. 2 Power, might; Ki. 12. 3.

वैभाषिक a. (की. f.) Optional.

वैभवे The heaven of Viṣṇu.

वैभ्राज N. of a celestial grove or garden.

वैमत्यं 1 Dissension, dissent. 2 Dislike, aversion.

वैमनस्यं 1 Distraction of mind, mental depression, sorrow, sadness; S. 6. 2 Sickiness.

वैमात्रः, वैमात्रेयः A step-mother's son.

वैमात्रा, वैमात्री, वैमात्रेयी A step-mother's daughter.

वैमानिक a. (की. f.) Borne in divine cars. -कः An aeronaut.

वैमुख्यं 1 Turning away the face, flight, retreat. 2 Aversion, disgust.

वैभ्यः Exchange, barter.

वैयर्थ्यं, वैयर्थ्यं 1 Distraction, perplexity, bewilderment. 2 Exclusive devotion, complete absorption in any object; Mv. 7. 38.

वैयर्थ्य Uselessness, unproductiveness.

वैयधिकरण्यं The state of being in different case-relations or positions; see व्याधिकरण.

वैयाकरण a. (जी. f.) Grammatical. -णः A grammarian; वैयाकरणाकृतादप-शब्दमुद्राः क योऽतु सेनस्ताः Subhāsh. -Comp. -यासः a bad grammarian. -भार्यः one whose wife is a grammarian.

वैयाघ्र a. (जी. f.) 1 Tiger-like. 2 Covered with a tiger's skin. -घ्रः A cart covered with a tiger's skin.

वैयात्यं 1 Boldness, immodesty, absence of shame; अन्यदा वृषणे पुंसं क्षमा लज्जव घोषिता। पराक्रमः परिभवे वैयात्यं ह्युत्तेष्विव Si. 2. 44. 2 Rudeness in general.

वैयासिकः A son of Vyāsa.

वैर 1 Hostility, enmity, animosity, spite, grudge, opposition, quarrel; वनेन वैराग्यमि योति नारी Subhāsh.; अज्ञात-हृदयेष्वेव वैरिभवति सोहृदं S. 5. 23 'turns into enmity'; विषयं वैरं सामर्थ्यं नरोत्तरी य उदासते। प्रक्षिप्योदधिर्षे कथं शेते तेजमिमासतं Si. 2. 42. 2 Hatred, revenge. 3 Heroism, prowess. -Comp. -अनुबन्धः commencement of hostilities. -अनुबन्धिन् a. leading to enmity. -आतंकः the Arjuna tree. -आनुर्यः, -अनुर्यः, -निर्घातनं -यतिक्रिया -यतिकारः -मुद्रि f सामन requital of ty

taking revenge, retaliation. -करः, -कारः, -कृत् m. an enemy. -भावः hostile attitude. -रक्षिन् a. guarding against hostilities.

वैरक्त-कृत्यं 1 Indifference to worldly attachments, absence of desire. 2 Displeasure, dislike, aversion.

वैरिक्तः One who has subdued all his passions and desires, an ascetic.

वैरल्यं 1 Scarceness, rareness. 2 Looseness. 3 Fineness.

वैराग्यं See वैराग्य.

वैरागिकः, वैरागिन् m. An ascetic who has subdued all his passions and desires.

वैराग्यं 1 Absence of worldly desires or passions, indifference to the world, asceticism; Bg. 6. 35, 13. 8.

2 Dissatisfaction, displeasure, discontent; कामं प्रकृतिवैराग्यं सद्यः शमयितुं शनः R. 17. 55. 3 Aversion, dislike. 4 Grief, sorrow.

वैराज a. (जी. f.) Belonging to Brāhmaṇa; U. 2.

वैराट a. (जी. f.) Belonging to Virāṭa. -टः A kind of earthworm (ईश्वरोप).

वैरिन् a. Hostile, inimical. -m. An enemy, शत्रौ वैरिणि वज्रमाद्यु निपतल्योऽस्तु नः केशव Bh. 2. 39; Bg. 3. 27; R. 12. 104.

वैर्यं 1 Deformity, ugliness; R. 12. 40. 2 Difference or diversity of form.

वैरोचनः, वैरोचनिः, वैरोचिः Epithets of the demon Bali, son of Virochana.

वैरक्षण्यं 1 Strangeness. 2 Contrariety, opposition. 3 Difference, disparity.

वैरल्यं 1 Embarrassment, confusion. 2 Unnaturalness, affectation; वैरल्यस्मितं 'a forced or affected smile'. 3 Shame. 4 Contrariety, inversion.

वैरोल्यं Opposition, inversion, contrariety.

वैरल्य a. See वैरल्य.

वैयाधिकः 1 A pedlar, hawker. 2 A carrier of loads on a pole.

वैवर्ण्यं 1 Change of colour or a complexion, paleness. 2 Difference, diversity. 3 Deviation from caste.

वैवस्वतः 1 N. of the seventh Manu who is supposed to preside over the present age, see under Manu; वैवस्वतो मनुर्नाम मानवीयो मनीषिर्मा R. 1. 11; U. 6. 18. 2 N. of Yama; R. 15. 45. 3 The planet Saturn. -तं The present age or Manvantara, as presided over by Manu Vaivasvata or the seventh manu.

वैवस्वती 1 The 'southern quarter. 2 N. of Yamunā.

वैवाहिक a. (की. f.) Relating to marriage matrimonial nuptial Ku 7 2 -क -क A marriage

wedding. -कः The father of a son's wife or daughter's husband.

वैशद्यं 1 Clearness, purity (fig. also). 2 Perspicuity. 3 Whiteness. 4 Calmness, composure (of mind).

वैशसं 1 Destruction, slaughter, butchery, Ku. 4. 31; U. 4. 24, 6. 40. 2 Distress, torment, pain, suffering, hardship; उपरोधवैशसं Mu. 2; Māl. 9. 35. वैशसं 1 Defencelessness. 2 Government rule.

वैशाखः 1 N. of the second lunar month (corresponding to April-May). 2 A churning stick; द्रुततरकर-दशा क्षिपेद्वैशाखे...कलशमुदादिगुर्वी बल्लवा लोडयति Si. 11. 8. -वः A kind of attitude in shooting; see विशाख. -ञ्जी The full-moon day in the month of Vaisākha.

वैशिक a. Practised by harlots; वैशिकी कला Mk. 1. 3 'arts practised by harlots'. -कः A person who associates with harlots; a kind of hero in erotic works. -ञ्जी Harlotry, arts of harlots.

वैशिष्ट्यं 1 Distinction, difference. 2 Peculiarity, speciality, particularity; वैशिष्ट्याद्यन्यस्य वा बोधयेत्यर्थसंभवा S. D. 27. 3 Excellence; S. D. 78. 4 Possession or endowment with some characteristic attribute.

वैशेषिक a. (की f.) 1 Characteristic. 2 Belonging to the Vaisesika doctrine. -कः One of the six principal Darśanas or systems of Hindu philosophy founded by Kapāda; it differs from the Nyāya philosophy of Gautama in that it recognizes only seven instead of sixteen categories or heads of predicables and lays particular stress upon Vaisesika.

वैशेष्य Excellence, pre-eminence, superiority.

वैश्यः A man of the third tribe, his business being trade and agriculture; विशालाह विद्युन्मथ कृष्णादावरुचिः शुचिः वैद्याथ्यनयययः स वैश्य इति संज्ञितः Padma Purāṇa. -Comp. -कर्मन् a., -वृत्तिः f. the business or occupation of a Vaisya; trade, agriculture &c.

वैश्वानरः 1 N. of Kubera, the god of wealth; विभाति यस्यां ललितालकाया मनोहरा वैश्वानरस लक्ष्मीः Bv. 2. 10. 2 N. of Ravana. -Comp. -आलयः, -आवासः 1 the abode of Kubera. 2 the fig-tree. -उद्वृक्षः the fig-tree.

वैश्वदेव a. (की f.) Belonging to the Visvedevas, q. v. -वे 1 An offering made to the Visvedevas. 2 An offering to all deities (made by presenting oblations to fire before meals).

वैश्वामरः 1 An epithet of fire. -वत् रश्मि वैश्वामर Bv. 1. 57 2 The fire of digestion (in the

stomach), अहं वयान्नरं सूत्रा प्राणनः इहमा श्रितः । प्राणायानसमायुक्तः पचात्यन्वे चतुर्विधं Bg. 15. 14. 3 General consciousness (in Vedānta phil.). 4 The Supreme Being.

वैश्वासिक a. (की f.) Trusty, confidential.

वैश्यम् 1 Unevenness. 2 Roughness, harshness. 3 Inequality. 4 Injustice. 5 Difficulty, misery, calamity. 6 Solitariness.

वैय्यिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to an object. 2 Pertaining to objects of sense, sensual, carnal. -कः A sensualist, voluptuary.

वैद्युतं The ashes of a burnt offering.

वैद्युः 1 Heaven, sky. 2 Air, wind.

3 A world, a division of the universe.

वैष्णव a. (की f.) 1 Relating to Viṣṇu; R. 11. 85. 2 Worshipping Viṣṇu. -वः One of the three important modern Hindu sects, the other two being Śaiva and Śākta sects. -वे The ashes of a burnt offering. -Comp. -पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

वैसरिणः A fish.

वैहायस a. (की f.) Being in the air, aerial.

वैहार्य a. To be sported with, to be made the subject of jokes or pleasantry (said of the brother of one's wife or of the wife's relatives in general).

वैहासिकः A jester, buffoon.

वोहः 1 A kind of snake. 2 A kind of fish.

वोह्री The fourth part of a Pana, q. v.

वोह्र m. 1 A bearer, porter. 2 A leader. 3 A husband. 4 A bull. 5 A charioteer. 6 A draught-horse.

वोटः A stalk, stem.

वोद् a. Moist, wet, damp.

वोदालः The sheat-fish.

वोर(ल)कः A scribe, writer.

बोरहः A kind of jasmine (कुंद).

बोलः Gum-myrrh.

बोलाहः A kind of horse.

बोख a. See बीख.

बोषह ind. An exclamation or formula used in offering an oblation to the gods or Manes.

ब्यंशकः A mountain.

ब्यंशुक a. Undressed, naked; Ki. 9. 24.

ब्यंसकः A rogue, cheat; as in मयूर-ब्यंसकः 'a roguish peacock', 'a rogue of a peacock'.

ब्यंसनं Cheating, deceiving.

ब्यक्त p. p. 1 Manifested, displayed.

2 Developed, created; Ku. 2.

11. 3 Evident, manifest, clear,

plain, distinct, clearly visible 4

Specified, known, distinguished 5

Individual 6 Wise learned -क

ind. Clearly, evidently, certainly.

-Comp. -गणितं arithmetic. -दृष्टार्थः

an eye-witness, a witness in general

-राशिः a known quantity. -रूपः an

epithet of Viṣṇu. -विक्रम a. display-

ing valour.

व्यक्तिः f. 1 Manifestation, visibility, clear perception; राज्ञः समक्षमेवावृत्ते-चरव्यक्तिर्मविद्यति M. 1, स्नेहव्यक्तिः Me. 12. 2 Visible appearance, clearness, distinctness; S. 7. 8. 3 Distinction, discrimination; तं सतः व्योतनहीति सदसद्व्यक्ति हेतवः R. 1. 10. 4 Real form or nature, true character; न हि ते भगवन् व्यक्तिं विदुर्देवा न दानवाः Bg. 10. 14. 5 Individuality (opp. जाति); Bg. 8. 18. 6 An individual, a person. 7 Gender (in gram) 8 Inflection.

व्यग्र a. 1 Bewildered, perplexed, distracted. 2 Alarmed, frightened. 3 Eagerly or intently occupied (with loc., instr. or in comp.); R. 17. 27, Mv. 1. 13, 4. 28, Ku. 7. 2, U. 1. 23, Bv. 1. 123, Si. 2. 79.

व्यंग a. 1 Bodiless. 2 Wanting a limb, deformed, mutilated, maimed, crippled. -नः 1 A cripple. 2 A frog. 3 Dark spots on the cheek

व्यंगुलं An extremely small measure of length equal to one-sixtieth part of an angula.

व्यंग्य a. 1 Indicated by implication, indicated by covert or indirect allusion. 2 Suggested (as sense) -र्यं Suggested sense, insinuation, the meaning hinted at (opp. वाच्य 'the primary or expressed meaning', and लक्ष्य 'the secondary or indicated meaning'); इदमुक्तमपि विशिष्टिनि व्यंग्यं वाचाद् अभिव्युक्तिः कथितः K. P. 1.

व्यग्र 6 P. (विचिन्ति, pass. विच्यते) To cheat, deceive, trick.

व्यजः A fan.

व्यञ्जनं A fan; निर्वति व्यञ्जनं H. 2. 165, R. 8. 40, 10. 52; cf. बालव्यञ्जन.

व्यञ्जक a. (जिका f.) 1 Making clear, indicating, showing, manifesting. 2 Suggesting or insinuating a meaning (as a word, opp. वाचक and लाक्षणिक q. q. v. v.) -कः 1 Dramatic action or gesture, external indication of an internal feeling by suitable gesticulation. 2 A sign, symbol

व्यञ्जनं 1 Making clear, indicating, manifesting. 2 A mark, token, sign. 3 A reminder; Māl. 9. 4 Disguise, garb; Si. 2. 56; तपस्विभ्यञ्जनोपेताः &c 5 A consonant. 6 A mark of the sex, i. e. the male or female organ. 7 Insignia. 8 A mark or sign of puberty. 9 The beard. 10 A limb, member. 11 A condiment, sauce, a seasoned article; N. 16. 104. 12 The last of the three powers of a word by virtue of which it suggests or insinuates a see (8) (written

व्यंजना also in this sense). -Comp. -अव्यय *a.* followed by a consonant. -सन्धि: the junction or coalition of consonants.

व्यंजना See व्यंजन (12) above.

व्यञ्जित *p. p.* 1 Made clear, manifested, indicated. 2 Marked, distinguished, characterized. 3 Suggested, insinuated.

व्यह्वकः, व्यह्वनः The castor-oil plant.

व्यतिकरः 1 Mixture, inter mixture, mixing or blending together; तथैव तोयव्यतिकरमेव जलकन्यासरयोः R. 8. 95; व्यतिकर इव भीमस्तानतो वैद्युतश्च U. 5. 12, Māl. 9. 52. 2 Contact, union, combination; M. 1. 4, Si. 4. 53. 7. 23. 3 Striking against; Māl. 5. 84. 4 Obstruction; Ku. 5. 85. 5 An incident, occurrence, affair, a thing, matter; एवंविधे व्यतिकरे 'such being the case.' 6 An opportunity. 7 Misfortune, calamity. 8 Mutual relation, reciprocity. 9 Exchange, interchange.

व्यतिकर्ण *p. p.* 1 Mixed or blended together. 2 United.

व्यतिक्रमः 1 Transgressing, deviating, swerving. 2 Violation, breach, non-performance; as in संविद्यव्यतिक्रमः; R. 1. 79. 3 Disregard, neglect, omission. 4 Contrariety, inversion, reverse. 5 Sin, vice, crime. 6 Adversity, misfortune.

व्यतिक्रान्त *p. p.* 1 Passed over transgressed, violated, neglected. 2 Inverted, reversed. 3 Elapsed, passed away (as time).

व्यतिरिक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated or distinct from; अव्यतिरिक्तैयमस्मच्छरीरात् K., Ku. 1. 31, 5. 22. 2 Surpassing, excelling, going beyond. 3 Withdrawn, withheld. 4 Excepted.

व्यतिरेकः 1 Distinction, difference. 2 Separation from. 3 Exclusion, exception. 4 Excellence, surpassing, excelling. 5 Contrast, dissimilarity. 6 (In logic) Logical discontinuance (opp. अव्यय *q. v.*); e. g. यत्र बह्विर्नास्ति तत्र वृत्ता नास्ति is an instance of व्यतिरेकव्याप्ति. 7 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in representing the *Upameya* as superior to the *Upamāna* in some particular respects; उपमानाद्यद्वयस्य व्यतिरेकः स एव सः K. P. 10.

व्यतिरेकिक् *a.* 1 Different. 2 Surpassing, excelling. 3 Excluding, excepting. 4 Showing negation or non-existence; as in व्यतिरेकि क्षिप्तं.

व्यतिषक्त *p. p.* 1 Mutually connected or related, linked or joined together. 2 Intermixed. 3 Inter-marrying.

व्यतिषेध 1 Mutual relation & approval connection. 2 Intermixture. 3 Union junction in general

व्यति (ती)हारः 1 Exchange, barter. 2 Reciprocity, interchange; R. 12. 93.

व्यतीत *p. p.* 1 Passed, gone, elapsed, passed over; R. 5. 14. 2 Dead. 3 Left, abandoned, departed from. 4 Disregarded.

व्यतीपातः 1 Total departure, complete deviation. 2 Any great portentous calamity, or a portent foreboding a great calamity. 3 Disrespect, contempt.

व्यत्ययः 1 Passing over. 2 Opposition, contrariety. 3 Inverted order, inversion. 4 Interchange, transmutation. 5 Obstruction, hindrance.

व्यत्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Reversed, inverted. 2 Contrary, opposite. 3 Incoherent; व्यत्यस्तं लपति Bv. 2. 84. 4 Crossed, placed crosswise; व्यत्यस्तपादः, व्यत्यस्तभुजः &c.

व्यत्यासः 1 Inverted position or order. 2 Opposition, contrariety.

व्यथ 1 *A.* (व्यथते, व्यथित) 1 To be sorry, to be pained, vexed or afflicted, be agitated or disquieted; दिव्यमरापि नाम व्यथते इति जितनयत्यलेहेन U. 7, न विव्यथे तस्य मनः Ki. 1. 2, 24. 2 To be ruffled or agitated; Ki. 5. 11. 3 To tremble. 4 To be afraid. 5 To dry, become dry. -*Caus.* (व्यथयति-ते) To pain, distress, vex, annoy; U. 1. 28. -*With* यत् to be excessively vexed; Bg. 11. 20.

व्यथक *a.* (व्यथा *f.*) Painful, distressing; Ki. 2. 4.

व्यथनं Giving pain, tormenting.

व्यथार 1 Pain, agony, anguish; तां च व्यथारं प्रसक्तकालकृतमवाच्य U. 4. 23, 1. 12. 2 Fear, alarm, anxiety; स्वतन्त्रमिच्छत्यस्त तद्व्यथार R. 11. 62. 3 Agitation, disquietude. 4 Disease.

व्यथित *p. p.* 1 Afflicted, distressed, pained. 2 Alarmed. 3 Agitated, disquieted, troubled.

व्यथ 4 *P.* (व्यथति, विद्ध) 1 To pierce, hurt, strike, stab, kill; आक्षितारान् व्यथाय द्विषतः स तद्विषयः Si. 19. 99; विद्धमात्रः R. 5. 51, 9. 60, 14. 70; Bk. 5. 52, 9. 66, 15. 69. 2 To bore, perforate, pierce through. 3 To pick. -*With* अहु 1 to pierce, hurt, wound. 2 to intertwine, surround. 3 to set, inlay; see अहु-विद्ध. -*अप* 1 to throw, cast, toss or throw away; Mv. 2. 23; R. 19. 44. 2 to pierce through; हृदयमशरणं मे यस्मलाश्याः कटाक्षिरपहतमपविद्धं पतिगुण्युल्लिखितं च Māl. 1. 28. 3 to desert, abandon. -*आ* 1 to pierce. 2 to throw, cast; see आविद्ध. -*परि*, -*सं* to pierce through, wound.

व्यथः 1 Piercing, splitting, hitting; Si. 7. 24. 2 Smiting, ding striking. 3 Perforating. Substant in different receptacles or substrata (as in

व्यतिकरणबहुव्रीहि which means 'a Bahuvrithi' compound, the first member of which is not in apposition or stands in a different case-relation to the second, in the dissolution of the compound; e. g. चक्रपाणि चंद्रमौलि: &c.).

व्यथयः A butt, target, a mark to aim at.

व्यथयः A bad or wrong road.

व्यथुनादः Reverberation, loud echo.

व्यंतरः A spirit, a kind of supernatural being.

व्यप 10 *U.* (व्यपयति-ते) 1 To throw. 2 To diminish, waste, decrease.

व्यपकुट *p. p.* Drawn aside, taken away, removed.

व्यपगत *p. p.* 1 Gone away, departed, disappeared; मग्नो मे व्यपगतः Bh. 2. 8; Me. 76. 2 Removed. 3 Fallen away from.

व्यपगतः Departure, disappearance.

व्यपन्नप *a.* Shameless, impudent.

व्यपदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Named. 2 Shown, represented, signified. 3 Pleaded as a pretext or excuse.

व्यपदेशः 1 Representation, information, notice. 2 Designation by name, naming. 3 A name, an appellation, a title; एवं व्यपदेशमात्रः U. 6. 4 A family, race; अयं कोऽयं व्यपदेशः S. 7; व्यपदेशमाविलिखितं किमीहसे जनमिमं च पात-वितुं S. 5. 20. 5 Fame, reputation, renown. 6 A trick, pretext, excuse, device. 7 Fraud, craft.

व्यपदेशु *m.* A cheat.

व्यपरोपण 1 Extirpating, uprooting. 2 Expelling, removing, driving away. 3 Cutting off, tearing out, plucking; उकोप तस्मै स भृशं हर-क्षत्रियः प्रहस्यैव व्यपरोपणादि B. 3. 56.

व्यपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Expelling, driving away. 2 Denial.

व्यपायः End, disappearance, close; Ku. 3. 33, R. 3. 37.

व्यपाश्रयः 1 Succession. 2 Taking refuge with, having recourse to, trusting to; Bg. 3. 18. 3 Depending on; धर्मो रामव्यपाश्रयः Rām.

व्यपेक्षा 1 Expectation, hope. 2 Regard, consideration; R. 8. 24. 3 Mutual relation, interdependence. 4 Mutual regard. 5 Application. 6 (In gram.) The Mutual application of two rules.

व्यपेत *p. p.* 1 Separated, severed. 2 Gone away, departed, oft. in comp.; व्यपेतकल्पः, व्यपेतभी, व्यपेतहर्ष &c.

व्यपोद *p. p.* 1 Expelled, removed. 2 Contrary, opposite; Ki. 4. 15. 3 Manifested, displayed, shown.

व्यपोदः Expelling, driving away, keeping off.

व्यपि (मी)हारः 1 Going away from, deviation leaving the right course following improper course

मैत्रमन्वसनिर्नं व्यभिचारविवर्जितं H. 3. 16, Bg. 14. 26. 2 Transgression, violation, Ma. 10. 24. 3 Error, crime, sin 4 Separableness. 5 Infidelity, faithlessness (of a wife or husband), unchastity; व्यभिचारस्तु मृतुः श्री लोके प्राप्नोति गर्हनां Ms. 5. 164; बाह्वर्जनः कर्मेभिः परतो व्यभिचारो यथा न मे R. 15. 81; Y. 1. 71. 6 An anomaly, irregularity, exception (to a rule.) 7 (In logic) A fallacious *hetu*, the presence of the *hetu* without the *sa'dhya*.

व्यभिचारिणी An; unchaste wife, adulteress.

व्यभिचारिन् a. 1 Straying or deviating from, going astray, erring, trespassing. 2 Irregular, anomalous. 3 Untrue, false; अव्यभिचारिन्. 4 Faithless, unchaste, adulterous. -m. -व्यभिचारिभावः A transitory feeling, an accessory (opp. स्थायिन् or स्थायि-त्वात्). (Though like the *Sthāyibhāvas* these accessories do not form a necessary substratum of any *Rasa*, still they act as feeders to the prevailing sentiment, and strengthen it in various ways, whether openly or covertly. They are said to be 33 or 34 in number; for an enumeration of these, see K. P. 4 *Kārikās* 31-34, S. D. 169; or R. G. first *Anana*; cf. विभाव and स्थायिभाव also).

व्यर् 1. 10 U. (व्यवर्तिते) 1 To go, move. 2 To expend, give away, bestow. -II. 1 U. (व्यवर्तिते) 1 To go, move. -III. 10 U. (व्यवर्तिते), also व्यववर्तिते 1 To throw, cast. 2 To drive.

व्यय a. Liable to change, mutable, perishable; cf. अव्यय. -प. 1 (a) Loss, disappearance, destruction; आपाद्यते न व्ययमन्तरादिः कश्चिन्महर्षिः तपस्वत् R. 5. 6, 12. 33. (b) Cost, sacrifice; प्रागव्ययेनापि मया विधेयः Mā. 4. 4; Ku. 3. 23. 2 Hindrance, obstacle, R. 15. 87. 3 Decay, decline, overthrow, downfall. 4 Expenditure, expense, outlay, spending, applying to use (opp. आय); अथै दुःखं व्यये दुःखं विमर्शः कष्टमर्थवाः Pt. 1. 163; आयाधिकं व्ययं करोति 'he lives beyond his means'; R. 5. 12, 15. 3; Ms. 9. 11. 5 Extravagance, prodigality. -Comp. -पर a. lavish in expenditure. -परादृष्टस्व a. stingy, niggardly. -शील a. spendthrift, prodigal. -शुद्धिः f. defraying of expenses. व्ययन् 1 Spending. 2 Wasting, destroying p.

व्ययित p. p. 1 Expended, spent. 2 Wasted, fallen into decay.

व्यर्थ a. 1 Useless, vain, fruitless, unprofitable; व्यर्थं यत् कर्षीदसम्पत्तिं मे U. 3. 45. 2 Meaningless, unmeaning, idle

व्यर्थिक a. 1 False, untrue 2 Of no use, disagreeable, displeasing

3 Not false; Si. 5. 1. -क. 1 A libertine. 2 A catamite. -क. 1 Anything disagreeable or displeasing, disagreeableness; इत्थं गिरः प्रियतमा इव सोऽप्यलीकाः शुभाच्च सुतनयस्य तदा व्यलीकाः Si. 5. 1. 2 Any cause of grief or uneasiness, pain, sorrow, grief; सुतु इदयात्वादिशब्दलक्ष्मणैः ते S. 7. 24; Ki. 3. 19; Ku. 3. 25; R. 4. 87. 3 A fault, an offence; a transgression, any improper act; सव्यलीकमवशीतिखिनं प्रस्थितं सपदि कोपयन्ते Ki. 9. 45; Si. 9. 85; Rātn. 3. 5. 4 Fraud, trick, deception; Pt. 1. 120, 242. 5 Falsehood. 6 Inversion, contrariety.

व्ययकलनं 1 Separation. 2 (In math.) Subtraction, deduction.

व्ययकोलनं Wrangling, Mutual abuse.

व्ययच्छिन्न p. p. 1 Cut, off, rent, asunder, torn off. 2 Separated, divided. 3 Particularized, specified. 4 Marked, distinguished; शरीरं तव द्विर्वाच्यव्यच्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1. 10. 5 Interrupted.

व्ययच्छिदः 1 Cutting off, rending asunder. 2 Dividing, separating. 3 Dissection. 4 Particularizing. 5 Distinguishing. 6 Contrast, distinction. 7 Determination. 8 Shooting, letting fly (as an arrow). 9 A chapter or section of a work.

व्ययथा 1 That which intervenes. 2 A cover, screen, partition. 3 Concealment.

व्ययधानं 1 Intervention, interposition, separation. 2 Obstruction, hiding from view; दुर्हिं विमानव्ययधानमुक्तां पुनः सहस्राक्षिणि संनिधये R. 13. 44. 3 Concealment, disappearance. 4 A screen, partition. 5 A cover, covering; Ku. 3. 44. 6 Interval, space. 7 (In gram.) The intervention of a syllable or letter.

व्ययधापक a. (यिका f.) 1 Intervening, screening, covering. 2 Obstructing, hiding. 3 Intermediate.

व्ययधिः Covering, intervention &c.; see व्यवधान.

व्ययसायः 1 Effort, exertion, energy, industry, perseverance; करोतु नाम वीतिज्ञो व्यवसायमितस्ततः H. 2. 14. 2 Resolve, resolution, determination; संदीपकारं मरणव्यसायमुद्धिं Ku. 4. 45 'the thought of resolving to die'; Bg. 2. 41, 10. 36. 3 An act, action, performance; व्यवसायः प्रतिपत्तिदुरः R. 8. 65. 4 Business, employment, trade. 5 Conduct, behaviour. 6 Deceit, stratagem, artifice. 7 Boasting. 8 N. of Vishnu.

व्ययसायिन् a. 1 Energetic, industrious, diligent. 2 Resolute, persevering

व्ययसित p. p. 1 Endeavoured, attempted S. 6. 9 2 Undertaken

3 Resolved, determined, settled. 4 Devised, planned. 5 Endeavouring, resolving. 6 Persevering, energetic. 7 Cheated, deceived. -त Ascertainment, determination.

व्ययस्था 1 Adjustment, arrangement, settlement; as in वृणाश्चमव्ययस्था. 2 Fixity, definiteness; R. 7. 54. 3 Fixity, firm basis; आजडुस्तच्चरमो पृथिव्या स्थलावविश्रयमव्ययस्था Ku. 1. 33. 4 Relative position. 5 A settled rule, law, statute, decree, decision, legal opinion, written declaration of the law (especially on doubtful points or where contradictory texts have to be properly adjusted). 6 An agreement, a contract. 7 State, condition.

व्ययस्थानं, व्ययस्थितिः f. 1 Arrangement, settlement, determination, decision. 2 A rule, statute, decision. 3 Steadiness, constancy. 4 Firmness, perseverance. 5 Separation.

व्ययस्थापक a. (यिका f.) 1 Arranging, putting in proper order, adjusting; settling, establishing, deciding. 2 One who gives a legal opinion. 3 A manager (modern use).

व्ययस्थापनं 1 Arranging, proper adjustment. 2 Fixing, determining, settling, deciding.

व्ययस्थापित p. p. Arranged, settled &c.; बाह्व Ku. 5. 68.

व्ययस्थिर p. p. 1: Placed in order, adjusted, arranged. 2 Settled, fixed; हिं व्यवस्थितविषयः क्षात्रवर्माः U. 5. 3 Decided, determined, declared by law. 4 Stood aside, separated. 5 Extracted. 6 Based on, resting on. -Comp. -विभागा a fixed option.

व्ययस्थिति See व्यवस्थान.

व्ययवर्तु m. 1 The manager of a business. 2 A suer, litigant, plaintiff. 3 A judge. 4 An associate.

व्ययवहारः 1 Conduct, behaviour, action. 2 Affair, business, work. 3 Profession, occupation. 4 Dealing, transaction. 5 Commerce, trade, traffic. 6 Dealing in money, usury. 7 Usage, custom, an established rule or practice. 8 Relation, connection; Pt. 1. 79. 9 Judicial procedure, trial or investigation of a case, administration of justice; व्यवहारस्तमाहवतिः अलं लज्जया व्यवहारस्त्वं वृच्छति Mk. 9. 10 A legal dispute, complaint, suit, law suit, litigation; व्यवहारोऽयं चारुदत्त-मवलम्बते, इति लिख्यते व्यवहारस्य प्रथमः पदः, केन सह मम व्यवहारः Mk. 9; R. 17. 39. 11 A title of legal procedure, any occasion of litigation. -Comp. -अग्न the body of civil and criminal law. -अभिज्ञास्त a. prosecuted, charged. -आसनं tribunal of justice, judgment-seat R. 8. 18 -ज्ञ 1 one who understands business 2 a youth come of age one who is no longer a

minor. 3 one who is acquainted with judicial procedure. -तत्र course of conduct; Māl. 4. -दर्शनं trial, judicial investigation. -पदं= व्यवहार-विषय q. v. -पादः 1 any one of the four stages of a legal proceeding. 2 the fourth stage; i. e. निर्णयपाद that part which concerns the verdict or decision. -साधुका 1 a legal process in general. 2 any act or subject relating to the administration of justice or formation of courts (of which thirty heads are enumerated). -विधिः a rule of law, any code of law. -विषयः (so -पदं, -सार्गः, -स्थानं) a subject or head of legal procedure. an actionable business, a matter which may be made the subject of litigation (these are eighteen; for enumeration of names, see Ms. 8. 4-7).

व्यवहारकः A dealer, trader, merchant.

व्यवहारिक a. (का or की f.) 1 Relating to business. 2 Engaged in business, practical. 3 Judicial, legal. 4 Litigant. 5 Usual, customary.

व्यवहारिका 1 Usage, custom. 2 A broom. 3 The *Inguat* plant.

व्यवहारिन् a. 1 Transacting business, acting, practising. 2 Engaged in a law-suit, litigant. 3 Usual, customary.

व्यवहित p. p. 1 Placed apart. 2 Separated by anything intervening; Si. 2. 85. 3 Interrupted, stopped, obstructed, impeded. 4 Screened from view, hidden, concealed. 5 Not immediately connected. 6 Done, performed. 7 Passed over, omitted. 8 Surpassed, excelled. 9 Hostile, opposed.

व्यवहतिः f. 1 Practice, process. 2 Action, performance.

व्यवनायः 1 Separation, decomposition, resolution (into components). 2 Dissolution. 3 Covering, concealment. 4 Intervention, interval; अङ्कुरबाहुसम्बन्धोऽयम्. 5 An impediment, obstacle. 6 Copulation, sexual intercourse. 7 Purity. -च Light, lustre.

व्यवायिन् m. 1 A sensualist, libertine. 2 An aphrodisiac.

व्यवेत p. p. 1 Separated, decomposed. 2 Different.

व्यधि f. 1 Individuality, singleness. 2 Distributive pervasion. 3 (In Vedānta phil.) An aggregate or whole viewed as made up of many separate bodies (opp. समष्टि q. v.).

व्यसनं 1 Casting away, dispelling. 2 Separating, dividing. 3 Violation, infraction. 4 Loss, destruction, defeat, fall, defect on weak point

अमात्यव्यसनं Pt. 3; स्वबलव्यसने Ki. 13. 15. 5(a) A calamity, misfortune, distress, evil, disaster, ill-luck; अज्ञातमर्त्यसना सुदुर्तं कृतोपकारिव रतिर्वधु Ku. 3. 73, 4. 30, R. 12. 57. (b) Adversity, need; स सुहृद्व्यसने यः स्वात् Pt. 1. 337 'a friend in need is a friend indeed'. 6 Setting (as of the sun &c.); तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद् व्यसनोदयाभ्यां S. 4. 1 (where व्यसन means 'a fall' also). 7 Vice, bad practice, evil habit; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदति सुगवामिदम् विनोदः कुतः S. 4. 5, R. 18. 14; Y. 1. 309; (these vices are usually said to be ten; see Ms. 7. 47-48); समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्यं Subhāsh. 8 Close or intent application, assiduous devotion; विचार्य व्यसनं Bh. 2. 62, 63. 9 Inordinate addiction. 10 Crime, sin. 11 Punishment. 12 Inability, incompetency. 13 Fruitless effort. 14 Air, wind. -Comp. -अतिभारः heavy calamity or distress; R. 14. 68. अश्वितः, -आर्तः, -पीडित a. overtaken by calamity, involved in distress.

व्यसनिन् a. 1 Addicted to any vice, vicious. 2 Unlucky, unfortunate. 3 Intently attached or excessively devoted to anything (usually in comp.).

व्यसु a. Lifeless, dead; Si. 20. 3.

व्यस्त p. p. 1 Cast or thrown asunder, tossed about; Māl. 5. 23. 2 Dispersed, scattered; U. 5. 14. 3 Dispelled, cast away. 4 Separated, divided, severed; V. 5. 23. 5 Taken or considered separately, taken singly (opp. समस्त); यमिः समस्तैरपि किमस्य किं पुनर्बन्धैः U. 5; तद्वक्ति किं व्यस्त-मपि विज्ञोचने Ku. 5. 72. 6 Simple, uncompounded (as words). 7 Manifold, different. 8 Removed, expelled. 9 Agitated, troubled, confused. 10 Disordered, out of order, disarranged. 11 Reversed upset. 12 Inverse (as ratio).

व्यस्तारः The issue of rut or ichor from the temples of an elephant.

व्याकरणं 1 Analysis, decomposition. 2 Grammatical analysis, grammar, one of the six *Vedāngas* q. v.; सिद्धौ व्याकरणस्य कर्तुरद्वयं शाणां विशां वाग्निः Pt. 2. 33.

व्याकारः 1 Transformation, change of form. 2 Deformity.

व्याकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered or thrown about. 2 Disordered.

व्याकुल a. 1 Agitated, perplexed, bewildered, distracted; शोकव्याकुल, बाष्प°. 2 Alarmed, troubled, frightened; वृद्धिव्याकुलमोकुल Git. 4. 3 Full of, overtaken by. 4 Intently engaged in, busy with; आलोक्य ते निपतति पुरा सा बलिव्याकुला वा Me. 85. 5 Flashing, moving about; U. 3. 43.

व्याकुलित a. Agitated, distracted, confounded, perplexed &c.

व्याकृतिः f. Fraud, disguise, deception.

व्याकृत p. p. 1 Analyzed, separated. 2 Explained, expounded. 3 Disfigured, distorted, deformed.

व्याकृतिः f. 1 Analysis. 2 Exposition, explanation. 3 Change of form, development. 4 Grammar.

व्याकोश (ष) a. 1 Expanded, blown, blossomed; व्याकोशकोकन्दतां दधते नलिन्यः Si. 4. 46. 2 Developed; Bh. 3. 17.

व्याश्लेषः 1 Tossing about. 2 Obstruction, hindrance. 3 Delay; अव्याश्लेषो मविष्ण्याः कार्यसिद्धिर्हि लक्षणं R. 10. 6. 4 Distraction.

व्याख्या 1 Relation, narration. 2 Explanation, exposition, comment, gloss.

व्याख्यात p. p. 1 Related, narrated. 2 Explained, expounded, commented upon.

व्याख्यातृ m. An expounder, a commentator.

व्याख्यानं 1 Communication, narration. 2 Speech, lecture. 3 Explanation, exposition, interpretation, comment.

व्यावहनं 1 Churning. 2 Rubbing together, friction.

व्याघातः 1 Striking against. 2 A blow, stroke. 3 An impediment, obstacle. 4 Contradiction. 5 A figure of speech in which opposite effects are shown to be produced from the same cause or by the same agency; it is thus defined by Mammata:—तद्यथा साधितं केनाप्यपरेण तद्वन्ध्या । तथैव शब्धिपीते स व्याघात इति स्मृतः । K. P. 10; e. g. see Vb. 1. 2. or the quotation under विरुद्धाङ्गः.

व्याघ्रः 1 A tiger. 2 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent, chief; as in नव्याघ्र, पुष्पव्याघ्र. 3 The red variety of the castor-oil plant. -अग्नी A tigress; व्याघ्रीव तिष्ठति जरा परितर्जयति Bh. 3. 109. -Comp. -अदः a sky-lark. -आस्यः a cat. -नाखः-खं 1 a tiger's claw. 2 a kind of perfume. 3 a scratch, the impression of a fingernail. -नायकः a jackal.

व्याजः 1 Deceit, trick, deception, fraud. 2 Art, cunning; अव्याजमनोहर वयः S. 1. 18 'artlessly lovely'. 3 A pretext, pretence, semblance; व्याजमुपेत्य Nāg. 1. 1; R. 4. 25, 58; 10. 66; 11. 66. 4 An artifice, a device, contrivance; व्याजार्थसंज्ञित-मेखलानि R. 13. 42. -Comp. -उक्तिः f. 1 a figure of speech in which what is apparently the effect of one cause is intentionally ascribed to another; in other words, where a feeling is dissembled by being attributed to a different cause; see K. P. 10 under व्यनोक्तिः 2 covert allusion, non-
-निशः artful censure -सप्त a

feigning to be asleep. -स्तुति: f. a figure of speech resembling the English 'irony', wherein censure is implied by apparent praise, or praise by apparent censure; अज्ञ-स्तुतिरुक्तिर्निद्वन्द्वस्तुतिश्च रुदिरस्य K. P. 10.

व्याह: 1 A carnivorous animal, such as a tiger. 2 A villain, rogue. 3 A snake. 4 N. of Indra; cf. बाल.

व्याधि: N. of a celebrated grammarian.

व्याधुकी Mutual splashing and sporting in water.

व्याच p. p. Opened, spread, expanded.

व्यादान Opening.

व्यादिश: An epithet of Vishnu.

व्याध: 1 A hunter, fowler (by caste or profession). 2 A wicked or low man. -Comp. -भीत: a deer.

व्याधान: व्याधाव: Indra's thunder-bolt.

व्याधि: 1 Sickness, ailment, disease, illness (usually physical, and opp. आवि which means 'mental distress or anxiety'); रिकुवन्तीरवेतसः सततव्याधिलीतिरुक्ते Si. 16. 11 (where व्याधि means free from आवि 'also'); cf. आवि: 2 Leprosy. -Comp. -कर a. unwholesome. -ग्रस्त a. seized with disease, or diseased.

व्याधित a. Diseased, sick.

व्याधुत p. p. Shaken about, trembling, tremulous.

व्यान: One of the five life-winds or vital airs in the body, that which is diffused through the whole body.

व्यावर्त A particular kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

व्यापक a. (विका f.) 1 Pervading, comprehensive, diffusive, widely extending over the whole of anything; तिष्ठन्मूर्धन्यस्ताः व्यापको महिमा इरे Ku. 6. 71. 2 Invariably concomitant. -कः An attribute which is invariably concomitant or inherent. -कः An invariably concomitant or inherent property.

व्यापत्ति: f. 1 Ruin, calamity, misfortune; Ms. 6. 20. 2 Substitution of one thing for another. 3 Death; R. 12. 56.

व्यापद् f. 1 Calamity, misfortune; Bh. 3. 105. 2 Disease. 3 Derangement. 4 Death, decease.

व्यापन् Pervading, penetrating, spreading throughout.

व्यापक p. p. 1 Fallen into misfortune, ruined. 2 Failed, miscarried. 3 Hurt, injured. 4 Dead, expired, deceased; as in अद्यापक q. v. 5 Deranged, disordered. 6 Substituted, changed.

व्यापादः व्यापादनं 1 Killing slaying 2 Ruin, on. 3 Evil design, मन्त्रोप

व्यापादित p. p. 1 Killed, slain, destroyed. 2 Ruined, injured, hurt.

व्यापार: 1 Employment, engagement, business, occupation; ततः प्रविशति यथोक्तव्यापारं शकुन्तला S. 1; Ku. 2. 54. 2 Application, employment; Mu. 2. 4.

3 Profession, trade, practice, exercise; as in शस्त्रव्यापार. 4 An act, doing, performance. 5 Working, operation, action, influence; (वर्त) व्यापारो वि मदनस्य निषेचित्वं S. 1. 27; तस्यानुने मगवान् विमन्सु व्यापारमात्मन्यपि सायकानां Ku. 7. 93; V. 3. 17. 6 Being placed on; M. 4.

14. 7 Exertion, effort; आर्याप्यं वती तत्र व्यापारं कर्तुमहेति Ku. 6. 32. 'will be pleased to exert herself in that behalf.' (व्यापारं कृ 1 to take part in. 2 to have effect on. 3 to meddle; as in अद्यापारेषु व्यापारं यो नरः कर्तुमिच्छति Pt. 1. 21.)

व्यापारित p. p. 1 Engaged, occupied, employed, appointed; R. 2. 38. 2 Placed, fixed, set; Ve. 3. 19

व्यापारि m. 1 A dealer, trader. 2 One who exercises or practises anything.

व्यापिन् a. 1 Pervading, filling, occupying (at the end of comp.). 2 All-pervading, coextensive, invariably concomitant. 3 Covering. -m. An epithet of Vishnu.

व्यापुत p. p. 1 Engaged in, occupied or busy with, employed in (with loc.). 2 Placed, fixed. -m. An employé, a minister.

व्यापुति: f. 1 Employment, engagement, business; स्वस्वव्यापुतिमग्नमानसतया Bv. 1. 57. 2 Operation, action. 3 Exertion. 4 Profession, practice; see व्यापार.

व्याप्त p. p. 1 Spread through, penetrated, pervaded, extended over, permeated, covered. 2 Pervading, extending over all. 3 Filled with, full of. 4 Encompassed, surrounded. 5 Placed, fixed. 6 Obtained, possessed. 7 Comprehended, included. 8 Invariably accompanied (in logic). 9 Famous, celebrated. 10 Expanded, stretched out.

व्याप्ति: f. 1 Pervasion, permeation. 2 (In logic) Universal pervasion, invariable concomitance, universal accompaniment of the middle term by the major; यत्र यत्र बुधस्तत्र तत्राग्निरिति साहचर्यनियमो व्याप्तिः T. S. 3 A universal rule, universality. 4 Fulness. 5 Obtaining. -Comp. -ग्रहः apprehension of universal concomitance. -ज्ञानं knowledge of invariable or universal concomitance.

व्याप्य a. To be pervaded, filled &c. -त्वं The sign or middle term of a syllogism (= हेतु, साधन q. v.), (in logic.)

Invariableness -Comp असिद्धि: f imperfect inference

व्याप्युक्षी = व्याप्युक्षी q. v.

व्यामः, व्यामन् A measure of length equal to the space between the tips of the fingers of either hand when the arms are extended.

व्यामिश्र a. Mingled, intermixed.

व्यामोह: 1 Infatuation. 2 Bewilderment, embarrassment, perplexity, कंसस्य लमयुजितं जितमिति व्यामोहकोलाहल Gt. 10; Kāv. 3. 101.

व्यायत p. p. 1 Long, extended; इवा युगव्यायतवाहुरसलः R. 3. 34. 2 Expanded, wide open. 3 Exercised, disciplined. 4 Busy, engaged, occupied. 5 Hard, firm. 6 Strong, intense, excessive. 7 Mighty, powerful. 8 Deep; Ku. 5. 54.

व्यायतत्वं Muscular development; S. 2. 4.

व्यायाम: 1 Extending, stretching out. 2 Exercise, gymnastic or athletic exercise; Si. 2. 94. 3 Fatigue, labour. 4 Effort, exertion. 5 Contention, struggle. 6 A measure of distance (= व्याम q. v.).

व्यायामिक a. (की f.) Athletic, gymnastic.

व्यायोगः A kind of dramatic composition in one act; it is thus described by S. D. :- व्यतिष्ठति व्युत्थो व्यायोगः स्वल्पं क्रीडनसंयुतः । हीनो गर्भे विनयान्मयी नैवेद्यमिराधेत । पक्षाक्षं भवेद्द्वौ निमित्तसमरोदयः । कौशिकवृत्तिरहितः प्रख्यातस्तत्र नायकः । राजर्षिरथ दिव्यो वा भवेद्द्वौ रजतसं सं । हास्यगुणारशतिष्ठ इतरेऽत्रागिनी सताः ॥ 514.

व्याल a. 1 Wicked, vicious; व्याल-द्विपा वंशमिच्छन्मदिष्णवः Si. 12. 28; यन्ता गजं व्यालमिवापराजः Ki. 17. 25. 2 Bad, villainous. 3 Cruel, fierce, savage; Ki. 13. 4. -लः 1 A vicious elephant; व्यालं बालवृणालतंतुमिरसौ रोज्जुं समुज्जभते Bh. 2. 6. 2 A beast of prey. 3 A snake; H. 3. 29. 4 A tiger; Māl. 3. 5 A leopard. 6 A king. 7 A cheat, rogue. 8 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -खड्गः, -नखः a kind of herb. -ग्राहः, -ग्राहिन् m. a snake-catcher. -युगः 1 a wild animal. 2 a hunting leopard. -रूपः an epithet of Siva.

व्यालकः A vicious or wicked elephant.

व्यालवः A kind of easter-oil plant.

व्यालोल a. 1 Shaking about, tremulous. 2 Disordered, dishevelled, व्यालोलः केशपाशः Gt. 11.

व्यावकलनं Subtraction.

व्यावक्रोशी, व्यावभाषी Mutual abuse, reciprocal imprecation.

व्यावर्तः 1 Surrounding, encompassing. 2 Revolution, going round. 3 Ruptured navel.

व्यावर्तक a. (तिका f.) 1 Encompassing, surrounding. 2 Excluding, excepting, separating. 3 Turning away from. 4 Turning round.

व्यापत्तिः 1 Surrounding, encompassing. 2 Revolving, turning round; Ki. 5. 30. 3 A fold, band.

व्यावर्तित *p. p.* Moved, agitated.

व्यावहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to business, practical. 2 Legal, judicial. 3 Customary, usual. 4 Relating to the world of illusion; cf. प्रातिभासिक. -कः A counsellor, minister.

व्यावहारी Mutual seizing.

व्यावहासी Mutual derision or laughter.

व्यावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Covering, screening. 2 Exclusion.

व्यावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned away from, withdrawn from; व्यावृत्ता यत्परस्वेभ्यः अती तस्करता स्थिता R. 1. 21; V. 1. 9. 2 Separated from, singled out. 3 Excluded, set aside. 4 Revolved, turned round. 5 Encompassed, surrounded. 6 Desisting, ceased from; Ku. 2. 35. 7 Split asunder.

व्यासः 1 Distribution, separation into parts. 2 Dissolution or analysis of a compound. 3 Severalty, distinction. 4 Diffusion, extension. 5 Width, breadth. 6 The diameter of a circle. 7 A fault in pronunciation. 8 Arrangement, compilation. 9 An arranger, a compiler. 10 N. of a celebrated sage. [He was the son of the sage Parasara by Satyavati (born before her marriage with Santanu q. v.); but he retired to the wilderness as soon as he was born, and there led the life a hermit, practising the most rigid austerities until he was called by his mother Satyavati to beget sons on the widows of her son Vichitra-virya. He was thus the father of Pandu and Dhritarashtra and also of Vidura; q. q. v. v. He was at first called 'Krishna-dvaipayana from his dark complexion and from his having been brought forth by Satyavati on a Dvīpa or island; but he afterwards came to be called Vyasa or 'the arranger', as he was supposed to have arranged the Vedas in their present form; विश्वासवेदां वत्सास तस्माद्व्यास इति सूतः. He is believed to be the author of the great epic the Mahabharata which he is said to have composed with Ganapati for his scribe. The eighteen Purāṇas, as also the Brahma-sūtras and several other works are also ascribed to him. He is one of the seven *chirajīvinas* or deathless persons; cf. चिरजीविन्.]- 11 A Brāhmaṇa who recites or expounds the Purāṇas in public.

व्यासक्त *p. p.* 1 Closely adhering to. 2 Attached or devoted to, intent on, occupied or busy with (with loc.). 3 Separated, detached, disjoined. 4 Confused, bewildered.

व्यासंगः 1 Close adherence, intent attachment or application. 2 Intention, devotion; Bv. 1. 79. 3 Diligent study 4 Attention 5 De- separation

व्यासिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Prohibited, forbidden. 2 Contraband (said of goods &c.).

व्याहत *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, impeded. 2 Repelled, repulsed, 3 Foiled, disappointed; Si. 3; 40. 4 Confused, bewildered, alarmed. -Comp. -अर्थत one of the faults of composition; see K. P. 7.

व्याहरण 1 Utterance, pronunciation. 2 Speech, narration.

व्याहारः 1 Speech, utterance, words U. 4. 18, 5. 29. 2 Voice, note, sound; M. 5. 1.

व्याहृत *p. p.* Said, spoken, uttered.

व्याहृतिः *f.* 1 Utterance, speech, words; न हीश्वरव्याहृतयः कदाचित्पुणति लोके विपरीतमर्थं Ku. 3. 63. 2 Statement, expression; सतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेश्विनः R. 10. 33. 3 A mystic word uttered by every Brāhmaṇa in performing his daily sandhyā-adoration; (these Vyāhritis are three सू, सुवस् and लस् or लस् usually repeated after om; cf. Ms. 2. 76; according to some they are seven in number).

व्युच्छिन्ति *f.* व्युच्छेदः, Cutting off; extermination, complete destruction.

व्युत्क्रमः 1 Transgression, going astray. 2 Inverted order, contrariety. 3 Confusion, disorder.

व्युत्क्रांत *p. p.* 1 Transgressed, overstepped. 2 Departed, left, gone forth.

व्युत्थानं, व्युत्थितिः *f.* 1 Great activity. 2 Rising up against, opposition, obstruction. 3 Independent action, following one's own bent of mind. 4 The completion of religious abstraction or abstract meditation (in Yoga phil.). 5 A kind of dance. 6 Causing (an elephant) to rise; Si. 18. 26.

व्युत्पत्तिः *f.* 1 Origin, production 2 Derivation, etymology. 3 Perfect proficiency, conversancy. 4 Scholarship, learning; व्युत्पत्तिरावसितकोविदाणि व रंजाय क्रमते जडानां Vikr. 1. 15, 18. 103.

व्युत्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Produced, begotten. 2 Formed by derivation. 3 Derived, traced to its etymology, as a word (opp. अव्युत्पन्न or 'primitive'). 4 Completed, perfected; Mv. 4. 57. 5 Thoroughly proficient in, learned, erudite.

व्युत्त *p. p.* Wetted, drenched.

व्युत्स्त *p. p.* Thrown aside, rejected, cast off.

व्युत्थासः 1 Throwing aside, rejection. 2 Exclusion (in gram.) 3 Prohibition. 4 Disregard, indifference. 5 Killing, destruction; Si. 15. 37.

व्युत्पदेशः Pretext, pretence.

व्युत्परमः Cessation, stop, close.

व्युत्पन्नमः 1 Non-cessation. 2 Intensity. 3 Complete cessation (where वि shows intensity.)

व्युत्त *p. p.* 1 Burnt 2 Dawned, become day light 3 Become bright or

clear. 4 Dwelt. -इ 1 Day-break, dawn; Si. 12. 4. 2 Day. 3 Fruit.

व्युत्तिः *f.* 1 Dawn. 2 Prosperity. 3 Praise. 4 Fruit, consequence.

व्युत्त *p. p.* 1 Expanded, developed, broad, wide; व्युत्तेरको वृषस्कंधः R. 1. 13. 2 Firm, compact. 3 Placed in order, arranged, marshalled (as an army); Bg. 1. 3. 4 Disarranged, placed out of order. 5 Married. -Comp. -कंकट *a.* mailed, clad in armour.

व्युत्त *a.* Interwoven, sewn, interlaced.

व्युत्तिः *f.* 1 Weaving, sewing. 2 The wages of weaving.

व्युत्तः 1 A military array; Ms. 7. 187. 2 An army, host, squadron; व्युत्तादुधौ तावितरेतरस्मात् मंगे जयं चापहुरव्यवस्थं R. 7. 54. 3 A large quantity, an assemblage, a multitude, collection. 4 A part, portion, sub-head. 5 The body. 6 Structure, formation. 7 Reasoning, logic. -Comp. -प्राप्तिः *f.* the rear of an army. -भंगः, भेदः breaking an array.

व्युत्तनं 1 Arraying of troops, marshalling. 2 Structure of the members of the body.

व्युत्तिः *f.* Non-prosperity, ill-luck, misfortune (विपत्ता कश्चिद्व्युत्तिः); as in यवनानां व्युत्तिर्दुर्बलं Sk.

व्ये 1 U. (व्ययति-ते, ऊत; caus. व्याययति-ते desid. व्यायसति) 1 To cover. 2 To sew.

व्योकारः A blacksmith.

व्योमन् *n.* 1 The sky, atmosphere, अस्त्वेन जडवामता तु भवतो यद् व्योम्नि विस्फुरति K. P. 10, Me. 51; R. 12. 67; N. 22. 54. 2 Water. 3 A temple sacred to the sun. 4 Talc. -Comp. -उवकं rain-water, dew. -केशः, -कोशिन *m.* an epithet of Siva. -गंगा the heavenly Ganges. -चारित्र *m.* 1 a god, 2 a bird. 3 a saint. 4 a Brāhmaṇa. 5 a heavenly body. -धूसः a cloud. -नाशिका a kind of quail. -संज्ञः a flag, banner. -सुहृः a gust of wind. -यानं a celestial car. -सद् *m.* 1 a deity, god 2 a Gandharva. 3 a spirit. -स्थली the earth. -सृक्ष *a.* 'sky-touching', very lofty.

व्रज 1 P. (व्रजति) 1 To go, walk, proceed; नाविनीतेवैजैर् इयैः Ms. 4. 67. 2 To go to, approach, visit; ममिकं शरणं व्रज Bg. 18. 66. 3 To depart, retire, withdraw. 4 To pass away (as time); इयं व्रजति यामिनी त्यज नरेन्द्र निद्रारस Vikr. 11. 74. (This root is used much in the same way as गृ or ग q. v.). -With अन्तु 1 to go after, follow Ms. 11. 111, Ku. 7. 38. 2 to practise, perform. 3 to resort to. -आ to come, approach. -परि to wander about as a religious mendicant, turn out a recluse -व 1 to go into exile 2 to renounce all worldly attachments

enter on the fourth stage of life; i. e. to become a *Samnyāsin*; Ms. 6. 38, 8. 363. -प्रति to go to or towards, approach; Bk. 8. 98. -प्रत्युद् to go forth to meet or receive; R. 1. 90; 13. 33.

व्रजः 1 A multitude, collection, flock, group; वेव्रजः वीरजनस्य तस्मिन् विहाय सर्वान्पत्नीबिबेधुः R. 6. 7; 7. 60, Si. 6. 6, 14. 33. 2 A station of cowherds. 3 A cowpen, cowshed; Si. 2. 64. 4 An abode, a resting-place. 5 A road. 6 A cloud. 7 N. of a district near Mathurā. -Comp. -अंगना, युवतिः f. a woman of Vraja, a cowherdess; Bv. 2. 165. -अजिरं a cowpen. -किशोरः, -नाथः, -मोहनः, वरः, -बल्लभः epithets of Krishna.

व्रजनं 1 Roaming, wandering, travelling. 2 Exile.

व्रज्या 1 Wandering about as a religious mendicant. 2 An attack, invasion, a march. 3 A flock, multitude-tribe, class. 4 A theatre.

व्रज् 1. 1 P. (व्रजति) To sound. -II. 10 U. (व्रजयति-ने) To hurt; wound.

व्रजः-ण 1 A wound, sore, bruise, hurt; R. 12. 55. 2 A boil, an ulcer. -Comp. -अरिः gum-myrrh. -कुत् a. wounding. (-m.) the marking-nut tree. -विरोपण a. sore-healing; S. 4. 13. -क्षोधनं the cleansing or dressing of a wound. -हृः the castor-oil plant.

व्रणित a. Wounded, bruised; U. 4. 8.

व्रतः-त्वं 1 A religious act of devotion or austerity, vowed observance, a vow in general; अन्यस्मिन् व्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67, 2. 4, 25; (there are several *vratas* enjoined in the different *Purāṇas*; but their number cannot be said to be fixed, as new ones e.g. सत्यनारायणव्रत, are being added every day.). 2 A vow, promise, resolve; शौचं व्रतमव्रतः शत्रून् दुष्टान् प्रतिरोपयन् R. 17. 42, 80 सत्यव्रत, दंडवत् &c. 3 Object of devotion or faith, devotion; as in पतिव्रता (पतिव्रते यस्याः सा); यति देवव्रता देवात् पितृव्रतं यति पितृव्रताः Bg. 9. 25. 4 A rite, an observance, practice, as in

अर्कव्रत q. v. 5 Mode of life, course of conduct; S. 5. 26. 6 An ordinance, a law, rule. 7 Sacrifice. 8 An act, a deed, work. -Comp. -आचरणं the observance of a vow. -आदेशः investiture of a youth (of any one of the three classes) with the sacred thread. -उपवासः a fast for a vow. -ग्रहणं initiation into a vow for a religious performance. -चर्यः a religious student; see ब्रह्मचारिन्. -चर्या observance or practice of a religious vow. -पारणं, -गा conclusion of a vow or fast, eating after a fast. -भंगः 1 breach of a vow. 2 breach of a promise. -भिक्षा begging alms as a part of a ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. -लोपनं breaking a vow. -वैकल्यं the incompleteness of a religious vow. -संयहः initiation into a vow. -स्नातकः a Brāhmaṇa who has completed the first stage of his religious life, i. e. that of a Brahmacārin or religious student; see स्नातक.

व्रततिः, -सी f. 1 A creeper; पादाकुट्ट-व्रततिवलयसंज्ञातपाशः S. 1. 33, R. 14. 1. 2 Expansion, extension.

व्रतित्व a. Observing a vow, practising penance, devout, pious. -m. 1 A religious student. 2 An ascetic, a devotee; S. 5. 9. 3 One who institutes a sacrifice; cf. यजमान.

व्रज See व्रज.

व्रजन् See ब्रह्मन्.

व्रज् 6 P. (वृजति, वृज्ण, caus. व्रजयति-ने; desid. विव्रजिषति or विव्रजति) 1 To cut, cut up of asunder, tear, lacerate. 2 To wound.

व्रज्वनः 1 A small saw. 2 A fine file used by goldsmiths. -ने Cutting, tearing, wounding.

व्रजिः f. A gust or gale of wind, stormy wind.

व्राजः A multitude, flock, an assemblage; सपाकानां व्राजैः G. L. 29; R. 12. 94; Si. 4. 35. -ने 1 Bodily or manual labour. 2 Day-labour. 3 Casual employment.

व्रातीन a. Living by day-labour, a hired labourer, coolie.

व्रात्यः 1 A man of the first three classes who has lost caste owing to the non-performance of the principal Samskāras or purificatory rites (especially investiture with the sacred thread) over him, an outcast; भवत्या हि ब्राह्मणमपतितपसंउपरित्यक्तविभ्राणस्नेहः G. L. 37. 2 A low or vile person in general. 3 A man of a particular inferior tribe (the descendant of a Śūdra father and Kshatriya mother) -Comp. -ज्वः one who calls himself a Vratya. -स्तोमः N. of a sacrifice performed to recover the rights forfeited by the non-performance of the due Samaskāras.

व्री 1. 9 P. (व्रीणाति- व्रीणाति) To choose, select; cf. वृ- II. 4 A. (व्रीयते, व्रीय) 1 To go, move. 2 To be chosen.

व्रीड् 4 P. (व्रीडयति) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame. 2 To throw, cast, send forth.

व्रीडः-द्वा 1 Shame, व्रीडादिवाक्यसंगतिर्विलिखे Si. 3. 40; व्रीडमावहति ने स (शब्द) संप्रति R. 11. 73. 2 Modesty, bashfulness; Si. 10. 18.

व्रीडित p. p. Put to shame, ashamed, abashed.

व्रिस् 1 P., 10 U. (व्रीसति, व्रीसयति-ने) To injure, kill.

व्रीहिः 1 Rice; as in बहुव्रीहि q. v. 2 A grain of rice. -Comp. -अगारं a granary. -कांचनं a. kind of pulse. -राजिकं panic seed (=कंयू q. v.).

व्रू 6 P. (वृडाति) 1 To cover. 2 To be heaped or gathered. 3 To heap, accumulate. 4 To sink, go down.

व्रू 1 P., 10 U. See व्रीस्.

व्रीह्य a. (व्री. f.) 1 Fit for rice. 2 Sown with rice. -सं A field of rice, one fit for growing rice.

व्री 9 P. (व्रीणाति, rarely व्रीणाति, caus. व्रीणयति) 1 To go, move. 2 To support, hold, maintain. 3 To choose, select.

व्रीक्ष् 10 U. (व्रीक्षयति-ने) To see.

श

शः 1 A cutter, destroyer ; Ki. 15. 45. 2 A weapon. 3 N. of Siva. —शं Happiness ; Bh. 2. 16.

शंसु *a.* Happy, prosperous ; Bk. 4. 18.

शंसुः 1 Ploughing in the regular direction. 2 The thunderbolt of Indra. 3 The iron head of a pestle.

शस् 1 P. (शंसति, शस्त ; *pass.* शस्यते) 1 To praise, extol, approve of ; साधु साञ्चिति श्रुतानि शंसन्तमोक्षमार्गं Rām. ; Bg. 5. 1. 2 To tell, relate, express, declare, communicate, announce, report (with dat. or sometimes gen. of person or by itself) ; शंसन् सीतापरिवेशनात्ममुदितं शासनमवाजय R. 14. 88 ; न मे हि सा शंसति किञ्चिद्विदितं 3. 5. 2. 68, 4. 72, 9 77, 11. 84 ; Ku. 3. 60, 5. 51. 3 To indicate, bespeak, show ; यः (अशोकः) सायसो मायवश्रीनियोगे पुण्यैः शंसत्यादरं स्वयमेव M. 5. 8 ; Ki. 5. 23, Ku. 2. 22. 4 To repeat, recite. 5 To hurt, injure. 6 To revile, traduce.

—WITH अग्नि 1 to curse. 2 to charge, defame, traduce ; Y. 3. 286. 3 to praise. —आ (usually Atm.) 1 to hope for, expect, desire, wish or long for ; स्वकार्यसिद्धिं पुनराशंसते Ku. 3. 57 ; संग्रामं आशंसन्ति Bk. 14. 70, 90 ; मनोरथाय आशंसते किं बाहो स्वदेव वृथा S. 7. 13, 2 15. 2 to bless, express a pious wish, wish well ; पत्ने देवा आशंसन्तु Mk. 1 ; राज्ञः शिवं सत्वरजस्य भूयादित्याशंसते. कणिर(बाहिः) R. 14. 50. 3 to tell, relate (Paras.) ; आशंसता वागमति वृषाके कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपन्न-कल्प Ku. 3. 14. 4 to praise. 5 to repeat. —प्र to praise, extol, approve, speak approvingly of, command ; हरिणा वृषतिः प्रशंसते Gīt. 1 ; यच्च वाचा प्रशंसते Ms. 5. 127 ; आशंसिन् निशाचरः Bk. 12. 65 ; R. 5. 25, 17. 86.

शंसनं 1 Praising. 2 Telling, relating. 3 Reciting.

शंसा 1 Praise. 2 Wish, desire, hope. 3 Repeating, narrating.

शंसित *p. p.* 1 Praised, extolled. 2 Told, said, spoken, declared. 3 Wished, desired. 4 Ascertained, established, determined. 5 Falsely accused, calumniated.

शंसित् *a.* (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Praising. 2 Telling, announcing, communicating ; प्रजावती बोद्धशंसिनी ते R. 14. 45. 3 Indicating, bespeaking ; सुशंसः शतद्वन्द्वशंसिनः Ku. 2. 26 ; प्रार्थनासिद्धिशंसिनः R. 1. 42, Si. 9. 77. 4 Presaging, foretelling ; R. 3. 14, 12. 90.

शक् 1. 5 P. (शक्नोति, शक्) 1 To be able, be competent for, have power to, effect (usually with an inf. and translatable by can) अवर्तमान्

वक्तुमशक्नवत्यः शास्त्राभिरावर्जितपल्लवाभिः R. 13. 24, Bk. 3. 6 ; Me. 20 ; sometimes with acc. or dat. ; Ms. 11. 194. 2 To bear, endure. 3 To be powerful. —*Pass.* To be able, be possible or practicable (giving a passive sense to a following infinitive) ; तस्मै शक्यते ' it can be done '. —*Desid.* (शिष्यति) 1 To wish to be able. 2 To learn. —II. 4 U. (शक्यति ते, शक्) 1 To be able, have power to effect. 2 To bear, endure.

शकः 1 N. of a king (especially applied to Śālivāhana ; but scholars do not seem to have yet agreed as to the precise meaning and scope of the word.) 2 An epoch, era (the term is especially applied to the era of Śālivāhana which commences 78 years after the Christian era). —कारः (*m. pl.*) 1 N. of a country. 2 N. of a particular tribe or race of people (mentioned in Ms. 10. 44 along with the Paundrakas, &c.). —*Comp.* —अंतकः, —अरिः epithets of king Vikramāditya who is said to have exterminated the Sakas. —अब्दः a year of the Saka era. —कर्तृ, कृन् *m.* the founder of an era.

शकटः —*व* A cart, carriage, waggon ; रोहिणीशकटं Pt. 1. 213, 211, 212 ; Y. 3. 42. —*व* 1 A form of military array resembling a wedge ; Ms. 7. 187. 2 A measure of capacity, cart-load equal to 2000 *palas*. 3 N. of a demon slain by Krishna when quite a boy. 4 N. of a tree (त्रिनिश). —*Comp.* —अरिः, कृन् *m.* epithets of Krishna. —आहा the lunar asterism Rohini (so called because it is figured by a cart.) —बिलः a gallinule. शकटिका A small cart, a toy-cart ; as in वृक्षकटिका.

शकन् *n.* Ordure, faeces, especially of animals ; (this word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शकृत् after acc. dual).

शकलः 1 A part, portion, piece, fragment, bit (*n.* also in this sense) ; उपलशकलमेतद्देवकं गोमयानां Mu. 3. 15 ; R. 2. 46, 5. 73. 2 Bark. 3 The scales (of a fish.)

शकलित *a.* Reduced to fragments, shattered to pieces.

शकलित् *m.* A fish.

शकारः The brother of a king's concubine, the brother-in-law of a king by a wife not regularly married (अवृण्मन्) : (he is usually represented as a strange mixture of pride, folly and vanity of low

family and raised to power by reason of his relation to the king. In the Mṛichebhakṛtika of Śūdraka where he plays a prominent part, his character is well exhibited in his lightness and frivolity of spirit, vain-glory, constant references to his high connection, his blundering and ludicrous folly, but withal cruelty enough to throttle the heroine when she refused to yield to his desire ; S. D. thus defines him :— नन्दमुखं गामिनीनां वृष्कुलैर्भव्यैर्युक्तः । सौमन्द्याप्राता राज्ञः श्यालः शकार इत्युक्तः ॥ 81).

शकुनः 1 A bird (in general) ; शकुनोच्छिष्टं Y. 1. 168. 2 A kind of bird, a vulture or kite. —नं 1 An omen, a prognostic, any omen presaging good or evil ; Si. 9. 83. 2 An auspicious omen. —*Comp.* —ज्ञ *a.* knowing omens. —ज्ञानं knowledge of omens, augury. —शास्त्रं ' the science of omens ', N. of a work.

शकुनिः 1 A bird ; U. 2. 25 ; Ms. 12. 63. 2 A vulture, kite or eagle. 3 A cock. 4 N. of a son of Subala, king of Gāndhāra and brother of Gāndhāri, wife of Dhṛitarāshṭra ; he was thus the maternal uncle of Duryodhan whom he assisted in many of his wicked schemes to exterminate the Pāndavas. The name is now usually applied to an old wicked-minded relative whose counsels tend to ruin. —*Comp.* —ईश्वरः N. of Garuḍa. —प्रपा *a.* trough for watering birds. —वाद् 1 the cry or sound of a bird. 2 the crowing of a cock.

शकुनी 1 A hen-sparrow. 2 A kind of bird.

शकुतः 1 A bird in general ; अव- व्यापिशकुतनिर्दिष्टचितं विप्रज्जटासंकेतं S. 7. 11. 2 The blue jay. 3 A kind of bird.

शकुतकः A bird.

शकुन्तला N. of the daughter of Vivāmitra by the nymph Menakā who was sent down by Indra to disturb the sage's austerities. [When Menakā went up to the heaven she left the child in a solitary forest where she was taken care of by ' Sakuntas ' or birds, whence she was called Sakuntala.] She was afterwards found by the sage Kavya and brought up as his own daughter. When Dushyanta in the course of his hunting came to the sage's hermitage, he was fascinated by her charms and prevailed on her to become his wife by the Gāndhārya form of a (see Dushyanta) She bore to him a son named who

became a universal monarch, and gave his name to India which came to be called Bharatavarsha].

शकुनिः A bird ; कलमविरले रत्नकुंडलाः कण्ठे शकुनयः U. 3. 24.

शकुनिका 1 A bird ; U. 1. 45. 2 A kind of bird. 3 A locust, cricket.

शकुलः ली A kind of fish. -Comp. -अवनी a kind of medicinal plant (called Katki). -अर्नेका a kind of fish.

शकुत् n. Ordure, excrement, especially of animals. -Comp. -करिः m. f. -करी a calf ; शकुत्किर्वस्तः Sk. -द्वार the anus. -पिंडः, -पिंडकाः a ball or lump of dung ; शकुत्प्राप्तिः प्रकृतिः शकुत्पिंडकानां प्रमाणात् U. 4. 27.

शकरः, शकरिः A bull.

शकरि 1 A river. 2 A girdle, zone. 3 A woman of impure caste.

शक्त p. p. 1 Able, capable, competent (with gen. or loc. or inf.) ; बह्वैश्वर्य कर्मणः शक्ताः Ve. 3 ; तस्योपकरि शक्तस्त्वं किं जीवन् किमुताम्यथा *ibid.* 2 Strong, mighty, powerful. 3 Rich, opulent, Ms. 11. 9. 4 Significant, expressive (as a word). 5 Clever, intelligent. 6 Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्तिः f. 1 Power, ability, capacity, strength, energy, prowess ; दैवं निहत्य ह्युर गौरवमायशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 ; शान्ते मीनं सुमा शक्ती R. 1. 22 ; so यथाशक्ति, स्वशक्ति &c. Regal power ; (it has three parts or elements ; 1 प्रशक्ति or प्रभावशक्ति 'the majesty or pre-eminent position of the king himself' ; 2 मेवशक्ति 'the power of good-counsel', and 3 उत्साहशक्ति 'the power of energy') ; राज्य नाम शक्तिव्यापकं Dk. ; विज्ञापना शक्तिः शिवायैवेत्यं R. 3. 13, 6. 33, 17-63 ; Si. 2. 26. 2 The power of composition, poetic power or genius ; शक्तिर्निपुणता लोकशास्त्रकाव्यायवेष्टाणां K. P. 1 ; see explanation *ad. loc.* 3 The active power of a deity, regarded as his wife, female divinity ; (these are variously enumerated, 8, 9 or even 50 being mentioned) ; स जयति परिवद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1 ; S. 7. 35. 4 A kind of missile ; शक्तिखंडामर्षितेन गांडीविनोक्तं Ve. 3 ; ततो निभेदं पीलरथः शक्त्या वक्षसि लक्ष्मण R. 12. 77. 5 A spear, dart, pike, lance. 6 (In Nyāya phil.) The relation of a term to the thing designated. 7 The power inherent in cause to produce its necessary effect. 8 (In Rhet.) The power or signification of a word ; (these are three अभिधा, लक्षणा and व्यंजना) ; S. D. 11. 9 The expressive power or denotation of a word (opp. लक्षणा and व्यंजना). 10 The female organ, the counterpart of the Phallus of Śiva worshipped by a sect of people called Śāktas -Comp. -अर्थः prosperity

ing and panting through fatigue or exertion. -अपेक्ष, -अपेक्षिन् a. having regard to strength. -कुठनं the deadening of a power. -ग्रह a. 1 apprehending the force or meaning. 2 armed with a spear. (-हः) 1 apprehension of the force, meaning, or acceptance of a word. 2 a spearman, lancer. 3 an epithet of Śiva. 4 of Kārtikeya. -साहक a. determining or establishing the meaning of a word. (-कः) an epithet of Kārtikeya. -त्रयं the three constituent elements of regal power ; see शक्ति (2) above. -धर a strong, powerful. (-रः) 1 a spearman. 2 an epithet of Kārtikeya. -पाणिः, -भृत् m. 1 a spearman. 2 an epithet of Kārtikeya. -पतः prostration of strength. -पूजकः a Śākta q. v. -पूजा the worship of Śakti. -वैकल्यं loss of strength, debility, incapacity. -हीन a. powerless, weak, impotent. -हेतुकः a lancer, spearman.

शक्तित्वम् ind. According to power, to the best of one's power or ability.

शक्त, शक्त, शक्नु a. Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्य pot. p. 1 Possible, practicable, capable of being done or effected (usually with an inf.) ; शक्यो वारयितुं जलेन इतस्तु Bh. 2. 11, R. 2. 49, 54. 2 Fit to be effected 3 Easy to be effected. 4 Directly conveyed or expressed (as the meaning of a word) ; शक्योऽर्थोऽभिधाय ज्ञेयः S. D. 11. 5 Potential. (The form शक्य is sometimes used as a predicative word with an inf. in a passive sense, the real object of the infinitive being in the nom. case ; एवं हि प्रणयती सा शक्यमुपेक्षितुं कृपित M. 3. 22 ; शक्यं... अविरलमाक्षिगितुं पवनः S. 3. 8 ; विश्रुतयः शक्यमेवातद्वाजितः Subhāsh. ; Bg. 18. 11. -Comp. -अर्थः the meaning directly expressed.

शक्रः 1 N. of Indra ; एकः कृती शकुनेड गोत्र्यं शक्राजं याचते Kuval. 2 The Arjuna tree. 3 The Kuṭaja tree. 4 An owl. 5 The asterism ज्येष्ठा. 6 The number 'fourteen'. -Comp. -अश्विनः the Kuṭaja tree. -आख्यः an owl. -आत्मजः 1 Jayanta, son of Indra. 2 Arjuna. -उत्थानं, -उत्थारः a festival in honour of Indra on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -गोपः a kind of red insect ; cf. इन्द्रगोप-जः, जातः a crow. -जित्, -निद्र m. epithets of Meghanāda, son of Rāvaṇa. -द्रुमः the Devadāru tree. -चक्रम् n., -शरसनं the rain-bow. -ध्वजः a flag set up in honour of Indra. -पर्यायः the Kuṭaja tree. -पादपः 1 the Kuṭaja tree. 2 the Devadāru tree. -प्रस्थ-इन्द्रप्रस्थ q. v. -भवनं, -भुवनं, वासः heaven, paradise. -मूर्धनम् n. -शिखरम् m. an ant-hill. a bullock. -लोकः the world of Indra. -बाह्वं a cloud. -साक्षिन् m. the Kuṭaja

tree. -सारथिः 'the charioteer of Indra', an epithet of Mātali. -सुतः 1 an epithet of Jayanta. 2 of Arjuna 3 of Vāli.

शक्राणी N. of Sachi, wife of Indra.

शक्तिः 1 A cloud. 2 The thunderbolt of Indra. 3 A mountain. 4 An elephant.

शकरः A bull, an ox ; cf. शकर.

शङ्क 1 A. (शङ्कते, शङ्कित) 1 To doubt, be uncertain, hesitate, be doubtful, शङ्के जीवति वा न वा Rām. 2 To dread, fear, be afraid (with abl.) ; नाशङ्क्य विश्वस्तः Bk. 15. 39 ; अशङ्कितेभ्यः शङ्केत शङ्कितेभ्यश्च सर्वतः Subhāsh. 3 To suspect, mistrust, distrust ; स्वैर्द्विविधेति हि शङ्कितो मनुष्यः Mk. ; 4. 2. 4 To think, believe, fancy, imagine, think probable, suspect, fear ; स्वय्यासने नयनमुपरि वंदि शङ्के धगाध्याः Me. 95 ; नाहं पुनस्तथा त्वमिदं यथा हि मां शङ्कसे भीरु V. 3. 14, Bk. 3. 26, N. 22. 42. 5 To start an objection, raise a doubt or objection (about) ; अनेद् शङ्क्यते (often used in Sanskrit colloquial language) ; न च शङ्क्यते प्रमाणान्तरमप्येव शङ्कितं शङ्क्ये Sarva. S. -WITH अस्मि 1 to suspect. 2 to be doubtful, or uncertain ; Ms. 8. 66. -आ 1 to suspect, distrust, have doubts about ; Bk. 21. 1. 2 to suspect, believe to be, think ; आशङ्कसे यदर्थं तदर्थं स्पष्टोक्तं रत्नं S. 1. 28, Si. 3. 72 ; Rk. 6. 6 ; Ms. 7. 185. 3 to fear, apprehend ; भरतागमनं पुनः आशङ्क्य R. 12. 24 ; Pt. 1. 392. 4 to raise an objection, start a doubt ; अत एव न ब्रह्मशब्दस्य जात्याद्यशक्तिरनाशङ्कितम् S. B. (and in several other places). -परि 1 to suspect, believe, fancy (to be) ; पश्येति संचारिणि प्राप्तं त्वां परिशङ्कते Git. 6. 2 to doubt, have doubts about. 3 to fear, be afraid of ; R. 8. 78. -वि 1 to suspect, fear, have doubts or suspicious about ; विशङ्कसे भीरु यतोऽज्यधीराणां S. 8. 14 ; सतीमपि ज्ञातिः कुलिकसंभ्राया जनोऽभ्यधा भट्टमती विशङ्कते 5. 17. 2 to think to be, fancy, imagine ; विशङ्कमाना रमितं कथापि जनार्दनं इष्टवदेतद्वाह Git. 7. शङ्का A draught-ox.

शंकर a. (शरीर f.) Conferring happiness or prosperity, auspicious, propitious. -रः 1 N. of Śiva. 2 N. of a celebrated teacher and author ; see App. II. -रि 1 N. of Pārvatī, wife of Śiva. 2 Bengal madder. 3 The Sami tree.

शंका 1 Doubt, uncertainty. 2 Hesitation, scruple. 3 Suspicion, distrust, misgiving ; अपायशंका ; अतिशङ्का &c. 4 Fear, apprehension, dread, alarm ; जातशङ्केदेवैर्मनका नामाप्सरः प्रेषिता S. 1 ; कैकेयीशङ्केवाह R. 12. 2, 13. 42, Me. 69. 5 Hope, expectation. 6 (Mistaken) belief, suspicion, (wrong) impression कजमणि शिरस्यं च शिवां भूनीत्यहो-क्या S 7 24 कुर्वन् - ह K 5 42 5 38

शक्ति *p p* 1 Doubtful suspected feared. 2 Suspicious, suspecting, distrustful. 3 Uncertain, doubtful. 4 Fearful, apprehensive, alarmed. (See शङ्क). -Comp. चिन्त, -मनस् *a.* 1 timid, faint-hearted. 2 auspicious, distrustful. 3 doubtful.

शंक्ति *a.* Doubting, suspecting, fearing, believing (at the end of comp.); लघुपाठेन शक्ति मे मनः R. 8. 53; अतिशेहः पापशंकी S. 4.

शङ्कुः 1 A dart, spear, spike, javelin, dagger; oft. at the end of comp.; शोकशङ्कुः the dart of grief; *i. e.* sharp, poignant, grief; U. 3. 35; R. 8. 93. 2 A stake, pillar, post, pole. 3 A nail, pin, peg; R. 12. 95. 4 The sharp head or point of an arrow, barb. 5 The trunk (of a lopped tree), stump, pollard. 6 The pin of a dial. 7 A measure of twelve fingers. 8 A measuring-rod. 9 The sine or altitude (in astr.). 10 Ten billions. 11 The fibres of a leaf. 12 An ant-hill. 13 The penis. 14 The skate-fish. 15 A demon. 16 Poison. 17 Sin. 18 An aquatic animal, particularly, a goose. 19 N. of Siva. 20 The Sāla tree. -Comp. -कर्ण *a.* spike-eared. (-र्णः) an ass. -तक्षः, -वृक्षः The Sāla tree.

शङ्कुला 1 A kind of knife or lancet. 2 A pair of scissors. -Comp. -खण्डः a piece cut off with a pair of scissors.

शङ्खः -ख 1 The conch-shell, a shell; न श्वेतमावद्वज्रं शङ्खः शिखिमुक्तकुपे Pt. 4. 110.; शङ्खात् दम्भः पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18. 2 The bone on the forehead; Ku. 7. 33. 3 The temporal bone. 4 The part between the tusks of an elephant. 5 A hundred billions. 6 A military drum or other martial instrument. 7 A kind of perfume (नक्षी). 8 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. 9 N. of a demon slain by Vishnu. 10 N. of the author of a Smṛiti (mentioned in conjunction with लिखित q. v.). -Comp. -उत्पलं the water poured into a conch-shell. -कारः, -कारकः a shell-cutter, described as a kind of mixed caste. -चरी, चर्ची a mark made with sandal (on the forehead). -चूर्णं powder produced from shells. -द्रावः, -द्रावकः a solvent for dissolving shells. -धनः, -धना *m.* a shell-blower, conch-blower. -ध्वनिः the sound of a conch (sometimes, but erroneously, used to denote a cry of alarm or despair). -प्रस्थः a spot on the moon. -श्रुत् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -शुखः an alligator. -स्वनः the sound of a conch.

शङ्खकः -क 1 A conch-shell. 2 The temporal bone. -कः A bracelet (made of conch-shell); Si. 13. 41.

शङ्खनकः (खः) A small conch or shell

शक्ति *m.* 1 The ocean 2 An epithet of Vishnu. 3 A conch blower शंखिनी 1 A woman of one of the four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women; the Ratimanjari thus describes her:— शिवातिदीर्घनयना वरमुंदरीया कामोपमो गरसिका खण- शीलशुका । खेलाखणे च विमुषितकंददेशा संभोग- केलिरसिका किल शंखिनी सा ॥ 6; cf. चित्रिणी, हस्तिणी and पद्मिनी also. 2 A female spirit, or a kind of fairy.

शक् 1 A. (शक्ते) To speak, say, tell. शक्तिः -की *f.* N. of the wife of Indra; R. 3. 13, 23. -Comp. -पतिः, -भर्तृ *m.* epithets of Indra.

शक् 1 A. (शक्ते) To go, move. शट 1 P. (शटति) 1 To be sick. 2 To divide, separate.

शट *a.* Sour, acid, astringent. शट्ट The matted hair of an ascetic; cf. जटो.

शट्टिः *f.* The plant called zedoary. शट्ट 1 P. (शटति) 1 To deceive, cheat, defraud. 2 To hurt, kill. 3 To suffer pain. -II. 10. P. (शटयति) 1 To finish. 2 To leave unfinished. 3 To go, move. 4 To be idle or lazy. 5 To deceive, cheat (शटयति in this sense).

शट्ट *a.* 1 Crafty, deceitful, fraudulent, dishonest, perfidious. 2 Wicked, depraved. -ठः 1 A rogue, cheat, knave, swindler; Ma. 4. 30, Bg. 18. 28. 2 A false or deceitful lover (who pretends to love one woman while his heart is fixed on another); ध्रुव-मस्मि शट्टः श्रुतिस्मिन् निद्रितः कैतवस्तलस्तव R. 8. 49, 19. 31; M. 3. 19; S. D. thus defines a शट्टः— शट्टोयमेक न वदन्मांशो यः दक्षित- बहिर्दुरागो विप्रियमन्यत्र युक्तमाश्रयति ॥ 74. 3 A fool, blockhead. 4 A mediator, arbitrator. 5 The Dhātūra plant. 6 An idler, a lazy fellow. -ठ 1 Iron. 2 Saffron.

शङ्गं Hemp. -Comp. -चूर्णं 1 a hempen cord or string. 2 a net made of hemp. 3 cordage.

शङ्गः 1 An impotent man, a eunuch. 2 A bull. 3 A bull at liberty to move. -ङ्गं A collection, multitude; cf. शङ्गं or शङ्ग.

शङ्गः 1 A eunuch, an impotent man. 2 A male attendant in the women's apartments (chosen from the class of eunuchs or emasculated persons). 3 A bull. 4 A bull at liberty to move. 5 A madman.

शतं 1 A hundred; निःस्त्रो वष्टि शतं Śānti. 2. 6; शतमेकोपि संवत् प्राकालस्थो धनु- र्गः Pt. 1. 229; (शत is used in the singular with a plural noun of any gender; शतं नराः, शतं गावः; or शतं गृहाणि, in which case it is treated as a numeral adjective; but sometimes in dual and plural also; द्वे शते; दश शतानि &c. It is also used with a noun

in the genitive गवांशत वर्षाणां शत a century of cows, years &c. At the end of comp., it may remain unchanged; भव मर्ता शरच्छतं, or may be changed into शती; as in आयसच्छती a work of Govardhanāchārya.). 2 Any large number. -Comp. -अक्षी 1 night. 2 the goddess Durgā. -अयः a car, carriage; especially, a war-chariot. -अनीकः an old man. -अर, -आरं the thunderbolt of Indra. -आननं a cemetery. -आनन्दः 1 N. of Brahman. 2 of Vishnu or Krishna. 3 of the car of Vishnu. 4 of a son of Gotama and Abhaya, the family-priest of Janaka; U. 1. 16. -आयुस् *a.* lasting or living for a hundred years. -आवर्तः आवर्तित् *n.* N. of Vishnu. -ईशः 1 the ruler of a hundred. 2 the ruler of a hundred villages, Ma. 7. 115. -कुम्भः N. of a mountain (where gold is said to be found). (-भं) gold. -कुत्वस् *ind.* a hundred times. -कोटि *a.* hundred-edged. (-रिः) Indra's thunderbolt. (-रिः) a hundred crores. -कृतुः an epithet of Indra; R. 3. 38. -खड्गं gold. -शु *a.* possessed of a hundred cows. -गुण, -गुणित *a.* hundred-fold, increased a hundred times; V. 3. 22. -संधिः *f.* the Dārva grass. -शरी 1 A kind of weapon used as a missile (supposed by some to be a sort of rocket, but described by others as a huge stone studded with iron spikes and four *talas* in length; शतश्री च चतुस्ताला लेह- कंदकसंचिता; or अयःकंदकश्च शतश्री महती शिला); R. 12. 95. 2 a female scorpion. 3 a disease of the throat. -जिह्वः an epithet of Siva. -नारका, -भिषक्, -निषा *f.* N. of the 24th lunar mansion containing one hundred stars. -वृत्ता the white rose. -दुः *f.* N. of a river in the Panjab now called Sutlej. -वामन *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -वार *a.* having a hundred edges. (-रिः) the thunderbolt of Indra. -धृतिः 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 of Brahman. 3 heaven or Svarga. -पन्नः 1 a peacock. 2 the (Indian) crane. 3 A wood-pecker. 4 a parrot or a species of it. (-त्रा) a woman. (-त्रं) a lotus; आवृत्तवृत्तशतपत्रनिभं (आनन) वहत्या Māl. 1. 29. °शोनिः an epithet of Brahman; कपेन सृष्टः शतपत्रवर्णि (संभाव- यामास); Ku. 7. 46. -पन्नकः the wood-pecker. -पद्, -पाद् *a.* having a hundred feet. -पदी a centipede. -पद्मं 1 a lotus with a hundred petals. 2 the white lotus. -पर्वन् *m.* a bamboo. (-रिः) 1 the full-moon day in the month of Āsvina. 2 Dārva-grass. 3 the plant Kaṭukā. °ईशः the planet Venus. -भीरुः *f.* the Arabian jasmine.

-मखः, -मन्थुः 1 epithets of Indra, Ki. 2. 23; Bk. 1. 5; Ku. 2. 64; R. 9.

13. 2 an owl. -सुख *a.* 1 having a hundred ways. 2 having a hundred outlets, mouths or openings; विवेक-ब्रह्मन् नवति विनिपातः इत्युक्तः Bh. 2. 10. (where the word has sense 1 also). (-खे) a hundred ways or openings. (-खी) a brush, broom. -मूला the *Dūrvā* grass. -यज्वन् *m.* an epithet of Indra. -गच्छिकः a necklace of one hundred strings. -रूपा *N.* of a daughter of Brahman (who is supposed to be also his wife, from whose incestuous connection with her father is said to have sprung Manu Svāyambhuva). -वर्ष one hundred years, a century. -वेधिन *m.* a kind of sorrel. -सहस्रं 1 a hundred thousand. 2 several hundreds, *i. e.* a large number. -साहस्र *a.* 1 consisting of or containing a hundred thousand. 2 bought with a hundred thousand. -वृद्धा 1 lightning; Ku. 7. 39; Mk. 5. 48. 2 the thunderbolt of Indra.

शतक *a.* 1 A hundred. 2 Containing a hundred. -शं 1 A century. 2 A collection of one hundred stanzas; as in गीति, वैराग्य, इत्यादि a collection of one hundred stanzas on Niti &c.

शतम *a.* (नी. f.) One-hundredth.

शतधा *ind.* 1 In a hundred ways. 2 Into a hundred parts or pieces. 3 A hundred-fold.

शतशत *ind.* 1 By hundreds. 2 A hundred times; शतशः श्रेष्ठः Prab. 3; Ms. 12. 58. 3 A hundred-fold, variously, multifariously; Bg. 11. 5.

शतिक *a.* (नी. f.) शत *a.* 1 Containing or consisting of a hundred; Y. 2. 208. 2 Relating to a hundred. 3 Effected with a hundred. 4 Bought with a hundred. 5 Changed with or for a hundred. 6 Bearing tax or interest per hundred. 7 Indicative of (the acquisition of) a hundred.

शतिन् *a.* 1 A hundred-fold. 2 Numerous. -म. The owner of a hundred; निःस्त्री वृद्धि शतं शती दशशतं Sānti. 2. 6, Pt. 5. 82.

शतिः An elephant.

शत्रुः 1 An overthrower, a destroyer, conqueror. 2 An enemy, a foe, an adversary; अना शत्रौ च मित्रे च यतीनामेव युष्मत् Subhāsh. 3 A political rival, a rival neighbouring king. -Comp. -उप-जायः the secret whisperings of a foe, treacherous overture of an enemy. -कर्षण, -दमन, -निबर्हण *a.* subduing, overpowering or destroying enemies. -हनः 'destroyer of enemies', an epithet of a brother of Rāma and twin brother of Lakshmana being a son of Sumitrā. He killed the demon Lavana and colonized Mathurā. He had two sons named Subāhu and

Bahusrata; see R. 15. -पक्षः 1 the party or side of an enemy. 2 an opponent, antagonist. -विनाशनः an epithet of Siva. -हत्या foe-slaughterer. -हन् *a.* foe-slayer.

शङ्खजयः 1 An elephant. 2 *N.* of a mountain.

शङ्खतप *a.* Overcoming or destroying one's foes.

शस्वरी Night.

शब्द I. 1 *P.* (but *A.* in conjugal tenses) (शीघ्रते, शब्द) 1 To fall, perish, decay, wither. 2 To go.

-Caus. (शब्दयति-ते) 1 To cause to go, impel. 2 (शतयति-ते) (a) To fell, throw down, out down; Si. 14. 80, 15. 24. (b) To kill, destroy. -II. 1 *P.* (शब्दति) To go (usually with अ).

शब्दः An eatable vegetable product (fruit, root &c.).

शब्दिः 1 An elephant. 2 A cloud. 3 *N.* of Arjuna. -दिः *f.* Lightning.

शब्द *a.* 1 Going, moving. 2 Falling, perishing, decaying.

शनकौच *ind.* Slowly; see शनैः.

शनिः 1 The planet Saturn (the son of the sun and represented as of a black colour or dressed in dark-coloured clothes. 2 Saturday. 3 *N.* of Siva. -Comp. -जं black pepper. -प्रदोषः a term for the (evening) worship of Siva performed on the thirteenth day of a lunar fortnight when it falls on a Saturday. -निचं a sapphire. -वारः, -वासरः Saturday.

शनैश्च *ind.* 1 Slowly, gently, quietly. 2 Gradually, by degrees, little by little; वरं संविदुयाच्छनैः; Ku. 3. 59; Ms. 8. 217. 3 Successively, in due order; Ms. 1. 15. 4 Mildly, softly. 5 Tardily, sluggishly. (शनैः शनैः slowly, by slow degrees). -Comp. -चर *a.* going or moving slowly; शनैश्चराम्यं यादव्यां रेजे प्रहमयीव सा Bh. 1. 17. (where it means 'Saturn' also). (-रः) the planet Saturn.

शंतनुः *N.* of a king of the lunar race. He married Gangā and Satyavati; by the former wife he had a son named Bhishma and by the latter Chitrāngada and Vichitravirya. Bhishma remained a celibate all his life, and his younger brothers died childless; cf. श्रीमद्.

शप् I. 4 *U.* (शपति-ते, शपयति-ते, शप) 1 To curse, execrate; अशपद्मव नातृगीति तां R. 8. 80; सोऽश्वत्थपादश्च यमिपतिं शपाम (वृद्धः) 9. 78, 1; 77. 2 To swear, take an oath, promise by oath, say on oath (usually with dat. of the person to whom a promise &c. is made and instr. of the object by which it is made); मत्तेनात्मना चाहं शपे ते मनुजाविप. यथा शान्तेयं तुष्येयमृते रामविवासा-नात् Rām; when used without an object it generally governs the

instr. of the thing and dat. of the person by which or whom the oath is taken; सत्यं शपामि ते पादपंकजस्योऽर्थेन R. 1. 22; अशप विह गानोऽसी सीतये स्मर मोहितः K. 8. 74, 33; sometimes शप governs a cognate accusative; सहस्रशोऽसी शपयानशप्यत् Bk. 3. 32. 3 To blame, scold, revile, abuse (with dat. or by itself); द्विपद्मश्चाशपिस्तथा Bk 17. 4; प्रतिवाचमदत्त केशवः शपमानाय न चैदि भुवने Si. 4. 25. -Caus. (शपयति-ते) To bind by an oath, conjure; शपयितोऽसि गोब्राह्मणकाम्यया Mk. 3; Māl. 8.

शपः 1 A curse, imprecation. 2 An oath.

शपथः 1 Cursing. 2 A curse, an imprecation, anathema. 3 An oath, swearing, taking or administering on oath, asseveration by oath or ordeal; अयोधो न हि कस्तुरीः शपथनामुनायते Rv. 1. 120; Ms. 8. 109. 4 Conjurat-ion, binding by oaths; Māl. 3. 2.

शपन See शपथ.

शप्त *p. p.* 1 Cursed. 2 Sworn. 3 Reviled, abused (see शप).

शपकः 1 A hoof. 2 The root of a tree.

शकरः (री. f.) A kind of small glittering fish; मोक्षोर्द्धं चटुलशकरोद्धतेन प्रक्षितानि Me. 40; Si. 8. 24; Ku. 4. 39. -Comp. -अधिपः the fish called Ilisha.

शव (व. र.) 1 A mountaineer, barbarian, savage; राजन् धृजफलादीनां श्वज इति शवरा नैव हारं हरति K. P. 10. 2 *N.* of Siva. 3 The hand. 4 Water. 5 A particular Śāstra or sacred treatise. 6 *N.* of a celebrated commentator and writer on Mīmāṃsā. -री 1 A Sabara female. 2 A female Kīraṭa who was an ardent devotee of Rāma. -Comp. -आलयः the abode of wild mountaineers or barbarians. -लोधः the wild Lodhara tree.

शव (व. ल.) *a.* 1 Spotted, brindled, variegated; R. 5. 44, 13. 56; Mv. 7. 26. 2 Varied, divided into various parts. -लः A variegated colour. -ला, -ली 1 A spotted or brindled cow. 2 The cow of plenty or Kāmadhenu q. v. -ले Water.

शब्द 10 *U.* (शब्दयति-ते, शब्दित) 1 To sound, make a noise. 2 To speak, call out, call out to; विततयुक्तरागः शब्द-संज्ञा व्योमिः परिपतति दिशोऽङ्गे हेलया बालशूर्यः Si. 11. 47. 3 To name, call; अत एव सागणिकेति शब्दोते Ratn. 4. -With अभि to name. -न to explain. -तं to call out to.

शब्दः 1 Sound (the object of the sense of hearing; and property of आकाश); R. 13. 1. 2 Sound, note (of birds; men &c.), noise in general, विशासोपगमादभिमतगतः शब्दं संहते घृणः S. 1. 14, Bg. 1. 13; S. 3. 1; Ms. 4. 113; Ku. 1. 45. 3 The sound of a musical instrument वाद्यशब्दः Pt 2 24,

Ku. 1. 45. 4 A word, sound, significant word (for def. &c. see Mbh. introduction); एकः शब्दः सम्प्रणीतः सम्प्रकृत्यर्थः स्वर्गे लोके कामधुमभवि; 80 शब्दार्थः. 5 A declinable word, a noun, substantive. 6 A title, an epithet; यथार्थयुक्तं गिरिराजशब्दं कुर्वति वाङ्मयजनेश्वरः Ku. 1. 13; S. 2. 14; मुनेषु चक्रे युवराजशब्दमाह R. 3. 35, 2. 53, 64, 3. 49, 5. 22; 18. 41; V. 1. 1. 7 The name, mere name; as in शब्दपति q. v. 8 Verbal authority (regarded by the Naiyāyikas as a 'Pramāṇa'). -Comp. -अद्वैत *a.* beyond the power or reach of words, indescribable. -अधिष्ठानं the ear. -अव्याहारः supplying a word (to complete an ellipsis). -अनुशासनं the science of words; *s. e.* grammar. -अर्थः the meaning of a word. (सौ dual) a word and its meaning; अदोषौ शब्दार्थौ K. P. 1. -अलंकारः a figure of speech depending for its charmingness on sound or words and disappearing (as soon as the words which constitute the figure are replaced by others of the same meaning (opp. अर्थलंकार); *s. g.* see K. P. 9. -आख्येय *a.* to be communicated in words; Me. 103. (-च) an oral or verbal communication. -आह्वारः bombast, verbosity, high-sounding or grandiloquent words. -आदि *a.* beginning with शब्द (as the objects of sense); R. 10. 25. -कोशः a lexicon, dictionary. -गह *a.* inherent or residing in a word. -ग्रहः 1 catching the sound. 2 the ear. -चातुर्यं cleverness of style, eloquence. -चित्रं one of the two subdivisions of the last (अवर or अयम) class of poetry (wherein the charm lies in the use of words which please the ear simply by their sound; see the example given under the word चित्र). -चोरः 'a word-thief,' a plagiarist. -तन्मात्रं the subtle element of sound. -पतिः a lord in name only, nominal lord; ननु शब्दपतिः क्षितिरहं त्वयि मे भावनिबन्धना रतिः R. 8. 52. -पातिव *a.* hitting an invisible mark, the sound of which is only heard, tracing a sound; R. 9. 73. -प्रमाणं verbal or oral evidence. -ज्ञोषः knowledge derived from verbal testimony. -ब्रह्मन् *n.* 1 the Vedas. 2 spiritual knowledge consisting in words, knowledge of the Supreme Spirit or the Spirit itself; U. 2. 7. 20. 3 a property of words called स्तोत q. v. -भेदिन् *a.* hitting a mark merely by its sound. (-*m.*) 1 an epithet of Arjuna. 2 the anus. 3 a kind of arrow. -योनिः *f.* a root, radical word. -विद्या, शासनः, -शास्त्रं the science of words: *i. e.* grammar अक्षरपरं किञ्च Pt. 1 S. 2 112, 14 24 -विरोध opposition of

words (in a sentence). -विशेषः a variety of sound. -वृत्तिः *f.* the function of a word (in Rhet.). -वेदिन् *a.* hitting an invisible mark the sound of which is only heard; see शब्दपतिव. (-*m.*) 1 an epithet of Arjuna. 2 a kind of arrow. -शक्तिः *f.* the force or expressive power of a word; signification of a word; see शक्ति. -शुद्धिः *f.* 1 purity of words. 2 correct use of words. -श्लेषः a play or pun upon words, a verbal equivoque; (it differs from अर्थश्लेष in-as-much as the pun disappears as soon as the words which constitute it are replaced by others of the same signification, whereas in अर्थश्लेष the pun remains unchanged; शब्दपरिवृत्तिरहं त्वमर्थश्लेषः). -संग्रहः a vocabulary, lexicon -सौष्टवं elegance of words, a graceful or elegant style. -सौकर्यं ease of expression.

शब्दन *a.* Sounding, making a sound. -न 1 Sounding, making a noise, uttering a sound. 2 A sound, noise. 3 Calling out, calling. 4 Naming.

शब्दायते Den. A. 1 To make a noise, sound; शब्दायते मधुरमनिभिः कीचकाः पूर्वनापाः Me. 56. 2 To cry, roar, scream, yell; Bk. 5. 52; 17. 91. 3 To call, call out to; इति हस्तिनापुरगानि नृपयः शब्दायते S. 4, Mn. 1; Mk. 1; Ve. 3.

शब्दित *p. p.* 1 Sounded, made to give out a sound, played upon (as a musical instrument). 2 Uttered, articulated. 3 Called, called out to. 4 Named; designated.

शब्द *ind.* A particle meaning welfare, happiness, prosperity, health, and generally used to express a blessing or pious wish; (with dat. or gen.); शब्देवदन्ताय or देवदत्तस्य (often used in modern letters as an auspicious conclusion; इति शब्द). -Comp. -कर see *s. v.* -ताति *n.* conferring happiness, propitious, auspicious. -पाकः 1 lac, red dye. 2 cooking, maturing. -शु see *s. v.*

शब्द I. 4 P. (शान्यति, शांत) 1 To be calm, quiet or tranquil, be appeased or pacified; (as a person); शान्त्येवत्पकारेण नोपकरणे दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40; R. 7. 3; शांतो लवः U. 6. 7. 2 To cease, stop, come to an end; चिंता शशाम सकलास्यि सरोरहाणां Bv. 3. 7; न जातु कामः कामानामुपयोगेन शान्यति Ms. 2. 94 'is not satisfied'. 3 To be quelled, be extinguished or quenched; शशाम वृद्धवापि विना दवायिः R. 2. 14. U. 5. 7. 4 To put an end to, destroy, kill (also 9 P. in this sense). -Caus. (शमयति-ते, but शमयति-ते in the sense of 'seeing' see शब्द II). 1 To appease, allay, calm, tranquillize, pacify soothe क शीतले शमयिता वचने स्तपयि Bv. 3 1 9 5 7 2 To put an end, to stop Ku. 2 56 3 To re

move, avert; प्रतिकूलं देवं शमयितुं S. 1. 4 To subdue, tame, defeat, conquer, vanquish; शमयति गजानम्यान् गंधद्विपः कलमे-ष्वि सन् V. 5. 18; R. 9. 12, 11. 59. 5 To kill, destroy, slay; Ve. 5. 5 6 To quench, extinguish; Me. 53; H. 1. 88. 7 To leave off, desist, cease. -WITH उप 1 to be clam or tranquil; Bk. 20. 5. 2 to cease, stop, be extinguished. 3 to cease, leave off speaking. -नि to hear, listen to, come to know; निशम्य चैनां तपसे कृतोद्यमा Ku. 5. 3; R. 2. 41, 52, 61; 3. 47; 4. 2; 5. 12; Bk. 2. 9. -न 1 to become calm or tranquil. 2 to be soothed or appeased. 3 to stop, cease. 4 to be allayed, be quenched or extinguished; प्रज्ञात पावकात् U. 6. 5 to decay, wither away. (-Caus.) 1 to soothe, appease, pacify; Ms. 8. 391. 2 to allay, extinguish, quench, put down; त्वामासार-प्रशमितवनेपयूषं Me. 17. 3 to remove, put an end to; तै (अपचारं) आनिष्य प्रज्ञाने R. 15. 47. 4 to conquer, vanquish, subdue; Mk. 10. 60. 5 to settle, adjust, compose; प्रशमयसि विवादं कल्पसे रक्ष-पाय S. 5. 8. -स 1 to clam. 2 to be allayed or extinguished, disappear; सत्त्वं संशान्त्यतीव मे Bk. 18. 28. 3 to be removed. -II. 10 U. (शमयति-ते) 1 To see, look at, inspect. 2 To show, display. -WITH नि 1 to see, observe. 2 to hear, listen; निशाम्य शिष्यस्य Mā 7. शमः 1 Quiet, tranquillity, calmness. 2 Rest, calm, repose, cessation. 3 Absence or restraint of passions, mental quietness, quietism; शमतेऽनरतेजसि पार्थिवे R. 9. 4; Ki. 10. 10; 16. 48, Si. 2. 94; S. 2. 7; Bg. 10. 4. 4 Allayment, mitigation, alleviation, satisfaction, pacification (of grief, thirst, hunger &c.); शमस्तु पशतु ममापि चिददाहः U. 6. 8; शमनेष्यति मन शोकः कथं नु वत्से S. 4. 20. 5 Peace; as in शमोपगमस Ve. 5. 6 Final emancipation (from all worldly illusions and attachments). 7 The hand. -Comp. -अंतकः the god of love (a destroyer of mental tranquillity). -पर *a.* tranquil, quiet, stoical.

शमयः 1 Tranquillity, calmness; especially mental calmness, absence of passion. 2 A counsellor, minister.

शमन *a.* (नी *f.*) Quelling, allaying, subduing &c. -स 1 Appeasing, allaying, soothing, conquering, alleviating, &c. 2 Calmness, tranquillity. 3 End, stop, cessation, destruction. 4 Hurting, injuring. 5 Killing animals for sacrifice, immolation. 6 Swallowing, chewing. -नः 1 A kind of deer, an antelope. 2 N of Yama, the god of death. -Comp. -स्वसृ *f.* 'Yama's sister,' epithet of the river Yamunā.

शमनी Night -Oomy -सदः (-चदः) a demon, goblin.

शमल 1 Feces, ordure, excrement. 2 Impurity, sediment. 3 Sin, moral impurity.

शानित *p. p.* 1 Appeased, allayed, soothed, calmed. 2 Alleviated, cured, relieved. 3 Relaxed. 4 Calm, sedate. 5 Moderated, tempered.

शानित् *a.* 1 Calm, tranquil, pacific. 2 One who has subdued his passions, self-controlled; Rk. 7. 5.

शमी (शमि sometimes) 1 N. of a tree (said to contain fire); अग्निशमी शमीतिव *S.* 4. 2; *Ms.* 8. 247; *Y.* 1. 302. 2 A pod, legume. -*Comp.* -गर्भः 1 an epithet of fire. 2 a Brahmana, one belonging to the sacerdotal or priestly class. -धन्यं any pulse or grain growing in pods, leguminous grain.

झपा Lightning.

ञो 1. 1 P. (ञञति) To go, move. -II. 10 P. (ञञयति) To collect, heap together.

ञव (व) *a.* 1 Happy, fortunate. 2 Poor, unfortunate. -वः 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. 2 The iron head of a pestle. 3 An iron chain worn round the loins. 4 Ploughing 'with the grain' or in the regular direction. 5 The second ploughing of a field. (ञञाकृ means 'to plough twice').

ञहरः 1 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna, q. v. 2 A mountain. 3 A kind of deer. 4 A kind of fish. 5 War. -रः 1 Water. 2 A cloud. 3 Wealth. 4 A rite or religious observance. -*Comp.* -अरिः, -रुदनः epithets of Pradyumna or the god of love. -अहुरः the demon Sambara.

ञोत्री 1 Illusion, jugglery. 2 A female juggler.

ञोचलः-लः 1 A bank, shore. 2 Provisions for a journey, viaticum. 3 Envy, jealousy.

ञोचली A procuress.

ञोचः, शंभुका, शंभुकाः A bivalve shell.

शंभुकाः 1 A bivalve shell. 2 A small conch-shell. 3 A snail. 4 The edge of the frontal protuberance of an elephant. 5 N. of a Sūdra (who practised penance though forbidden to his caste and was in consequence slain by Rāma; see *inter alia* U. 2 and R. 15.)

शंभः 1 A happy man. 2 The thunderbolt of Indra.

शंभली A bawd, procuress.

शंभु *a.* Causing happiness, granting prosperity. -भुः 1 N. of Siva. 2 Of Brahman. 3 A sage, venerable man. 4 A kind of Siddha. -*Comp.*

-नन्दनः, -नन्दनः, -सुतः epithets of Kārtikeya or Gopēsa -निपा 1 N. of Bārgī 2 emblem myrobalan (शामली).

-कृष्ण the white lotus.

शम्बा 1 A wooden stick or post. 2 A staff. 3 The pin of a yoke. 4 A Kind of cymbal. 5 A sacrificial vessel.

शय *a.* (या-यी *f.*) Lying down, sleeping (usually at the end of comp.). रविजामरपुरी दिवाशयः *R.* 19. 34; सोऽन्तानशय, पार्श्वशय, वृक्षशय, विलशय &c. -यः 1 Sleep. 2 A bed, couch. 3 A hand. 4 A snake, especially the boa. 5 A buse, imprecation, curse.

शयंभ *a.* Sleepy, sleeping.

शयय *a.* Sleepy, asleep. -यः 1 Death. 2 A kind of snake, the boa-constrictor. 3 A hoar. 4 A fish.

शयनं 1 Sleeping, sleep, lying down. 2 A bed, couch; शयनस्थो न मुञ्जीत *Ms.* 4. 74, *R.* 1. 95; *V.* 3. 10. 3 Copulation, sexual union. -*Comp.* अ(आ)गारः-रः, -गृहं a bed-chamber, sleeping apartments. -एकादशी the eleventh day of the bright half of Ashādhā when Vishnu lies down to enjoy his four months' repose. -सखी a bed-fellow. -स्थानं a sleeping apartment, bed-chamber.

शयनीयं A bed, couch; परिश्रुत्य शयनीयमे *R.* 8. 66; कान्तलक्ष्य शयनीयशिलातले *U.* 3. 21; (शयनीयकं in the same sense).

शयानकः 1 A chameleon. 2 A kind of snake, the boa.

शयालु *a.* Sleepy, slothful; *Si.* 2. 80. -लुः 1 A kind of snake, the boa-constrictor. 2 A dog. 3 A jackal.

शयित *p. p.* 1 Sleeping, reposed, asleep. 2 Lying down.

शयुः A large snake, the boa.

शय्या 1 A bed, couch; शय्या मुमितले Sānti. 4. 9; यही स्या शय्या *Bh.* 3. 79; *R.* 5. 66. 2 Tying, stringing together. -*Comp.* -अध्यक्षः, -पालः the superintendent or guardian of a king's bed-chamber. -उत्सेगः the side of a bed. -गत *a.* 1 lying in a bed. 2 confined to a bed. -गृहं a bed-chamber; *R.* 16. 4.

शरः 1 An arrow, shaft; कच निशित-निपाता वज्रसाराः शरास्ते *S.* 1. 10. 2 A kind of white reed or grass; शरकांड-पंडुरांडस्थला *M.* 3. 8; मुखेन सीता शरपांडुरेण *R.* 14. 26; *Si.* 11. 30. 3 The cream of slightly curdled milk, cream. 4 Hurt, injury, wound. 5 The number 'five.' -रः Water. -*Comp.* -अग्रजः an excellent arrow. -अभ्यासः archery. -असनं, आस्यं an arrow-shooter, a bow; *R.* 5. 52; *Ku.* 3. 64. -आक्षेपः flight of arrows. -आरोपः, -आवापः a bow. -आभयः a quiver. -आहत *a.* struck by an arrow. -ईषिका an arrow. -इष्टः the mango tree. -ओषः a shower or multitude of arrows. -कांडः 1 a reed stalk. 2 a shaft of an arrow -घात shooting, with arrows archery -जे

fresh butter नमस्य न an epithet

of Kārtikeya; *R.* 3. 28. -जालः a multitude or dense or dense mass of arrows. -धिः a quiver. -पातः an arrow's flight. -स्थानं a bow-shot. -पुंखः, पुंखा the feathered end of an arrow. -फलं the blade or barb of an arrow. -भंगः N. of a sage whom Rāma visited in the Dandaka forest, *R.* 13. 45. -भूः N. of Kārtikeya -मल्लः a bow-man, an archer. -वनं (-वणं) a thicket of reeds; *Me.* 45. -उद्भवाः, -भवः epithets of Kārtikeya. -वर्षः a shower or volley of arrows. -वाणिः 1 the head of an arrow. 2 an archer. 3 a maker of arrows. 4 a foot-soldier. -वृष्टिः *f.* a shower of arrows. -जालः a mass or multitude of arrows. -संचानं taking aim with an arrow; शरसंचानं नाटयति *S.* 1. -संचाय *a.* covered with arrows. -हस्तः a clump of reeds.

शरदः 1 A chameleon. 2 A safflower

शरणं 1 Protection, help, succour, defence; *R.* 14. 64, *V.* 1. 3; *U.* 4. 23. 2 Refuge, shelter; *Ku.* 3. 8; *Pt.* 2. 23. 3 A place of refuge, resort, asylum (applied to persons also); सं भ्रातृस्य जगतः शरणं *Ki.* 18. 22; संताना त्वमिति शरणं *Me.* 7; शरणं गच्छ-ई-या &c. to go to for protection; take shelter with, to submit to; शनिं हे कमिह शरणं *Git.* 7. 4 A sanctuary, closet, an apartment; अशिशरणमार्ग-मादेशय *S.* 5. 5 An abode, a house, habitation; *Mu.* 3. 15; *Bk.* 6. 9. 6 Lair, resting-place. 7 Injuring, killing. -*Comp.* -आश्रित *a.*, -दृष्टिन् *a.* seeking refuge or protection; *Bh.* 2. 76. -आगत, -आपन्न *a.* gone to for refuge or protection, taking shelter with, fugitive. -उन्मुख *a.* looking up to for protection; *R.* 6. 21.

शरंभः 1 A bird. 2 A chameleon. 3 A cheat, rogue. 4 A lecher, libertine. 5 A kind of ornament.

शरप्य *a.* 1 Fit to protect, yielding protection, a protector, refuge; अतो शरप्यः शरणोन्मुखारां *R.* 6. 21; शरण्यो लोकानां *Mv.* 4. 1; *R.* 2. 30; 14. 64, 15. 2; *Ku.* 5. 76. 2 Needing protection, poor, miserable. -प्यः An epitnet of Siva. -प्यं 1 A place of refuge, shelter. 2 A protector, who or what affords protection. 3 protection, defence. 4 Injury, hurt.

शरण्युः 1 A protector. 2 A cloud. 3 Wind.

शरद् *f.* 1 The autumn, autumnal season (comprising the two months आश्विन and कार्तिक); शरद्वि चोद्यानास त शक्तेः प्रथमं शरद् *R.* 4. 24. 2 A year, त्वं जीव शरद् शतं; *R.* 10. 1; *U.* 1. 15. *M.* 1. 15. -*Comp.* -अंतः the end of autumn, winter -अन्तः an autumnal cloud -अन्तः an autumnal lake -कामिन् *m.* a dog -खालः the

autumnal season. -वनः, मेघः an autumnal cloud. -चंद्रः (शरच्चंद्रः) the autumnal moon. -त्रियामा an autumnal night. -पद्मः -श्ल the white lotus. -पर्वन् n. the festival called *Kojāgara*; q. v. -सुखं the commencement of autumn.

शरदा 1 Autumn. 2 A year.

शरदिज् a. Autumnal.

शरभः 1 A yong elephant. 2 A fabulous animal said to have 8 legs and to be stronger than a lion; शरभकुलमजिह्मं मोक्षरथं कुपात् Ra. 1. 23; अष्टपादः शरभः सिंहवती Mb. 3 A camel. 4 A grass-hopper. 5 A locust.

शरधु (धूः) f. N. of a river; see सरधु (धूः).

शरल a. See सरल.

शरलक Water.

शरल्यं A butt or mark (for arrows), target; (fig. also); तौ शरल्यमकरोत्स नेतरात् R. 11. 27; कृताः शरल्यं हरिणा तवा- हराः S. 6. 29; R. 7. 45; Si. 7. 24 a व्यसनशरल्यवती गताः K.

शरादि-तिः A kind of bird.

शराक्ष a. Noxious, hurtful, injurious. शराचः-च 1 A shallow dish, platter, an earthenware vessel, tray; मोक्षशराचं गृहीत्वा V. 3; Ms. 6. 56. 2 A cover, lid. 3 A measure equal to 2 *Kudavas*.

शरावती N. of a town of which Lava was made ruler by Rāma; R. 15. 97.

शरिन्त् m. Bearing, bringing forth.

शरीरं 1 The body (of animate or inanimate objects); शरीरमाद्यं चतुर्धर्म- साधनं Ku. 5. 33. 2 The constituent element; Kāv. 1. 10. 3 Bodily strength. 4 Dead body. -Comp.

-अन्तरं 1 the interior of the body. 2 another body. -आवरणं the skin.

-कर्तृ m. a father. -कर्षणं emaciation of the body. -जः 1 sickness. 2 lust, passion. 3 the god of love. 4 a son, offspring; Ki. 4. 31. -तुल्य a. equal to; i. e. as dear as one's own person.

-दंडः 1 corporal punishment. 2 mortification of the body (as in penance). -धृक् a. having a body.

-पतनं, -पातः shuffling off the mortal coil, death. -पाकः emaciation (of the body). -बद्ध a. endowed with a body, embodied, incarnate; Ku. 5. 30.

-बंधः 1 the bodily frame; R. 16. 23. 2 being endowed with a body; i. e. birth as an embodied being; R. 13. 58. -बंधकः a hostage. -भाज् a. embodied, incarnate. (-m.) a creature, an embodied being. -भेदः separation of the body (from the soul), death. -यष्टिः f. a slender body, slim or delicate figure. -यात्रा means of bodily sustenance. -विमोक्षणं the emancipation of the soul from the body. -शक्ति maintenance or support of the body R. 2. 45. -वैकल्य body y

ailment, sickness, disease. -शुश्रूषा personal attendance. -संस्कारः 1

decoration of the person. 2 purification of the body by the performance of the several purificatory *Samskāras*.

-संपत्तिः f. the prosperity of body, (good) health. -साधः leanness of body, emaciation; R. 3. 2. -स्थितिः f. 1 the maintenance or support of the body; R. 5. 9. 2 taking one's meals, eating (frequently used in Kādambari).

शरीरकं 1 The body. 2 A small body. -कः The soul.

शरीरिन् a. 1 (जी f.) Embodied, corporeal, incarnate; कुरुष्व शरीरिण्य शरीरिणी विरहव्यथैव वनमेति जानकी U. 3. 4, M. 1. 10. 2 Living. -m. 1 Anything

endowed with a body (whether animate or inanimate); शरीरिणोऽस्वाकर्- जंगमानीं सुखाय तज्जन्मादिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23; R. 8. 43. 2 A sentient being. 3 A mad. 4 The soul (clad with the body); R. 8. 89; Bg. 2. 18.

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शर्वरी 1 A night; शशिनं पुनरोति शर्वरी R. 8. 56, 3. 2; 11. 93; Si. 11. 5. 2 Turmeric. 3 A woman. -Comp. -ईशः the moon.

शर्वाणी N. of Pārvati or Durgā, wife of Śiva.

शर्शरीक a. Mischievous, cruel. -कः A rogue, wretch, mischievous man.

शल् I. 1 A (शलते) 1 To shake, stir, agitate. 2 To tremble. -II. 1 P. (शलति) 1 To go. 2 To run fast. -III. 10 A. (शलवते) To praise.

शलः 1 A dart, spear. 2 A stake. 3 N. of मुनि an attendant of Śiva. 4 N. of Brahman. -लं The quill of a porcupine (m. also according to some).

शलकः A spider.

शलंगः A king, sovereign.

शलभः 1 A grass-hopper, locust, S. 1. 32. 2 A moth; कौरव्यशब्दविस्मिन्क एष शलभायते Va. 1. 19; Si. 2. 117; Ku. 4. 40.

शललं The quill of a porcupine. -ली 1 The quill of a porcupine. 2 A small porcupine.

शलाका 1 A small stick, peg, rod, pin, piece, thin bar (of anything), अयस्कांतमणिशलाका Māl. 1. 2 A pencil, small stick (used in painting the eyes with collyrium); अज्ञानांशस्य लोकास्य ज्ञानांजनशलाकायाः चक्षुर्गन्मीलितं केन तस्मै पाणिने नमः II Sik. 58; Ku. 1. 47; R. 7. 8. 3 An arrow. 4 A dart, javelin. 5 A probe or a kind of pointed surgical instrument. 6 A rib (as of an umbrella). 7 A bone (forming the root of the fingers and toes), Y. 3. 85. 8 A sprout, sprig, shoot; Ku. 1. 24. 9 A paint-brush. 10 A tooth-brush, tooth-pick. 11 A porcupine. 12 An oblong piece of ivory or bone used in gambling. -Comp.

-धूर्तः (forming शलाकधूर्तः) a swindler, sharper. -परि ind. an unlucky throw or movement of one of the pieces at a game played with *Salākās*; cf. परि or अक्षपरि.

शलादु a. Unripe. -दुः A kind of root

शलाभोलिः A camel.

शलकः, शलकलं 1 The scale of a fish; Ms. 5. 16; Y. 1. 178. 2 Bark, rind (of trees). 3 A part, portion, fragment.

शलकलिच, शलकिच m. A fish.

शलम् 1 A. (शलते) To praise.

शलमलिः -ली f. The silk-cotton tree.

शल्यं 1 A spear, javelin, dart. 2 An arrow, a shaft; शल्यं निखातमुद्धारयतामुरस्तः R. 9. 78; शल्यश्रोते 9. 75; S. 6. 9. 3 A thorn, splinter. 4 A pin, peg, stake (said to be m. also in these four senses). 5 Any extraneous substance lodged in the body and giving it very great pain U. 3. 36.

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heart-rending grief; उद्धतविषादशब्दः कथयिष्यामि S. 7. 7 A bone. 8 Difficulty, distress. 9 Sin, crime. 10 Poison. -हयः 1 A porcupine, hedge-hog. 2 The thorny shrub. 3 (In medicine) Extraction of splinters in surgery. 4 A fence, boundary. 5 A kind of fish. 6 N. of a king of Madra and brother of Madri, the second wife of Pāṇḍu, and thus maternal uncle of Nakula and Sahadeva. [In the great war he at first intended to fight on the side of the Pandavas, but he was artfully won over by Duryodhana and subsequently fought in his behalf. He acted as charioteer to Karna when he, was generalissimo of the Kaurava forces, and after his death was appointed commander. He maintained the field for one day, but was at last slain by Yudhishthira]. -Comp. -अरिः an epithet of Yudhishthira. -आहरणं, -उद्धरणं, -उद्धारः, -क्रिया, -शार्ङ्ग extraction of thorns or splinters, or that part of surgery which relates to the extraction of extraneous matter from the body. -कंठः a porcupine. -लोमन् m. the quill of a porcupine. -वृत् m. a weeder. शङ्खकः 1 A dart, javelin, spike. 2 A splinter, thorn. 3 A porcupine. शङ्खः A frog. -हृ Bark, rind. शङ्खकः N. of a tree. -कं Bark, rind. शङ्खकी 1 A porcupine. 2 A kind of tree of which elephants are very fond; cf. U. 2. 21; 3. 6; Mā. 9. 6; V. 4. 23. -Comp. -द्रवः incense. शङ्खः N. of a country; see शङ्ख. शङ्ख 1 P. (शङ्खति) 1 To go, approach. 2 To alter, change, transform. शङ्खः-कं A corpse, dead body; Ms. 10. 55. -कं Water. -Comp. -आच्छादनं covering of a corpse, shroud. -आश्रयः a. feeding on corpses; Bk. 12. 7b. -कान्त्यः a dog. -यानं, -रथः a hearse, bier, a sort of litter for carrying a corpse. शङ्खर } See शङ्खर, शङ्खल. शङ्खल } शङ्खसानः 1 A traveller. 2 A way, road. -नं A cemetery. शङ्खः 1 A hare, rabbit; Ms. 3. 270, 5. 18. 2 The spots on the moon (which are popularly considered to resemble the form of a hare). 3 One of the four classes into which men are divided by erotic writers; thus defined:—सुदुष्यन्सुशीलः कोमलांगः सुकेदाः सकलपुण्यनिधानं सत्यवादी शशोऽयं Śabdak; see Ratimanjari 35 also. 4 The Lodhra tree. 5 Gum-myrrh. -Comp. -अंशः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -अर्धशङ्खः a. crescent-headed (as an arrow). -मूतिः an epithet of the moon. -लेखः the digit of the moon. -शङ्खः 1 a hawk. fal. 2 N. of a son of

father of पुंजय. -अवनः a hawk, falcon, -ऊर्णः-लोम the hair of a rabbit, hair-skin. -वरः 1 the moon; प्रसरति शङ्खवरवि Gīt. 7. 2 camphor. -मौलिः an epithet of Śiva. -मुक्तं a scratch with a finger-nail. -भू m. the moon. -भू m. an epithet of Śiva. -लक्ष्मण an epithet of the moon. -लङ्घनः 1 the moon; Ku. 7. 6. 2 camphor. -वि- (विं)दुः 1 the moon, 2 an epithet of Viṣṇu. -विषाणं, -धुमं a hair's horn; used to denote anything impossible, an utter impossibility; कदाचिदपि व्यर्थं शङ्खविषाणमासादयेत् Bh. 2. 5; शङ्खविषाणमुद्धर; see स्रुण. -स्थली the country between the Ganges and the Yamunā, Doab. शङ्खकः 1 A hare, rabbit. 2 =शङ्ख (3) q. v. शङ्खिन् m. 1 The moon; शङ्खिन् पुनरेति शर्वरी B. 8. 56, 6. 85; Ms. 41. 2 Camphor. -Comp. -ईशः an epithet of Śiva. -कला a digit of the moon, Mu. 1. 1. -कांतः the moon-gem. (-कं) a lotus. -कोटिः a horn of the moon. -ग्रहः an eclipse of the moon. -जः an epithet of Budha or Mercury (son of the moon). -प्रभ a. having the lustre of the moon, as bright and white as the moon; R. 3. 16. (-भं) a water lily. -भामा moon-light. -धूषणः, -धूव m., -मौलिः, -शेखरः epithets of Śiva. -लेखा a digit of the moon. शङ्खत् ind. 1 Perpetually, eternally, for ever. 2 Constantly, repeatedly, always, frequently, again and again; R. 2. 48, 4. 70; Ms. 55. 3 In comp. शङ्खत् may be translated by 'lasting, eternal'; as शङ्खच्छान्ति eternal tranquillity. शङ्खु (शु)ली 1 The orifice of the ear, auditory passage; अवलंबितकर्ण-शङ्खुलीकलसीकं रचयन्मोचत N. 2. 8; Y. 3. 96. 2 A kind of baked cake; Y. 1. 173. 3 Rice gruel. 4 A disease of the ear. शङ्खः (शः) Loss of intellect or presence of mind (प्रतिमाश्रय). -यं Young grass; U. 4. 27; R. 2. 26. शङ्ख 1 P. (शङ्खति) To cut up, kill, destroy. -WITH वि to cut up, kill; U. 4. -II. 1 P. (शङ्खति) To sleep, cf; शङ्ख also. शङ्खनं 1 Wounding, killing. 2 Immolation (of an animal at sacrifice). शङ्ख p. p. 1 Praised, extolled. 2 Auspicious, happy. 3 Right, best. 4 Injured, wounded. 5 Killed. -स्तं 1 Happiness, welfare. 2 Excellence, auspiciousness. 3 The body. 4 A finger-guard (अंगुलिगण q. v.; also शङ्खकं in the sense). शङ्खिः f. Praise, eulogy. शङ्ख 1 A weapon arms करे रश्मि दुर्जयः किं करिष्यति Subhāsh R 2 40, 3. 51 62 5 28 2 An instr o

ment, a tool in general. 3 Iron. 4 steel. 5 A hymn of praise (स्तोत्र). -Comp. -अभ्यासः the practice of arms, military exercise. -अयस् 1 steel. 2 iron. -अस्त्रं 1 weapons for striking and throwing, arms and missiles. 2 arms or weapons generally. -आजीविः, -उपजीविन् m. a professional soldier. -उद्यमः lifting up a weapon (to strike). -उपकरणं arms or instruments of war, military apparatus. -कारः an armourer. -कोषः the sheath or scabbard of any weapon. -ग्राहिन् a taking up or wearing arms (for battle); U. 5. 33. -जीविन्, -वृत्ति m. one living by the use of arms, a professional soldier. -देवता 1 a deity presiding over weapons. 2 A deified weapon. -धरः = शङ्खभू q. v. -न्यासः laying down arms: so शङ्ख- (परि)न्यासः. -पाणि a. bearing arms, armed. (-m.) an armed warrior. -पूत a. 'purified by arms', rendered pure or absolved from guilt by being killed with a weapon on the battlefield; अशङ्खपूतं निर्व्याजं (महामांसं) Mā. 5. 13; (see Jagaddhara's explanation of the word); अहमपि तस्य विधायित्वं विदित्वा शङ्खपूतं नरणमुपादिशामि Ve. 2. -महारः a wound inflicted with a weapon. -धृत् m. a soldier, warrior, R. 2. 40. -मार्जः a weapon-cleaner, an armourer, a furbisher. -विद्या, -शास्त्रं the science of arms. -संहतिः f. 1 a collection of arms. 2 an arsenal. -संपातः a sudden fall of a number of weapons. -हृत a. killed by a weapon. -हस्त a. armed. (-स्तः) an armed man. शङ्खकं 1 Steel. 2 Iron. शङ्खिका A knife. शङ्खिन् a. Bearing arms or weapons, armed, accoutred. शङ्खी A knife; पण्यशङ्खि विवेककल्पलता-शङ्खीयु रज्यते कः Subhāsh; Śi. 4. 44. शङ्खं 1 Corn or grain in general; दुष्को गं स यज्ञाय शङ्खाय नमः शिवे R. 1. 26. 2 The produce or fruit of a plant or tree; शङ्खं श्वेतगतं प्राहुः सुतुषं धान्यमुच्यते; see तंडुल also. 3 A merit. -Comp. -क्षेत्रं a corn field. -भक्षक a. granivorous. -भंजरी an ear of corn. -मालिन् a. crowned with harvests. -शालिन्, संपन्न a. abounding in corn. -शूकं a beard of corn. -संपद् f. abundance of corn. -संन (च) रः the Śāla tree. शङ्खः-कं A vegetable, pot-herb, herb, any edible leaf, fruit or root used as a vegetable; दिहृदिश्वरो वा जगदी-श्वरो वा मनोरथान् प्ररविहृ समर्थः । अन्विष्टुपादे-परिदिष्टुमानं शङ्काय वा स्वाह्वयवाय वा स्वात् Jag. -कः 1 Power, strength, energy. 2 The teak tree. 3 The Śirisha tree. 4 N. of a people see शङ्ख 5 An era especially the era of Śākhāhans -Comp. -कष्य pepper -कष्य ho

plum. -आख्यः the teak tree. (-ख्यं) a vegetable. -आहारः a vegetarian (living only on herbs &c.). -बुक्रिका the tamarind. -तरुः the teak tree. -पगः 1 a measure equal to a handful. 2 a handful of vegetables. -पार्थिवः a king fond of an era; see मध्यमपदलोपि. -पति *ind.* a little of herbs. -योग्यः coriander. -वृक्षः the teak tree. -शाकदं, -शाकिनं a field of vegetables, a kitchen-garden.

शाकट *a.* (टी *f.*) 1 Relating to a cart. 2 Going in a cart. -टः 1 A draught-ox. 2 The tree called श्लेषातक. -टं A field; cf. शाकशाकट.

शाकटायनः *N.* of a philologist and grammarian often referred to by Pāṇini and Yāska; cf. व्याकरणे शाकटस्य च लोकं Nir.

शाकटिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to a car. 2 Going in a car.

शाकटिनः A cart-load, a measure of load equal to 20 *śulā's*.

शाकल *a.* (ली *f.*) Relating to a piece (शकल). -लः A school of the Rīgved or the followers of this school (*pl.*) -*Comp.* -प्रातिशाख्यं *N.* of the Rīgveda Prātisākhya. -शास्त्र the recension or traditional text of the Rīgveda as represented by the Śākālas

शाकलयः *N.* of an ancient grammarian mentioned by Pāṇini; (he is supposed to have arranged the *Paṇḍa* text of the Rīgveda.)

शाकारी One of the lowest forms of Pīkṛita, the dialect spoken by the Śākāra; as in the Mṛichchhakatika.

शाकिनं A field; as in शाकशाकिन.

शाकिनी 1 A field of vegetables. 2 A kind of female being attendant on Durgā (supposed to be a demon or fairy.)

शाकुन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Relating to birds; Ms. 3. 268. 2 Relating to omens. 3 Ominous.

शाकुनिकः A fowler, bird-catcher; Mk. 6; Ms. 8. 260. -कं The interpretation of omens.

शाकुनेयः A small owl.

शाकुंतलः A metonymic of Bharata (son of Sakuntalā). -लं The drama called अभिज्ञानशाकुंतल of Kālidāsa.

शाकुलिकः A fisherman.

शाकरः An ox.

शक्ति *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to power. 2 Relating to *Sakti* or the female personification of divine energy. -कः A worshipper of *Sakti*; (the *Saktas* are generally worshippers of Durgā representing the female personification of divine energy, and the ritual enjoined to them is of two kinds, the pure or right-hand ritual दक्षिणाचार, and impure or left-hand ritual वामाचार q q v v)

शाक्तिकः 1 A worshipper of *Sakti*. 2 A spearman, lancer.

शाक्तीकः A spearman, lancer.

शाक्तेयः A worshipper of *Sakti*.

शाक्यः 1 *N.* of the family of Buddha. 2 *N.* of Buddha. -*Comp.*

-भिक्षुकः a Buddhist religious mendicant. -सुनिः, -सिंहः epithets of Buddha.

शाकी 1 *N.* of Sachi, wife of Indra. 2 Of Durgā.

शाकरः An ox; cf. शाकर.

शाखा 1 A branch (as of a tree); आवर्ज्य शाखाः R. 16. 19. 2 An arm. 3 A party, section, faction. 4 A part or subdivision of a work. 5 A school, branch, sect. 6 A school or traditional recension of the Veda, the traditional text followed by a school; as in शाकलशाखा, आश्वलायन शाखा, वाष्कलशाखा &c. -*Comp.* -चन्द्रन्यायः secunder न्याय. -नगरं, -पुरं a suburb. -पित्तः inflammation of the extremities of the body e. g. hands, shoulders &c. -भृत् *m.* a tree. -भेदः difference of (Vedic) school. -मुगः 1 a monkey; an ape. 2 a squirrel. -रहः 'a traitor to his Śākhā', a Brāhmaṇa who has changed his own school of the Vedas. -रह्या a branch-road.

शाखालः A sort of cane (बानीर).

शाखिन *a.* 1 Having branches (*fig.* also). 2 Branching, ramifying. 3 Belonging to any branch or school (as of the Veda). -*m.* 1 A tree; S. 1. 15. 2 A Veda. 3 A follower of any Vedic school or recension.

शाखोटः, शाखोटकः *N.* of a tree; कस्त्वं भोः कथयामि देवहूतकं मां विद्धि शाखोटकं K. P. 10.

शाकरः A bull.

शाकरिः 1 *N.* of Kārtikeya. 2 Of Gaṇesa. 3 Fire.

शाखिकः 1 A shell-cutter, worker in shells. 2 *N.* of a mixed tribe. 3 A shell-blower; Si. 15. 72.

शाटः, शाटी 1 A garment, cloth. 2 A petticoat.

शाटकः -कं Cloth, garment, petticoat; Pt. 1. 144.

शाटव्यं Dishonesty, perfidy, guile, trickery, fraud, villainy; आजन्मनः शाटव्यमिच्छितो यः S. 5. 25, Mu. 1. 1.

शाण *a.* (णी *f.*) Hempen, flaxen.

-णः 1 A touchstone; Bv. 1. 73; Bh. 2. 44. 2 A whetstone. 3 A saw. 4 A weight of four. Māhas. -णं 1 Sackcloth, coarse cloth. 2 A hempen garment; Ms. 2. 41, 10. 87. -*Comp.* -आजीवः an armourer.

शाणिः A plant from the fibres of which a coarse cloth is prepared.

शाणित *p. p.* Whetted, ground, sharpened (on a whetstone).

शाणी 1 A touchstone. 2 A whetstone. 3 A saw. 4 A hempen garment. 5 A agged garment. 6 A

small screen or tent. 7 Gesticulation, a sign made with the hands or eyes.

शाणीरं A bank or spot or ground in the Soṇa river.

शाण्डिल्यः 1 *N.* of a sage, the author of a law-book. 2 The *Bilva* tree. 3 A form of Agni. -*Comp.* -गोत्रं the family of Śāṇḍilya.

शात *p. p.* 1 Sharpened, whetted. 2 Thin, slender. 3 Weak, feeble. 4 Beautiful, handsome. 5 Happy, thriving. -तः The Dhattūra plant. -तं Happiness, pleasure, delight; मानविजयजितशातं Gīt. 10. -*Comp.* -उद्वरी a woman with a slender waist; Si. 5. 23; R. 10. 69. -शिख *a.* sharp-pointed.

शातकुंभं 1 Gold; Si. 9. 9; N. 16. 34. 2 The thorn-apple (यहू).

शातकोमं Gold.

शातने 1 Whetting, sharpening. 2 Cutting down, destroyer; R. 3. 42. 3 Causing to fall or perish. 4 Causing to decay or wither. 5 Becoming thin or small, thinness. 6 Withering, decaying.

शातपञ्चकः -की Moonlight.

शातमीरः A kind of Mallikā.

शातमान *a.* (नी *f.*) Bought, for one hundred.

शात्रव *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Relating to an enemy; R. 4. 42. 2 Hostile, inimical. -वः An enemy; Si. 14. 44, 18. 20; Ve. 5. 1; Bk. 5. 81; Ki. 14. 2; Mu. 2. 5. -वं 1 A collection of enemies. 2 Enmity, hostility; प्रवीशात्रवश्चवे R. G.

शात्रवीर्य *a.* 1 Relating to an enemy. 2 Hostile, inimical.

शाट् 1 Young grass. 2 Mud. -*Comp.* -हरितः -तं a place green with young grass, a place clad in verdure.

शाटूल *a.* 1 Grassy. 2 Abounding in young, green grass. 3 Green, verdant. -लः -लं A grass-plot, green meadow; शय्या शाटूलं Śānti. 2. 21; R. 2. 17, Ki. 5. 37; Y. 3. 7.

शान् 1 U. (शीघ्रासक्ति-ने, strictly a desiderative of शान् used in a primitive sense) To sharpen, whet.

शानः 1 A touchstone. 2 A whetstone. -*Comp.* -पादः 1 a stone for grinding sandal. 2 the Pāriyātra mountain.

शांत *p. p.* 1 Appeased, allayed, calmed, satisfied, pacified; R. 12. 20. 2 Cured, alleviated; शांतरोगः 3 Abated, subsided, put an end to, removed, extinguished; शांतरोयक्षेत्र-परिश्रमं R. 1. 58; 5. 47; शांतार्चिर्वै दधिभिः प्रकाशः Ki. 17. 16. 4 Ceased, stopped; Ku. 3. 42. 5 Dead, deceased. 6 Stilled, hushed. 7 Calm, quiet, undisturbed, tranquil, still; शांतमिदमाश्रमं नदं S. 1. 16. 4. 19. 8 Tamed R. 14. 79. 9 Free from passions a

ease, contented. 10 Shaded. 11 Purified. 12 Auspicious (in augury); (the phrase शांते वारे, which is sometimes repeated, means 'oh, no!' 'how can it be', 'God forbid such an untoward or unlucky event' S. 5; Mu. 1). -सः 1 A man who has subdued his passions, an ascetic. 2 Tranquillity, quietism, the sentiment of quietism, the predominant feeling of which is indifference to worldly objects and pleasures; see निर्वेद and स. -ई *ind.* Enough, not more, not so, for shame, hush!, god (heaven) forbid; ; शांते कथं दुर्जनाः पौरजानपदाः U. 1; तमेव शांतमथवा किमिहोचोप 3. 25. -Comp. -आत्मन्, -चेतस् *a.* calm, tranquil-minded, sedate or composed in mind. -नद्य *a.* having still waters. -रसः the sentiment of quietism; see शात above.

शांतनवः 'The son of Santaṇu', No. of Bhīṣma.

शांता N. of the daughter of Dasaratha, adopted by the sage Lomapāda and subsequently married by Rishyaśringa; see U. 1. 4 and मृच्यशृंग also.

शांतिः *f.* 1 Pacification, allayment, alleviation, removal; अथर्वविद्यातन्त्राद्ये R. 11. 1, 62. 2 Calmness, tranquillity, quiet, ease, rest, repose; Ku. 4. 17; Mā. 6. 1. 3 Cessation of hostility; Bv. 1. 125. 4 Cessation, stop. 5 Absence of passion, quietism, complete indifference to all worldly enjoyments; R. 7. 71. 6 Consolation, solace. 7 Settlement of differences, reconciliation. 8 Satisfaction of hunger. 9 An expiatory rite, a propitiatory rite for averting evil. 10 Good fortune, felicity, auspiciousness. 11 Exculpation or absolution from blame. 12 preservation. -Comp. -उदं, उदकं, -जलं soothing or propitiatory water; S. 3. -कर, -कारिन् *a.* soothing, pacifying. -सुखं a room for rest or retirement. -होमः a sacrifice or burnt offering to avert or remove an evil; Ms. 4. 150.

शांतिक् *a.* (की *f.*) Expiatory, propitiatory. -कं Observances or ceremonies calculated to remove calamities.

शांत् &c. See शांत् &c.

शापः 1 A curse, an imprecation, anathema; शपेनास्तं गमितमहिमा वर्षमेत्येव मनुः Me. 1, 92; R. 1. 78, 5, 56, 59; 11. 14. 2 An oath, asseveration. 3 Abuse, calumny. -Comp. -अंतः, -अवसानं, -निवृत्तिः *f.* the end of a curse; Me. 110; R. 8. 82. -अक्षः 'having a curse for a weapon', sage, saint; R. 15. 3. -उत्सर्गः the utterance of a curse. -उद्धार, -हृत्ति *f.* -मोक्षः release or deliverance from a curse

-शस्त *a.* labouring under a curse. -मुक्त *a.* released from a curse. -संयमित *a.* restrained by a curse.

शापित *p. p.* 1 Bound by an oath, conjured. 2 Sworn, adjured.

शाफरिक् A fisherman.

शाव (व) र *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Savage, barbarous. 2 Low, vile, base. -रः 1 An offence, a fault. 2 Sin, wickedness. 3 The tree called *Lodhra*. -रि A low form of the Prākṛita dialect (spoken by mountaineers &c.). -Comp. -भेदाख्यं (also भेदाक्ष) copper.

शाब्द *a.* (ब्दी *f.*) 1 Relating to or derived from a word. 2 Relating to or depending on sound (opp. अर्थ). 3 Verbal, oral. 4 Sounding, sonorous. -ब्दः A grammarian. -Comp. -बोधः perception or apprehension of the sense of words. -व्यञ्जना insinuation founded on words.

शाब्दिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Verbal, oral. 2 Sounding. -कः A grammarian.

शामनः N. of Yama. -नं 1 Killing, slaughter. 2 Tranquillity, peace. 3 End. -नी The southern direction.

शामित्रं 1 Sacrificing. 2 Immolating, killing animals at a sacrifice. 3 Tying up cattle for sacrifice. 4 A sacrificial vessel.

शामिलं Ashes.

शामिली A sacrificial ladle; (जुब्).

शान्करी 1 Jugglery, sorcery. 2 A sorceress.

शान्वयिक् A dealer in shells.

शान्डु (दू) कः A bivalve-shell.

शान्व *a.* (वी *f.*) Belonging to Siva; अनु वाञ्छति शान्वो गणपतेराज्ञं क्षुधार्तः कृष्ण Pt. 1. 159. -नः A worshipper of Siva. 2 A son of Siva. 3 Camphor. 4 A kind of poison. -व The *Devadaru* tree.

शान्वी 1 N. of Pārvatī. 2 N. of a plant (नीलदूर्वा).

शायकः 1 An arrow. 2 A sword; cf. शायक.

शाय 10 U. (शायति-ते) 1 To weaken. 2 To be weak.

शार *a.* Variegated, speckled, mottled, spotted. -रः 1 A variegated colour. 2 Green colour. 3 Air, wind. 4 A piece used at chess, a chessman; Bh. 3. 39. 5 Injuring, hurting.

शारंगः 1 The *Chātaka* bird. 2 A peacock. 3 A bee. 4 A deer. 5 An elephant; cf. शरंग.

शारंगी A particular musical instrument (played with a bow); cf. शरंगी.

शारद् *a.* 1 Belonging to autumn, autumnal; (the *f.* is शारदी in this sense); विमलशारदचंद्रिरचंद्रिका Bv. 1. 113; R. 10. 9. 2 Annual. 3 New, recent 4 Young fresh 5 Modest, shy bashful 6 diffident not bold

-दः 1 A year. 2 An autumnal sickness. 3 Autumnal sunshine. 4 A kind of kidney-bean. 5 The *Bakula* tree. -दी The full-moon day in the month of Kārtika. -दं 1 Corn, grain. 2 The white lotus. -द्वार 1 A kind of Vīṇa or lute. 2 N. of Durgā. 3 of Sarasvatī.

शारदिकः 1 Autumnal sickness. 2 Autumnal sunshine or heat. -कं An autumnal or annual Śrāddha.

शारदीय *a.* Autumnal.

शारिः 1 A chessman, a piece at chess &c. 2 A small round ball. 3 A kind of die. -रिः *f.* 1 The bird called Śārikā. 2 Fraud, trick. 3 An elephant's housings. -Comp. -पट्टः, -कलः, -कलकः-कं a chequered cloth for playing at chess, draughts &c.

शारिका 1 A kind of bird. 2 A bow or stick for playing any stringed instrument. 3 Playing at chess &c. 4 A chessman, a piece at chess.

शारी 1 A kind of bird.

शारीर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal. 2 Incorporate, embodied. -रः 1 The incorporate or embodied spirit (जीवात्मन्); human or individual soul. 2 A bull. 3 A kind of drug.

शारीरक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the body &c. -कं 1 the embodied spirit. 2 The inquiry into the nature of that spirit (a term applied to the Bhāṣhya of Sankarāchārya on the *Brahma-sūtras*). -Comp. -सूत्रं the aphorisms of the Vedānta philosophy.

शारीरिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bodily, corporeal, material.

शारक *a.* (की *f.*) Noxious, hurtful, mischievous.

शार्ककः Candied sugar.

शार्कर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Made of sugar, sugary. 2 Stony, gravelly. -रः 1 A gravelly place. 2 The froth or skum of Milk. 3 Cream.

शार्ण *a.* (शार्क strictly) 1 Made of horn, horny. 2 Having a bow, armed with a bow; Bk. 8. 123. -र्णः -र्णी 1 A bow (in general. 2 The bow of Vishnu. -Comp. -धन्वन् *m.*, -धरः, पाणिः, -धृत् *m.* epithets of Vishnu.

शार्णिन् *m.* 1 An archer, a Bowman. 2 An epithet of Vishnu; धर्मरक्षणार्थं ब्रह्मिष्ठिं शार्णिः R. 15. 4, 12. 70; Me. 46.

शार्दूलः 1 A tiger. 2 A leopard or panther. 3 A demon, *Rākṣasa*. 4 A kind of bird. 5 (At the end of comp) An eminent or distinguished person, foremost; as in -नरशार्दूल, cf. कुंजर. -Comp. -चर्मन् *n.* a tiger's skin. -विक्रीडितं 1 a tiger's play, कर्पूरौघे वसयते विरचयन् शार्दूलविक्रीडितं Gt 4 2 N of a metre see App 1

शार्वर *a.* (*री. f.*) 1 Nocturnal ; Ku. 8. 58. 2 Mischievous, pernicious. —*रं* Darkness, thick gloom. —*री* Night.

शाल 1 *A.* (*शाले*) 1 To praise, flatter. 2 To shine. 3 To be endowed with ; Malli. on Ki. 5. 44. 4 To tell.

शालः 1 *N.* of a tree (very tall and stately) ; R. 1. 38 ; Si. 3. 40. 2 A tree in general ; R. 1. 13 ; Ve. 4. 3. 3 An enclosure, a fence. 4 A kind of fish. 5 *N.* of king Śālivāhana.

—*Comp.* —*ग्रामः* a kind of sacred stone said to be typical of Vishnu, as the Phallus is of Siva, °जिनि *N.* of a mountain. °जिला the *Salagrama* stone. —*जः*, —*निर्यासः* exudation of the *Śāla* tree, resin ; R. 1. 31. —*भञ्जिका* 1 a doll, puppet, statue ; Vb. 1 ; N. 2 83. 2 a courtesan, harlot. —*भञ्जी* a doll, puppet. —*वेष्टः* the resin of the *Śāla* tree. ; cf. *साल*. —*सारः* 1 a superior tree. 2 *Asa foetida*.

शालवः The *Lodhra* tree.

शाला 1 An apartment, a room, saloon, hall ; गृहेर्विशालरपि सुरिशालेः Si. 3. 50 ; so संगीतशाला, रंगशाला &c. 2 A house, an abode ; R. 16. 41. 3 The upper or main branch of a tree. 4 The trunk of a tree. —*Comp.* —*अञ्जिरः*, —*र* a hollow earthen cup. —*मुगः* a jackal. —*वृकः* 1 a dog ; Bv. 1. 72. 2 a wolf. 3 a deer. 4 a cat. 5 a jackal. 6 a monkey.

शालाकः *N.* of Pāṇini.

शालाकिञ्च *m.* 1 A lancer, spearman. 2 A surgeon. 3 A barber.

शालाहुरीयः An epithet of Pāṇini (written also शालाहुरीय ; so called from शालाहुर the place of his birth).

शालारं 1 A flight of steps, ladder. 2 A bird-cage.

शालिः 1 Rice ; न शालेः स्तनकरिता धनमुं जमरेक्षते Mu. 1. 13 ; यथाः प्रकीर्णं न भवति शालयः Mk. 4. 16. 2 The civet-cat. —*Comp.* —*आद्भनः* —*नं* boiled rice (of a superior kind). —*गोपी* a female appointed to watch a rice-field ; R. 4. 20. —*चूर्णः* —*र्षं* rice-flour. —*पिष्टं* crystal. —*भवन्* a rice-field. —*चाहनः* *N.* of a celebrated sovereign of India whose era commences with 78 A. D. —*होत्रः* 1 *N.* of a writer on veterinary subjects. 2 a horse. होत्रिञ्च *m.* a horse.

शालिकः 1 A weaver. 2 A toll, tax.

शालिञ्च *a.* (*नी. f.*) (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Endowed with, possessed of, possessing, shining or resplendent with ; Ki. 8. 17, 55 ; Bk. 4. 2. 2 Domestic.

शालिनी 1 A mistress of the house, housewife. 2 *N.* of a metre ; see App. I.

शालीन *a* 1 Modest bashful shy retiring निर्गुणशालीन श्रीजन M 4 R 6 81 18 17 Si 16 83 2 Like re

sembling. —*नः* A householder, (*शाली-नीक* 'to make humble, humiliate').

शालुः 1 A frog. 2 A kind of perfume. —*लु* *n.* The root of the water-lily.

शालु(लु)कं 1 The root of the water-lily. 2 Nutmeg. —*कः* A frog.

शालु(लु)रः A frog.

शालेचं A field of rice.

शालोत्तरीयः An epithet of Pāṇini ; see शालाहुरीय.

शाल्मलः 1 The silk-cotton tree. 2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth.

शाल्मलिः 1 The silk-cotton tree ; Bv. 1. 115 ; Ms. 8. 246. 2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth. 3 *N.* of a kind of hell. —*Comp.* —*स्थः* an epithet of Garuḍa.

शाल्मली 1 The silk-cotton tree. 2-*N.* of a river in Pātāla. 3 A kind of hell. —*Comp.* —*वेष्टः*, —*वेष्टकः* the gum of the silk-cotton tree.

शाल्वः 1 *N.* of a country. 2 A king of Śālva.

शाल्व *a.* (*जी. f.*) 1 Relating to a dead body ; caused by the death (of a relative) ; दशाहं शाल्वनाशौचं सविद्धे विधीयते Ms. 5. 59, 61. 2 Tawny, dark-yellowish. —*नः* The young of any animal, a fawn, cub ; कवयं क परोल्लम्बयो युगशविः समवेधितो जनः S. 2. 18 ; सुगराजः शाल्वः R. 6. 3, 18, 37.

शाल्वकः The young of any animal.

शाल्वर See शाल्वर.

शाश्वत *a.* (*ती. f.*) Eternal, perpetual, ever-lasting ; शाश्वतीः सनाः Rām. (= U. 2. 5) 'for eternal years', 'ever more', 'for all time to come' ; U. 5. 27 ; R. 14. 14. —*तः* 1 *N.* of Siva. 2 Of Vyāsa. 3 The sun. —*तं* *ind.* Eternally, perpetually, for ever.

शाश्वतिक *a.* (*जी. f.*) Eternal, permanent, perpetual, constant ; शाश्वतिको विरोधः 'natural antipathy'.

शाश्वती The earth.

शाश्वकुल *a.* (*ली. f.*) Eating flesh (or fish).

शाश्वकुलिकं A quantity of baked cakes (*शाश्वकुली*).

शास्त्र 2 *P.* (*शास्ति, शिष्ट*) 1 To teach, instruct, train (governing two accusatives in this sense) ; माणवकं धर्मं शास्ति Sk. ; Bk. 6. 10 ; शिष्यस्तेऽष्टे शास्ति नो त्वा प्रपद्ये Bg. 2. 7. 2 To rule, govern ; अनन्वशासनमाधुर्वी शशासैकदुर्गमिव R. 1. 30 ; 10. 1 ; 14. 86, 19. 57 ; S. 1. 14 ; Bk. 3. 53. 3 To order, command, direct, enjoin ; R. 12. 34 ; Ku. 6. 24 ; Bk. 9. 68. 4 To tell, communicate, inform (with dat.) ; तस्मिन्नाशौचं वृत्तं लक्षणायाः शिष्यवद् Bk. 6. 27 ; Ms. 11. 82. 5 To advise ; स किंश्चा माधु न शास्ति मोदयिषं Ki. 1- 5- 6. To decree. enact. 7 To punish, chastise correct Ms 4 175 8 29 8 To tame subdue Mv

6. 20. —*WITH* अनु 1 (*a*) to advise, persuade ; Ku. 5. 5. (*b*) to teach, instruct (how to act), order, command ; R. 6. 59, 13. 75 ; Bk. 20. 17. 2 to rule, govern. 3 to chastise, punish ; Ve. 2. 4 to praise, extol. —*आ* (usually *Atin.*) 1 to bless, pronounce a blessing ; कच्छुद्धा आशाले S. 4 ; U. 1. 2 to order, command, direct (*P.* in this sense) ; Bk. 6. 4. 3 to desire, seek for, hope, expect ; सर्वमन्तिन्वयमाशास्ते S. 7 ; आशासतं ततः शांतिमस्तुर्ग्रीनहाववद् Bk. 17. 1, 5. 16 ; Ms. 3. 80. 4 to praise. —*प्र* 1 to teach, instruct, advise ; Bk. 19. 19. 2 to order, command ; प्रशापि यन्मया कार्यं Mār. P. 3 to rule, govern, be lord of ; यं प्रशापि गलिताधिकालं N. 5. 24 ; R. 6. 76 ; 9 1. 4 to punish, chastise. 5 to pray or ask for, seek for (*Atin.*) ; इदं कवियं पूर्वेष्वो नमोवाचं प्रशास्ते U. 1. 1, (used in the sense of शास् with आ).

शासनं 1 Instruction, teaching, discipline. 2 Rule, sway, government ; अनन्वशासनमाधुर्वी R. 1. 30 ; so अप्रतिशासन. 3 An order, command, direction ; तस्मिन्नि देवस्य शासनं प्रमाणीकृतं S. 6 ; R. 3. 69, 14. 83, 18. 18. 4 An edict, enactment, a decree. 5 A precept, rule. 6 A royal grant (of land &c.) ; charter ; अहं त्वां शासनशक्तेन योजयिष्यामि Pt. 1 ; Y. 2. 240, 295. 7 A deed, writing, written agreement. 8 Control of passions. (At the end of comp. शासन often means 'punisher, destroyer, killer', as in स्मरशासनः, पाकशासनः). —*Comp.* —*पत्रे* 1 a plate (usually of copper), on which a grant of land &c. is inscribed. 2 a sheet of paper on which an order is written. —*हरः* a royal messenger. —*हारिञ्च* *m.* an envoy, a messenger ; R. 3. 68.

शासित *p. p.* 1 Ruled, governed. 2 Punished.

शासित् *m.* 1 A ruler, governor. 2 A chastiser ; S. 1. 25.

शास्तु *m.* 1 A teacher, an instructor. 2 A ruler, king, sovereign. 3 A father. 4 A Buddha or Jaina ; or a deified teacher of the Bauddhas or Jainas.

शास्त्रं 1 An order, a command, rule, precept. 2 A sacred precept or rule, scriptural injunction. 3 A religious or sacred treatise, sacred book, scripture ; see comps. below. 4 Any department of knowledge, science, इति यद्यतं शास्त्रं Bg. 15. 20 ; शास्त्रेष्वकुंठिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19 ; often at the end of comp. after the word denoting the subject, or applied collectively to the whole body of teaching on that subject ; वेदांशास्त्रं, व्यायशास्त्रं, तर्कशास्त्रं, अलंकारशास्त्रं &c. 5 A work, treatise, तन्त्रैः प्रथमितेष्वाकारं ह्यनोहरं शास्त्रं Pt. 1 6 Theory (opp. प्रयोग or practice) M 1.

-**Comp.** -अतिक्रमः, -अनुष्ठानं violation of sacred precepts, disregard of religious authority. -अनुष्ठानं conformity to or observance of sacred precepts. -अभिज्ञ *a.* versed in the Sāstras. -अर्थः 1 the meaning of a sacred precept. 2 a scriptural precept or statement. -आचरणं observance of sacred precepts. -उक्त *a.* prescribed by sacred laws, enjoined by the Sāstras, lawful, legal. -कारः, -कृत् *m.* 1 the author of a Sāstra or sacred book. 2 an author in general. -कौविद् *a.* versed in the Sāstras. -कण्डः a superficial reader of books, a superficial scholar. -चक्षुस् *n.* grammar (as being the 'eye', as it were, with which to understand any Sāstra). -ज्ञ, -विद् *a.* conversant with the Sāstras. -ज्ञानं knowledge of sacred books, conversancy with scriptures. -तत्त्वं truth as taught in the Sāstras, scriptural truth. -वृद्धिश्च *a.* stated or enjoined in sacred books. -दृष्टिः *f.* scriptural point of view. -स्रोतः the source of the Sāstras. -विधानं, -विधिः a sacred precept, scriptural injunction. -विमतिद्वयः, -विरोधः 1 mutual contradiction of sacred precepts, inconsistency or precepts. 2 any act contrary to sacred precepts. -विरुद्ध *a.* averse from study; Pt. 1. -विरुद्ध *a.* contrary to the Sāstras, illegal, unlawful. -व्युत्पत्तिः *f.* intimate knowledge of the sacred writings, proficiency in the Sāstras. -शिष्टिपत् *m.* the country of Kāshmirā. -सिद्ध *a.* established by sacred authority. शास्त्रिन् *a.* (जी *f.*) Versed or skilled in the Sāstras. -*m.* One who has mastered the Sāstras, a learned man, a great Pandit.

शास्त्रीय *a.* 1 Scriptural. 2 Scientific. शास्त्र्य *a.* 1 To be taught or advised. 2 To be regulated or governed. 3 Deserving punishment, punishable. शि 5 U. (शिनोति, शिद्धे) 1 To whet, sharpen. 2 To attenuate, make thin. 3 To excite. 4 To be attentive. 5 To be sharp. शिः 1 Auspiciousness, good for tune. 2 Composure, calm, tranquillity, peace. 3 An epithet of Siva. शिष्या 1 N. of a tree (शिष्टु). 2 The Asoka tree. शिष्य *a.* Idle, lazy, indolent. शिष्यः Bees'-wax; cf. शिष्य. शिष्यः, क्वा 1 A loop or swing (made of rope). 2 A burden or load carried in a sling. शिष्यित *a.* Suspended or carried in a loop. शिष्यः 1 A. (शिष्यते, शिष्यते) To learn, study, acquire knowledge of; अ-शिष्यात्तम पिबेत् यत्रत् R 3 31 शिष्यकः (शिष्या or शिष्यिका *f.*) 1 A learner 2 A teacher nat u tor

यस्मिन् (*i. e.* क्रिया and संक्रांति) साधु स शिक्षकाणां दुरि प्रतिष्ठापयितव्य एव M. 1. 16.

शिक्षणं 1 Learning, acquiring knowledge. 2 Teaching, instruction.

शिक्षा 1 Learning, study, acquisition of knowledge; R. 9. 63. 2 Desire of being able to do anything, wish to prevail; Ki. 15. 37. 3 Teaching, instruction, training; काव्यज्ञशिक्षयाऽभ्यासः K. P. 1; अश्वत् नमः प्रणिपातशिक्षया R. 3. 25; M. 4. 9; रणशिक्षा 'the science of war'. 4 One of the six Vedāṅgas, the science which teaches the proper pronunciation of words and laws of euphony. 5 Modesty, humility. -**Comp.** -करः 1 a teacher, an instructor. 2 N. of Vyāsa. -नरः an epithet of Indra. -शक्तिः *f.* skill.

शिक्षित *p. p.* 1 Learnt, studied. 2 Taught, instructed; अशिक्षितपद्वल् S. 5. 21. 3 Trained, disciplined. 4 Tame, docile. 5 Skilful, clever. 6 Modest, diffident. -**Comp.** -अश्वरः a pupil. -आद्युध *a.* versed in the use of weapons.

शिक्षिमागः A pupil, scholar.

शिखः 1 A lock of hair left on the crown or sides of the head at tonsure. 2 A peacock's tail.

शिखडकः 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head at tonsure. 2 Locks or tufts of hair left on the sides of the head; (these are three or five in the case of the Kshatriyas); U. 4. 19. 3 A crest, tuft, plume. 4 A peacock's tail.

शिखडिकः A cock.

शिखडिका See शिखं (1).

शिखंदिन् *a.* Crested, tufted. -*m.* 1 A peacock; नृति स एव वयसः शिखंदि U. 3. 18; R. 1. 39; Ku. 1. 15. 2 A cock. 3 An arrow. 4 A peacock's tail. 5 A kind of jasmine. 6 N. of Vishnu. 7 N. of a son of Drupada. [Sikhandin was originally a female, being Amba born in the family of Drupada for wreaking her revenge upon Bhishma; (see Amba). But from her very birth the girl was given out as a male-child and brought up as such. In due course she was married to the daughter of Hiranyavarman, who was extremely sorry to find that she had got a veritable woman for her husband. Her father, therefore, resolved to attack the kingdom of Drupada for his having deceived him; but Sikhandin contrived, by practising austere penance in a forest, to exchange her sex with a Yaksha, and thus averted the calamity which threatened Drupada. Afterwards in the great Bharati war he proved a means of killing Bhishma, who declined to fight with a woman, when Arjuna put him forward as his hero. He was afterwards killed by Arjuna.] 1 A pea hen 2 A kind of jasmine 3 N. of the daughter

of Drupada; see शिखंदिन् above.

शिखरः-रं 1 The top, summit or peak of a mountain; जगाम गौरी शिखरं शिव-दिव्य Ku. 5. 7, 1. 4; Me. 18. 2 The top of a tree. 3 Crest, top. 4 The point or edge of a sword. 5 Top, peak, point in general. 6 The arm-pit. 7 Bristling of the hair. 8 The bud of the Arabian jasmine. 9 A kind of ruby-like gem. -**Comp.** -वासिनी an epithet of Durgā.

शिखरिणी 1 An excellent woman. 2 A dish of curds and sugar with spices. 3 A line of hair extending across the navel. 4 N. of a metre, see App. I.

शिखरिन् *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Crested, tufted. 2 Pointed, peaked; शिखरि दशना Me. 82. -*m.* 1 A mountain, इतश्च शरणार्थिनां शिखरिणां गणाः शेखे Bh. 2. 76; Me. 13; R. 9. 12, 22. 2 A hill-fort. 3 A tree. 4 The lapwing. 5 The plant अयानार्ग.

शिखा 1 A lock of hair on the crown of the head; Mu. 3. 80; Si. 4. 50; Mā. 10. 6. 2 A crest, topknot. 3 Tuft, plume. 4 Top, summit, peak, Ki. 6. 17. 5 Sharp end, edge, point or end in general; S. 1. 4; Bv. 1. 2. 6 The end of a garment; S. 1. 14. 7 A dame; यममहत्वा शिखरेव दीपः Ku. 1. 28, R. 17. 34. 8 A ray of light; Ku. 2. 38. 9 A peacock's crest or comb. 10 A fibrous root. 11 A branch in general; especially one taking root. 12 The head or chief of anything. 13 The fever of love. -**Comp.** -तण्डुलः a lamp-stand. -चरः a peacock. -जं a peacock's feather. -चरः a peacock. -मणिः a crest-jewel. -मुलं 1 a carrot. 2 a turnip. -वरः the jack-fruit tree. -वल *a.* pointed, crested. (-लः) a peacock. -वृक्षः a lamp-stand. -वृद्धिः *f.* a kind of usurious interest, daily increasing.

शिखातुः The crest of a peacock

शिखावत् *a.* 1 Crested. 2 Flaming. -*m.* 1 A lamp 2 Fire.

शिखिन् *a.* 1 Pointed. 2 Crested, tufted. 3 Proud. -*m.* 1 A peacock; Pt. 1. 159; V. 2. 23; Si. 4. 50. 2 Fire; विपुलि सखी सेवासेवे शिखी हिम विलः Git. 7; Pt. 4. 110; R. 19. 54; Si. 15. 7. 3 A cock. 4 An arrow. 5 A tree. 6 A lamp. 7 A bull. 8 A horse. 9 A mountain. 10 A Brāhmaṇa. 11 A religious mendicant. 12 N. of Keṭu. 13 The number 'three.' 14 The Chitraka tree. -**Comp.** -कण्टः, शिव blue vitriol. -द्वजः 1 an epithet of ई Kārtikeya. 2 smoke. -विच्छः, -दुच्छः a peacock's tail. -यूपः an antelope उर्वक a gourd -वाहनः a cp thet of Kārtikeya -शिखा 1 a flame 2 a peacock's crest

सिद्धि: 1 A pot-herb. 2 A kind of tree.
 सिद्धि 1 P. (सिद्धि) To go, move.
 सिद्धि 1 P. (सिद्धि) To smell.
 सिद्धि: 1 Froth, foam. 2 Phlegm.
 -न 1 The mucus of the nose. 2 Rust of iron. 3 A glass-vessel.
 सिद्धि: क The mucus of the nose. -क: Phlegm.
 सिद्धि 1. 2. A., 10. U. (सिद्धि, सिद्धि, सिद्धि) To tinkle, jingle, rattle; Si. 10. 62.
 सिद्धि: Tinkle, jingle, tinkling or jingling sound; especially of ornaments such as anklets.
 सिद्धिजिका A chain worn round the loins.
 सिद्धि 1 Tinkle, jingle &c. 2 A bow-string.
 सिद्धि p. p. Tinkling, jingling. -तं Tinkling, jingling (cf anklets &c.); कृजितं राजहंसानां नेदं द्रुपराजितं V. 4. 14.
 सिद्धिनी 1 A bow-string. 2 An anklet (worn-ound the feet).
 सिद्धि 1 P. (सिद्धि) To slight, despise, disregard.
 सिद्धि p. p. 1 Sharpened, whetted. 2 Thin, emaciated. 3 Wasted, declined. 4 Weak, feeble. -Comp. -अग्र: a thorn. -धर a. sharp-edged. -शूक: 1 barley. 2 wheat.
 सिद्धि: f. The river Sutlej; see शतद्रु.
 सिद्धि a. 1 White. 2 Black; Si. 15. 48. -ति: The birch tree. -Comp. -कंड: 1 an epithet of Siva; तस्यास्य सिद्धि: कंडस्य सैनापत्यमुपेत्य व: Ku. 2. 61, 6. 81. 2 a peacock; अंबतस्य सिद्धिकंडकंडलस्यमिह दधति स्फुरितपुरेणजाला: Si. 4. 58. 3 a gallinule. -छद्: -पक्ष: a goose. -रत्नं a sapphire. -वासस्य m. an epithet of Rāma; विद्वद्वर्तं सिद्धिवाससस्तदुं Si. 1. 6.
 सिद्धिल a. 1 Loose, loosened, slackened, relaxed. 2 Untied, unfastened; S. 2. 6. 3 Severed, fallen from the stalk; S. 2. 8. 4 Languid, enfeebled, unnerved. 5 Weak, feeble; अश्लिषिलपरिभ U. 1. 24, 27. fast or close embrace. 6 Flaccid, flabby. 7 Dissolved. 8 Decayed. 9 Ineffective, futile, vain. 10 Careless. 11 Loosely done, not strictly or rigidly performed. 12 Cast off, abandoned. -ल 1 Laxity, looseness. 2 Slowness. (सिद्धिलीक means 1 to loosen, unfasten, untie. 2 to relax, slacken. 3 to weaken, impair, enfeeble. 4 to give up, abandon; R. 2. 41; सिद्धिलीक 1 to be slackened or relaxed. 2 to fall off from; Mk. 1. 13).
 सिद्धिलवति Den P. 1 To relax, slacken, loosen. 2 To give up, abandon; Ve. 5. 6. 3 To lessen, allow to cool down; V. 2.
 सिद्धिलित a. 1 Loosed. 2 Relaxed, loosened. 3 Dissolved.

सिद्धि: N. of a warrior belonging to the side of the Yādavas. (सिद्धिन्तु m. N. of Sātyaki).
 सिद्धि: A ray of light. -f. Skin, leather. -n. Water; शिवायुद्धयनयोपाचय सिद्धि वारि प्रचक्षते Vyāsa. -Comp. -विष्ट a. (written सिद्धिष्ट or सिद्धिष्ट also) 1 pervaded by rays. 2 bald, bald-headed. 3 leprous. (-ष्ट:) 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Siva. 3 a bold man. 4 a man without prepuce. 5 a leper.
 सिद्धि: N. of a lake on the Himālaya.
 सिद्धि N. of a river which issues from the Sipta lake and on the bank of which stands Ujjayini; सिद्धिवातः शिवतम इव प्रथेनाचादुकरः Me. 31.
 सिद्धि: See सिद्धि.
 सिद्धि 1 A fibrous root. 2 The root of a water-lily. 3 A root in general. 4 A stroke with a whip. 5 A mother. 6 A river. -Comp. -धर: a branch. -रुह: the (Indian) fig-tree.
 सिद्धि: The root of a water-lily.
 सिद्धि: (वि) 1 A beast of prey. 2 The birch tree. 3 N. of a country (pl.). 4 N. of a king (who is said to have saved Agni in the form of a dove from Indra in the form of a hawk by offering an equal quantity of his own flesh weighed in a balance); cf. Mu. 6. 17.
 सिद्धि: (वि) का 1 A palanquin, litter. 2 A bier.
 सिद्धि: (वि) रं 1 A camp; धृष्टयमः शशिचित्तमयं यति सर्वं सहस्रं Ve. 3. 18; Si. 5. 68. 2 A royal camp or residence. 3 An intrenchment for the protection of an army. 4 A kind of grain.
 सिद्धि: (वि) रथ: A palanquin, litter.
 सिद्धि: A pod, legume.
 सिद्धिका 1 A pod, legume. 2 A kind of kidney-bean. (m. also according to some.).
 सिद्धि 1 A pod, legume. 2 A kind of plant.
 सिद्धि 1 The head. 2 The root of the pepper plant (m. also, according to some, in these senses) -र: 1 A bed. 2 A large serpent. -Comp. -ज hair.
 सिद्धि n. 1 The head; शिरसा श्लाघते पूर्व (ग्रन्) परं (शीर्ष) कंठे निवच्छति Subhash. 2 Skull. 3 A peak, summit, top (as of a mountain); हिमगौरिरेकश्लाघिः शिराभिः Ki. 5. 17; Si. 4. 54. 4 The top of a tree. 5 The head or top of anything; शिराभिः शीर्षाष्टलं दधाति दीपः Bv. 1. 74. 6 Pinnacle, acme, highest point. 7 Front, forepart, van (us of an army); S. 7. 26; U. 5. 3. 8 Chief, principal, head (usually at the end of comp.). (Before soft consonants शिरस् is changed to शिरो in comp.). -Comp. -अस्थि n. (शिरास्थि) the skull. -कण्ठः m. an ascetic who carries about

a human skull. -ग्रहं a room on the top of a house, turret, garret. -ग्रहः affection of the head, head-ache. -छेदः -छेदनं (शिरच्छेदः &c.) beheading, decapitation. -तापितु m. an elephant. -तं, -त्राणं 1 A helmet; च्युतः शिरच्छेदश्चोत्तरव R. 7. 49, 66; अपनीत-शिरात्राणाः 4. 64. 2 head-dress. -धरा, -धिः the neck; Si. 4. 52, 5. 65. -पीडा headache. -फलः the cocoanut tree. -भूषणं an ornament for the head. -मणिः 1 a jewel worn on the head. 2 a crest-jewel. 3 a title of respect conferred on learned men. -मर्च m. a hog. -मालिच m. an epithet of Siva. -रत्नं a jewel worn on the head. -रुजा head-ache. -रुह m. -रुहः (also शिर-सिरुह-रः) the hair of the head, Rs. 1. 4. Ku. 5. 9; R. 15. 16. -वर्तिन a. being at the head. (-m.) a chief, any one at the head of affairs. -वृत्त pepper. -वेष्टः, -वेष्टनं a head-dress, turban. -झलं headache. -हारिन् m. an epithet of Siva.
 शिरसिजः The hair of the head; Si. 7. 62.
 शिरस्कं 1 A helmet. 2 A turban, head-dress.
 शिरस्का A palanquin.
 शिरस्तस् ind. From the head; Ku. 5. 49; Bh. 2. 10.
 शिरस्य a. Belonging to or being on the head. -स्यः Clean hair.
 शिरा Any tubular vessel of the body, a nerve, vein, artery, blood-vessel. -Comp. -पत्रः the wood-apple, वृक्षं lead.
 शिराल a. Sinewy, tendinous, veiny.
 शिरिः 1 A sword. 2 A killer, murderer. 3 An arrow. 4 A locust.
 शिरिषः N. of a tree. -र A flower of this tree (regarded as the type of delicacy); शिरिषगुणाधिकचौडुनायी बाहू तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41, 5. 4, R. 16. 48; Ma. 65.
 शिर 6 P. (शिरिति) To glean.
 शिरः-लं Gleaning ears of corn (more than one at a time); see Kull. on Ms. 10. 112. -Comp. -वेष्टः 1 gleaning ears of corn. 2 irregular occupation.
 शिरा 1 A stone, rock. 2 A grind-stone. 3 The lower timber of a door. 4 The top of a column. 5 A tendon, vein (for शिर). 6 Red arsenic. 7 Camphor. -Comp. -अष्टकः 1 a hole. 2 a fence, an enclosure. 3 a room on the top of a house. -आत्मजं iron. -आत्मिका a crucible. -आरभ्य the wild plantain. -आसनं 1 a slab of stone used as a seat. 2 benzoin. -आहं bitumen. -उच्चयः a mountain, huge rock; R. 2. 34. -उष्टं benzoin. -उष्टं 1 benzoin. 2 a superior kind of analal wood. -ओक्ष m.

an epithet of Garuḍa. -कुट्टकः a stone-cutter's chisel. -कुसुमं, -पुष्पं benzoin. -ज a. fossil, mineral. (-जं) 1 bitumen. 2 benzoin. 3 petroleum. 4 iron. 5 any fossil production. -जतु n. 1 bitumen. 2 red chalk. -जित् f. -बुद्बुद् bitumen. -घातुः 1 chalk. 2 red chalk. 3 a white fossil substance. -पट्टः a slab (of stone) used as a seat, stone-seat. -पुत्रः, पुत्रकः a small flat stone for grinding condiments upon. -प्रतिमूर्तिः f. an image of stone. -फलकं a stone-slab. -भव benzoin. -भेदः a stone-cutter's chisel. -रसः 1 benzoin. 2 incense. -वल्कलं a kind of moss. -वृष्टिः f. 1 a shower of stones. 2 hail. -वेदमन् n. a grotto, rocky recess. -व्याधिः bitumen.

शिलिः The birch tree. -f. The lower timber of a door.

शिलिदः A kind of fish.

शिली 1 The lower timber of a door. 2 A kind of earthworm. 3 The top of a pillar. 4 A dart. 5 An arrow. 6 A kind of earthworm. 7 A female frog. -Comp. -सुखः a bee; शिलिशिलीसुखपादलिपटलकृतस्मरतुणविक्षसे Git. 1. ; B. 4. 57. 2 an arrow; सा कुसुमवदितशिलीसुखमनोहरामन्दनचापादिव प्रमद्वनारवत्यति K. 225; or युगपद्विका शशुदयाद्विमिते शशिनः शिलीसुखगणोऽभवत् Si. 9. 41 (in both passages the word is used in senses 1 and 2). 3 a fool.

शिलींशः 1 A kind of fish. 2 A kind of tree. -यं A mushroom, fungus; as in उच्छिदींश q. v. 2 The flower of the plantain tree; अधिपुरिधि शिलींशमृगाधिभिः Si. 6. 32, or अलिनारमतालिनी शिलींशे 72. 3 Hail.

शिलींशकं A mushroom, fungus.

शिलींश्री 1 Earth, clay. 2 A small earthworm.

शिल्पं 1 An art, a fine or mechanical art; (61 such arts are enumerated). 2 Skill (in any art); craft; M. 1. 6; Mk. 3. 15. 3 Ingenuity, cleverness. 4 Work, manual work or labour. 5 A rite, ceremony. 6 A kind of ladle or spoon used at sacrifices. -Comp. -कर्मन् n., -क्रिया any manual labour, handicraft. -कारः, -कारकः, -कारिन् m. an artisan, a mechanic. -शालः, -शाला a workshop, manufactory (a technical school). -शालं 1 a book on any art, fine or mechanical. 2 mechanics.

शिल्पिन् a. 1 Relating to a fine or mechanical art. 2 Mechanical. -m. 1 An artisan, artist, a mechanic. 2 One who is skilled in any art.

शिव a. 1 Auspicious, propitious, lucky; इयं शिवया निवेतिवायतिः Ki. 4. 21, 1. 38; R. 11. 33. 2 In good health or condition, happy, prosperous, fortunate; शिवानि वस्तुर्थजलानि कश्चिद् B. 5. 8 (अदुष्टपुत्रानि undisturbed) शिवान्ते पचाप सद्गु a happy

journey to you', 'God bless (or speed) you on your journey'. -वः 1 N. of the third god of the sacred Hindu Trinity, who is entrusted with the work of destruction, as Brahman and Vishnu are with the creation and preservation, of the world; एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 2. 115. 2 The male organ of generation, penis. 3 An auspicious planetary conjunction. 4 The Veda. 5 Final beatitude. 6 A post to which cattle are tied. 7 A god, deity. 8 Quick-silver. 9 Bdellium. 10 The black variety of thorn-apple. -वौ (m. dual) Siva and Pārvatī; Ki. 5. 40. -वं 1 Prosperity, welfare, well-being, happiness; तव वर्त्मनि वर्ततां शिवे N. 2. 62; Ratn. 1. 2; R. 1. 60. 2 Bliss, auspiciousness. 3 Final beatitude. 4 Water. 5 Sea salt. 6 Rock-salt. 7 Refined borax. -Comp. -अक्षं = रुद्राक्ष q. v. -आत्मकं rock-salt. -आदेशकः 1 the bearer of auspicious news. 2 a fortune-teller. -आलयः 1 Siva's abode. 2 the red basil. (-चं) 1 a temple of Siva. 2 a cemetery. -हृतर a. inauspicious, unlucky; शिवतरहृतये K. P. 1. -कर (शिवकर also) a. conferring happiness, auspicious. -कीर्तिनः N. of Bhīngi. -गति a. prosperous, happy. -धर्मजः the planet Mars. -ताति a. 1 having an auspicious end, conferring or conducive to happiness, propitious; प्रयत्नः कृतशेषं फलतु शिवतातिश्च भवतु Māl. 6. 7. 2 tender, not demoniacal; माः पुत्रनालक्ष्मणाः शिवतातिरिव 9. 49. (-तिः) auspiciousness, happiness. -वत्स the discus of Vishnu. -वृक्ष n. the Devadāru tree. -वृक्षः the Bilva tree. -द्विधा the Ketaka tree. -घातुः quick-silver. -पुरः, -पुरी N. of Benares. -पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -मियः 1 a crystal. 2 the Baka tree. 3 the thorn-apple. -वल्कलः the Arjuna tree. -राजधानी N. of Benares. -रात्रिः f. the fourteenth day of the dark half of Māgha on which a rigorous fast is observed in honour of Siva. -लिङ्गं Siva, worshipped in the form of a Phallus. -लोकः the world of Siva. -वल्गुमः the mango tree. (-भा) Pārvatī. -वाहनः a bull. -वीजं quick-silver. -शेखरः 1 the moon. 2 the thorn-apple. -सुन्दरी an epithet of Durgā.

शिवकः 1 A post to which cows or cattle in general are tied. 2 A post for cattle to rub against, scratching-post.

शिवा 1 N. of Pārvatī. 2 A jackal (in general); जहासि निद्रमैशिविः शिवाक्षतैः Ki. 1. 38; हरेय द्वारे शिव शिव शिवानां कलकलः Bv. L. 32. R. 7 50 11 61 12 39 3 Final beatitude 4 The Sami tree 5 The yellow myrobalan. 6

Dārū grass. 7 A kind of yellow pigment. 8 Turmeric. -Comp. -अरातिः a dog. -मियः a goat. -फला the Sami tree. -रुत the howling of a jackal, Ki. 1. 38.

शिवानी Pārvatī, wife of Siva.

शिवालुः A jackal.

शिशिर a. Cool, cold, chill, frigid; कुरु यदुनन्दनचन्दनाशिशिरतरणे करेण पयोधरे Gt. 12; R. 9. 69; 14. 3, 16. 49. -रः -र 1 Dew. hoarfrost; पद्मानां शिशिराद्भयं; जातं मन्ये शिशिरमथितं पद्मिनीं बाम्भरुपां Me. 88. 2 The cold season (comprising the two months Māgha and Phālguna), कवेषु स्वलिङ्गं गतेऽपि शिशिरे पुंस्कोकिलानां रुतं S. 6. 3. 3 Goldness, frigidify. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः, -किरणः, -दीपितः, -रहितः the moon; बुध इव शिशिरांशोः V. 5. 21; शिशिरकिरणकांतं वासरांतेऽभिसार्य Si. 11. 21, शिशिरदीपितानां रजन्यः Rs. 9. 2. -अत्ययः, -अवगमः 'the close of the cold season,' spring season; स्वहस्तस्ततः शिशिरात्ययस्य (गुणोच्चयः) Ku. 3. 61; उपहितं शिशिरापगमधिया R. 9. 31. -कालः, -समयः the cold season. -द्यः an epithet of Agni.

शिशुः 1 A child, an infant; शिशुर्वा शिष्या वा U. 4. 11. 2 The young of any animal (as a calf, puppy, fawn &c.); S. 1. 14; 7. 14, 18. 3 A boy under eight or sixteen years of age. -Comp. -क्रन्दः, -कन्दन the cry or weeping of a child. -मृगा a kind of jasmine double jasmine). -पालः N. of a king of the Chedi and son of Damaghosha.

[According to the Vishnu Purāṇa this monarch was, in a previous existence, the unrighteous Hīranyakāśipu, king of the Asuras who was killed by Vishnu in the form of Narasimha. He was next born as the ten-headed Ravana who was killed by Rama. Then he was born as the son of Damaghosha, and continued his enmity to Krishna, the eighth incarnation of Vishnu, with even greater implacability; (see Si. 1). He denounced Krishna when they met at the Rājāsuya sacrifice of Yudhishtira, but his head was cut off by Krishna with his discus. His death forms the subject of a celebrated poem by Magha] -हृद् m. an epithet of Krishna. -सारः the Gangetic porpoise. -बाहकः, -बाहकः a wild goat.

शिशुकः 1 A child, an infant. 2 The young of any animal. 3 A tree. 4 A porpoise.

शिशुनः, शिशुनः The penis or male organ of generation; Y. 1. 17; Ma. 11. 104.

शिशिव्रतान् a. 1 Pious in conduct, virtuous, holy. 2 Wicked, sinful.

शिर I. 1 P. (शेषति) To hurt, kill. -II. 1 P., 10 U., (शेषति, शेषयति-ने) To leave as a remainder - spare -III. 7 P. (रति शिर) 1 To leave as a remainder leave leave remaining 2 To

linguist or discriminate from others. -Caus. (शेषयति-ने) To leave &c. अव to leave as a remainder; leave behind (mostly in *pass.*), स्तब्धेन विचार इवावशिष्टः R. 5. 15; कियदवशिष्टं रजस्याः S. 4; निद्रागमनीयः कियदवशिष्टं Mv. 6; Bg. 7. 2. -उद् to leave as a remainder; see उच्छिद्य. -परि to leave remaining (*caus.* also); मविता करेणपरिपोषिता मही Bv. 1, 53. -दि 1 to particularize, individualize, specify, define. 2 to distinguish, discriminate. 3 to aggravate, heighten, enhance, intensify; पुनरकांडाविवर्तनदारुणो विप्रिहो विप्रिहति मनोरुजं Māl. 4. 7; U. 4. 15. (-*pass.*) 1 to be different from; R. 17. 62. 2 to be better or higher than, surpass, excel, be preferable or superior to (with *abl.*); Ms. 2. 83, 3. 203. (-*Caus.*) to surpass, excel; Mk. 4. 4; M. 3. 5.

शिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Left, remaining, residual, rest 2 Ordered, commanded. 3 Trained, educated, disciplined. 4 Tamed, docile, tractable. 5 Wise, learned; Si. 2. 10. 6 Virtuous, respectable. 7 Civil, polite. 8 Chief, principal, superior, excellent, distinguished, eminent. -ष्टः 1 An eminent or distinguished person. 2 A wise man. 3 A counsellor. -Comp. -आचारः 1 the practice of wise men. 2 Good manners, good breeding. -सभा an assembly of chief or learned men, a council of state.

शिष्टिः *f.* 1 Rule, government. 2 Order, command. 3 Chastisement, punishment.

शिष्यः 1 A pupil, disciple, scholar; शिष्यस्तेऽहं शायि मां खां प्रपन्नं Bg. 2. 7. 2 Anger, passion. -Comp. -परंपरा a succession of pupils. -शिष्टिः *f.* the correction of a pupil.

शिक्षः, शिक्षकः Benzoin.

शी 2 A. (शेते, शयिते; *pass.* शयते; *desid.* शिषायते) 1 To lie, lie down, recline, rest; इत्यत्र शयनार्थिनः शिक्षरिणां गणाः शेते Bb. 2. 76. 2 To sleep (*fig.* also); किं निःशक्ते शेषे शेषे वयसः समागतौ मृत्युः 1 अथवा श्रुत्वा शयिषा निवृत्ते जागर्ति जाह्नवी जननी Bv. 4. 30; Bh. 3. 79, Ku. 5. 12. -Caus. (शाययति-ने) To cause to sleep or lie down. -With अति 1 to precede in sleeping. 2 to sleep after or longer than one; अहं परीक्षातिशये Mb. 3 to excel, surpass; दुर्वास्यहमागत्य शयितोरे R. 5. 14; चरितेन चातिशयिता सुनयः Ki. 6. 32; Bk. 7. 46. (-*Caus.*) to cause to excel; घाम्यातिशाययति घाम सहस्रघामः Mu. 3. 17. -अधि (with *acc.* of place) 1 to lie or sleep on or in, rest upon; अध्वशयिष्ठं गां Bk. 15. 14; अमुं युगतोचितयोगविदः सहस्रं लोकान् पुरुषोऽविज्ञोते R. 13. 6, 16. 49, 19. 32; Ki. 1. 38 2 to inhabit dwell in Bk. 10. 35 -उप to sleep or lie near -स

o to bite n doubt, ननु . कर्षा . दु विद्यते वः Ki. 3. 14, 42; Bv. 2. 115.

शी 1 Sleep, repose. 2 Tranquillity. शीकृ I. 1 A. (शीकृते) 1 To wet, sprinkle. 2 To go or move gently. II. 1 P., 10 U. (शीकृति, शीकृत्यति-ने) 1 To be angry. 2 to moisten, wet. शीकरः 1 Spray, thin rain, drizzle, mist; Ku. 1. 15, 2. 52; R. 5. 42, 9. 68; Ki. 5. 15. 2 A drop of water or rain; गतमुपरि वनानां वारिमयैदराणां पिबुनयति रयस्ते शीकरद्विक्वनेतिः S. 7. 7; R. 17. 62. -र 1 The Sarala tree. 2 The resin of this tree.

शीघ्र *a.* Quick, rapid, speedy; विघ्नमर्णि मंडलचारशीघ्रः V. 5. 2. -ग्रः Conjunction (in *astr.*) -ग्रं *ind.* Quickly, swiftly, rapidly. -Comp. -उच्चः conjunction (in *astr.*). -कारिन् *a.* expeditious, quick. -कोपिन् *a.* choleric, irascible. -चेतनः a dog. -बुद्धिः *a.* acute, sharp-witted. -लंबन *a.* going rapidly, swift of foot, Ghat. 8. -वेचिन् *m.* a good archer.

शीघ्रिन् *a.* Speedy, expeditious. शीघ्रिय *a.* Quick. -यः 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 Of Siva. 3 The fighting of cats.

शीघ्र्यं Quickness, rapidity.

शीत् *ind.* A sound made to express a sudden thrill of pleasure or pain, (particularly applied to the sound of pleasure during sexual enjoyment). -Comp. -कारः, कृत् *m.* the above sound.

शीत *a.* 1 Cool, cold, frigid; तव क्लृप्तशरीरं शीतरश्मिखण्डोः S. 3. 2. 2 Dull, sluggish, apathetic, sleepy. 3 Dull, lazy, stupid. -तः 1 A kind of reed. 2 The Nimba tree. 3 The cold season (*n.* also). 4 Camphor. -तं 1 Cold, coldness, chilliness; आः शीतं तुहिनाचलस्य कश्योः K. P. 10. 2 Water. 3 Cinnamon. -Comp. -अंशुः 1 the moon; वक्त्रद्वौ तव सख्यं यदपरः शीतांशुश्चन्द्रमते K. P. 10. 2 camphor. -तः a kind of affection or diseased state of the gums. -अद्रिः the Himalaya mountain. -अमर *m.* the moon-stone. -आर्त *a.* pinched or benumbed with cold, shivering. -उत्तम water. -कालः the cold season, winter. -कालीन *a.* wintry. -कुच्छः -कुं a kind of religious penance. -संधं white sandal. -सुः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -चंपकः 1 a lamp. 2 a mirror. -दीपितः the moon. -दुष्पः the *Siri'sha* tree. -दुष्पकं benzoin. -प्रमः camphor. -भाहः the moon. -भीरुः a kind of jasmine (Arabian). -मधूकः, -मरीचिः, -रश्मिः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -रम्यः a lamp. -रुद् *m.* the moon. -वल्कः the *udumbara* tree. -वीर्यकः the fig-tree. -शिवः the *Sami* tree (चं) 1 rock-salt. 2 borax. -शूकः berley सख अ cool ng

शीतक *a.* Cold, sec शीत क 1 Any cold thing. 2 Winter, the cold season. 3 A dull or dilatory person. 4 A happy man, one free from cares or anxieties. 5 A scorpion.

शीतल *a.* Cool, cold, chill, frigid (*fig.* also); अतिशीतलमन्यमः किं मितचि न भूयः Subhāsh. ; नहद्वि परदुःखं शीतलं सन्वगाद् V. 4. 13. -लः 1 The moon. 2 A kind of camphor. 3 Turpentine. 4 The Champaka tree. 5 A kind of religious observance. -लं 1 Cold, coolness. 2 The cold season. 3 Benzoin. 4 White sandal, or sandal in general. 5 A pearl. 6 Green sulphate of iron. 7 A lotus. 8 The root called शीतल q. v. -Comp. -उद् the Champaka tree. -जलं a lotus. -प्रदः -दं sandal. -षष्ठी the sixth day of the bright half of Māgha.

शीतलक *a.* A white lotus.

शीतला 1 Small-pox. 2 The goddess presiding over small-pox. -Comp. -पूजा worship of the goddess Sitalā.

शीतली Small-pox.

शीता See शीता.

शीतालु *a.* Suffering from or shivering with cold, chilled, pinched; Si. 8. 19.

शीत्य See शीय.

शीथु *m. n.* 1 Any spirituous liquor, rum. 2 Wine. -Comp. -मयः the *Bakula* tree. -यः a drinker of spirits.

शीत *a.* Thick, congealed. -नः 1 A dolt, blockhead. 2 A large snake (*अजगर*).

शीत् 1 A. (शीमते) 1 To boast. 2 To tell, say, speak (कथ्ते ?).

शीर्षः 1 A bull. 2 N. of Siva.

शीरः A large snake; see शीर also.

शीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Withered; decayed, rotten. 2 Dry, sere. 3 Shattered, shivered. 4 Thin, emaciated, (see शृ). -र्णः A kind of perfume. -Comp. -अंघ्रिः, -पादः 1 epithets of Yama. 2 of the planet Saturn. -पर्णं withered leaf; (so शीर्णपर्णं). (-*र्णः*) the *Nimba* tree. -वृत्तं a water-melon.

शीर्षि *a.* Destructive, hurtful, noxious, injurious.

शीर्षं 1 The head; शीर्षं सर्पं देशातरे देवः Karpūr., Mu. 1. 21. 2 The black variety of aloë-wood. -Comp. अव-शेषः the head only as the remainder -आमयः any affection or disease of the head. -हेद् decapitation. -हेद्य *a.* fit to be beheaded, deserving death by decapitation; U. 2. 8; R. 15. 51. -रक्षकं a helmet.

शीर्षकः An epithet of Rāhu. -कं 1 The head. 2 Skull. 3 A helmet. 4 A head-dress, (cap, hat &c). 5 Verdict judgment, judicial sentence.

श्रीर्षणः Clean or unentangled hair -**पदं** 1 A helmet. 2 A hat, cap.

श्रीर्षण *n.* The head. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शिरस् or श्रीर्ष after acc. dual.)

श्रील 1 P. (श्रीलति) 1 To meditate, contemplate. 2 To serve, honour, worship. 3 To do, practise. -II. 10. U. (श्रीलयति) 1 To honour, worship. 2 To practise repeatedly, exercise, study, think of, ponder over ; अतिशतमपि श्रुयः श्रीलितं मातं वा Bv. 2. 35 ; श्रीलयति सुनयः इश्रीलतां Ki. 13. 43. 3 To put on, wear ; चल सञ्चि कुञ्जे सतिमिरपुञ्जे श्रीलय नीलनिचोले Git. 5. 4 To go to, visit, frequent ; यदनुगमनाय निशि गहनमपि श्रीलितं Git. 7 ; स्नेहानना सपदि श्रीलय सौध नीलि Bv. 2. 4. -WITH अद्भु, -परि to practise repeatedly, cultivate, think of ; शश्वत्कुतोसि मनसा परिश्रीलितोऽसि Rāj. P.

श्रीलः A large serpent (the boa). -ल 1 Disposition, nature, character, tendency, inclination, habit, custom ; समानश्रीलयसन्नेषु सख्यं Subhāsh. ; frequently at the end of comp. in the sense of 'disposed or habituated to,' 'indulging in,' 'prone to,' 'addicted to,' 'attached' &c.; aa कलहश्रील 'disposed to quarrel,' 'quarrelsome' ; मानवश्रील 'disposed or apt to think' ; so दान°, स्वया°, दया°, दुष्प°, आश्वासन° &c. 2 Conduct, behaviour in general. 3 Good disposition or character ; good nature ; श्रीलं परं सूयणे Bh. 2. 82 ; Pt. 5. 2. 4 Virtue ; morality, good conduct, virtuous life, chastity, uprightness ; दौर्मेयान्पतिर्बिभक्षति...श्रीलं स्त्रीलोपासनात् Bh. 2. 42, 39 ; तथा हि ते श्रीलहृदापदं श्रुत्वा तपस्विनामन्त्रपदं शतां गतं Ku. 5. 36, Ki. 11. 25 ; R. 10. 70. 5 Beauty, good form. -Comp. -खल्लं violation of morality or chastity ; Pt. 1. -धारिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -वैष्णवा violation of chastity ; मावेय श्रीलवैष्णवा Mk. 1. 44.

श्रीलनं 1 Repeated practice, exercise, study, cultivation. 2 Constant application. 3 Honouring, serving. 4 Wearing.

श्रीलित *p. p.* 1 Practised, exercised. 2 Put on. 3 Frequented, visited. 4 Skilled in. 5 Endowed with, possessed of.

श्रीलन् *m.* A large snake (boa.)

शुभुमारः A porpoise, (a corruption of शिशुमार *q. v.*).

शुभ्र 1 P. (शुभ्रति) To go, move.

शुभ्रः 1 A parrot ; आत्मनो सुखदेवेण वक्षते शुभ्रसारिका Subhāsh. ; तुष्टैरातासकुटिलैः पक्षैर्हरिकोमलैः । निवर्षराजिभिः कवेरैरे मङ्गुलिः शुभ्राः ॥ Kāv. 2. 9. 2 the Sirisha tree 3 N of a son of Vyāsa [He is said to have been born from the seed of Vyāsa which fell at the sight

of the heavenly nymph Ghritachi while roaming over the earth in the form of a female parrot. Suka was a born philosopher, and by his moral eloquence successfully resisted all the attempts of the nymph Rambha to win him over to the path of love. He is said to have narrated the Bhagavata Purana to king Parikshit. His name has become proverbial for the most rigid observer of continence]. -**कं** 1 Cloth, clothes. 2 A helmet. 3 A turban. 4 End or hem of a garment. -**Comp.** -अद्भुतः the pomegranate tree. -वरुः, -द्रुमः the Sirisha tree. -नास *a.* having an aquiline, nose. -नासिका an aquiline nose. -पुच्छः sulphur. -पुष्पाः, -प्रियः the Sirisha tree. -पुष्पा the rose-apple. -वल्लभः the pomegranate. -वाहः *a.* epithet of Cupid.

शुभ्र *p. p.* 1 Bright, pure, clean. 2 Acid, sour. 3 Harsh, rough, hard, severe. 4 United, joined. 5 Deserted, lonely. -**कं** 1 Flesh. 2 Sour gruel. 3 A kind of acid liquid.

शुभ्रिः *f.* 1 An oyster-shell, pearl-oyster ; पञ्चविंशत्यस्तं गुणान्तरं व्रजति शिल्प-माधातुः । जलनिव सस्रष्टुको शुक्रफलतां पयो-दस्य M. 1. 6 ; Bh. 2. 67 ; R. 13. 17. 2 A conch-shell. 3 A small shell, muscle. 4 A portion of the skull. 5 A curl of hair on a horse's breast (or neck) ; Si. 5. 4, see Malli. thereon. 6 A kind of perfume. 7 A particular weight equal to two Karshas. -**Comp.** -उद्भवं, -जं a pearl. -पुच्छं, -पेक्षी a pearl-oyster shell. -वधुः the pearl-oyster. -बीजं a pearl.

शुभ्रिकार A pearl-oyster.

शुभ्रः 1 The planet Venus. 2 N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, who, by means of his magical charm, restored to life the demons killed in battle ; see कच, देवयानी and यशति. 3 The month of Jyeshtha. 4 N. of Agni or fire. -**कं** 1 Seman virile ; दुर्मान् दुर्बोधिर्देवैः शुभ्रे स्त्री भवत्यादि के श्रियाः Ms. 3. 69 ; 5. 63. 2 The essence of anything. -**Comp.** -अंगः a peacock -कर *a.* spermatic. (-रः) the marrow of the bones. -वारः -वासरः Friday. -शिरयः a demon.

शुभ्रलः, शुभ्रिय *a.* 1 Seminal. 2 Increasing the seminal flow.

शुभ्र *a.* White, pure, bright ; as in शुभ्रपाणि *q. v.* -**कं** 1 A white colour. 2 The bright or light half of a lunar month. 3 N. of Siva. -**कं** 1 Silver. 2 A disease of the white part of the eye. 3 Fresh butter. 4 Sour gruel. -**Comp.** -अंगः, -अपांगः a peacock (having white corners of the eye) ; शुभ्रपाणिः सजलनयनैः स्वात्मकृत्स्न केकाः Ms. 32. -अमलं a kind of sorrel. -उपला candied sugar ; a kind of gal nule a pure n conduct, virtuous -कुश white leprosy -पाद

chalk. -पद्मः the light half of a month. -वस्त्र *a.* dressed in white. -वायसः a crane.

शुभ्रक *a.* White. -**कः** 1 White colour. 2 The bright half of a lunar month.

शुभ्रल *a.* White.

शुभ्र 1 N. of Sarasvati, 2 Candied sugar. 3 A woman having a white complexion. 4 The plant Kākoli.

शुभ्रिम *m.* Whiteness.

शुभ्रिः 1 Air, wind. 2 Light, lustre. 3 Fire.

शुभ्रः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. 2 The hog-plum. 3 The awn of corn.

शुभ्र 1 The sheath of a young bud. 2 The awn of barley or corn.

शुभ्रिन् *m.* The (Indian) fig-tree.

शुभ्र 1 P. (शुभ्रति) 1 To be sorry, grieve for, bewail, mourn, अरोदीदायनोऽशोचोन्मैर्वा चादिभिश्चरं Bk. 15. 71 ; 21. 6 ; Bg. 16. 5. 2 To regret, repent. -WITH -अद्भु to bewail, mourn over, regret ; नष्टं दूतमतिक्रान्तं नातु-शोचति पंडिताः Pt. 1. 383 ; Bg. 2. 11, Ve. 5. 4 ; U. 3. 32. -परि to lament, mourn. -II. 4 U. (शुभ्रयति) 1 To be sorry or afflicted. 2 To be wet. 3 To shine. 4 To be pure or clean. 5 To decay, become fetid.

शुभ्र, शुभ्रार *f.* Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress ; विकलक्षणः पांडुलक्ष्यः शुभ्रा परिदुर्बलः U. 3. 22 ; कामं जीवति मे नाथ इति सा विजहौ शुभ्रं R. 12. 75, 8. 72, Me. 88, S. 4. 18.

शुभ्रि *a.* 1 Clean, pure, clear, सकलद्वैषण्य शुभ्रि मानवं Ki. 5. 13. 2 White ; Ki. 18. 14. 3 Bright, resplendent ; प्रभवति शुभ्रिर्विद्ययाहे मणिर्न शुभ्रं चयः U. 2. 4. 4 Virtuous, pious, holy, undefiled, unsullied ; अथ तु वेत्ति शुभ्रिं व्रतमात्मनः S. 5. 27 ; पथः शुभ्रैर्दशैः विहार ईश्वराः R. 3. 46, Ki. 5. 13. 5 Purified, cleansed, hallowed ; R. 1. 81 ; Ms. 4. 71. 6 Honest, upright, faithful, true, guileless ; Pt. 1. 200. 7 Correct, accurate. -**श्रिः** 1 The white colour. 2 Purity, purification. 3 Innocence, virtue, goodness, uprightness. 4 Correctness, accuracy. 5 The condition of a religious student. 6 A pure man. 7 A Brāhmana. 8 The hot season, उपययौ विद्वच्चरममृदिकाः शुभ्रिरीशौ चिरसौ सप्तपद् Si. 6. 22, 1. 58, R. 3. 3 ; Ku. 5. 20. 9 The months of Jyeshtha and Ashāḍha. 10 A faithful or true friend. 11 The sun. 12 The moon. 13 Fire. 14 The sentiment of love (शुभ्रार). 15 The planet Venus. 16 The Chitraka tree. -**Comp.** -द्रुमः the sacred fig-tree. -मणिः a crystal मद्रिका a kind of jasmine (Arabian) रोचिस् *m.* the moon -वत् a holy virtuous -स्मिन् *a.* having a sweet or

pleasant smile; Ku. 5. 20, R. 8. 48.

सुचि *n.* Light, lustre.

सुच्य 1 P. (*सुच्यति*) 1 To bathe, perform ablutions. 2 To squeeze, express (as juice). 3 To distil. 4 To churn.

सुचिरः A hero.

सुह 1. 1 P. (*सुहति*) 1 To be impeded or hindered. 2 To limp, be lame. 3 To resist. -II. 10 U. (*सुहयति*) 1 To be idle, lazy or dull.

सुद्र 1 P., 10 U. (*सुद्रति सुद्रयति*) 1 To purify. 2 To become dry; see **सुद्र** I. also.

सुतिः -*री* *f.*, **सुतं** Dry, ginger.

सुतः 1 The juice issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. 2 An elephant's trunk.

सुतकः 1 Distiller. 2 A kind of military music or musical instrument.

सुता 1 An elephant's trunk. 2 Spirituous liquor. 3 A tavern, dram-shop. 4 The stalk of the lotus. 5 A courtesan, harlot. 6 A bawd, procuress. -**Comp.** -**पानं** a tavern, dram-shop.

सुतारः 1 A distiller. 2 An elephant's trunk or proboscis; *Mv.* 1. 53.

सुतालः An elephant.

सुविका See **सुडा**.

सुविर *m.* 1 A distiller. 2 An elephant. -**Comp.** -**सूषिका** the musk-rat.

सुवतिः -*दुः* *f.* The river Sutelej; cf. **सतद्रु**.

सुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Pure, clean, purified; अत सुद्धस्त्वयि भविता वर्णमात्रेण कृष्णः *Me.* 49. 2 Holy, undefiled, chaste, innocent; अन्धनीय सुद्धेति श्रुतेन वसुधैव सा *lk.* 15. 77, 14. 14. 3 White, bright. 4 Stainless, spotless. 5 Innocent, simple, guileless. 6 Honest, upright. 7 Correct, faultless, right. 8 Cleared, acquitted. 9 Mere, only. 10 Simple, pure, unmixed; (*opp.* मिश्र). 11 Unequalled. 12 Authorized. 13 Whetted, sharpened. 14 Not, nasal.

-**द्रः** An epithet of Siva. -**द्रं** 1 Anything pure. 2 The pure spirit. 3 Rock-salt. 4 Black pepper. -**Comp.** -**अंतः** a king's female apartments, harem, seraglio; सुद्धांतदुर्लभमिदं वपुराग्रन-
वत्सिनो यदि जनस्य *S. I.* 17; *Ku.* 6. 52.

-**चारिन्** *m.* an attendant in the harem, a chamberlain; *U.* 1. **पालकः**, -**रक्षकः** a guard of the harem. -**आत्मन्** *a.* pure-minded, honest. -**ओदनः** (*सुद्धोदनः*) *N.* of the father of the celebrated Buddha. **सुतः** *N.* of Buddha. -**चैतन्यं** pure intelligence. -**जवः** an ass. -**धी**, -**भाव**, -**मति** *a.* pure-minded, guileless, honest.

सुधि *f.* 1 Purity cleanness 2 *B ghtaena* lustre

(*चंद्रमादाः*) *R.* 16. 13. 3 Sanctity, holiness; तीर्थाभिषेकजां सुद्धिमादयाना मही-
क्षितः *R.* 1. 85. 4 Purification, expiation, atonement, expiatory act; सतीत्यागमायेव सुद्धिप्राममन्यत *R.* 12. 10. 5 A purificatory or expiatory rite. 6 Paying off or clearing (of expenses). 7 Retaliation, requital. 8 Acquittal, innocence (established by trial). 9 Truth, accuracy, correctness. 10 Rectification, correction. 11 Subtraction. 12 *N.* of Durgā. -**Comp.** -**पत्रं** 1 a list of errata or corrigenda. 2 a certificate of purification by penance or atonement.

सुद्ध 4 P. (*सुध्यति, सुद्ध*) 1 To become pure or purified; (*fig.* also); सुतेभिः सुध्यते शीघ्रं नदी देवेन सुध्यति । अङ्गि-
गजाणि सुध्यति मनः सखेन सुध्यति *Ms.* 5. 108. 2 To be auspicious, favourable or eligible; तिथिरेव तावत् सुध्यति *Mu.* 5. 3 To be made clear, have the doubts removed; न सुध्यति नैजरात्मा *Mk.* 8. 4 To be defrayed or cleared; व्ययः सुध्यति *Pt.* 5. -**Caus.** (*सुध्ययति*) 1 To purify, cleanse, wash off. 2 To clear, pay off (as a debt). -**WITH** -**परि**, -**वि**, -**सं** to be purified; *R.* 12. 104; *Ms.* 5. 64.

सुव 6 P. (*सुवति*) To go, move.

सुवःशेपः (*कः*) *N.* of a Vedic sage, son of Ajigarta. [In the Aitareya Brahmana it is related that king Harischandra, being childless, made a vow that on obtaining a son he would sacrifice him to the god Varuṇa. A son was born who has named Rohita, but the king put off the fulfilment of the vow under various pretexts. At last Rohita purchased for one hundred cows Sunahsepha, the middle son of Ajigarta, as a substitute for himself to be offered to Varuṇa. But the boy praised Vishnu. Indra and other deities and escaped death. He was then adopted by Visvamitra in his own family and called by the name Devarata].

सुवकः 1 *N.* of a sage, descendant of Bhṛigu. 2 A dog.

सुवशी (*सी*) *r.* 1 An epithet of Indra. 2 An owl.

सुनिः A dog.

सुनी *f.* A female dog, a bitch.

सुनीरः A number of female dogs.

सुच 1. 10 U. (*सुचयति, सुचयति*) 1 To be purified or cleansed. 2 To cleanse, purify.

सुसु Air, wind.

सुश 1 A. (*शोभते*) 1 To shine, be splendid, look beautiful or handsome; सुद्ध शोभते एतेन विनयमाहात्म्येन *U.* 1; *R.* 8. 6. 2 To appear to advantage; सुद्धे हि दुःखान्यनुसृष्ट शोभते *Mk.* 1. 10. 3 To suit, become, besit (with gen.); सम-
मद् इत्येवोपचारः शोभते तावत्परिजनस्य *U.* 1. **Caus** (*शोभयति*) To decorate

adorn, grace. -**WITH** परि, -**वि** to shine, look splendid.

सुम *a.* 1 Shining, bright. 2 Beautiful, handsome; जंघे सुमे सुष्टवस्तदीये *Ku.* 1. 35. 3 Auspicious, lucky, happy, fortunate. 4 Eminent, good, virtuous; *Pt.* 1. 358. -**अं** 1 Auspiciousness, welfare, good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity; *Māl.* 1. 23. 2 An ornament. 3 Water. 4 A kind of fragrant wood. -**Comp.** -**अक्षः** an epithet of Siva. -**अंग** *a.* handsome. (*-गी*) 1 a handsome woman. 2 *N.* of Rati, wife of Cupid. -**अपंगा** a beautiful woman. -**असुमे** weal and woe, good and evil. -**आचार** *a.* virtuous. -**आनन** a handsome woman. -**इतर** *a.* 1 evil, bad. 2 inauspicious. -**उदकं** *a.* having a happy end. -**कर** *a.* auspicious, propitious. -**कर्मन्** *n.* a virtuous act. -**नयकं** gum-myrrh. -**ग्रहः** an auspicious planet. -**द्रुः** the sacred fig-tree. -**दक्षि** a woman with good teeth. -**लघः** -**द्रु** a lucky or auspicious moment. -**वार्ता** good news. -**वासन** perfume for the mouth. -**ज्ञसिन्** *a.* presaging good, indicative of auspiciousness; *R.* 3. 14. -**स्थली** 1 a hall in which sacrifices are performed. 2 an auspicious place.

सुमेयु *a.* Auspicious, lucky, fortunate, blessed; अधिकं सुमेये सुमेयुना द्वितयेन द्रुमेभ्य संयतं *R.* 8. 6.

सुमेकर *a.* 1 Auspicious. 2 Promoting happiness.

सुभ्रमावुक *a.* Decorated, ornamented, bright.

सुभा 1 Lustre, light. 2 Beauty. 3 Desire. 4 Yellow pigment. 5 The Sāmi tree. 6 An assembly of gods. 7 Dūrva grass. 8 The Priyangu creeper.

सुभ्र *a.* 1 Shining, bright, radiant. 2 White; पश्यति पित्रोपहतः शशिभुजं शुभ्र-
नवि गते *K. P.* 10; *R.* 2. 69. -**अः** 1 The white colour. 2 Sandal (said to be *n.*). -**अं** 1 Silver. 2 Talc. 3 Rock-salt. 4 Green vitriol. -**Comp.** -**अंशुः**, -**करः** 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -**रश्मिः** the moon.

सुभा 1 The Ganges. 2 A crystal. 3 Bamboo-manna.

सुधिः An epithet of Brahman.

सुश्र 1 P. (*सुश्रति*) 1 To shine. 2 To speak. 3 To hurt, injure.

सुश्र *N.* of a demon killed by Durgā. -**Comp.** -**चातिनी**, -**सर्विनी** an epithet of Durgā.

सु (*सु*) *r.* 4 A. (*सुसते*) 1 To hurt, kill. 2 To make firm or steady, stop.

सुलृ 10 U. (*सुलृयति*) 1 To gain. 2 To pay, give. 3 To create. 4 To tell, narrate. 5 To leave, forsake, abandon.

सुलृकः, -**लृकं** 1 A toll, tax, customs, duty; particularly levied at fernes, passes, roads &c. : *कः* सुधीः संयजेन्द्राद् सुलृकस्यातिशयसद् *H* 3 125 *Ms* 8 159

Y. 2. 47. 2 Gain, profit. 3 Money advanced to ratify a bargain. 4 Purchase-price (of a girl); money given to the parents of a bride; पैसिनो दुहिदुत्तकसंस्था R. 11. 47; न कन्याया पिता विद्वान् दुह्याच्छुल्कमप्यपि Ms. 3. 51, 8. 204, 9. 93, 98. 5 A nuptial present. 6 Marriage settlement or dowry. 7 Present given by the bridegroom to his bride. -Comp. -ग्राहक, -ग्राहिन् a. toll-collector. -नः 1 the giver of a nuptial present. 2 an affianced suitor. -शाला, -स्थानं a toll-station, custom-house.

छुङ् 1 A cord, rope, spring. 2 Copper.

छुल्व (ल्व्) 10 U. (छुल्व-ल्व-यति-ने) 1 To give, bestow. 2 To send away, dismiss. 3 To measure.

छुल्वं (ल्वं) 1 A rope, string. 2 Copper. 3 A sacrificial rite or act. 4 The proximity of water, a place near it. 5 A rule, law, an institute. -ल्व, -ल्वी See above.

छुश्च f. A mother.

छुश्चक a. Attentive, obedient. -कः A servant, an attendant.

छुश्चण-णा 1 Desire to hear. 2 Service, attendance. 3 Obedience, dutifulness.

छुश्चना 1 Desire to hear; अत एव छुश्चना मां सुसरयति Mu. 3. 2 Service, attendance. 3 Dutifulness, obedience. 4 Reverence. 5 Telling, saying.

छुश्चु a. 1 Desirous to hear. 2 Desirous of serving or attending. 3 Obedient, attentive.

छुर 4 P. (छुरयति, छुष्क) 1 To be dried, become dry or parched up; घृणा छुर्यन्त्यामि पिबति सलिलं स्वादु छुरमि Bh. 3. 92. 2 To be withered. -Caus. (छुरयति-ने) 1 To dry up, wither, parch. 2 To emaciate. -WITH उद्, -परि 1 to be dried up, dry up; Bk. 10. 41; Bg. 1. 29. 2 to pine, decay, wither. -चि, -सं to be dried up.

छुषः, छुषी 1 Drying, drying up. 2 A hole in the ground.

छुषिः f. 1 Drying up. 2 A hole. 3 The hollow in the fang of a snake.

छुरिर a. Full of holes, perforated. -रः 1 Fire. 2 A rat or mouse. -र 1 A hole. 2 The atmosphere. 3 A wind-instrument.

छुरिरा 1 A river. 2 A sort of perfume.

छुरिलः Air, wind.

छुष्क p. p. 1 Dry, dried up; शास्त्राय छुष्क करिष्यामि Mk. 8. 2 Parched up, sear. 3 Shriveled, shrunk up, emaciated. 4 Feigned, pretended, mock; कामिनः स कुरुते कामोच्छ्वरिगुष्करुदिते च सुखे स्ति Si. 10. 69. 5 Empty, vain, useless, unproductive; M. 2. 6 Groundless, causeless 7 Offensive harsh-रसे-अपुल्लं म्याप ह्येषा मिरिरीरे Ms. 11. 38. -Comp. -अव a. emaciated (-वी)

a lizard. -अञ्जं rice in the husk. -कलहः 1 a vain or groundless quarrel. 2 a mock quarrel; Mu. 3. -वैर groundless enmity. -व्रण a healed wound, scar.

छुष्कलः, -लं 1 Dried flesh. 2 Flesh in general.

छुष्मः 1 The sun. 2 Fire. 3 Air, wind. 4 A bird. -सं 1 Prowess, strength. 2 Light, lustre.

छुष्मन् m. Fire; Si. 14. 22. -न. 1 Strength, prowess. 2 Light, lustre.

छुकः -कं 1 The awn of barley &c., beard. 2 A bristle; वृत्तं च खलु छुकैः Bv. 1. 24. 3 Point, tip, sharp end. 4 Tenderness, compassion. 5 A kind of poisonous insect. -Comp. -कीटकः, -कीटिकः a kind of insect or worm covered with bristles. -ग्रान्यं any awned grain, (as barley). -पिंडिः डी, -शिवा, -शिबिका, -शिबी cowach (कपिकच्छु).

छुककः 1 A kind of grain. 2 Tenderness, compassion.

छुकरः A hog; गच्छ छुकरं मद्मे ते वद् सिद्धिं मया हतः। पंडिता एव जानन्ति सिंहछुकरेणिलम् Subhāsh. -Comp. -हृषः a kind of grass (सुस्त).

छुकलः A restive horse.

छुद्रः A man of the fourth or the last of the four principal tribes of the Hindus; (he is said to have been born from the feet of Purusha; पद्भ्यां छुद्रो अजायत Rv. 10. 90. 12, or of Brahman; Ms. 1. 87, and his principal business was to serve the three higher castes; cf. Ms. 1. 91). -Comp. -आह्निकं the daily ceremonies of observances of a Sūdra. -उदकं water polluted by the touch of a Sūdra. -कृत्यं, -धर्मः the duties of a Sūdra. -मियः an onion. -मेख्यः a man of any of the three higher castes who has become a servant to a Sūdra. -द्रविष्ठ a. consisting mostly of Sūdras. -याजकः one who conducts a sacrifice for a Sūdra. -वर्गः the Sūdra or servile class. -सेवकं serving a Sūdra, being the servant of a Sūdra. छुद्रकः N. of a king, the reputed author of the Mṛishchhakatika.

छुद्रा A woman of the Sūdra tribe. -Comp. -भार्यः one who has Sūdra woman for his wife. -वेदनं marrying a Sūdra woman. -सुतः the son of a Sūdra woman (the father being of any caste).

छुद्राणी, छुद्रा The wife of a Sūdra. छुल्ल p. p. 1 Swollen. 2 Increased, grown, prospered.

छुल्ल 1 The soft palate, uvula. 2 A slaughter-house in general. 3 Anything (such as a piece of household furniture) whereby life is likely to be destroyed (these are five a fire place, a grain stone, a broom, a

mortar, and a waterpot; पञ्च छुल्ला गृहस्य स्य छुल्लो पेषणसुपरकरः। केंदनी चोदकुंमञ्च वण्णे यास्तु वाहयन् Ms. 3. 68.

छुल्य a. 1 Empty, void. 2 Vacant (applied also to the heart, glances &c.), absent, listless; गमनम् स छुल्लिः Māl. 1. 17; see छुल्यद्वय below. Non-existent. 4 Lonely, desolate, secluded, deserted; छुल्लं दूरा न के K. P. 7; Bk. 6. 9; U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 20. 5 Dejected, downcast, dispirited; छुल्लः जगाम भवतामिस्त्री कश्चित् Ku. 3. 75; Ku. 17. 39. 6 Utterly devoid or deprived of, without, wanting in (with instr. or in comp.); अंगुलीयकञ्चुल्याने अञ्जलि. S. 5; दया, ज्ञानं &c. 7 Indifferent 8 Guileless. 9 Non-sensical, unmeaning; Si. 11. 4. 10 Bare, naked. -न्य 1 A vacuum, void, blank. 2 The sky, space atmosphere. 3 A cipher, dot. 4 Non-entity, (absolute) non-existence; दूषणञ्चुल्यविद्वः N. 1. 21. -Comp. -नद्यः a hollow reed. -मनस्, -मनस्क a. absent-minded, listless. -मुख, -वद्व a. with a blank face, with a downcast countenance. -वादः the doctrine of the non-existence of anything, the doctrine of a Buddhist sect. -वादिन् m. 1 an atheist. 2 a Buddhist. -हृद्व a. 1 absent-minded. V. 2; S. 4. 2 open-hearted, unsuspecting.

छुल्या 1 A hollow reed. 2 A barren woman.

छुल्ल 10 U. (छुल्ययति-ने) 1 To act the hero, be powerful. 2 To make vigorous exertions.

छुल्ल a. Brave, heroic, valiant, mighty; छुल्लं दूरा न के K. P. 7. -रः 1 A hero, warrior, valiant man. 2 A lion. 3 A boar. 4 The sun. 5 The Sāla tree. 6 N. of a Yādava, the grandfather of Krishna. -Comp. -कीटकः a contemptible warrior; Mv. 6. 32. -मानं arrogance, vaunting. -सेन m. pl. N. of the country about Mathurā or the inhabitants of that country; R. 6. 45.

छुल्लः A kind of esculent root. छुल्लन्त्य a. One who fancies himself to be a hero.

छुल्ल-पै A winnowing-basket. -पैः A measure of two Dronas. -Comp. -कर्णः an elephant. -गन्ता-खी (for नखा) 'having finger-nails like winnowing baskets.', N. of a sister of Rāvana. [She was attracted by the beauty of Rama, and solicited him to marry her. But he said that as he had already got a wife she had better go to Lakshmana and try him. But he too rejected her and back, she came to Rama. This circumstance excited Sita's laughter, and the revengeful demoness, feeling herself gossy lied, assumed a hideous form and threatened to eat her up. But Lakshmana cut off her ears

and nose, and thus doubly deformed her; see R. 12. 32-40].
-वातः wind produced by shaking a winnowing basket. -श्रुतिः an elephant.

शुर्वी 1 A small winnowing-basket or fan. 2 N. of Sūrapākhā.

शुर्नः -शुर्निः m. f., शुर्निका, शुर्नी 1 An iron-image. 2 An anvil.

शुल 1 P. (श्रुति) 1 To be ill. 2 To make a loud noise. 3 To make ill, disorder.

शूलः -ल 1 A sharp or pointed weapon, pike, dart, spear, lance. 2 The trident of Siva. 3 An iron-spit (for roasting meat upon); शूले संस्कृतं शूलम् of. अवः शूलः 4 A stake for impaling criminals; (विप्रद) रुक्मिण शूलं इदमेव शोकं Mk. 10. 21, Ku. 5. 73. 5 Any acute or sharp pain. 6 Colic. 7 Gout, rheumatism. 8 Death. 9 A banner, an ensign. (शूलाक 'to roast on an iron-spit'). -Comp. -अग्ने the point of a pike. -यधिः f. a kind of Dārva grass. -घातनं iron-filings. -श्र a. sedative, anodyne. -घनघ्न, -घर, -धारिन्, -धृक्, -याणि, -धृक् m. epithets of Siva; अधिगतवलिन्नाः शूलपाणिरभिरुक्ताः Sl. 4. 65; R. 2. 38. -शङ्खः the castor-oil plant. -रुच्य a. impaled. -हञ्जी a kind of barley. -हस्तः a lancer.

शूलकः A restive horse.

शूला 1 A stake for impaling criminals. 2 A harlot.

शूलाकृतं Roasted meat.

शूलिक a. 1 Having a spike. 2 Roasted on a spit. -काः A hare. -कं Roasted meat.

शूलिच a. 1 Armed with a spear; कुर्वन् लवणः शूली R. 15. 5. 2 Suffering from colic. -m. 1 A spearman. 2 A hare. 3 N. of Siva; कुर्वन्त्याकलिपटवता शूलिनः शूलपाणीया Me. 34; Ku. 3. 57.

शूलिनः The (Indian) fig-tree.

शूल्य a. 1 Roasted on a spit; S. 2. 2 Deserving impalement. -रुच्य Roasted meat.

शूर 1 P. (श्रुति) 1 To produce, beget. 2 To bring forth.

शूकालः A jackal; see शूकाल below.

शूकालः 1 A jackal. 2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. 3 A coward. 4 An ill-natured man, one using harsh words. 5 N. of Krishna. -Comp. -कैलिः a kind of jujube. -जङ्घः -जः f. a kind of cucumber. -योनिः birth in a future life as a jackal. -रुच्यः an epithet of Siva.

शूकालिका, शूकाली 1 A female jackal. 2 A fox. 3 Flight, retreat.

शूखलः -ल 1 An iron-chain, fetter. 2 A chain, fetter in general (fig. also); Bk. 9. 90; क्रीडाकटाक्षमालाशूखलाभिः Dk.; संसारसामान्यशूखला Gtt. 3. 3. A chain for tying the feet of an elephant. -अभिषक्त B 5 72, KL

7. 31. 4 A chain or belt worn round the waist. 5 A measuring chain. 6 A chain, series, succession. -Comp. -यमकं a variety of Yamaka; see Ki. 15. 42.

शूखलकः 1 A chain. 2 A camel in general.

शूखलिव a. Chained, fettered, bound.

शूर्ण 1 A horn; बन्धेतिदानीं महिषैस्त्वदम्भः शूर्णादतं क्रोधाति क्षिपिकर्णा R. 16. 13; शार्ङ्गतां महिषा निपानसलिलं शूर्णैर्मुहुस्ताडितं S. 2. 6. 2 The top or summit of a mountain; अग्नेः शूर्णं हरति पवनः किं सिद्धिस्तु शूर्णमिः Me. 14. 52; Ki. 15. 42; R. 13. 26. 3 The top of a building, turret. 4 Elevation, height. 5 Lordship, sovereignty, supremacy; eminence; शूर्णं स हवितन्यापिकृतः परेणामन्युच्छ्रितं न मरुषे न तु क्षिपिमायुः R. 9. 62 (where the word means a 'horn' also). 6 A cusp or horn of the moon. 7 Any peak, point or projection in general. 8 A horn (of a buffalo &c.) used for blowing. 9 A syringe; बर्णोदकैः शार्ङ्गन-शूर्णमुक्तेः R. 16. 70. 10 Excess of love, rising of desire. 11 A mark, sign. 12 A lotus. -Comp. -अंतरं the space or interval between the horns (of a cow &c.). -उच्छ्रयः a lofty summit. -कः an arrow. (-जं) aloe-wood. -यहारिन् a. butting. -मियः an epithet of Siva. -मोहिन् m. the Champaka tree. -नेरं 1 N. of a town on the Ganges near the modern Mirzapura; U. 1. 21. 2 ginger.

शूर्णका-कं 1 A horn. 2 A horn of the moon. 3 Any pointed thing. 4 A syringe; Ratn. 1.

शूर्णचत् a. Peaked. -m. A mountain.

शूर्णटा, शूर्णाटकः 1 N. of a mountain.

2 N. of a plant. -टं, -कं A place where four roads meet.

शूर्णारः 1 The sentiment of love or sexual passion, the erotic sentiment (the first of the eight or nine sentiments in poetical compositions; it is of two kinds: -संयोगशूर्णार and विप्रलम्बशूर्णार q. q. v. v.); शूर्णारः सखि क्षितिमानिभ मयौ मुग्धौ हरिः कीदृति Gtt. 1; (it is thus defined: -पुंसः स्त्रियाः स्त्रियाः पुंसि संयोगं प्रति या सृष्टा । स शूर्णार इति स्वातः कीडा-रस्यादिकारकः ॥ see S. D. 210 also). 2 Love, passion, sexual love; V. 1. 9. 3 A dress suited to amorous interviews, an elegant dress. 4 Coition, sexual union. 5 Marks made with red-lead on the body of an elephant. 6 A mark in general. -रं 1 Cloves. 2 Red lead. 3 Undried ginger. 4 A fragrant powder for the dress or body. 5 Agallochum. -Comp. -वेष्टा an amorous or love gesture; R. 6. 12. -अपिबेत् amorous talk. -शूर्णं red lead. -योनिः an epithet of the god of love. -रसः the sentiment of love

-विधिः-वेष्टा a dress suited to amorous interviews and other purposes. -सहायः an assistant in love-affairs, a confidant of the hero of a play; cf. जर्मलचिव.

शूर्णारकः Love. -कं Red-lead.

शूर्णारिव a. 1 Impassioned, affected by love. 2 Reddened. 3 Adorned.

शूर्णारिच a. Amorous, impassioned, enamoured. -m. 1 An impassioned lover. 2 A ruby. 3 An elephant. 4 Dress, decoration. 5 The betel-nut tree. 6 A preparation of betel-leaves and pieces of areca-nut, see तावुल.

शूर्णिः Gold for ornaments. -रं The sheat-fish.

शूर्णिकं A kind of poison. -का A kind of birch tree.

शूर्णिणः A ram.

शूर्णिणी 1 A cow. 2 The Arabian jasmine.

शूर्णिच a. (जी. f.) 1 Horned. 2 Crested, peaked. -m. 1 A mountain. 2 An elephant. 3 A tree. 4 N. of Siva. 5 N. of one of Siva's attendants; शूर्णि मुंगी रिदितुंडी Ak.

शूर्णी 1 Gold used for ornaments. 2 A kind of medicinal root. 3 A kind of poison. 4 The sheat-fish. -Comp. -कनकं gold used for ornaments.

शूर्णिः f. A hook for pricking an elephant, a goad.

शृत p. p. 1 Cooked. 2 Boiled (water, milk &c.).

शृ 1. 1 A. (but Paras. also in the Second Future, Aorist and Conditional), (शृते) To break wind downwards. -II. 1 U. (शर्षविते) 1 To moisten, wet. 2 To cut off. -III. 10 U. (शर्षविते) 1 To strive. 2 To take, grasp. 3 To insult (as by breaking wind), mock, ridicule.

शृधुः 1 Intellect (बुद्धि). 2 The anus.

शृ 9 P. (शृणाति, शर्षि) 1 To tear asunder, tear to pieces. 2 To hurt, injure. 3 To kill, destroy; Ki. 14. 13. -pass. (शर्षिते) 1 To be shattered. 2 To wither, decay, waste away. -WITH अव to seize away. (-pass.) to fade or wither; शर्षि वा सर्वलोकेष्व विशीर्षितं वनेऽथवा Bh. 2. 104.

श्रेखरः 1 A crest, chaplet, tuft, a garland of flowers worn on the head; कपालि वा स्वाद्यवेदशेखरं Ku. 5. 98, 7. 32; नवकरविकरणं स्वाद्यवेदशेखरं चरितमेतत्. श्रेखरं विश्रुतीव Si. 11. 46, 4. 50; नगवदेशेखरी-युता पुष्पपुरी नाम नगरी Dk. 2. 2. A diadem, crown. 3 A peak, summit. 4 The best or most distinguished of a class (at the end of comp.). 5 A kind of Dhruva or burden of a song. -रं Cloves.

शेषः शेषः " शेषः-कं, शेषः-म. The penis 2 A twined 3 A tail.

शेकालि-ली. शेकालिका *f.* A kind of plant; शेकालिकाङ्गुलमन्त्रनेहराणि Rs. 3. 14. शेकुषी Intellect, understanding. शेकु 1 P. (शेकुति) 1 To go, move. 2 To tremble.

शेवः 1 A snake. 2 The penis. 3 Height, elevation. 4 Happiness. 5 wealth, treasure. -वं 1 The penis. 2 Happiness. -Comp. -धिः 1 a valuable treasure; विद्या ब्राह्मणमेवाह शेवधितेऽस्मि ऋषयः Ms. 2. 114; सर्व कामाः शेवधिर्जीवितं वा क्षीयां भवति सर्वदराश्च पुनः Mā. 6. 18. 2 one of the 9 treasures of Kubera.

शेवले 1 The green moss-like substance growing on the surface of water. 2 A kind of plant.

शेवलिनी A river.

शेवालः See शेवल.

शेष *a.* Remaining, rest, all the other; न्येषेति शेषोऽप्युवाचिवर्गः B. 2. 4, 4, 64, 10. 30; Me. 30. 87; Ms. 3. 47; Ku. 2. 44; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; मञ्जिदेशे, आलेख्यशेषे &c. -य- 1 Remainder, rest, residue; ऋणशेषोऽपि शेषः व्याधिरेहस्तथैव च । पुनश्च वर्धते वसन्तस्मत्काले न कारयेत् Chāp. 40; अख-शेष Me. 38; विभागशेष Ku. 5. 57; वाक्य-शेष V. 3 &c. 2 Anything left out or omitted to be said, (इति शेषः is often used by commentators in supplying an ellipsis or words necessary to complete the construction). 3 Escape, salvation, respite. -यः 1 Result, effect. 2 End, termination, conclusion. 3 Death, destruction. 4 N. of a celebrated serpent, said to have one thousand heads, and represented as forming the couch of Vishnu or as supporting the entire world on his head : किं शेषस्य भवत्या न वदुषि क्षमा न क्षियत्येव यत् Mu. 2. 18, Ku. 3. 13 6. 63; Ms. 110, R. 10. 13. 5 N. of Balarāma (supposed to be an incarnation of Sesha). -यः The remains of flowers or other offerings made to an idol and distributed among the worshippers as a holy relique; S. 3, Ku. 8. 22. -यः The remnants of food, remains of an offering. (शेषे is used adverbially in the sense of 1 at last, finally. 2 in other cases). -Comp. -अंशं leavings of food. -अवस्था old age. -भागः the remainder. -भोजनं the eating of leavings. -रात्रिः the last watch of the night. -शयनः, -शायिन् *m.* epithets of Vishnu. शेषः 1 A student who studies Sikshā or the science of pronunciation, one who has just entered upon the study of the Vedas. 2 (Hence) A novice, tyro.

शैक्षितः One skilled in Sikshā.

शैक्ष्य Learning, proficiency.

शैक्ष्यं Quickness, rapidity

शैत्य Cold, coldness, frigidity
शैत्यं शैत्यं शैत्यं B 5 64, Ku. 1. 86

शैथिल्यं 1 Looseness, laxity. 2 Slackness. 3 Dilatoriness, inattention. 4 Weakness; cowardice.

शैत्यः N. of Sātyaki.

शैत्यः (*m. pl.*) The descendants of Sini.

शैत्य See शैत्य.

शैलः 1 A mountain, hill; शैले शैले न माणिक्यं नीलिकं न गजे गजे Chāp. 55; शैले मलयद्वारे R. 4. 51. 2 A rock, big stone.

-लं 1 Borax, benzoin. 2 Bitumen. 3 A kind of collyrium. -Comp. -अंशः N. of a country. -अयं the peak of a mountain. -अटः 1 a mountaineer, a barbarian. 2 an attendant on an idol. 3 a lion. 4 a crystal. -अधिपः, -अधिपराजः, -इन्द्रः -पतिः, -राजः epithets of the Himalaya. -आकृत्य benzoin. -कटकः the side or slope of a mountain. -गंधः a kind of sandal. -जं 1 benzoin. 2 bitumen. -जा, सनया, पुत्री, सुता epithets of Pārvatī; अवातः प्राणल्यं परिणतः शैलतनये K. P. 10; Ku. 3. 68. -घनम् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -धरः an epithet of Krishna. -निर्यासः benzoin. -पत्रः the Bilva tree. -भित्ति *f.* an instrument for cutting stones, a stone-cutter's chisel. -रंधं a cave, cavern. -झिरे the ocean. -सर *a.* as strong as a mountain, firm as a rock; Ki. 10. 14.

शैलकं 1 Benzoin. 2 Bitumen.

शैलादिः N. of Nandin, Siva's attendant.

शैलालिन् *m.* An actor, a dancer.

शैलिक्यः A hypocrite, an impostor, cheat.

शैली 1 A short explanation of a grammatical aphorism. 2 A mode of expression or interpretation; प्रायेण-चार्याणामिदं शैली यत्प्राग्भिन्नमपि परोपदेशमिव वर्णयन्ति Kull. on Ma. 1. 4. 3 Behaviour, manner of acting, conduct, course.

शैल्यः 1 An actor, a dancer; आः शैल्यपसदं Ve. 1; पते पुण्याः सर्वमेव शैल्यजनं व्याहरन्ति *ibid.*; अवाप्य शैल्य इवैव सुसिद्धा Si. 1. 69. 2 A musician, leader of a band. 3 One who beats time at a concert. 4 A rogue. 5 The Bilva tree.

शैल्युक्तः One who follows the profession of an actor.

शैल्य *a.* (*घी f.*) 1 Mountainous. 2 Produced from rocks. 3 Mountain-like, hard, stony. -यः 1 A lion. 2 A bee -यं 1 Benzoin; शैल्यगंधीनि शिला-तरुणि R. 6. 51; Ku. 1. 55. 2 Fragrant resin. 3 Rock-salt.

शैल्य *a.* (*ली f.*) Stony. -ल्यं Rockiness, hardness.

शैव *a.* (*घी f.*) Relating to the god Siva. -यः 1 N. of one of the three principal Hindu sects. 2 A member of the Śaiva sect. -यं N of one of the eighteen Purāṇas

शैवः A kind of aquatic plant,

शतसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20. -ल A kind of fragrant wood.

शैवलिनी A river.

शैवाल See शैवल.

शैव्यः 1 N. of one of the four horses of Krishna. 2 N. of a king and warrior in the Pāṇḍava army. 3 A horse (in general).

शैशवं Childhood, infancy (period under sixteen.); शैशवाद्यमुति पोषितां पिया U. 1. 45; शैशवेऽप्यस्तविद्यानां R. 1. 8.

शैशिर *a.* (*री f.*) Belonging to the cold or dewy season. -वः A black kind of the Chātaka bird.

शैशोपाध्यायिका Instruction or tuition of youth.

शो 4-P. (श्यति, श्यत or शित, *pass.* श्यते, *caus.* श्ययति; *desid.* शिश्यति) 1 To sharpen, whet. 2 To make thin, attenuate. -WITe नि to sharpen.

शोकः Sorrow, grief, distress, affliction, lamentation, wailing, deep anguish; श्लोकत्वमापयत यस्य शोकः R. 14. 70; Bg. 1. 6. -Comp. -अग्निः, -अनलः the fire of grief. -अपनोदः removal of grief. -अभिभूत, -आकुल, -आविष्ट, -उपहत, -विह्वल *a.* afflicted or agonized by grief. -चर्चा indulgence in grief. -नशः the Asoka tree. -परायण, -लासक *a.* engrossed in grief, wholly given up to grief. -विकल *a.* overwhelmed with grief. -स्थानं any cause of sorrow.

शोचने Grief, sorrow, lamentation.

शोचनीय *a.* Lamentable; deplorable, mournful.

शोचय *a.* 1 To be lamented or mourned, deplorable; pitiable. S. 3. 10. 2 Vile, wicked.

शोचिन् *n.* 1 Light, lustre, radiance. 2 A flame. -Comp. -केशः (शोचिश्चकेशः) an epithet of fire.

शोचिर्धैर्यं Valour, heroism.

शोड 1 Foolish. 2 Low, wicked.

3 Idle, lazy. -डः 1 A fool. 2 An idler, a sluggard. 3 A low or wicked man. 4 A rogue, cheat.

शोण 1 P. (शोणति) 1 To go, move. 2 To become red.

शोण *a.* (*णा or णी f.*) 1 Red, crimson, tinged red; स्त्यानवनद्धवनशोणितशोणपाणि-रुचसिष्यति कर्वास्तव देवि भीमः Ve. 1. 21; Mu. 1. 8; Ku. 1. 7. 2 Bay, reddish-brown. -यः 1 Crimson, the red colour. 2 Fire. 3 A kind of red sugarcane. 4 A bay horse. 5 N. of a male river, rising in Gondavana and falling into the Ganges near Pātali-putra q. v. ; प्रत्ययद्विपार्थिकवादिनी तां मागी-र्यां शोण इवोचरन् R. 7. 36. 6 The planet Mars; cf. लाहित. -यं 1 Blood. 2 Red lead. -Comp. -अंशुः N. of a cloud which is said to rise at the destruction of the world. -अमरः *n.*, -कण्डः 1 a red stone. 2 a ruby -वक्त्र *a.* red lotus -रत्न *a.* ruby

शोणित *a.* 1 Red, purple, crimson. -**न** 1 Blood; उपस्थित शोणितपात्रा मे R. 2. 39; Ve. 1. 21; Mu. 1. 8. 2 Saffron. -**Comp.** -आह्वये saffron. -उक्षित *a.* blood-stained. -उपल; a ruby. -चन्दन red sandal. -प *a.* blood-sucking. -पुर N. of the city of the demon Bāṇa. **शोणिमन्** *m.* Redness. **शोथ** Swelling, intumescence. -**Comp.** -प्र, -जित् *a.* removing swellings, discutient. -जिह्वः hog-weed. -रोगः dropsy. -हृत् *a.* discutient. (-*m.*) the marking-nut plant. **श्राव** 1 Purification. 2 Correction, rectification. 3 Acquittance, paying off (as of debts). 4 Retaliation, requital. **श्रीधक** *a.* (का or चिका *f.*) 1 Purificatory. 2 Purgative. 3 Corrective. -का A Purifier. -क A kind of earth. **श्रीधन** *a.* (नी *f.*) Purifying, cleansing &c. -न 1 Purifying, cleansing. 2 Correction, clearing away errors. 3 Exact determination. 4 Payment, discharge, acquittance. 5 Expiation, atonement. 6 Refining of metals. 7 Retaliation, requital, punishment. 8 Subtraction (in math.). 9 Green vitriol. 10 Faeces, ordure. **श्रीधनी** A broom. **श्रीधनकः** An officer in a criminal court; Mk. 9. **श्रीधित** *p. p.* 1 Purified; cleansed. 2 Refined. 3 Filtered. 4 Corrected, rectified. 5 Paid off, discharged. 6 Requited, retaliated. **श्रीध** *a.* To be purified, refined, paid off &c. -यः An accused person, one who has to clear himself of the charge brought against him. **श्रीधः** Swelling, tumour, intumescence. -**Comp.** -जित्, -हृत् *m.* the marking-nut plant. **श्रीधन** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Shining, splendid. 2 Handsome, beautiful, lovely. 3 Good, auspicious, fortunate. 4 Richly decorated. 5 Moral virtuous. -नः 1 N of Siva. 2 A planet. 3 A burnt offering for the production of happy results. -न 1 Turmeric. 2 A beautiful or virtuous woman; Ku. 4. 44. 3 A sort of yellow pigment (योगोराचना *q. v.*). -न 1 Beauty, lustre, brilliance. 2 A lotus. **श्रीध** 1 Light, lustre, brilliance, radiance. 2 (*a*) Splendour, beauty, elegance, grace, loveliness; वयुस्मिन्वमन्याः पुष्यति स्थान श्रीधः S. 1. 19; Me. 52, 59. (*b*) Natural beauty, grandeur (as of a mountain); अक्षिश्रीध R. 2. 27. 3 An ornament graceful expression; शोभिव मरुत्सुव्यवृत्तिभिर्तामोविषर्णना Si. 2. 107. 4 Turmeric. 5 A kind of pigment (योगोराचना *q. v.*). -**Comp.** -अञ्जनः N. of a very useful tree **श्रीधित** *p. p.* 1 Adorned, graced, decorated 2 lovely

श्रीधः 1 Drying up, dryness; हृदशोषविकृत् Ku. 4. 39; so आश्वश्रीधः, केशश्रीधः &c. 2 Emaciation, withering up; शरीरश्रीधः, कुटुम्बश्रीधः &c. 3 Palmonary consumption or consumption in general; संशोषणाद्रसादीनां श्रीध इत्यामिषीयते Susr. -**Comp.** -सम्भवं the root of long pepper. **श्रीधन** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Drying up, desiccating. 2 Causing to wither up, emaciating. -नः N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. -न 1 Drying up, desiccation. 2 Suction, sucking up, absorption. 3 Exhaustion. 4 Emaciation, withering up. 5 Dry ginger. **श्रीधित** *p. p.* 1 Dried up. 2 Emaciated, withered up. 3 Exhausted. **श्रीधित** *a.* (नी *f.*) Drying up, withering, emaciating. **श्रीध** A flock of parrots. **श्रीध** *a.* (नी *f.*) Acid, acetic. **श्रीधिक** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Relating to a pearl. 2 Acid, acetic. **श्रीधिकेय**, **श्रीधेय** A pearl. **श्रीधिकेयः** A sort of poison. **श्रीधर्य** Whiteness, clearness. **श्रीध** 1 Purity, clearness; Pt. 1. 147. 2 Purification from personal defilement caused by voiding excrement, but particularly by the death of a relative. 3 Cleansing, purifying. 4 Voiding of excrement. 5 Uprightness, honesty. -**Comp.** -आचारः, -कर्मन् *n.*, -कल्पः a purificatory rite. -कूपः a privy. **श्रीधेयः** A washerman. **श्रीध** 1 P. (श्रीधति) To be proud or haughty. **श्रीधर** *a.* Proud, haughty. -रः 1 A hero, champion. 2 A proud man. 3 An ascetic. **श्रीधरी**, **श्रीधर्य** Pride, arrogance, haughtiness. **श्रीध** 1 P. (श्रीधति) See श्रीध. **श्रीध** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Addicted to drinking, fond of liquor. 2 Excited, intoxicated, drunk &c. (fig.); अनिकृतिनिपुणं ते वेष्टितं मानश्रीधं Ve. 5. 21 'drunk with pride or very proud'. 3 Skilled in with loc. or in comp.; अश्वश्रीधः, दानश्रीधः &c. **श्रीधिक**, **श्रीधित** *m.* A distiller and seller of spirituous liquors, a vintner. -की, -नी A female vintner; एषोपि श्रीधिकीकरोते वाष्पणीयविधीयते H. 3. 11. **श्रीधिकेयः** A demon. **श्रीध** Long pepper. **श्रीधर** *a.* 1 proud, haughty. 2 Elevated, raised up. **श्रीधोदनिः** An epithet of Buddha, son of शुद्धोदन. **श्रीध** *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to a Śūdra or his tribe. -धः The son of a man of any of the first three castes by a Śūdra woman - see Ms 9 160 **श्रीध** Meat kept at a slaughter house.

श्रीधक !N. of a great sage, the reputed author of the Rīgveda Prātisākhya and various other Vedic compositions. **श्रीधनिकः** 1 A butcher; इक्ष्वाण पदिशानि मुख्ये शोभिकी मुहश्चक्रिहानि U. 1. 45 2 A bird-catcher, hunter. 3 Hunting, chase. **श्रीधः** 1 God, divinity. 2 The betel-nut tree. **श्रीधोजनः** N. of a tree; see श्रीधोजन. **श्रीधिक** 1 A juggler, conjurer. 2 A hunter, fowler; इति चित्तवते हृदये पिकस्य समवायि श्रीधिकेन शरः Br. 1. 114. **श्रीधेनी** N. of a Prākṛit dialect. **श्रीधरः** 1 N of Vishnu or Krishna. 2 Of Balarāma. 3 The planet Saturn. **श्रीध** 1 Prowess, heroism, valour; श्रीधे वैरिणि वज्रमाहू निपतत्त्वर्थोऽस्तु नः केचन D. 1. 2. 39; नये च श्रीधे च वसति संपदाः Subhāsh. 2 Strength, power, might 3 Representation of war and supernatural events on the stage; cf. आरम्भ. **श्रीधकः**, **श्रीधिककः** A superintendent of tolls, customs-officer. **श्रीधित** (लिव) *k.* A copper-smith. **श्रीध** *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to dogs, canine. -ध 1 A pack of dogs. 2 The state or nature of a dog. **श्रीधन** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Canine. 2 Having the qualities of a dog. -न 1 The nature of a dog. 2 The progeny of a dog. **श्रीधस्तिक** *a.* (नी *f.*) Belonging to or lasting till tomorrow, ephemeral. **श्रीधकलः** 1 A vendor of flesh. 2 A habitual eater of flesh. -ल The price of dried meat. **श्रीध** see श्रीधु below. **श्रीधु** 1 P. (श्रीधति) 1 To trickle, ooze, flow, exude; Si. 8. 63; Ki. 5. 29. 2 To shed, pour out, diffuse, scatter. -WITH नि to flow, ooze, trickle; दिश्रयोतते ह्यधु कवरीविधुवो वावदेते Māl. 8. 2. **श्रीधो** (श्रीधो) *तः*, **श्रीधो** (श्रीधो) *तन* Oozing, flowing, exuding. **श्रीधज्ञान** A cemetery, a burial or burning ground; राजद्वारे श्रीधज्ञाने च धर्षित-इति च वादवः Subhāsh -**Comp.** -आग्निः the fire of a burning ground -**आलयः** a cemetery. -आचार *a.* frequenting burning grounds; Ms. 11. 39. -निवासिनः, -वतिन् *m.* a ghost. -भाजः, -वासिन *m.* epithets of Siva. -वेधमन् *m.* 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 a spirit, ghost. -वेराग्य temporary despondency, momentary renouncement of the world as at the sight of a cemetery. -शूलः ल an impaling stake in a cemetery; Ku. 5. 73. -साधनं performance of magical rites in cemetery to acquire control over ghosts. **श्रीध** *n.* The beard; ज्योतिष्कणाहतमश्रु तस्य B 15 52 -श्रीधः the growth of a beard, B

13. 71. **हस्त्री** a woman with a beard
-वर्धकः a barber.

इमशुल *a.* Having a beard, bearded;
महापवर्जितेस्वेषां शिरोभिः इमशुलेर्महीं
(तस्तार) R. 4. 63.

इमोल 1 P. (इमीलति) To wink,
contract the eyelids, twinkle.

इमीलनं Winking, twinkling.

इयान *p. p.* 1 Gone. 2 Coagulated,
congealed. 3 Thick, sticky, viscous.
4 Shrank, dry; Bh. 2. 44. -नं
Smoke.

इयाम *a.* 1 Black, dark-blue, dark-
coloured; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुरवकं इयामाष-
दातारुणं M. 3. 5; V. 2. 7; कुबलयदलइयाम-
स्त्रिगः U. 4. 19; Me. 15, 23. 2 Brown.
3 Dark-green. -मः 1 The black
colour. 2 A cloud. 3 The cuckoo. 4
N. of a sacred fig-tree at Allahabad
on the bank of the Yamunā; अयं च
कालिंदिते वटः इयामो नाम U. 1; सौर्यमटः इयाम
इति प्रतीतः R. 13. 53. -नं 1 Sea-salt. 2
Black pepper. -Comp. -अंग *a.* dark.
(-नः) the planet Mercury. -कंडः 1
an epithet of Siva (नीलकण्ठ); a
peacock. -कर्णः a horse suitable for
a horse-sacrifice. -पद्मः the *tama'la*
tree -भास्व. -रश्मि a glossy black.
-हृद्गः an epithet of Krishna.

इयामल *a.* Black, dark-blue, black-
ish; निशितइयामलस्त्रिगुह्यो शाकिः Ve. 4;
Si. 18. 36; U. 2. 25. -लः 1 Black
colour. 2 Black pepper. 3 A large bee.
4 The sacred fig-tree.

इयामलिका The indigo plant.

इयामलिमन् *m.* Blackness, darkness;
इयामां इयामलिमानमानयत भोः सदिर्नर्षाकूर्चकीः
Vb. 3. 1.

इयामा 1 Night, particularly a dark
night; इयामां इयामलिमानमानयत भोः सदिर्नर्षा-
कूर्चकीः Vb. 3. 1. 2 Shade, shadow. 3
A dark woman. 4 A kind of woman
(शैवमन्त्रस्या according to Malli. on
N. 3. 8, Si. 8. 36, Me. 82; or इति
ह्येकोनसर्वांगी ग्रामे या हस्त्रीतला । तवकाचन-
मर्णमा सा स्त्री इयामेति कथ्यते according to
one commentator on Bk. 5. 18 and 8.
100). 5 A woman who has borne no
children. 6 A cow. 7 Turmeric. 8
The female cuckoo. 9 The Priyangu
creeper; M. 2. 7, Me. 104. 10 The
indigo plant. 11 The holy basil. 12
The seed of the lotus. 13 N. of the
Yamunā. 14 N. of several plants.

इयामाकः A kind of grain or corn;
(न) इयामाकमुष्टिपरिवर्धितको जहाति S. 4. 13
(Also इयामक).

इयामिका 1 Blackness, darkness;
Ku. 5. 21. 2 Impurity, alloy, (of
metals &c.); हेनः संलक्ष्यते ह्यसौ विमुक्तिः
इयामिकायि वा R. 1. 10.

इयामित *a.* Blackened, darkened.

इयाल A wife's brother, brother-
in-law.

इयामा 1 A wife's brother 2 A
brother-in-law

इयालकी, इयालिका, इयाली A wife's
sister.

इयाव *a.* (वा or वा f.) 1 Darkbrown,
dark, dusty. 2 Bay, brown. -वः The
brown colour. -Comp. -तैलः the
mango tree.

इयेत *a.* (ता or ना f.) White. -तः
The white colour.

इयेनः 1 The white colour. 2 White-
ness. 3 A hawk, falcon. 4 Violence.
-Comp. -करणं, -करणिका 1 burning
on a separate funeral pile. 2 a hawk-
like, i. e. rash and desperate act.
-चित्, जीविन् *m.* a falconer.

इये 1 A. (इयायते, इयान, झीत or झीन)
1 To go, move. 2 To be congealed or
coagulated. 3 To dry up, wither.
-WITH आ to become dry; R. 17. 37;
see आइयान also.

इयेनपाता Hawking, hunting, chase.
इयोनाकः, इयोनाकाः N. of a tree.

अंकु 1 A (अंकते) To go, creep.

अंग 1 P. (अंगति) To go, move,
creep.

अंग 1 P., 10 U. (अंगति, आगति, ते)
To give, give away, bestow (usually
with वि); R. 5. 1.

अत् *ind.* A prefix used with the
root वा; see under वा.

अय (अयति, अय्याति) To hurt, in-
jure, kill. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (अयति,
आययति ते) 1 To hurt, kill. 2 To untie,
loosen, liberate, release. -III. 10 U.
(अययति ते) 1 To make efforts, be
occupied or busy. 2 To be weak
or infirm. 3 To be glad.

अयनं 1 Killing, destruction. 2 Un-
tying, loosening, release. 3 Effort,
exertion. 4 Tying, binding.

अज्ञा 1 Trust, faith, belief, confi-
dence. 2 Belief in divine revela-
tion, religious faith; अज्ञा विचं विचि-
श्रति चितयं तत्समागते S. 7. 29, R. 2. 16;
Bg. 6. 37; 17. 3. 3 Sedateness, com-
posure of mind. 4 Intimacy, famili-
arity. 5 Respect, reverence. 6 Strong
or vehement desire; तथापि वैचित्र्यहस्य-
लुब्धाः अज्ञां विचारयन्ति सचेतसोऽन Vikr. 1.
13, M. 6. 18. 7 The longing of a
pregnant woman.

अज्ञाल *a.* 1 Believing, full of
faith. 2 Desirous, longing or wish-
ing for (anything). -लुः *f.* A preg-
nant woman longing for anything.

अज 1 A. (अजते) 1 To be weak.
2 To be loose or relaxed. 3 To
loosen, relax. -II. 9 P. (अजयति) 1
To loosen, liberate, release. 2 To
delight repeatedly.

अजः 1 Loosening, liberating. 2
Looseness. 3 N. of Vishnu.

अजयनं 1 Loosening, untying. 2
Hurting, killing, destroying. 3 Ty-
ing, binding

अपण -वा Causing to boil, boiling

अपित *p p* Boiled or caused to be
boiled. -ता Rice-gruel.

अप 4 P. (आप्यति, आत) 1 To exert
oneself, take pains, toil, labour. 2
To perform austerities, mortify the
body (by acts of penance); कियच्चिर
आप्यसि गौरि Ku. 5. 50. 3 To be wearied
or fatigued, be exhausted; रतिआता
शेते रजनिरमणी गामदुरसि K. P. 10; Si. 14.
38; Bk. 14. 110. 4 To be afflicted or
distressed; यो बुदादि स्वयति पथि आप्यतां
शोचितां Me. 99. -Caus. (अ-आ-मयति-ते)
To cause to be fatigued &c. -WITH
परि to be fatigued very much; S. 1.
-वि 1 to take rest, repose, stop; Ku. 3.
9. 2 to cease, come to an end; see
विश्रान्त also. (-Caus.) 1 to give rest
to, rest; R. 1. 54. 2 to cause to
alight or settle on; R. 4. 85.

अमः 1 Toil, labour, exertion, effort;
अलं महीपाल तव अमण R. 2. 34; जानाति हि
पुनः सत्यं कविरिव कथं अमं Subhāsh. R.
16. 75; Me. 9. 208. 2 Weariness,
fatigue, exhaustion; चितयते स्म तयोवा
मधुमिर्निजजगम R. 4. 35, 67, Me. 17, 52;
Ki. 5. 28. 3 Affliction, distress. 4
Penance, austerity, mortification of
the body; विं यदि प्रथयते इया अमः Ku.
5. 45. 5 Exercise; especially
military exercise, drill. 6 Hard
study. -Comp. -अंशु *n.* -जले perspira-
tion, sweat. -कृषित *a.* worn out by
fatigue. -साध *a.* to be accomplished
by dint of labour.

अमण *a.* (जा-जी f.) 1 Labouring,
toiling. 2 Low, base, vile. -जः 1 An
ascetic, a devotee, religious
mendicant in general. 2 A Buddhist
ascetic. -जा-जी 1 A female devotee
or mendicant. 2 A lovely woman. 3
A woman of low caste. 4 Bengal
madder. 5 The spikenard.

अंश 1 A. (अंशते, अश्व) 1 To be
careless or inattentive, be negligent.
2 To err. -WITH वि to confide, place
confidence in; see विश्रम्भ.

अश्रः, अश्रणं Refuge, shelter,
protection, asylum.

अश्रः 1 Hearing; as in सुश्रव. 2 The
ear. 3 The hypotenuse of a triangle.

अश्रणः -जं 1 The ear; चनति नमुपसृष्टे
अश्रणमिदंवाति Gft. 5. 2 The hypotenuse
of a triangle. -जः-जा N. of a
lunar mansion containing three
stars. -जं 1 The act of hearing;
अश्रणसुमं Me. 11. 2 Study. 3 Fame,
glory. 4 That which is heard or
revealed, the Veda; इति अश्रणात्
' because of such a Vedic text '. 5
Wealth. -Comp. -इन्द्रियं the sense of
hearing, the ear. -उद्वरं the hollow
of the outer ear. -गोचर *a.* within
the range of hearing. (-रः) ear-
shot; as in अश्रणगोचरे तिष्ठ ' be within
ear-shot -दश, -विश्व- the reach or
range of the ear इत्यनेन

B 14. 87 -पालि: -ली *f* the tip of the ear. -सुभग *a.* pleasing to the ear.

अवस्य *n.* 1 The ear. 2 Fame, glory. 3 Wealth. 4 Hymn.

अवस्यं Fame, glory, renown.

अवस्यः-ज्यः An animal fit for sacrifice.

अविष्टा 1 N. of a lunar asterism, also called *Dhanishtha*. 2 The asterism called अवणा. -Comp. -जः the planet Mercury.

आ 2 P. (आति, आण or सूत, *caus.* अपयति-ते) To cook, boil, dress, mature, ripen.

आण *a.* 1 Cooked, dressed, boiled. 2 Wet, moist.

आणा Rice-gruel.

आह्व *a.* Faithful, believing. -इ 1 A funeral rite or ceremony performed in honour of the departed spirits of dead relatives; अह्वया दीयते यस्मात्तस्माच्छ्राद्धं निययते; it is of three kinds:—निष्, वैमिदिक and काव्य. 2 An obsequial oblation, a gift or offering at a *Śrāddha*. -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* -क्रिया a funeral ceremony. -ह्वत् *m.* the performer of a funeral rite. -वृः the offerer of a *Śrāddha* or funeral oblation. -दिनः-न् the anniversary of the death of a relative in whose honour a *Śrāddha* is performed. -देवः, -देवता 1 a deity presiding over funeral rites. 2 an epithet of Yama. 3 a Visvadeva q. v. 4 a pitri or progenitor. -ह्व, -भोक्तृ *m.* a deceased ancestor.

आह्विक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a *Śrāddha*. -कः The recipient of an obsequial offering. -कं A present given at a *Śrāddha*.

आह्वीय *a.* Relating to a *Śrāddha*.

आत *p. p.* 1 Wearied, tired; fatigued, exhausted. 2 Calmed, tranquil. -तः An ascetic.

आतिः *f.* Fatigue, exhaustion, weariness.

आतः 1 A month. 2 Time. 3 A temporary shed.

आशः Shelter, protection, refuge, asylum.

आशः Hearing, listening.

आवकः 1 A hearer. 2 A pupil disciple; आवकावस्थायाम् *Māl.* 10. 'in their pupilage, in *statu pupilaris*'. 3 A class of Buddhist saints or votaries. 4 A Buddhist votary in general. 5 A heretic. 6 A crow.

आवण *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Relating to the ear. 2 Born under the asterism *Śrāvāṇa*. -णः 1 N. of a lunar month; (corresponding to July-August). 2 A heretic. 3 An impostor. 4 N. of a Vaisya ascetic unwittingly shot dead by king Dasaratha who was in consequence cursed by his old

parents that he would die of broken heart separated from his sons.

आवणिक *a.* Relating to the month *Śrāvāṇa*. -कः the month called *Śrāvāṇa*.

आवणी 1 The day of full moon in *Śrāvāṇa*. 2 N. of an annual ceremony performed on this day when the sacred thread is put on anew.

आवस्तिः -स्ती *f.* N. of a city north of the Ganges said to have been founded by king *Śrāvasta*.

आवित *a.* Told, narrated, related.

आव्य *a.* 1 To be heard (opp. इव्य). 2 Audible, distinct.

अ 1 U. (अयति-ते, शित; *caus.* विपयति-ते; *desid.* शिष्यति-ते, शिष्यहसति-ते) 1 To go to, approach, resort to, have recourse to, approach for protection; पं देशं अयते तमेव कुरुते बाहुप्रतापजितं H. 1. 171; R. 3. 70; 19. 1. 2 To go or attain to, reach, undergo, assume (as a state); परिता रहोमिः अयति विश्वा कामपि दत्ता Bv. 1. 83; द्विप्रेन्द्राव कलमः अयं-जिव R. 3. 32. 3 To cling to, lean or rest on, depend on; U. 1. 33. 4 To dwell in, inhabit. 5 To honour, serve, worship. 6 To use, employ. 7 To devote oneself to, be attached to. -WITH अयि 1 to dwell in. 2 to mount, ascend. -आ 1 to resort or betake oneself to, have recourse to; V. 5. 17; Bk. 14. 111. 2 to follow; R. 4. 35. 3 to seek refuge with, dwell in, inhabit; R. 13. 7; Pt. 1. 51. 4 to depend on; Ms. 3. 77. 5 to go through, experience, undergo, assume; एको रसः कुरुष्व एव निमित्तमेवमिन्द्रिषः पृथक् पृथक्वाप्ययते विवर्तन् U. 3. 47. 6 to stick or adhere to 7 to choose, prefer. 8 to help, assist. -उद् 1 to lift up, raise, elevate. -उपा to have recourse to; Bg. 14. 2; U. 1. 37. -त्ते 1 to have recourse to, resort to, fly to for refuge or succour. 2 to rest on, dependent on; U. 6. 12; *Māl.* 1. 24. 3 to attain, obtain. 4 to approach for sexual union. 5 to serve.

अति *p. p.* 1 Gone to, approached, approached for refuge or protection. 2 Clung to, resting or sitting on. 3 United or joined with, connected with. 4 Protected. 5 Honoured, served. 6 Subservient, auxiliary. 7 Covered with, overspread. 8 Contained. 9 Assembled, collected. 10 Having, possessing.

अितिः *f.* Resort, recourse, approach.

अिषंस्य *a.* 1 Thinking oneself worthy. 2 Proud.

अियापतिः an epithet of Siva.

अि 1 P. (अयति) To burn.

अि 9 U. (अणिति, अणिति) To cook, dress, boil, prepare.

अि *f* 1 Wealth, riches, affluence prosperity plenty अविर्दः किञ्चिद्

Rām, साहसे श्री प्रतिवसति Mk 4. for tune favours the brave'; Ms. 9. 300.

2 Royalty, majesty, royal wealth; Ki. 1. 1. 3 Dignity, high position, state; श्रीलक्षण Ku. 7. 46 'the marks or insignia of greatness or dignity'.

4 Beauty, grace, splendour, lustre; (मुखं) कनकप्रियं द्रव्यै Ku. 5. 21, 7. 32; R. 3. 8; Ki. 1. 75. 5 Colour, aspect; Ku. 2. 2. 6 The goddess of wealth,

Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu; असी-दियं दशरथस्य गृहे यथा श्रीः U. 4. 6; S. 3. 14; Si. 1. 1. 7 Any virtue or excellence. 8 Decoration. 9 Intellect, understanding. 10 Superhuman power. 11 The three objects of human existence taken collectively (धर्म, अर्थ and काम). 12 The Sarala tree. 13 The Bilva tree. 14 Cloves. 15 A lotus.

(The word श्री is often used as an honorific prefix to the names of deities and eminent persons; श्रीलक्षणः, श्रीरामः, श्रीवाल्मीकिः, श्रीजयदेवः; also celebrated works, generally of a sacred character; श्रीमद्भगवत्, श्रीरामायण &c.; it is also used as an auspicious sign at the commencement of letters, manuscripts &c.; Māgha has used this word in the last stanza of each canto of his *Śaṅgāpālavadhā*, as Bhāravi has used लक्ष्मी). -Comp. -आह्वं a lotus. -इन्द्रः an epithet of Vishnu. -कठः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of the poet Bhavabhūti; श्रीकठपञ्चलान्नः U. 1. 'लक्ष्मः' an epithet of Kubera. -करः an epithet of Vishnu. (-रं) the red lotus. -करणं a pen. -कांतः an epithet of Vishnu. -कारिन् *m.* a kind of antelope. -खंडः-हं sandal-wood; श्रीखंड-विलेपनं इत्ययति H. 1. 97. -गदितं a kind of minor drama. -गर्भः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 a sword. -ग्रहः a trough or place for watering birds. -घनं sour curds. (-नः) Buddhist saint. -चक्रं 1 the circle of the earth, the globe. 2 a wheel of Indra's ear. -जः an epithet of Kāma. -दः an epithet of Kubera. -दायितः-धरः epithets of Vishnu. -नगरी N. of a city. -नन्दनः an epithet of Rāma. -निकेतनः, -निवासः epithets of Vishnu. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Vishnu; Si. 13. 69. 2 a king, sovereign. -पथः a main road, high-way. -पर्णी a lotus. -पर्वतः N. of a mountain; *Māl.* 1. -पिष्टः turpentine. -पुष्पं cloves. -फलः the Bilva tree. (-हं) the Bilva fruit. -फला, -फली 1 the indigo plant. 2 emblic myrobalan. -आतृ *m.* 1 the moon. 2 a horse. -मस्तकः garlic. -सुद्ग्रा a particular mark on the forehead by the Vaishnavas. -सृतिः *f.* 1 an idol of Vishnu or Lakshmi. 2 any idol. -सुखं *a.* 1 fortunate, happy. 2 wealthy, prosperous (often used as an honorific prefix to the names of men) -रथः an epithet of Vishnu

-रसः 1 turpentine. 2 resin. -वस्तः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 a mark or curl of hair on the breast of Vishnu प्रमातुलिवश्वरसं लक्ष्मीविभ्रमदर्पणं R. 10. 10. -अंकः 'धा-रिन्', 'धृत्', 'लक्ष्मन्', 'लङ्घन' m. epithets of Vishnu; Ku. 7. 43. -वस्तकिन् m. a horse having a curl of hair on his breast. -वरः, -वल्लभः epithets of Vishnu. -वल्लभः a favourite of fortune, a happy or fortunate person. -वासः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Siva. 3 a lotus. 4 turpentine. -वासस् m. turpentine. -वृक्षः 1 the *Bilea* tree. 2 the *Asvattha* or sacred fig-tree. 3 a curl of hair on the breast and forehead of a horse. -वेष्टः 1 turpentine. 2 resin. -संज्ञं cloves -सहोदरः the moon. -सुक्तं N. of a Vedic hymn. -हरिः an epithet of Vishnu. -हरिस्ति the sun-flower.

श्रीमत् a. 1 Wealthy, rich. 2 Happy, fortunate, prosperous, thriving. 3 Beautiful, pleasing; Ki. 1. 1. 4 Famous, celebrated, glorious, dignified; (the word is often used as a respectful affix to celebrated or revered names of persons and things). -m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 Of Kubera. 3 Of Siva. 4 The *Tilaka* tree. 5 The *Asvattha* tree. श्रील a. 1 Rich, wealthy. 2 Fortunate, prosperous. 3 Beautiful. 4 Famous, celebrated.

श्रु I. 1 P. (अवति) To go, move; cf. श्रु. -II. 5. P. (श्रुणोति, श्रुत) 1 To hear, listen to, give ear to; श्रुयु मे सवशेषे वचः V. 2; कृतानि चाश्रोतव्यं पददानां Bk. 2. 10; संवेदं मे तद्वज्रं जलव ओष्मसि श्रोत्रपेयं Me. 13. 2 To learn, study; द्वादशवर्षमिवाकर्णं श्रुते Pt. 1. 3 To be attentive, to obey; (इति श्रुते 'it is so heard', i. e. is enjoined in the scriptures, such is the sacred precept). -Caus. (आश्रयति-ने) To cause to hear, communicate, tell, relate. -Desid. (श्रुश्रुते) 1 To wish to hear. 2 To be attentive, or obedient, obey; Pt. 4. 78. 3 To serve, wait or attend upon; श्रुश्रुस्व कुरु S. 4. 17; Ku. 1. 59; Ms. 2. 44. -WITH अश्रु 1 to hear; Ms. 9. 100; तयश्राश्रुयत Pt. 1. 2 to hand down as by sacred tradition. -अभि to hear, listen to. -अर् 1 to hear. 2 to promise (with dat. of person); Y. 2. 196; cf. P. I. 4. 40. -अप 1 to hear. 2 to learn, ascertain; केचिन्ना हतासुर्वर्षा नारदादुपश्रुय गवर्षेना समदिष्टा V. 1. -परि to hear. -प्रति to promise (with dat. of person to whom the promise is made); तस्यै प्रतिश्रुय रघुप्रवर्तिस्त्दीप्तिर B. 14. 29, 2. 56; 3. 67; 15. 4. -वि to hear (usually in p. p. q. v.). -सं to hear, listen to श्रुणोति न शोकाणि Bk 5 19 6 5 - (but *Atm* when used lively श्रुतिर न शोकादिभिर्दृष्ट RD 1 5.

श्रुतिर Natron.

श्रुत p. p. 1 Heard, listened to. 2 Reported, heard of. 3 Learnt, ascertained, understood. 4 Well-known, famous, celebrated, renowned; R. 3. 40, 14. 61. 5 Named, called. -ते 1 The object of hearing. 2 That which was heard by revelation; i. e. the Veda, holy learning, sacred knowledge; श्रुतप्रकाशं R. 5. 2. 3 Learning in general (विद्या); श्रोत्रं श्रुतेनैव न कुण्डलेन (विभाति). Bh. 2. 71, R. 3. 21, 5. 22; Pt. 2. 147; 4. 61. -Comp. -अवययन् study of the Vedas. -अविवित a. conversant with the Vedas. -अर्थः a fact verbally or orally communicated. -कीर्ति a. famous, renowned. (-m.) 1 a generous man. 2 a divine sage. (-f.) N. of the wife of Satrugna. -द्वीपी N. of Sarasvati. -धर a. remembering what is heard, retentive.

श्रुतवत् a. Knowing the Veda, proficient in sacred knowledge or learning in general; R. 9. 74.

श्रुतिः f. 1 Hearing; चन्द्रस्य ग्रहणमिति श्रुतेः Mu. 1. 7; R. 1. 27. 2 The ear; श्रुतिमुल्लङ्घनमस्वर्गगत्यः R. 9. 35; S. 1. 1; V. 3. 23. 3 Report, rumour, news, oral intelligence. 4 A sound in general. 5 The Veda (known by revelation, opp. स्मृति; see under वेद). 6 A Vedic or sacred text; इति श्रुतेः or इति श्रुतिः 'so says a sacred text'. 7 Vedic or sacred knowledge, holy learning. 8 (In music) A division of the octavo, a quarter tone or interval; Si. 1. 10, 11. 1; (see Malli. ad loc.). 9. The constellation *Shravana*. -Comp. -अनुश्रुतः a kind of alliteration; see K. P. 9. -उक्त, -उक्ति a. enjoined by the Vedas. -कटः 1 a snake. 2 penance, expiation. -कटु a. harsh to hear. (-दुः) a harsh or unmelodious sound, regarded as a fault of composition. -चोदनं -ना a scriptural injunction, Vedic precept. -जीविका a law-book or code of laws. -द्वेषः disagreement or contradiction of Vedas or Vedic precepts. -धर a. hearing. -निदर्शनं evidence of the Vedas. -पथः the range of the ear; M. 4. 1. -प्रसादन a. grateful to the ear. -प्रामाण्यं authority or sanction of the Vedas. -संज्ञं the outer ear. -मूलं 1 the root of the ear; लपितुं किमपि श्रुतिमुले Gt. 1. 2 Vedic text. -मूलक a. founded on the Veda. -विषयः 1 the object of the sense of hearing, i. e. sound; S. 1. 1. 2 the reach or range of the ear; पतलायेण श्रुतिविषयमापत्तिरेव K. 3 the subject-matter of the Veda. 4 any sacred ordinance. -वेष्टः boring the ear -स्मृति f. (dual) revelation and legal institutions, Veda and law

श्रवः 1 A sacrifice. 2 A sacrificial ladle.

श्रवा A sacrificial ladle; cf. श्रवा -Comp. -वृक्षः the *Vihankata* tree.

श्रवदी A progression (in math). -Comp. -फल the sum of a progression.

श्रणिः m. f., अणी f. 1 A line, series, row; तस्यैवमेव श्रुतिविशेषाणि सन्ता Ve. 4 28; न श्रवद्वयश्रणिरेव पञ्चजं सशैवलासंगमप्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9; Ms. 28, 35. 2 A flock, multitude, group; U. 4. 3 A guild or company of traders, artisans &c., corporate body. 4 A bucket -Comp. -धर्माः (m. pl.) the customs or trades or guilds.

श्रणिका A tent.

श्रेयस् a. 1 Better, preferable, superior; वर्णनाद्भूतं श्रेयः H. 3. 3, 38. Bg. 3. 35, 2. 5. 2 Best, most excellent 3 More happy or fortunate. 4 More blessed, dearer (compar. of प्रज्ञा q. v.). -m. 1 Virtue, righteous deeds, moral or religious merit. 2 Bliss, good fortune, blessing, good, welfare; felicity, a good or auspicious result, पूर्वावधारितं श्रेयो दुःखं हि परिवर्तते S. 7. 13; प्रतिवचनाति हि श्रेयः पूज्यपूजाभ्यातिक्रमः R. 1. 79; U. 5. 27, 7. 20; R. 5. 34. 3 Any good or auspicious occasion, S. 7. 4 Final beatitude, absolution. -Comp. -अधि a. 1 seeking happiness, desirous of felicity. 2 wishing well. -कर 1 promoting happiness, favourable. 2 propitious, auspicious. -परिश्रमः striving after absolution.

श्रेष्ठ a. 1 Best, most excellent, pre-eminent (with gen. or loc.). 2 Most happy or prosperous. 3 Most beloved, dearest. 4 Oldest, senior. -हः 1 A *Brāhmaṇa*. 2 A king. 3 N. of Kubera. 4 N. of Vishnu. -दं Cow's milk. -Comp. -आश्रमः 1 the best order of one's religious life, i. e. that of a householder. 2 A householder. -वार a. eloquent.

श्रेष्ठि m. The head or president of a mercantile or other guild; निक्षेपति हर्षे श्रेष्ठि स्तौति स्वदेवता Pt. 1. 14.

श्रे 1 P. (श्राति) 1 To sweat, perspire. 2 To cook, boil.

श्रोण् 1 P. (श्रोणति) 1 To collect, heap. 2 To be collected or accumulated.

श्रोण a. Crippled, lame. -णः A kind of disease.

श्रोणा 1 Rice-gruel. 2 The constellation *Shravana*.

श्रोणिः -णि f. 1 The hip or loins, the buttocks; श्रोणीभारादलसंगमना Me. 82, श्रोणीभारस्यजति तदुता K. P. 10. 2 A road, way. -Comp. -तटः the slope of the hips -फलकं 1 the broad hips 2 the buttocks -विण 1 the round hips V 4. 18 2 a waist-band -द्वयं 1 a

string worn round the loins. 2 a word-belt.

श्रोतम् *n.* 1 The ear. 2 The trunk of an elephant. 3 An organ of sense. 4 The stream or current (for श्रोतम् [v.]). -**Comp.** -रश्च an aperture of the trunk, a nostril; Me. 42. (also written श्रोतोरश्च).

श्रोतु *m.* 1 A hearer. 2 A pupil. **श्रोत्रं** 1 The ear; Bh. 2. 71. 2 Proficiency in the Vedas. 3 The Veda. -**Comp.** -देय *a.* to be imbibed by the ear, to be attentively heard; मदेय मे तद्वद् जलम् श्रोत्रसि श्रोत्रपेयं Me. 13. -मूलं the root of the ear.

श्रोत्रिय *a.* 1 Proficient or versed in the Veda. 2 Teachable, tractable. -यः A learned Brāhmaṇa, one well-versed in sacred learning; जन्मना ब्राह्मणे ज्ञेयः संस्कारैर्हि ज उच्यते । विद्यया याति वैश्वं विभिः श्रोत्रिय उच्यते ॥; Mā. 1. 5; R. 16. 25. -**Comp.** -स्वं the property of a learned Brāhmaṇa.

श्रौत *a.* (ती. *f.*) 1 Relating to the ear. 2 Relating to, founded on, or prescribed by the Veda. -त्वे 1 Any observance prescribed by the Vedas. 2 Ritual enjoined by the Veda. 3 Preservation or maintenance of the sacred fire. 4 The three sacred fires collectively; (*i. e.* गार्हपत्य, आहवणीय and दक्षिण). -**Comp.** -कर्मन् *n.* a Vedic rite. -सूत्रं *N.* of a class of Śāstra works based on the Veda (ascribed to आश्वलायन, सांख्यायन, कात्यायन &c.).

श्रौत्रं 1 The ear. 2 Proficiency in the Vedas.

श्रौतम् *ind.* An exclamation or formula used in making an offering with fire to the gods or departed spirits; cf. वषट् or वीषट्.

श्रुत्वा *a.* 1 Soft, gentle, mild, bland (as words &c.). 2 Smooth, polished; Si. 3. 46. 3 Small, fine, thin, delicate. 4 Beautiful, charming. 5 Candid, honest, frank.

श्रुत्वाकं The Areca nut.

श्लेष्म 1 *A.* (श्लेष्मते) To go, move. **श्लेष्म** 1 *A.* (श्लेष्मते) To go, move. **श्लेष्म** 10 *U.* (श्लेष्मयति-ने) 1 To be loose or slackened. 2 To be weak or infirm. 3 To slacken, loosen, relax (fig. also); श्लेष्मयितुं क्षणमक्षमात्मानं न सहसा सहसा कृतवेष्यः Si. 6. 57; परित्राणस्नेहः श्लेष्मयितुमशक्यः खलु यथा G. L. 37. 4 To hurt, kill.

श्लथ *a.* 1 Untied, unfastened. 2 Loose, relaxed, loosened, slipped off; वृताच्छ्रयं हरति पुष्पमनोकक्षां R. 5. 37, 19. 26. 3 Dishevelled (as hair). -**Comp.** -चक्षन् *a.* relaxing one's efforts. -लञ्चिन् *a.* hanging loosely down; Ku. 5. 47.

श्लाघ 1 *P.* (श्लाघति) To pervade, penetrate

श्लाघ 1 *A.* (श्लाघते) 1 To praise, extol, commend, applaud; शिरसा श्लाघते पूर्व (गुणं) परं (दोषं) कंठे निपाच्छति Suphāsh. यथैव श्लाघ्य ते गंगा पादेन परमेष्ठिनः Ku. 6. 70 (some read श्लाघते for श्लाघ्यते and give it the next sense). 2 To boast of, be proud of; श्लाघिष्ये केन को वेपुक्षे-भ्यस्तुतिमुक्तः Bk. 16. 4. 3 To flatter, coax (with dat.); गोपीं कृष्णाय श्लाघते Sk. 1; Bk. 8. 73.

श्लाघनं 1 Praising, eulogizing. 2 Flattering.

श्लाघा 1 Praise, eulogy, commendation; कर्णजयद्रथयोर्वा काव श्लाघा Ve. 2. 2 Self-praise, boast; हते जगति गान्धे पुरस्कृत्य शिखंडिनं । या श्लाघा पांडुपुत्राणां सेवास्माकं मविष्यति Ve. 2. 4. 3 Flattery. 4 Service. 5 Wish, desire. -**Comp.** -विपर्ययः absence of boasting; त्यागे श्लाघाविपर्ययः R. 1. 22.

श्लाघित *p. p.* Praised, eulogized, commended.

श्लाघ्य *a.* 1 Praiseworthy, worthy; U. 4. 9, 13. 2 Respectable, venerable. **श्लिङ्गुः** 1 A debauchee, libertine. 2 A slave, dependant. -*n.* The science of astronomy, astrology.

श्लिङ्गुः 1 A libertine. 2 A servant.

श्लिङ्ग 1 *P.* (श्लेष्मति) To burn.

-**II.** 4 *P.* (श्लिष्यति, श्लिष्ट) 1 To embrace; श्लिष्यति उवति जलचरकल्पं हरि-रुपगत इति तिमिरनलं Gt. 6. 2 To stick, cling or adhere to. 3 To unite, join. 4 To grasp, take, understand; N. 3. 69. -**WITH** आ, -उप to embrace, clasp. -**नि** 1 to be separated, to be away from. 2 to burst, fly asunder; Bk. 14. 67. (-*Caus.*) to separate; Me. 7. -**सं** 1 To adhere or cling to. 2 to join, unite. -**III.** 10 *U.* (श्लेष्मयति-ने) To unite, join, connect.

श्लिषा 1 An embrace. 2 Clinging, adherence.

श्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Embraced. 2 Clung, adhered to. 3 Resting or leaning on. 4 Involving a pun, susceptible of a double interpretation; अत्र विषमादयः शब्दाः श्लिष्टाः K. P. 10.

श्लिष्टिः *f.* 1 Embrace. 2 Adherence.

श्लीपद् Swelled leg, elephantiasis.

-**Comp.** -प्रभवः the mango tree.

श्लील *a.* 1 Lucky, prosperous, see श्रील. 2 Decent; cf. अश्लील.

श्लेषः 1 An embrace. 2 Clinging or adhering to. 3 Union, junction, contact; निरंतरश्लेषधनाः K. (where it has the next sense also). 4 Pun, paronomasia, double entendre, susceptibility of a word or sentence to yield two or more interpretations (regarded as a figure of speech and very commonly used by poets; for def. see K. P. Kārikās 84 and 96); अश्लेषि न श्लेषकमेवत्याः श्लोकद्वयार्थः द्वयिवा यथा किं N. 3. 69 see नृपश्लेष also

-**अर्थाः** a pun, double

resting on (lit. having for its basis) a Slesha.

श्लेष्मकः Phlegm.

श्लेष्मण *a.* Phlegmatic.

श्लेष्मन् *m.* Phlegm, the phlegmatic humour. -**Comp.** -अतिसारः dysentery produced by vitiated phlegm.

-**ओजस्** *n.* the phlegmatic humour. -**श्री**, -**श्री** 1 the Arabian jasmine. 2 the hog-weed.

श्लेष्मल *a.* Phlegmatic.

श्लेष्मातः, **श्लेष्मातकः** A kind of tree

श्लोक् 1 *A.* (श्लोकते) 1 To praise or compose in verse, versify. 2 To acquire. 3 To abandon, give up.

श्लोकः 1 Praising in verse, extolling. 2 A hymn or verse of praise, Ms. 7. 26. 3 Celebrity, fame, renown, name; as in पुण्यश्लोक q. v. 4 An object of praise. 5 A proverb or saying. 6 A stanza or verse in general; R. 14. 70. 7 A stanza or verse in the Anuṣṭubh metre.

श्लोण 1 *P.* (श्लोणति) To heap together, collect, gather; cf. श्लोण.

श्लोणः A lame man, cripple.

श्वेक 1 *A.* (श्वकते) To go, move.

श्वच्, **श्वच** 1 *A.* (श्वचते, श्वचते) 1 To go, move. 2 To be opened, gape, be split or cleft.

श्वच् 1 *A.* (श्वजते) To go, move.

श्वद् 10 *U.* (श्वदयति-ने) 1 To speak ill; (श्वदयति only according to some.).

2 (श्वदयति-ने) (*a*) To go, move. (*b*) To adorn. (*c*) To finish, accomplish; (only श्वदयति in these senses according to some).

श्वद् 10 *U.* (श्वदयति) To speak ill.

श्वच् *m.* (Nom. श्वा, श्वीनी, श्वान; acc. pl. श्वान, श्वीनी *f.*) A dog; या यदि क्रियते राजा स किं नादास्तुपानहं Subhāsh. Bh. 2. 31; Ms. 2. 201. -**Comp.** -श्रीतिन् *m.* a keeper or breeder of sporting dogs. -**गणः** a pack of hounds. -**गणिकः** 1 a hunter. 2 a dog-feeder. -**धूर्तः** a jackal. -**वरः** a snappish or curish fellow. -**निशः** a night on which dogs bark.

-**पच्** *m.*, -**पच**: 1 a man of a very low and degraded caste, an outcast, a Chāṇḍāla; Bv. 4. 23. 2 a dog-feeder. -**पद्** a dog's foot. -**पाकः** an outcast, a Chāṇḍāla; G. L. 29.

-**कल** lime or citron. -**फलकः** N. of the father of Akūra. -**श्रीरुः** a jackal.

-**धूर्तः** a pack of dogs. -**धूर्तिः** *f.* 1 the life of a dog (to which suritude is often likened); सेवां लापककारिणीं कृत-विद्यः स्थाने श्वधूर्तिं विदुः Mu. 3. 14; Ms. 4. 6. 2 Servitude, service; Ms. 4. 4.

-**व्याघ्रः** 1 a beast of prey. 2 a tiger. 3 a leopard. -**हन्** *m.* a hunter.

श्वच् 10 *U.* (श्वचयति-ने) 1 To go

move 2 To pierce, make a hole, bore. 3 To live in misery

अथ A hole, chasm ; V. 1. 18 ; Ki. 14. 33.

अथः Swelling, increase.

अथयुः Swelling, intumescence.

अथवीची Sickness, disease.

अथ 1 P. (चलति) To run, go quickly.

अथ 10 U. (भक्त्यति-ते) To tell, narrate.

अथ 1 P. (चलति) To run ; see अथ.

अथुरः A father-in-law, wife's or husband's father ; Ms. 3. 119.

अथुरकः A father-in-law.

अथुर्यः 1 A brother-in-law, a wife's or husband's brother. 2 The younger brother of a husband.

अथुर्यः f. A mother-in-law, a wife's or husband's mother ; R. 14. 18. -Comp. -अथुर m. du. the mother and father-in-law.

अथ 2 P. (असिति, स्वस् or अस्ति) 1 To breathe, respire, draw breath ; त कर्मकाण्डेन अथयति न जीवति H. 2. 11 ; R. 8. 87. 2 To sign, pant, heave ; असिति विद्वद्भ्यः R. 1. 18. 3 To hiss, snort. -Caus. (आसयति-ते) To cause to breathe or live. -WITH आ 1 to breathe ; Mv. 5. 51. 2 to recover breath, take courage, take heart ; Me. 8. 3 to revive ; Bk. 9. 56. (-Caus.) to console, comfort, cheer up. -उद् 1 to breathe, live ; Ve. 5. 15, Ms. 8. 72. 2 to cheer up, revive, take heart ; Ki. 3. 8 ; Si. 18. 58. 3 to open, bloom (as a lotus) ; Si. 10. 58, 11. 15. 4 to pant, sigh deeply ; Bk. 6. 120 ; 14. 55. 5 to heave, throb. 6 to be loosened or relaxed. -नि, निश्च 1 to sigh, heave. -वि 1 to confide in, trust, rely on, place confidence in (usually with loc.) ; इति विश्वसिति कुत्र कुमारी N. 5. 110 ; Ku. 5. 15 ; sometimes with gen. 2 to rest secure, be fearless or confident ; विश्वाससे पक्षिणैः समतात् Bk. 2. 25. (-Caus.) to cause to believe, to inspire confidence ; Bk. 8. 105. -समा to take courage, take heart, calm or compose oneself. (-Caus.) to console, encourage, cheer up.

अथ ind. 1 Tomorrow ; वरमय कपोतो न अथ नद्यः Subhāsh. 2 Future (at the beginning of comp.). -Comp. -अथ a. (अथोन्मत्) being tomorrow. -असीय, -असीयस् (अथोवसीय, अथोवसीयस्) a. happy, auspicious, fortunate (-a.) happiness, good fortune. -अथयस (अथ-अथयस) a. happy, prosperous. (-सं) 1

happiness, prosperity. 2 an epithet of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit.

अथसनः 1 Air, wind ; स्वसनह्वरभिगधिः Si. 11. 21. 2 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -न 1 Breath, breathing, respiration ; स्वसनचलितपद्मवाचरोडे Ki. 10. 34 ; Ratn. 2. 4 (where it has sense 1 also) ; Si. 9. 52. 2 Sighing ; Ki. 2. 45. -Comp. -अथसनः a serpent. -ईश्वरः the Arjuna tree. -उत्सुकः a serpent. -कर्मिः f. gust of wind.

अथसित p. p. 1 Breathed, sighed. 2 Breathing. -स 1 Breathing, respiration. 2 Sighing.

अथस्व a. (नी f.), अथस्व a. Relating to the morrow, future.

अथकर्णः The ear of a dog.

अथगणिकः A dog-keeper, one living by keeping dogs.

अथादंतः A dog's tooth.

अथानः A dog. -Comp. -निद्रा ' a dog's sleep ', a very light sleep. -वैखरी angry or curish snarling.

अथपद a. (नी f.) Savage, ferocious. -व 1 A beast of prey, wild beast. 2 A tiger.

अथपुच्छः-च्छ A dog's tail.

अथविष्ट m. A porcupine.

अथसः 1 Breathing, breath, respiration, heaving ; अथापि स्तनवेपथुं जनयति अथसः प्राणाधिकः S. 1. 29 ; Ku. 2. 42. 2 A sigh, panting. 3 Air, wind. 3 Air, wind. 4 Asthma. -Comp. -कासः asthma. -रोधः suspension or obstruction of breath. -हिक्का a kind of hiccough. -हेतिः f. sleep.

अथसिन् a. Breathing. -m. 1 Air, wind. 2 A breathing animal, living being. 3 One who pronounces (letters) with a hissing sound.

अथ 1 P. (अथयति, अथ) 1 To grow, increase (fig. also), to swell (as the eye) ; रुदोवसिअथयच्चुप्रासं हेतोस्तवा-अथयत् Bk. 6. 19, 31 ; 14. 79, 15. 30. 2 To thrive, prosper. 3 To go, approach, move towards. -WITH उद् 1 to swell, increase, grow ; दवल-रुदितोऽननेन (युञ्ज) Me. 84. 2 to be proud, be puffed up with pride.

अथित् 1 A. (अथयते) To become white, be white ; अथितकतिदिव्यताः अथे-मार्गयोभिः Mā. 2. 9.

अथित a. White.

अथितिः f. Whiteness.

अथित्य a. White.

अथित्व 1 White leprosy. 2 A leprosy spot (on the skin) ; तदल्पमपि नोपेक्ष्य काष्णे शुद्धं कथंचन ।

स्याद्विष्टः हृदयमपि विष्टोर्णेकेन दुर्मग Kāv. 1. 7. अथित्व a. (नी f.) Leprous. -m A leper.

अथित् 1 A. (अथिते) To become white.

अथे a. (अथेता or अथेती f.) White, ततः अथेतेर्द्वयुक्ते महति स्पन्दने स्थितौ Bg. 1. 14.

-रः 1 The white colour. 2 A conch-shell. 3 A cowrie. 4 The planet Venus. 5 Sukra, the regent of the planet. 6 A white cloud. 7 Cumin seed. 8 N. of a range of mountains ; see कुलाचल or कुलपर्वत. 9 N. of a division of the world. -ते Silver. -Comp

-अथरः, वासस् m. a class of Jaina ascetics. -इष्टुः a kind of sugarcane.

-उत्तरः an epithet of Kubera. -कनल, -पद्म a white lotus. -कुंजरः an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra.

-कुष्ठ white leprosy. -केशुः a Bauddha or Jaina saint. -कोलः a kind of fish (शकर). -गजः, द्विपः 1 a white elephant.

2 the elephant of Indra. -गरुड m., -गरुडः a goose. -हृद्दः 1 a goose. 2 a kind of basil. -द्विपः N. of one of the eighteen minor divisions of the known continent. -धनुः 1 a white mineral. 2 chalk. 3 the milk-stone.

-धामन् m. 1 the moon. 2 camphor. 3 cuttle-fish bone. -नीलः a cloud.

-पञ्चः a goose. -पथः an epithet of Brahman. -पाटल the white trumpet flower. -पिंगः a lion. -पिंगलः 1 a lion.

2 an epithet of Siva. -मार्दव white pepper. -मालः 1 a cloud. 2 smoke.

-रक्तः the pink or rosy colour. -रजन् lead. -रथः the planet Venus. -रोचिस् m. the moon. -रोहितः an epithet of Garuda. -रत्नकलः the glomerous fig-trees. -राजिन् m. 1 the moon. 2 an epithet of Arjuna. -बाहु m. an epithet of Indra. -बाहः 1 an epithet of Arjuna. 2 of Indra. -बाहनः 1 an epithet of Arjuna. 2 the moon. 3 a marine monster (मकर). -बाहिर् m. an epithet of Arjuna. -द्युगः, -द्युगः barley. -हयः 1 a horse of Indra. 2 an epithet of Arjuna. -हस्तिन् m. Airāvata, Indra's elephant.

अथकः A cowrie. -कं Silver.

अथेता 1 A cowrie. 2 Hog-weed. 3 White Dhrvā grass. 4 A crystal. 5 Candied sugar. 6 Bamboo-manna. 7 N. of various plants.

अथेताही N. of Sachi, wife of Indra.

अथेत् White leprosy.

अथेत् 1 Whiteness. 2 White leprosy.

अथेत्, अथेत् White leprosy.

ष.

Many roots which begin with **स** are written in the Dhātupāṭha with **ए** to show that the **स** is changed to **इ** after certain prepositions. Such roots will be found under **स** in their proper places.

व *a.* Best, excellent. -**वः** 1 Loss, destruction. 2 End. 3 Rest, remainder. 4 Final emancipation.

षट्क *a.* Sixfold. -**कं** An aggregate of six; मासषट्क, पूर्वषट्क, उत्तरषट्क &c.

षड्या See षोडश.

षड् 1 A bull. 2 A eunuch; (14 or 20 classes of eunuchs are mentioned by different writers). 3 A group, multitude; collection; heap, quantity (*n.* also in this sense); कलशमुपगते षट्पदीयेन वतः कुसुममलमंडे तुल्य-रूपमवस्था Si. 11. 15; cf. षड also.

षडका A eunuch.

षडाही 1 A pond, pool. 2 A wanton or unchaste woman.

षडः 1 A eunuch; Y. 1. 215. 2 The neuter gender; निवेशः शिविरे षडे Ak. -**Comp.** -**तिलः** barren sesamum.

षट् *num. a.* (used in pl.; Nom. षट् gen. षण्णा); Ms. 1. 16, 8. 403. -**Comp.** -**अक्षीणः** (षडक्षीणः) a fish. -**अंशः** (षडंशः) 1 six parts of the body taken collectively; -जंघे बाहु शिरो मध्यं षडंगामिदमुच्यते 2 the six works auxiliary to the Veda; शिक्षा कलपो व्याकरणे निरुक्तं छंदसां चितिः । ज्योतिषमयनं चैव षडंगो वेद उच्यते, see वेदांग also. 3 six suspicious things, i. e. the six things obtained from a cow; -गोमूत्रं गोमयं क्षीरं सर्पिर्द्विषं च रोचना । षडंगमेतत् सौम्यं पाठितं सर्वदा गवायः -अभिः (षडभिः) a bee. -**अधिक** *a.* (षडधिक) exceeded by six; Mal. 5. 1. -**अभिज्ञः** (षडभिज्ञः) a Buddhist deified saint. -**अशीत** *a.* (षडशीत) eighty-sixth. -**अशीतिः** *f.* (षडशीतिः) eighty-six. -**अहः** (षडहः) a period of six days. -**आननः**; -**वक्त्रः**; -**वदनः** (षडाननः, षडवक्त्रः, षडवदनः) epithets of Kārtikeya; षडाननापीतपयोधराह नेता चमूनामिव कृचिकाह R. 14. 22. -**आम्नायः** (षडाम्नायः) the six-fold Tantra. -**ऊषण** (षडूषण) six spices taken collectively; पंचकौलं च मरिचं षडूषणमुदाहृतम् -**कर्ण** *a.* (षडकर्ण) heard by six ears; i. e. by a third person other than the speaker and the person spoken to, told to more than one listener (as a counsel, secret &c.). षडकर्णो भित्तिरे वचः Pt. 1. 99. (-**जः**) a kind of lute. -**कर्मन्** *n.* (षडकर्मन्) 1 the six acts or duties enjoined on a Brāhmana; they are: अथापनमध्यस्ने यजनं याजनं तथा । दानं प्रतिग्रह-श्चैव षडकर्मण्यग्रजम्ननः Ms. 10. 75. 2 the six acts allowable to a Brāhmana for his subsistence: उक्तं षतिमहो मिश्र

वाणिज्यं पशुपालनं । कुबिकर्म तथा चेति षट्-कर्मण्यग्रजम्ननः ॥ 3 the six acts that may be performed by means of magic; शांति, वशीकरण, स्तंभन, विद्वेष, उच्चादन and मारण. 4 the six acts belonging to the practice of Yoga; चैतर्विंस्ती तथा नेती (नौलिकी) वाटकस्तथा । कपालमातीः चैतानि षट्कर्मणि समाचरेत्. (-*m.*) a Brāhmana. -**कोण** *a.* (षट्कोण) hexangular. (-**जः**) 1 a hexagon. 2 the thunderbolt of Indra. -**गव** (षडगव) 1 a team or yoke of six oxen. 2 a yoke of six (sometimes after the names 'of other animals'); e. g. 'हस्ति, 'अश्व' six elephants, horses &c. -**गुण** *a.* (षडगुण) 1 sixfold. 2 having six attributes. (-**जः**) 1 an assemblage of six qualities. 2 the six expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics; see under गुण (21); cf. षाडगुण्य also. -**गंघि** *a.* (षडगंघि) the root of long pepper. -**ग्रंथिका** (षडग्रंथिका) zedocary (शटी). -**चक्र** (षडचक्र) the six mystical circles of the body. -**चत्वारिंशत्** (षडचत्वारिंशत्) forty-six. -**चरणः** (षडचरणः) 1 a bee. 2 a locust. 3 a louse. -**जः** (षडजः) the fourth (or first according to some) of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut; so called because it is derived from the six organs: - नासं कंठमुखस्तालु जिह्वा देवांश्च संस्पृशत् । षडजः संजायते (षडज्यः संजायते) यस्माच्चस्मात् षडज इति स्वंतः; it is said to resemble the note of peacocks; षडजं रोति मधुस्तु Nārada; षडजसंवादिनीः केकाः द्विवा भिन्नः शिल्पिभिः R. 1. 39. -**त्रिंशत्** *f.* (षडत्रिंशत्) thirty-six; (षडत्रिंश *a.* thirty-sixth). -**दर्शन** (षडदर्शन) the six principal systems of Hindu philosophy; they are: - सांख्य, योग, न्याय, वैशेषिक, मीमांसा and वेदान्त. -**दुर्ग** (षडदुर्ग) the six kinds of forts taken collectively; बन्धदुर्ग महीदुर्ग गिरिदुर्ग तथैव च । मनुष्यदुर्ग सूदुर्ग वनदुर्गमिति कस्मात् ॥ -**नवतिः** (षण्णवतिः) ninety-six. -**पंचाशत्** *f.* (षडपंचाशत्) fifty-six. -**पद्** (षडपद्) 1 a bee; न पंकजं तयदलीनपद्मपद् न पद्मदोस्ती न जुण्डजः कलं Bk. 2. 19; Ku. 5. 9; R. 6. 69. 2 a louse. -**अतिथिः** the mango tree. -**आनंदवर्धनः** the Asoka or Kinkirāta tree. -**ज्य** *a.* heaving bees for the bow-string (as the bow of Cupid); प्रायश्चापं न वहति मयाम्भमयः षट्पदज्यं Ms. 73. -**यियः** the tree called नागकेशर. -**पदी** (षडपदी) 1 a stanza consisting of six lines 2 a female bee. 3 a louse. -**पज्ञः** (षडपज्ञः) 1 one who is well acquainted with six subjects; i. e. the four Purushārthas or objects of human existence, the nature of the world, and the nature

of the Supreme Spirit; धर्मधिकारमनेषु लोकतत्त्वाययोरपि । षट्पद पज्ञा तु यस्यासौ षट्पज्ञः परिकीर्तितः ॥ 2 a lustful or licentious man. -**विदुः** (षडविदुः) an epithet of Vishnu. -**भागः** (षडभागः) a sixth part, one-sixth; S. 2. 13; Ms. 7. 131. 8. 33. -**भुज** *a.* (षडभुज) 1 six-armed. 2 six-sided, hexagonal (-**जः**) a hexagon. (-**जः**) 1 an epithet of Durgā. 2 the water-melon. -**नासः** (षण्मासः &c.) a period of six months. -**मासिक** *a.* (षण्मासिक) half-yearly, occurring every six months. -**मुखः** (षण्मुखः) an epithet of Kārtikeya; R. 17. 67. (-**खा**) a water-melon. -**रसः**, -**रसाः** (*m. pl.*) (षडरसं &c.) the six flavours taken collectively; see under रस. -**रात्रं** (षडरात्रं) a period of six nights. -**वर्गः** (षडवर्गः) 1 an aggregate of six things. 2 especially, the six enemies of mankind; (also called षड्वि) कालः क्रोधस्तथा लोभो मदमोहो च मरतरः कुनारि षडवर्गजयेन Ki. 1. 9; लज्जित षडवर्ग Bk. 1. 2. -**विंशतिः** *f.* (षडविंशतिः) twenty-six; षडविंश twenty-sixth. -**विष** (षडविष) *a.* of six kinds, six-fold, R. 4. 26. -**षष्टिः** *f.* (षडषष्टिः) sixty-six. -**सप्ततिः** (षडसप्ततिः) seventy-six. -**षष्टिः** *f.* Sixty; Ms. 8. 177; Y 3. 84. -**तन** sixtieth. -**Comp.** -**भागः** an epithet of Siva. -**मत्तः** an elephant who has reached the age of sixty and is in put at that time. -**योजनी** *f.* a journey or extent of sixty Yojanas. -**संवत्सरः** a period of sixty years. -**हावनः** 1 an elephant (sixty years old). 2 a kind of rice.

षष्ठ *a.* (षष्ठ *f.*) Sixth, the sixth; षष्ठं तु क्षेत्रजस्पर्शं षड्यालैतुकाद्भूतम् Ms. 9. 164, 7. 130; षष्ठे भागे V. 2. 1; R. 17. 78. -**Comp.** -**अंशः** 1 sixth part in general; Y. 3. 35. 2 particularly, the sixth part of the produce of fields &c. which the king takes from his subjects as land tax; ऊषस्यमिच्छामि तवोपमोक्तं षष्ठंशदुर्ग्या इव रक्षितायाः R. 2. 66; (the different kinds of produce to the sixth part of which a king is entitled are specified in Ms. 7. 131 132). -**वृत्तिः** a king entitled to the sixth part of the produce; षष्ठंशद्वेत्तरपि वरं यः S. 5. 4. -**अन्नं** the sixth meal. -**कालः** taking food once in three days, as an expiatory act.

षष्ठी 1 The sixth day of a lunar fortnight. 2 The sixth or genitive case (in gram.). 3 An epithet of Durgā in the form of Kātyāyani, one of the 16 divine mothers. -**Comp.** -**तत्पुरुषः** the genitive Tatpuruṣa

composed one in which when dissolved, the first member usually stands in the genitive case. -पूजनं, -पूजा worship of the goddess who performed on the sixth day after a woman's delivery.

पहसाडः 1 A peacock. 2 A sacrifice.

पाइ ind. A vocative particle.

पाइकोशिक a. (की f.) Incased or enveloped in six sheaths.

पाडवः 1 Passion, sentiment. 2 Singing, music. 3 (In music) A *Ra'ga* in which six of the seven primary notes are used; औडवः पंचमिः शोकः स्वरेः षड्मितु पाडवः.

पाडुसुप 1 The collection of six qualities. 2 Six expedients to be used by a king, six measures of royal policy; Si. 2. 93, see under गुण also. 3 Multiplication of anything by six -Comp. -प्रयोगः employment of the six expedients or measures of royal policy.

पापमातुरः 'Having six mothers,' an epithet of Kārtikeya.

पापमासिक a. (की f.) 1 Six-monthly, half-yearly. 2 Six months' old;

मौक्तिक ना बाष्पासिकानां Vb 1 17

षष्ठ (छी f.) Sixth.

षिङ्गः 1 A lustful or libidinous man, libertine, lecher. 2 A gallant, an inconsistent lover (विट); षिङ्गैर-गयत संस्रमनेव कश्चित् Si. 5. 34.

षुः Delivery, child-bearing.

षोडश a. (श्री f. Sixteenth; Ms. 2. 65, 86.

षोडशन् num. a. (pl.) Sixteen.

-Comp. -अंशु the planet Venus. -अंग a. having 16 parts or ingredients.

(-गः) a kind of perfume. -अंगुलक a. having the breadth of 16 fingers.

-अंघ्रिः a crab. -अर्चिस् m. the planet Venus. -आवर्तः a conch-shell. -उपचार

m. pl. the sixteen ways of doing homage to a deity &c.; they are thus enumerated:—आसनं स्वागतं पादमं-

ध्यमाचमनीयकम् । सधुपर्कचमस्तान् वसनामरणानि च । गन्धपुष्पैः पुष्पादीभिः नैवेद्यं चन्दनं तथा. -कलाः

the sixteen digits of the moon, thus named:—अधस्ता मानदा वृषा रुद्रिः पुष्टी रति-

रुतिः । शशिनी चद्रिका कांतिज्योत्स्ना श्रीः प्रीतिरेव च । अंगदा च तथा पूर्वाश्रुता षोडश वै कलाः॥

-धृजा a form of Durgā. -मातृका f. pl. the sixteen divine mothers; they are:—गौरी पद्मा शशी मेधा सवित्री विजया जया।

देवसेना स्वहा स्वहा मातरी लोकमातर शक्ति पुष्टिस्तुष्टि कुलदत्तात्मिद्वयत...

षोडशधा ind. In sixteen ways.

षोडशिक a. (की f. Consisting of sixteen parats, sixteenfold; षोडशिको देवतोपचारः.

षोडशिन m. A modification of the Agnishtoma sacrifice.

षोडा ind. In six ways. -Comp.

-न्यासः the six ways of touching the body with mystical texts. -मुखः 'six-

faced', N. of Kārtikeya; षोडा जनोन्नितषोडामुखः समिति षोडा स षाट्पदगिरेः

Asvad. 7.

षिञ् 1. 4. P. (छिचति, छिच्यति, छचत) 1 To spit, eject saliva from the month.

2 To sputter; Bk. 12. 18. -With नि 1 to eject, emit, send forth; S 4.

4; R. 2. 75; Bk. 14. 100, 17. 10. 18. 14; Kāv. 1. 95. 2 to eject saliva

from the mouth; Ms. 4. 132, Y. 2. 213.

छीचनं, छेचनं 1 Spitting out. 2 Saliva, spittle.

छचत p. p. Spit, ejected.

ष्वक्क, ष्वक्क 1 A. (ष्वक्कते, ष्वक्कते). To go, move.

स.

स ind. A prefix substituted for सह or सम्, सम, तुल्य or सदृश and एक or समान, and compounded with nouns to form adjectives and adverbs in the sense of (a) with, together with, along with, accompanied by, having, possessed of, सद्गुण, समर्थ, सहज, सधन, सरोष, सकोप, सहृदि &c.; (b) similar, like, समन् 'of a similar nature'; so सजति, स्वर्ण; (c) same; सोदर, सवक्, सपिंड, सनाभि &c. -m. 1 A snake. 2 Air, wind. 3 A bird. 4 A short name for the musical note वृज्ज q. v. 5 N. of Siva. 6 Of Viṣṇu.

संयः A skeleton.

संयद् f. A battle, war, fight; सः संयति शतपिमाकलीलः R. 6. 72, 7. 39, 18. 20; Ki. 1. 19; Si. 16. 15. -Comp. -वरः a king, prince.

संयत p. p. 1 Restrained, curbed, subdued. 2 Tied up, bound together.

3 Fettered. 4 Captive, imprisoned, a prisoner; R. 3. 20. 5 Ready. 6 Ar-

ranged; see सम् with सं. -Comp. -अंजलि a. one who has folded his

hands in supplication. -आरमन् a. self-subdued, self-controlled. -आहार

a. temperate in eating. -उपस्कार a.

house who has a well-regulated house, house

good order. -चेतस्, -मनस् a. controlled in mind. -त्राण a. one whose breath

is suppressed. -वाक् a. silent, taciturn, one who has held his tongue.

संयत् 1 a. Ready, prepared; Mv. 5. 51. 2 Being on guard.

संयमः 1 Restraint, check, control; श्रौतार्थविद्विषयस्य संयमादिषु बुद्धि Bg. 4.

26, 27. 2 Concentration of mind, a term applied to the last three stages

of Yoga; धारणाध्यानसमाधिव्यवहारां संयमपद-

वाच्ये Sarva. S., Ku. 2. 59. 3 A religious vow. 4 Religious devotion,

practice of penance; S. 4. 19. 5 Humanity, feeling of compassion.

संयमनं 1 Restraining, checking. 2 Drawing in; S. 1. 3 Binding up; U.

1; V. 3. 6. 4 Confinement. 5 A Self-

denial, control. 6 A religious vow or obligation. 7 A square of four houses.

-नः One who restrains or regulates, a ruler. -नी N. of the city of Yama.

संयमित p. p. 1 Restrained. 2 Bound, fettered. 3 Detained.

संयमिन् a. One who curbs or restrains, controlling. -m. 'One who

controls or subdues his passions, a sage, an ascetic. R. 8. 11; Bg. 2. 69.

संयान A mould -न 1 Going along with, panying 2 Travelling

proceeding. 3 Carrying out a dead body.

संयाम See संयम.

संयावः A kind of cake of wheaten flour; Ms. 5. 7.

संयुक्त p. p. 1 Joined, connected, united. 2 Blended, mixed, mingled.

3 Accompanied by. 4 Possessed of, endowed with. 5 Consisting of.

संयुगः 1 Conjunction, union, mixture. 2 Fight, war, battle, contest;

संयुगे संयुगीनं तस्यैव प्रसिद्धं कः Ku. 2. 57; R. 9. 19. -Comp. -नोपपदं 'a contest

in a cow's footstep'; i. e. an insignificant or trifling quarrel; cf. the English 'a storm in a teapot.

संयुज्ज a. Connected, relating to; Si. 14. 55.

संयुत p. p. 1 Joined, united together, connected. 2 Endowed or

furnished with; see यु with सं.

संयोगः 1 Conjunction, union, combination, junction, association, intimate union; संयोगो हि विवेकस्य संयुज्जवति

संयवे Subhāsh. 2 Conjunction (as one of the 24 gunas of the Vaiśeṣika)

3 Addition, annexation. 4 A set; आमरणसंयोगः Māl. 6. 5 Alliance

between two kings for a common object 6 (In gram) A conjunct con-

sonant. 7 (In astr.) The conjunction of two heavenly bodies. 8 An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -युक्तत्वं severality of conjunction. -विकृतं any eatables causing disease by being mixed.

संयोगिन् *a.* 1 United, conjoined. 2 Joining.

संयोजनं 1 Union, conjunction. 2 Copulation, sexual union.

संरक्षः Protection, care, preservation.

संरक्षणं 1 Protection, preservation. 2 Charge, custody.

संरक्त *p. p.* 1 Coloured, red. 2 Impassioned, fired with passion. 3 Angry, irritated, inflamed with anger. 4 Enamoured, charmed. 5 Charming, beautiful.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Excited, agitated. 2 Inflamed, exasperated, enraged, furious. 3 Augmented. 4 Swelled. 5 Overwhelmed.

संरम्भः 1 Beginning. 2 Turbulence, impetuosity, violence; S. 7. 3 Agitation, excitement, flurry; Ku. 3. 48. 4 Energy, zeal, ardent desire; R. 12. 96. 5 Anger, rage, wrath; अग्निपातवतीकारः संरम्भो हि महामर्मा R. 4. 64; 12. 36; V. 2. 21; 4. 28. 6 Pride, arrogance. 7 Swelling with heat and inflammation. -Comp. -परुष्ट *a.* harsh through rage. -रुष्ट *a.* excessively enraged. -वेगः the impetuosity of anger.

संरम्भित् *a.* (जी. f.) 1 Excited, agitated, flurried; Si. 2. 67. 2 Angry, furious, enraged. 3 Proud, arrogant.

संरामः 1 Colouring. 2 Passion, affection. 3 Rage, anger.

संराधनं 1 Propitiation, conciliation, pleasing by worship. 2 Accomplishing. 3 Profound or deep meditation.

संरावः 1 Clamour, tumult, uproar. 2 Sound or noise in general.

संरुग्ण *p. p.* Shattered, broken to pieces.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Checked, impeded, opposed. 2 Blocked up, filled up. 3 Blocked, invested, besieged. 4 Covered over, concealed. 5 Refused, withheld; see रुष्ट with सं.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Grown together. 2 Cicatrized, healed; as in संरुद्धवत्. 3 Shot forth, sprouted, budded, germinated; R. 6. 47. 4 Firmly grown, striking firm root. 5 Bold, confident.

संरोधः 1 Complete obstruction or impediment, hindrance, prevention, check. 2 Blockade, siege. 3 Bond, fetter. 4 Throwing, sending forth.

संरोधनं Obstructing, stopping.

संरक्षणं Marking, distinguishing or

संलग्न *p. p.* 1 Closely attached, stuck together with, adhering

to. 2 Come to blows or close contest. संलयः 1 Lying down, sleep. 2 Dissolution. 3 Universal destruction (प्रलय).

संलयनं 1 Adhering or clinging to. 2 Dissolution.

संललित *p. p.* Fondled, caressed.

संलापः 1 Conversation, chat, discourse. 2 Especially familiar or confidential talk, secret conversation. 3 (In dramas) A kind of dialogue.

संलापकः A kind of minor drama, said to be of a controversial kind; see S. D. 549.

संलीढ *p. p.* Licked up, enjoyed.

संलीन *p. p.* 1 Clung, adhered to. 2 Joined together. 3 Hidden, concealed. 4 Cowering down. 5 Contracted, shrunk. -Comp. -कर्ण *a.* with the ears hanging down. -मानस *a.* depressed in mind, in drooping spirits.

संलोडनं Disturbing, confusing.

संवत् *ind.* 1 A year. 2 Especially a year of the Vikramāditya's era (commencing 56 years before the Christian era).

संवत्सरः 1 A year. 2 A year of Vikramāditya's era. 3 N. of Siva. -Comp. -करः an epithet of Siva. -जनि *a.* revolving in a year, completing one revolution in a year (said of the sun). -रथः a year's course.

संवदनं 1 Conversing, talking together. 2 Communication of tidings. 3 Examination, consideration. 4 Subduing or overpowering by magic or charms. 5 A charm, an amulet.

संवरः 1 Covering. 2 Comprehension. 3 Compression, contraction. 4 A dam, bridge, causeway. 5 A kind of deer. 6 N. of a demon; see जंवर. -र 1 Concealment. 2 Forbearance, self-control. 3 Water. 4 A particular religious observance (practised by Buddhists).

संवरणं 1 Covering, screening. 2 Hiding, concealment; Māl. 1. 3 A pretext, disguise; see संवर also.

संवरजनं 1 Appropriating to oneself. 2 Consuming, devouring.

संवर्तः 1 Turning towards. 2 Dissolution, destruction. 3 The periodical destruction of the world; Mv. 6. 26. 4 A cloud. 5 A cloud of a particular class (abounding in water). 6 N. of one of the seven clouds that rise at the dissolution of the world. 7 A year. 8 A collection, multitude.

संवर्तकः 1 A kind of cloud. 2 The fire of destruction, the fire that is to destroy the world at the period of an *avartal* 1041 *वर्तकी* *व* Bh 2 76. 3 Sub-marine fire 4 N. of Balarāma.

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संवर्तकित् *m.* N. of Balarāma. संवर्तिका 1 The new leaf of a water-lily. 2 The petal near the filament. 3 The flame of a lamp &c.; (दीपदिशिखा Tv.).

संवर्धक *a.* (चिका *f.*) 1 Causing complete growth or prosperity, augmenting. 2 Greeting, welcoming (guests &c.), hospitable.

संवर्धित *p. p.* 1 Brought up, reared. 2 Increased.

संवलित *p. p.* 1 Met together, mingled, mixed; Māl. 6. 5. 2 Sprinkled with; Māl. 4. 9. 3 Connected, associated. 4 Broken; उदितो-पलस्त्रलनसंवलितः (व्यनः) Ki. 6. 4.

संवलित *a.* Overrun. -त Sound; Māl. 5. 19.

संवसथः A place where people live together, a village, an inhabited place.

संवहः N. of the third of the seven courses or Mārgas of the wind; see वायु.

संवादः 1 Speaking together, conversation, dialogue, colloquy; Mv. 1. 12. 2 Discussion, debate. 3 Communication of tidings. 4 Information, news. 5 Assent, concurrence. 6 Speaking likeness, agreement, similarity, correspondence; रूपसंवादाच्च संवादनया पृथः Dk.; (नायः) चित्ताकर्षी परिचित इव औत्तसंवादेति Māl. 5. 20.

संवादिन् *a.* 1 Speaking, conversing. 2 Like, similar, resembling, corresponding to; बहुजसंवादिनीः ककाः R. 1. 39; अस्मदसंवादिन्याकृतिः U. 6.

संवारः 1 Covering, closing up. 2 Contraction of the throat &c. in the pronunciation of letters, obtuse articulation (opp. विवार *q. v.*) 3 Diminution 4 Protecting, securing. 5 Arranging.

संवासः 1 Dwelling together. 2 Association, company; Pt. 1. 250. 3 Domestic intercourse. 4 A house, dwelling. 5 An open space for meeting or recreation.

संवाहः 1 Bearing or carrying along. 2 Pressing together. 3 Shampooing, stroking gently. 4 A servant employed to rub and shampoo the body.

संवाहकः A shampooer; see संवाह (4) above.

संवाहनं, -ना 1 Carrying or bearing a burden. 2 Shampooing, gentle rubbing; U. 1. 24; Māl. 3. 25.

संविक्तं What is separated or individualized.

संविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Agitated, excited, disturbed, distracted, flurried, as in

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संविधि *f.* 1 Knowledge, perception, consciousness, feeling; संस्वया सुखसंविधिः स्मृतीयाशुनातनी Ki. 11. 34, 16 32. 2 Understanding, intellect. 3 Recognition, recollection. 4 Harmony (of feeling), mental reconciliation.

संविद् *f.* 1 Knowledge, understanding, intellect; Ki. 18. 42. 2 Consciousness, perception; Mā. 6. 13 3 An agreement, engagement, contract, covenant, promise; R. 7. 31 4 Assent, consent. 5 An established usage, a prescribed custom. 6 War, battle, fight. 7 A warcry, watch-word. 8 A name, an appellation. 9 A sign, signal. 10 Pleasing, delighting, gratification; Si. 16. 47. 11 Sympathy, participation. 12 Meditation. 13 Conversation. 14 Hemp. -Comp. -व्यतिक्रमः breach of promise, violation of a contract.

संविदा An agreement or promise, covenant.

संविदात् *a.* 1 Knowing, intelligent. 2 Harmonious.

संविदित *p. p.* 1 Known, understood. 2 Recognised. 3 Well-known, renowned. 4 Explored. 5 Agreed upon. 6 Advised, admonished; see विद् with सं. -त An agreement.

संविद्या 1 Arrangement, preparation, plan; R. 7. 16, 14. 17. 2 Mode of life, means of leading life; R. 1. 94.

संविधानं 1 Arrangement, disposition; Mā. 6. 2 Performance. 3 Plan, mode. 4 A rite. 5 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot); Mā. 6.

संविधानकं 1 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot), the plot of a drama &c.; अहो संविधानकं U. 3. 2 A strange act, an unusual occurrence.

संविभागः 1 Partition, dividing. 2 A part, portion, share.

संविभागिन् *m.* A partner, sharer, participant.

संविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Sleeping, lying down; R. 1. 95. 2 Entered together. 3 Seated together. 4 Dressed, clothed.

संवीक्षणं Looking about in all directions, search, looking for anything lost.

संवीत *p. p.* 1 Clothed, dressed. 2 Covered over, coated, overlaid. 3 Adorned. 4 Invested, surrounded, shut in, hemmed. 5 Overwhelmed.

संवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Devoured, consumed. 2 Destroyed.

संवृत *p. p.* 1 Covered, covered up; मधुरं संवृतं तपरोष्ठं (मुखं) S. 3. 26. 2 Hidden, concealed; S. 2. 11. 3 Secret. 4 Closed shut up, secured. 5 Retired, secluded. 6 Contracted,

compressed. 7 Confiscated, sequestered. 8 Filled with, full of. 9 Accompanied by; see वृ with सं. -तं 1 A secret or retired place, secrecy. 2 A mode of pronunciation. -Comp. -आकार *a.* one who conceals all outward manifestation of internal feeling, one who gives no clue to his internal thoughts. -संव *a.* one who keeps his plans secret; R. 1. 20.

संवृतिः *f.* 1 Covering, covering up. 2 Concealment, suppression, hiding; Ki. 10. 44. 3 Secret purpose, covert design.

संवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Become, happened, occurred. 2 Fulfilled, accomplished. 3 Collected; heaped together. 4 Past, gone. 5 Covered. 6 Furnished with. -सः *N.* of Varuṇa.

संवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Becoming; happening, occurrence. 2 Accomplishment. 3 Covering.

संवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Full-grown, increased, augmented. 2 Grown tall or high, big, large. 3 Prospering, blooming, flourishing.

संवेगः 1 Agitation, flurry, excitement; Mv. 1. 39. 2 Violent speed, impetuosity, vehemence; U. 2. 24; Mā. 5. 6. 3 Haste, speed. 4 Agonising pain, poignancy.

संवेदः Perception, knowledge, consciousness, feeling.

संवेदनं 1 Perception, knowledge. 2 Sensation, feeling, experiencing, suffering; दुःखसंवेदनादेव रामे चैतन्यमिति U. 1. 47. 3 Giving, surrendering; Mu. 1. 23.

संवेष्टा 1 Sleep, retiring to rest; R. 1. 93. 2 A dream. 3 A seat (chair, stool &c.). 4 Cohabitation, cohabitation or a particular mode thereof.

संवेशनं Coition, sexual union.

संव्यानं Covering, wrapping. 2 Cloth, vesture, garment. 3 An upper garment; Si. 18. 69.

संशक्तः 1 A warrior sworn never to recede from a contest and kept to prevent the flight of others. 2 A picked warrior. 3 A brother in arms. 4 A conspirator who has taken an oath to kill another.

संशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, irresolution, hesitation; मनसु मे संशयेन गहने Ku. 5. 46; त्वदन्यः संशयस्यास्य केतौ न ह्यपश्यते Bg. 6. 39. 2 Misgiving, suspicion. 3 Doubt or indecision (in Nyāya), one of the 16 categories mentioned in the Nyāya philosophy; एकधार्मिकविरुद्धमावागमप्रकारकं ज्ञानं संशयः. 4 Danger, peril, risk; न संशयमनादह्य नरो भद्राणि पश्यति H. 1. 7; वाता पुनः संशयमन्यथैव Mā. 10. 13; Ki. 13. 16, V. 6. 1. 5 Possibility -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* doubtful sceptical, -उपेत, -स्य *a.*

doubtful, uncertain, irresolute. -गत *a.* fallen into danger; S. 6. -उद्देशः solution of a doubt, decision. -उद्देश्य *a.* clearing all doubt, decisive; S. 3. संशयान्, संशयाद् *a.* Doubtful, irresolute, uncertain, wavering.

संशरणं Commencement of a combat, attack, charge.

संशित *p. p.* 1 Sharpened, aroused. 2 Sharp, acute. 3 Thoroughly completed, effected, accomplished. 4 Decided, well-ascertained, determined, certain. -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* one whose mind is thoroughly matured or disciplined. -व्रत *a.* one who has fulfilled his vow.

संशुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Completely purified, pure. 2 Polished, refined. 3 Expiated.

संशुद्धिः *f.* 1 Complete purification, Bg. 15. 1. 2 Cleansing or purifying in general. 3 Correction, rectification. 4 Clearance. 5 Acquittance (of debt).

संशोधनं Purification, clearness &c.

संश्रवत् *n.* Trick, jugglery, illusion. -म. A juggler.

संश्रयान *p. p.* 1 Contracted, shrunk up. 2 Frozen, congealed. 3 Rolled up. 4 Collapsed.

संश्रयः 1 A resting or dwelling place, residence, habitation; एस्सर-विरोधिन्येरेकसंश्रयकुर्लम् V. 5. 24; R. 6. 41; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'residing with', 'relating or pertaining to', 'with reference to'; ज्ञातिकुलिकसंश्रयः S. 5. 17; नौसंश्रयः R. 16. 57; मनोरथोऽस्याः शान्तिनीलिसंश्रयः Ku. 5. 60; द्विसंश्रयां ज्ञाति-मवप लक्ष्मीः 1. 43; एकादशसंश्रयमुभयोः प्रयोग M. 1. 2 Seeking protection or shelter with, fleeing for refuge, forming or seeking alliance, leaguering together for mutual protection; one of the 6 gūṇas or expedients in politics; see under दृग् also; Ms. 7. 160. 3 Resort, refuge, asylum, protection, shelter; अनपायिनि संश्रयद्वये गजमग्रे पतनाय बह्वरी Ku. 4. 31; Me. 17; Pt. 1. 22.

संश्रवः 1 Hearing attentively. 2 A promise, an agreement, engagement; संश्रवणं 1 Hearing. 2 The ear.

संश्रित *p. p.* 1 Gone to for refuge. 2 Supported, sheltered.

संश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Promised, agreed to. 2 Well-heard.

संश्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Clapsed or pressed together, joined, united. 2 Embraced. 3 Related, connected together. 4 Adjoining, lying close or contiguous to. 5 Furnished or endowed with, having.

संश्लेषः 1 Embracing, an embrace. 2 Union, connection, contact.

संश्लेषण-गतः 1 Pressing together. 2 Means of binding together.

संसक्त *p. p.* 1 Adhered or stuck together. 2 Adhering or clinging to

attached to, sticking close to. 3 Joined or linked together, closely connected; R. 7. 24. 4 Near, contiguous, adjoining. 5 Confused, mixed, mingled, blended; मदसुखरमदुःसिद्धसंज्ञकः Māl 9. 5; कलिद्रुन्या मयुरो गतादुषि गंगोर्मिसंज्ञकजलेव भाति R. 6. 48. 6 Intent on. 7 Endowed with, possessed of. 8 Fastened, restrained. -Comp. -संज्ञा a. having the mind fixed or attached. -युग a. yoked, harnessed; St. 3. 68.

संज्ञा f. 1 Close adherence, intimate union or junction; Kl. 7. 27. 2 Close contact, proximity. 3 Intercourse, intimacy, intimate acquaintance; St. 8. 67. 4 Tying, fastening together. 5 Devotion, addiction (to anything).

संज्ञा f. 1 An assembly, meeting, circle, संज्ञाजुतिं पुरुषाधिकारे Ki. 3. 51; कृषसंज्ञि लब्धकीर्तिः Pt. 1; R. 16. 24. 2 A court of justice; Ms. 8. 52.

संज्ञा 1 Going, proceeding, revolution. 2 The world, worldly life, mundane existence; मीमांसकसंज्ञाभाष्ये ज्वालसंज्ञागतापिपूर्वे Bv. 4. 6. 3 Birth and rebirth. 4 The unresisted march of troops. 5 The commencement of battle. 6 A highway. 7 A resting place for passengers near the gates of a city.

संज्ञा 1 Commixture, junction, union. 2 Contact, company, association, society; संज्ञासंज्ञाः खण्डे Bh. 2. 62; S. 2. 3. 3 Proximity, touch. 4 Intercourse, familiarity. 5 Copulation, sexual union; Ms. 6. 72. 6 Co-existence, intimate relation. -Comp. -अभावः one of the two main kinds of non-existence, relative non-existence, which is of three kinds :—नाममात्र antecedent, प्रज्ञाभाव emergent, and अस्तित्वाभाव absolute, non-existence. -दोषः the fault or evil consequences resulting from association, especially with bad people.

संज्ञा a. United, associated with. -m. An associate, a companion.

संज्ञा 1 Commingling. 2 Leaving, abandoning. 3 Discharging, voiding.

संज्ञा 1 Creeping along, gliding or gentle motion. 2 The intercalary month occurring in a year in which there occurs a Kshaya-māsa (क्षयमास).

संज्ञा 1 Creeping along. 2 Surprise, unexpected attack, sally.

संज्ञा a. Creeping along, moving or winding near; Ku. 7. 81.

संज्ञाः An assembly.

संज्ञा 1 Course, passage. 2 The course or circuit of worldly life, secular life, mundane existence, the world; असारः संज्ञाः U. 1; Māl. 5. 30; म

किं सामाज्यासि उपायुना क्षमते

Asvad. 22; or परिवर्तिनि संज्ञाः दूतः को वा न ज्ञायते Pt. 1. 27. 3 Transmigration, metempsychosis, succession or births. 4 Worldly illusion. -Comp. -गमनं transmigration. -युगः an epithet of the god of love. -मार्गः 1 the course of worldly affairs, worldly life. 2 the vulva, मोक्षः -मोक्षं final liberation or emancipation from worldly life.

संज्ञा a. (जी f.): Mundane, worldly, transmigratory. -m. 1 A sentient being, creature. 2 The embodied spirit, individual soul (जीवासत्त्व).

संज्ञा p. p. 1 Fully accomplished, perfected. 2 One who has secured final emancipation.

संज्ञा f. 1 Completion, complete accomplishment or attainment; संज्ञादिवस्य धर्मस्य संज्ञादिवसिभ्योऽपि Bhāg.; Ku. 2. 63. 2 Absolution, final beatitude; संज्ञादिवस्य परमां गताः Bg. 8. 15; 3. 20. 3 Nature, natural disposition, state or quality. 4 A passionate or intoxicated woman.

संज्ञा 1 Showing plainly, proving. 2 Informing, telling. 3 Hinting, intimating; अर्थस्य संज्ञाः. 4 Reproaching, accusing.

संज्ञा f. 1 Course, current, flow. 2 The worldly life, course of the world. 3 Metempsychosis, transmigration; किं वा विपातयति संज्ञागतेनमे Bv. 4. 32; St. 14. 63; cf. संज्ञा. संज्ञा p. p. 1 Commingled, mixed or united together, conjoined. 2 Associated or connected together as partners. 3 Composed. 4 Reunited. 5 Involved in. 6 Created. 7 Cleanly dressed.

संज्ञा, स्वं 1 Association, union. 2 (In law) Voluntary reunion in pecuniary interest of kinsmen (as of father and son or of brothers after the partition of property).

संज्ञा f. 1 Combination, union. 2 Association, intercourse, co-partnership. 3 Living in one family, see संज्ञा (2) above. 4 A collection. 5 Collecting, assembling. 6 (In Rhet.) The combination or co-existence of two or more independent figures of speech in one passage; मिथोऽपि वेष्टयित्वा (शब्दाधीनकारणो स्थितिः संज्ञादिरुच्यते S. D. 756).

संज्ञाः Sprinkling, watering.

संज्ञा m. 1 One who dresses, cooks, prepares &c.; Ms. 5. 51. 2 One who consecrates, initiates &c.; U. 7. 13.

संज्ञा 1 Making perfect, refining, polishing; (मणिः) प्रयुक्तसंज्ञा इवाधिकं बभौ R. 3. 18. 2 Refinement, perfection, grammatical purity (as of words) Ku 1 28 (where Malli

renders the word by व्याकरणजया ह्यदि.) R. 15. 76. 3 Education, cultivation, training (as of the mind); विस्मय-संज्ञाविनीत दयसो नृपेण चक्रे सुवराजशब्दमाह R. 3. 35; Ku. 7. 20. 4 Making ready, preparation. 5 Cooking, dressing (as of food &c.) 6 Embellishment, decoration, ornament स्वभावसुन्दरं वस्तु न संस्कारमपेक्षते Dri. 8. 49; S. 7. 23; Mu. 2. 10. 7 Consecration, sanctification, hallowing. 8 Impression, form, mould, operation, influence; यन्त्रे भाजने लघुः संस्कारो नाप्यथा भवेत् H. Pr. 8; Bh. 3. 84. 9 Idea, notion, conception. 10 Any faculty or capacity. 11 Effect of work, merit of action; R. 1. 20. 12 The self-reproductive quality, faculty of impression; one of the 24 qualities or guṇas recognised by the Vaiśeṣikas; it is of three kinds.—भावना, वेग and स्थितिस्वापकता q. q. v. v. 13 The faculty of recollection, impression on the memory; संस्कारमात्रं ज्ञानं सृष्टिः T. S. 14 A purificatory rite, a sacred rite or ceremony, संस्कारार्थं शरीरस्य Ms. 2. 66; R. 10. 79; (Manu mentions 12 such Samskāras; see Ms. 2. 27; some writers increase the number to sixteen). 15 A rite or ceremony in general. 16 Investiture with the sacred thread. 17 Obsequial ceremonies. 18 A polishing stone; S. 6. 6. (where संस्कार may mean 'polishing' also). -Comp. -पूत a. 1 purified by sacred rites, 2 purified by refinement or education. -रहित, -वर्जित, -हीन a. (a person of one of the three higher castes) over whom the purificatory ceremonies, particularly the thread-ceremony, have not been performed, and who therefore becomes a Vratya or outcast; cf. ब्राह्म.

संज्ञा p. p. 1 Made perfect, refined, polished, cultivated; वाप्येका समलेकरोति पुरुषं या संज्ञा भावते Bh. 2. 19. 2 Artificially made, highly wrought, carefully or accurately formed, elaborated. 3 Made ready, dressed, prepared, cooked. 4 Consecrated, hallowed. 5 Initiated into worldly life, married. 6 Cleansed, purified. 7 Adorned, decorated. 8 Excellent, best. -तः 1 A word formed regularly according to the rules of grammar, a regular derivative. 2 A man of any one of the first three castes over whom all the purificatory rites have been performed. 3 A learned man. -ते 1 Refined or highly polished speech, the Sanskrit language. 2 A sacred usage. 3 An offering, oblation (mostly Vedic).

संज्ञा 1 A purificatory rite. 2 Consecration. 3 Obsequies, a funeral ceremony

संस्तवः 1 Support, prop. 2 Confirming, strengthening, fixing. 3 Stop, stay. 4 Stupefaction, paralysis.

संस्तरः 1 A bed, couch, layer ; नवपल्लवसंस्तरे ते R. 8. 57 ; नवपल्लवसंस्तरे यथा रक्षाधिप्यामि तदुं विभावसी Ku. 4. 34. 2 A sacrifice.

संस्तवः 1 Praise, eulogium. 2 Acquaintance, intimacy, familiarity ; गुणाः त्रिवर्षेष्विकृता न संस्तवः Ki. 4. 25 ; नवेर्गुणैः संप्रति संस्तवास्थिर तिरोहिते प्रेम वनागम-श्रियः 4. 22 ; Si. 7. 31.

संस्तवः 1 Praise, celebration. 2 Hymning in chorus. 3 The place which Brāhmanas repeating hymns and prayers occupy at a sacrifice.

संस्तुत p. p. 1 Praised, eulogized. 2 Praised together. 3 Agreeing, together, harmonious. 4 Intimate, familiar.

संस्तुतिः f. Praise, eulogy.

संस्त्यायः 1 A collection, heap, an assemblage. 2 Vicinity. 3 Spreading, diffusion, expansion. 4 A house, residence, habitation ; संस्त्यायमेव गच्छावः Mā. 1. 9. 5 Familiarity, familiar talk.

संस्थ α. 1 Staying, abiding, lasting. 2 Dwelling, being, existing, situated (at the end of comp.) शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था M. 1. 16 ; Ku. 6. 60 ; Mā. 5. 16. 3 Tame, domesticated. 4 Fixed, stationary. 5 Ended, perished, dead, -स्थः 1 A dweller, an inhabitant. 2 A neighbour, countryman. 3 A spy.

संस्था 1 An assemblage, assembly. 2 Situation, state or condition of being. 3 Form, nature ; R. 11. 38. 4 Occupation, business, settled mode of life ; पृथक्संस्थाश्च निर्मे Ms. 1. 21. 5 Correct or proper conduct. 6 End, completion. 7 Stop, stay. 8 Loss, destruction. 9 Destruction of the world. 10 Resemblance. 11 A royal decree or ordinance. 12 A form of Some sacrifice.

संस्थानं 1 A collection, heap, quantity. 2 The aggregation of primary atoms. 3 Configuration, position ; आकृतित्ववदसंस्थानविशेषः 4 Form, figure, appearance, shape ; स्त्रीसंस्थानं चात्सर-स्तीर्थमाराधयिष्येना ज्योतिरेकं जगम S. 5. 29 ; Ms. 9. 261. 5 Construction, formation. 6 Vicinity. 7 Common place of abode. 8 Situation, position. 9 Any place or station. 10 A place where four roads meet. 11 A mark, sign, characteristic sign. 12 Death.

संस्थापनं 1 Placing or keeping together, collecting. 2 Fixing, determining, regulating ; कुर्वीत विषां प्रत्यक्षमर्थसंस्थापनं नृपः Ms. 8. 422. 3 Establishment, confirmation. 4 Restraining, corbing -ना 1 Restraining स्त्रीसंस्थापनं 2 A of calming or

composing ; संस्थापना शिवतरा विरहातुराणां Mk. 3. 3.

संस्थित p. p. 1 Being or standing together. 2 Being, staying ; नियोग-संस्थित Pt. 1. 92. 3 Adjacent, contiguous. 4 Resembling, like. 5 Collected, heaped. 6 Settled, fixed, established. 7 Placed in or on, being in. 8 Stationary. 9 Stopped, completed, ended, finished ; S. 3. 10 Dead, deceased ; see स्था with सं.

संस्थितिः f. 1 Being together, staying with. 2 Contiguity, nearness, vicinity. 3 Residence, abode, resting-place ; यथा नदीनदाः सर्वे सागरे यांति संस्थितिम् तथैवाग्रमिणः सर्वे गृहस्थे यांति संस्थितिं Ms. 6. 90. 4 Accumulation, heap. 5 Duration, continuance ; H. 1. 43. 6 Station, state, condition of life. 7 Restraint. 8 Death.

संस्पर्शः 1 Contact, touch, conjunction, mixture. 2 Being touched or affected. 3 Perception, sense.

संस्पर्शी A kind of fragrant plant.

संस्फालः 1 A ram. 2 A cloud.

संस्फोटः, संस्फोटः War, battle.

संस्मरणं Remembering, calling to mind.

संस्मृतिः f. Remembrance, recollection ; संस्मृतिमेव भक्त्यप्रभावय Ki. 18. 27.

संस्त्रवः, संस्त्रवः 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. 2 A stream. 3 The remains of a libation. 4 A kind of offering or libation.

संहत p. p. 1 Struck together, wounded. 2 Closed, shut. 3 Well-knit, firmly united. 4 Closely joined, or allied ; Ki. 1. 19. 5 Compact, firm, solid. 6 Combined, joined, keeping together, being in a body, being very close ; जालमादाय गच्छंति संहताः पाक्षिणोऽप्यनी Pt. 2. 9 ; 5. 101 ; H. 1. 37. 7 Of one accord. 8 Assembled, collected. -Comp. -जाल α. knock-kneed. -यू α. knitting the eyebrows. -स्तनी a woman whose breasts are very close to each other.

संहतता-त्वं 1 Close contact, conjunction. 2 Compactness. 3 Agreement, union. 4 Harmony, concord.

संहतिः f. 1 Firm or close contact, close union ; Ku. 5. 8. 2 Union, combination ; संहतिः कार्यसाधिका, संहतिः श्रेयसी इति H. 1 ; cf. "Union is strength". 3 Compactness, firmness, solidity. 4 Bulk, mass ; कुरुतां नयति हि गुणान् संहतिः Ki. 12. 10. 5 Agreement, harmony. 6 A collection, heap, assemblage, multitude ; वनान्यवाचीव चकार संहतिः Ki. 14. 34, 27 ; 3. 20 ; 6. 4, Mu. 3. 2. 7 Strength. 8 The body.

संहननं 1 Compactness, firmness. 2 The body person अ ते U 6 21 म्व 2 46 3 Strength, see संहति also.

संहरणं 1 Gathering, bringing together, collecting. 2 Taking, seizing. 3 Contracting. 4 Restraining. 5 Destroying, ruining.

संहर्तृ m. A destroyer.

संहर्षः 1 Horripilation, a thrill of joy or fear. 2 Pleasure, joy, delight. 3 Emulation, rivalry. 4 Wind. 5 Rubbing together.

संहतः One of the 21 hells ; Ms. 4. 89.

संहारः 1 Drawing or bringing together, collecting ; अनुभवतु वेणुसिंहार-संहोत्सवं Ve. 6. 2 Contraction, compression, abridgment. 3 Withholding, drawing back, withdrawal (opp. प्रयोग or विज्ञेय) ; प्रयोगसंहारविषयकमनं R. 5. 57, 45. 4 Restraining, holding back. 5 Destruction, especially of the universe, universal destruction. 6 Close, end, conclusion. 7 An assemblage, a group. 8 A fault in pronunciation. 9 A charm or spell for withdrawing magical weapons. 10 Practice, skill. 11 A division of hell. -Comp. -धैरवः one of the forms of Bhairava. -सुखा N. of a particular posture in the Tantra worship ; it is thus defined :—अधोमुखे वानहस्ते ऊर्ध्वो-स्थे वृक्षहस्तकं । क्षिणाच्छीरक्षीणिभिः संगृह्य परि-वर्तयेत्.

संहित p. p. 1 Placed together, joined, united. 2 Agreeing with, conformable to, in accordance with. 3 Relating to. 4 Collected. 5 Provided, furnished, endowed, accompanied. 6 Caused by ; see स्था with सं.

संहिता 1 Combination, union, conjunction. 2 A collection, compilation, compendium. 3 Any systematically arranged collection of texts or verses. 4 A compendium or compilation of laws, code, digest ; ननुसंहिता. 5 The continuous hymnical text of the Veda as formed out of the Padas or individual words by proper phonetic changes according to different Śākhās or schools ; पदप्रकृति संहिता Nir. 6 (In gram.) Combination or junction of letters according to rules of Sandhi or euphony ; पर-संविकर्षः संहिता P. I. 4. 109 ; वर्णानामति-शयितः संनिधिः संहितासंज्ञः स्यात् Sk ; or वर्णाना-मेकप्राणयोगः संहिता 7. The Supreme Being who holds and supports the universe.

संहृतिः f. General shout, loud uproar, tumultuous exultation.

संहत p. p. 1 Drawn together. 2 Contracted, abridged. 3 Withdrawn, drawn back. 4 Collected, assembled. 5 Seized, laid hold of. 6 Curbed, restrained. 7 Destroyed.

संहतिः f. 1 Contraction compression 2 Destruction, loss 3 Taking 4 Restraint 5 Collection

संज्ञ *p. p.* 1 Thrilled or horripilated with joy, delighted. 2 Bristling, shuddering. 3 Fired with emulation.

संज्ञादः 1 A loud noise, an uproar. 2 Noise in general.

संज्ञी *a.* 1 Modest, bashful. 2 Completely abashed.

संज्ञक *a.* Bad, vile.

संज्ञक *a.* 1 Thorny, prickly. 2 Troublesome, dangerous. -कः The aquatic plant शैल *q. v.*

संज्ञक, संज्ञक *a.* Trembling, tremulous.

संज्ञक *a.* Tender, compassionate. संज्ञक *a.* (*ज* or *ज*) Having ears. 2 Hearing, listening.

संज्ञक *a.* 1 Having or performing any act. 2 (*In gram.*) Having an object, transitive (as a verb).

संज्ञक *a.* 1 Together with the parts. 2 All, whole, entire, complete. 3 Having all the digits, full (as the moon); as in संज्ञकसुखी. 4 Having a soft or low sound. -Comp. -वर्ण *a.* (*i. e.* *व* or *वा*) having the letters *क* & *ख*, *i. e.* quarrelling; *Nalod.* 2 14.

संज्ञक *a.* Attended with the ritual or ceremonial part of the Veda; *Ms.* 2. 140. -रूपः *N.* of Siva.

संज्ञकोलः *N.* of one of the 21 bells; see *Ms.* 4. 89.

संज्ञक *a.* 1 Full of love, impassioned, loving. 2 Lustful, amorous. 3 One who has got his desired object, satisfied, contented; काम इदानीं संज्ञको भवतु *S.* 4. -नं *ind.* 1 With pleasure. 2 Contentedly. 3 Assuredly, indeed.

संज्ञक *a.* Seasonable, opportune. -ले *ind.* Seasonably, betimes, early in the morning.

संज्ञक *a.* Having appearance, visible, present, near. -शः Presence, vicinity, nearness. (संज्ञकश्च and संज्ञकश्च are used adverbially in the sense of 1 near, 2 from near, from, from the presence of).

संज्ञक *a.* Having the same womb, born of the same mother, uterine (as a brother &c.)

संज्ञक *a.* 1 Belonging to a noble family. 2 Belonging to the same family. 3 Having a family. 4 Along with the family. -लः 1 A kinsman. 2 A kind of fish (संज्ञकी also.)

संज्ञक *a.* 1 One of the same family. 2 A distant relation; such as a descendant in the 4th, 5th, or 6th, or even in the 7th, 8th, or 9th degree. 3 A distant relation in general.

संज्ञक *ind.* 1 Once; संज्ञकशो निपतति संज्ञकन्या प्रदीयते । संज्ञकश्च इदानीं निपतति सतां संज्ञक *Ms.* 9. 47. 2 At one time, on one occasion, formerly, once; संज्ञकस्यैव योऽयं *S.* 5 3 At once 4 Together with -म -*f* Faeces, excre-

ment (usually written संज्ञक *q. v.*). -Comp. -वर्षी 1 a mule. 2 a woman who is pregnant only once. -प्रज्ञः a crow. -प्रज्ञा, प्रज्ञिका 1 a woman who has borne only one child. 2 a cow that has calved once. -फलः the plantain tree.

संज्ञक *a.* Deceitful, fraudulent. -वः A cheat, rogue.

संज्ञक *a.* Angry, enraged. -रं *ind.* Angrily.

संज्ञक *p. p.* 1 Stuck or attached to, in contact with. 2 Addicted, devoted or attached to, fond of; संज्ञकं किं कथं वेतिनि श्रीधर *Ms.* 2. 6. 3 Fixed or rivetted on; *R.* 2. 28. 4 Relating to. -Comp. -वैर *a.* engaged in hostilities, constant in enmity; *S.* 2. 14.

संज्ञक *f.* 1 Contact, touch. 2 Union, junction; संज्ञकं जवाङ्गव्यवस्थितो लतानां *Ki.* 5. 46. 3 Attachment, addiction, devotion (to anything.)

संज्ञक *m. pl.* The flour of barley first fried and then ground, barley-meal; मिश्रासंज्ञकमेव संज्ञकं वचं इति संज्ञकान्दे *Bh.* 3. 64.

संज्ञक *n. i* The thigh; (changed in comp. to संज्ञक after उत्तर, पूर्व and द्वे or when the compound implies comparison; see *P. V.* 4. 98.). 2 A bone. 3 The pole or shafts of a carriage.

संज्ञक *a.* Active, moveable.

संज्ञक *a.* Being at leisure.

संज्ञक *m.* (*nom.* संज्ञक, संज्ञकी, संज्ञका; *acc.* संज्ञकम्; *sanskr.*) संज्ञकः *gen. sing.* ; संज्ञकी *loc. sing.*) A friend, companion, an associate; तस्मात्संज्ञकं त्वमसि यन्मन तत्तत्तत् *U.* 5. 10; संज्ञकनिव श्रितियुजोऽनुजीविनः *Ki.* 1. 10. (At the end of comp. संज्ञक is changed to संज्ञक; वनितसंज्ञकानां *Kn.* 1. 10; संज्ञकसंज्ञकः *R.* 4. 87; 1. 48, 12. 9; *Bk.* 1. 1.)

संज्ञकी A female friend or companion, a lay's maid; नृपति युवतिर्जनेन सनं संज्ञिकं विरहिजनस्य दुरितं *Gtt.* 1.

संज्ञक 1 Friendship, intimacy, alliance; संज्ञकं सत्यं रामस्य समानव्यसने हरी *R.* 12. 57; समानशीलव्यसनेषु संज्ञकम् *Subhāsh.* 2 Equality. -रूपः A friend.

संज्ञक *a.* Attended by troops or flocks. -जः An epithet of Siva.

संज्ञक *a.* Poisonous, having poison. -रः *N.* of a king of the Solar race. [He was a son of Bahu and was called *Sagara* because he was born together with *Sagara* or poison given to his mother by the other wife of his father. By his wife *Sumati* he had 60000 sons. He successfully performed 99 sacrifices, but when he commenced the hundredth, his sacrificial horse was stolen by *Indra* and carried down to the *Patala*. *Sagara* thereupon commanded his 60000 sons to search it out. Finding no trace of the animal on earth they began to dig down towards the *Patala*, and in doing this they

ally increased the boundaries of the ocean which was therefore called *Sagara*; cf. *R.* 13. 3. Mesting with the sage *Kapila* they rashly accused him of having stolen their horse, as a punishment for which they were instantly reduced to ashes by that sage. It was after several thousand of years that *Bhagiratha* (*q. v.*) succeeded in bringing down to the *Patala* the celestial river *Ganges* to water and purify their ashes and thus to convey their souls to heaven].

संज्ञकः, संज्ञकः A brother of whole blood; *Mv.* 6. 27.

संज्ञक *a.* 1 Possessed of qualities or attributes. 2 Possessed of good qualities, virtuous. 3 Worldly. 4 Furnished with a string (as a bow). 5 Possessed of the qualities in rhetoric.

संज्ञक *a.* Being of the same family or kin, related. -जः 1 A kinsman sprung from a common ancestor, *S.* 7. 2 A kinsman of the same family, one connected by funeral oblations of food and water. 3 A distant kinsman. 4 Family, race, lineage.

संज्ञक *f.* Eating together.

संज्ञक *a.* 1 Contracted, narrow, strait. 2 Impervious, impassable. 3 Full of, crowded with, beset with, hemmed in; संज्ञकं ह्यदितानीनां परमप्रीत्युत्पत्त्या *Mv.* 4. 88; *U.* 1. 8. -दं 1 A narrow passage, defile, pass. 2 A difficulty, strait, risk, peril, danger; संज्ञकं विषयः *K.*; संज्ञकं हि परीक्ष्यते प्राज्ञः *शूराश्च.* संज्ञके *Ks.* 31. 93.

संज्ञक Conversation, talk.

संज्ञकः 1 Commingling, mixture, intermixture; *S.* 2. 2 Blending together, union. 3 Confusion or mixture (of castes), unlawful intermarriage resulting in mixed castes; विवेकं वर्णसंज्ञकः *K.*, *Bg.* 1. 42; *Ms.* 10. 40. 4 (*In Rhet.*) The combination of two or more dependent figures of speech in one and the same passage (*opp.* संज्ञक where the figures are independent); अविश्रान्तिरुपाहारसंज्ञकमित्यं तु संज्ञकः *K.* *P.* 10; or अंगानि त्वेककृतीनां तद्वेकाग्र्यस्थितौ । संज्ञकश्चैव भवति संज्ञकसंज्ञकः पुनः *S. D.* 757. 5 Dust, sweepings. -री See संज्ञकी below.

संज्ञक 1 The act of drawing together, contracting. 2 Attracting. 3 Ploughing, furrowing. -जः *N.* of *Balarāma*; संज्ञकपात्रं यमस्य स हि संज्ञकपात्रं युवा *Hariv.*

संज्ञकः 1 Accumulation, collection. 2 Addition.

संज्ञक -न 1 The act of heaping together. 2 Contact, junction. 3 Collision. 4 Bending, twining. 5 Addition (in math.).

संज्ञक *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, piled up, collected. 2 Blended together, intermixed. 3 Seized laid hold of 4 Added

संकल्पः 1 Will, volition, mental resolve : कः कामः संकल्पः Dk. 2 Purpose, aim, intention, determination. 3 Wish, desire ; संकल्पमाशेदितसिद्धयस्ते R. 14. 17. 4 Thought, idea, reflection, fancy, imagination ; तत्संकल्पोदितजडिम स्तम्भयते गान् Māl. 1. 35 ; बुद्धेय संकल्प-शामरज्ज्वननं नतिोसि मया विवृद्धिं S. 3. 4. 5 The mind, heart ; Māl. 7. 2. 6 A solemn vow to perform an observance. 7 Expectation of advantage from a holy voluntary act. -Comp. -जः, -जन्मन् m., -योनिः epithets of the god of love; मयसंकल्प-योने M. 4 ; Ku. 3. 24. -रूप a. 1 volitional. 2 conformable to will.

संकलुषः a. 1 Unsteady, fickle, changeable, inconstant. 2 Uncertain, doubtful. 3 Bad, wicked. 4 Weak, feeble.

संकारः 1 Dust, sweepings. 2 The crackling of flames.

संकारी A girl recently deflowered.

संकाशः a. 1 Like, similar, resembling (at the end of comp.), अग्निं, हिमं. 2 Near, close, at hand. -ज्ञः 1 Appearance, presence. 2 Vicinity.

संक्रिहः A fire-brand, burning torch.

संकीर्णः p. p. 1 Mixed together, intermingled. 2 Confused, miscellaneous. 3 Shattered, spread, crowded. 4 Indistinct. 5 In rut, intoxicated ; H. 4. 17. 6 Of mixed caste, of impure origin. 7 Impure, adulterated. 8 Narrow, contracted. -नः 1 A man of a mixed caste. 2 A mixed note or mode. 3 An elephant in rut, an intoxicated elephant. -नी A difficulty. -Comp. -जाति, -योनि a. of mixed birth, of a mongrel breed (as a mule). -युद्ध a confused fight, melee.

संकीर्तनं -ना 1 Praising, applauding, extolling. 2 Glorification (of a deity). 3 Repeating the name of a deity as a pious or devotional act.

संकुचितः p. p. 1 Contracted, abridged ; लकापतेः संकुचितं यशो वृत् Vikr. 1. 27. 2 Shrunk, wrinkled. 3 Closed, shut. 4 Covering.

संकुलः a. 1 Confused. 2 Thronged with, crowded or filled with, full of ; नक्षत्रतारासंकुलमपि ज्योतिष्मती चन्द्रमसेव राशिः R. 6. 22 ; Māl. 1. 2. 3 Disordered. 4 Inconsistent. -लः 1 A crowd, mob, throng, collection, swarm, flock ; महत् पौरजनस्य संकुलेन विवदितार्यां तस्यामागतोऽ-दिम Māl. 1. 2 A confused fight, melee. 3 An inconsistent or contradictory speech ; s. g. यावज्जीवमहं मोदी ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता । माता तु मम संक्षेप पुनर्हीनः पितामहः.

संकेतः 1 An intimation, allusion. 2 A sign, gesture, hint ; Mu. 1. 3 An indicative sign, mark, token. 4 Agreement, convention ; संकेतो गृह्यते जातोऽप्युक्तः च 8 D 12 5

signation (made by a mistress or lover) ; नायसेमेतं कृतसंकेतं वाद्यते श्रु देष्टुं Git. 5. 6 A place of meeting (for lovers), rendezvous ; कंठार्थिनी तु या रागि संकेतं सामसारिका Ak. 7 Condition, provision. 8 A short explanatory rule (in gram.). -Comp. -गृहं, -निकेतनं, -स्थानं a place of appointment or assignation, rendezvous.

संकेतकः 1 Agreement, convention. 2 Appointment, assignation. 3 Rendezvous. 4 A lover or mistress who makes an appointment ; संकेतके चिरयति प्रवसे विनोदः Mk. 3. 3.

संकेतितः a. 1 Agreed upon, fixed by convention ; सहासंकेतितं योऽयमपि वदे स वाचकः K. P. 2. 2 Invited, called.

संकोचः 1 Contraction, shrinking up. 2 Abridgment, diminution, compression. 3 Terror, fear. 4 Shutting up, closing. 5 Binding. 6 A kind of skatefish. -चं Saffron.

संक्रन्दः N. of Krishna.

संक्रमः 1 Concurrence, going together. 2 Transition, traversing, transfer, progress. 3 The passage of a planetary body through the zodiacal signs. 4 Moving, travelling. -नः, -सं 1 A difficult or narrow passage. 2 A causeway, bridge ; नदीनयेषु च तथा ; संक्रमनिवृत्तादेत् Mb. 3. A Medium or means of attaining any object ; तमिव संक्रमीकृत्य Dk. ; सोऽतीतिः स्वर्गसंक्रमः Pt. 4. 2.

संक्रमणं 1 Concurrence. 2 Transition, progress, passing from one point to another. 3 The sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. 4 The day on which the summer solstice begins. 5 Concurrence, a certain class of problems.

संक्रातः p. p. 1 Passed through or into, entered into. 2 Transferred, devolved, entrusted ; U. 1. 22. 3 Seized, affected. 4 Reflected, imaged. 5 Depicted.

संक्रांतिः f. 1 Going together, union. 2 Passage from one point to another, transition. 3 The passage of the sun or any planetary body from one zodiacal sign into another. 4 Transference, giving over (to another) ; संपातिता...पयसो गंधूषसंक्रांतयः U. 3. 16. 5 Transferring or communicating (one's knowledge to another), power of imparting (instruction to others) ; विवादं दर्श-विध्यते क्रियासंक्रांतिगाम्यः M. 1. 18 ; शिरा क्रिया कर्त्तव्यचदात्मसंस्था संक्रांतिरन्वये विधेयशुक्ता 1. 16. 6 Image, reflection. 7 Depicting.

संक्राम See संक्रम.

संकीर्णं Sporting together.

संक्रवः 1 Dampness, moisture. 2 The fluid secretion supposed to

form the first month after conception and which constitutes the rudiment of the foetus.

संशयः 1 Destruction. 2 Complete destruction or consumption. 3 Loss, ruin. 4 End. 5 Destruction of the world.

संक्षितिः f. 1 Throwing together. 2 Compressing, abridging. 3 Throwing, sending. 4 Ambuscade.

संक्षेपः 1 Throwing together. 2 Compression, abridgment. 3 Brevity, conciseness. 4 An epitome, a brief exposition. 5 Throwing, sending. 6 Taking away. 7 Assisting in another's duty. (संक्षेपण, संक्षेपतः are used adverbially in the sense of 'briefly, concisely, shortly'.).

संक्षेपणं 1 Heaping together. 2 Abridgment, abbreviation. 3 Sending. **संक्षोभः** 1 Agitation, trembling. 2 Disturbance, commotion ; Mk. 2. 3 Upsetting, overturning. 4 Pride, haughtiness.

सख्यं War, battle, fight ; संख्ये द्विगं वीरसं चकार Vikr. 1. 68, 70 ; Ve. 3. 25 ; Si. 18. 70.

संख्या 1 Enumeration, reckoning, calculation ; संख्यानिवेष्टां प्रमरश्चकार R. 16. 47. 2 A number. 3 A numeral. 4 Sum. 5 Reason, understanding, intellect. 6 Deliberation, reflection. 7 Manner. -Comp. अतिग, अतीत a beyond number, innumerable, countless. -वाचक a. expressive of number. (-कः) a numeral.

संख्यातः p. p. 1 Enumerated. 2 Calculated, reckoned up. -तं A number. -ता A kind of riddle.

संख्यावत् a. 1 Numbered. 2 Possessed of reason. -म्. A learned man.

संगः 1 Coming together, joining. 2 Meeting, union, confluence (as of rivers.) 3 Touch, contact. 4 Company, association, friendship, friendly intercourse ; सतां सङ्गिः सग कथमपि हि पुण्येन भवति U. 2. 1 ; संगमसुखञ्च 'to keep company with, herd with' शृणुः स्तुतेः संगमसुखजति Subhāsh. 5 Attachment, fondness, desire, व्यापते विषयानुसः संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62. 6 Attachment to worldly ties, association with men ; दौर्भेद्यावपति-त्विनश्यति यतिः संगत् Bh. 2. 42. 7 Encounter, fight.

संगणिका An excellent or incomparable discourse.

संगतः p. p. 1 Joined or united with, come together, associated with. 2 Assembled, collected, convened, met together. 3 Joined in wedlock, married. 4 Sexually united. 5 Filled together, appropriate, proper harmonious S 3 6 In conjunction with (as planets) 7 Shrank

up, contracted ; see गम् with सं. -तं 1 Union, meeting, alliance ; V. 5. 24, S. 5. 23. 2 Association, company. 3 Acquaintance, friendship, intimacy, Ku. 5. 39. 4 A harmonious or consistent speech, well-reasoned remarks.

संगतिः *f.* 1 Union, meeting, conjunction. 2 Company, society, association, intercourse ; ननो हि जन्म-तरसंगतिं R. 7. 15. 3 Sexual union. 4 Visiting, frequenting. 5 Fitness, appropriateness, applicability, consistent relation. 6 Accident, chance, accidental occurrence. 7 Knowledge. 8 Questioning for further knowledge.

संगमः 1 Meeting, union ; V. 4. 37 ; R. 12. 66, 90. 2 Association, company, society, intercourse ; as in सङ्गिः संगमः. 3 Contact, touch ; R. 8. 44. 4 Sexual union or intercourse, अयं च ते तिष्ठति संगमोत्सुकः S. 3. 14 ; R. 19. 33. 5 Confluence (of rivers) ; गंगासङ्गमोः संगमः. 6 Fitness, adaptation. 7 Encounter, fight. 8 Conjunction (of planets).

संगमनं Meeting, union ; see संगम. संगमः 1 A promise, an agreement ; तथेति तस्यावितयं प्रतीतः प्रत्यग्रहीतसंगमजन्मा R. 5. 26, 11. 48, 13. 65. 2 Accepting, undertaking. 3 A bargain. 4 War, battle, fight ; अतरसङ्गमजीजसा सुहृन्मृतः संगमसंगमसी Si. 16. 67. 5 Knowledge. 6 Devouring. 7 Misfortune, calamity. 8 Poison.

संगमः N. of a particular part of the day, said to be three Mubārtas after Prāstana or early dawn and to form the second of the five divisions of the day.

संगमः Discourse, conversation. संगित *a.* 1 United with, meeting. 2 Attached or devoted to, fond of ; S. 5. 11 ; R. 19. 16 ; M. 4. 2 ; Bg. 3. 26 ; 14. 15.

संगीत *p. p.* Sung together, sung in chorus. -तं 1 Chorus, a song sung by many voices ; जयः सुकथो गंधर्वः संगीतं सहस्रवृक्षाः Bhāg. 2 Music, harmonious singing, especially singing accompanied by instrumental music and dancing, triple symphony ; गीतं वाद्यं नर्तनं च त्रयं संगीतमुच्यते ; किमप्यवस्थाः परिषद्ः श्रुतिप्रसादनः संगीतात् S. 1 ; Mk. 1. 3 A concert. 4 The art of singing with music and dancing ; Bh. 2. 12. -Comp. -अर्थः 1 The subject of a musical performance. 2 the materials or necessary apparatus for a musical concert ; Me. 56. -शाळा a concert-hall ; Māl. 2. -शास्त्रं the science of music.

संगीतकं 1 Concert, symphony. 2 A public entertainment consisting of songs attended with music and dancing

संगीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Agreed or assented. 2 Promised.

संग्रहः 1 Seizing, grasping. 2 Clenching the fist, grasp, grip. 3 Reception, admission. 4 Guarding, protection ; तथा ग्रामगतानां च कुमदिदृश्य संग्रहं Me. 7. 114. 5 Favouring, propitiating, entertaining, supporting ; Ma. 3. 138 ; 8. 311. 6 Storing, accumulation, gathering, collecting ; तेः कृतकृतिः संग्रहः R. 19. 55 ; 17. 60. 7 Governing, restraining, controlling. 8 Conglomeration. 9 Conjunction. 10 Agglomeration (a kind of सेवेन). 11 Inclusion, comprehension. 12 Compilation. 13 Epitome, summary, abridgment, compendium ; संग्रहेण प्रवक्ष्ये Bg. 8. 11 ; 80 तर्कसंग्रहः, 14 Sum, amount, totality ; कर्णं कर्म कर्तव्यं त्रिविधः कर्मसंग्रहः Bg. 18. 18. 15 A catalogue, list. 16 A store-room. 17 An effort, exertion. 18 Mention, reference. 19 Greatness, elevation. 20 Velocity. 21 N. of Siva.

संग्रहणं 1 Seizing, grasping. 2 Supporting, encouraging. 3 Compiling, collecting. 4 Blending. 5 Increasing, setting ; कनकसुवर्णसंग्रहणोचितः (मणिः) Pt. 1. 75. 6 Sexual union, intercourse with a female. 7 Adultery ; Ma. 8. 6, 72 ; Y. 2. 72. 8 Hoping. 9 Accepting, receiving. -णी Dysentery.

संग्रहीरु *m.* A charioteer. संग्रामः War, battle, fight ; संग्रामांग-मागतेन भवता चापे समारोपिते K. P. 10. -Comp. -जित् *a.* conquering in battle. -पट्टः a large military drum. संग्राहः 1 Laying hold of, grasping. 2 forcible seizure. 3 Clenching the fist. 4 The handle of a shield.

संग्रहः 1 A group, collection, multitude, flock ; as महर्षिसंग्रहः, सङ्गुप्तसंग्रहः &c. 2 A number of people living together. -Comp. -चारिन् *m.* a fish. -जीविन् *m.* a hired labourer, coolie. -वृत्तिः *f.* close combination.

संघटना Joining together, union, combination ; Ratn. 4. 20.

संघट्टः 1 Friction, rubbing together, सरलसंघट्टसंघट्टजन्मा (द्वारिणः) Me. 53 ; Māl. 5. 3. 2 Collision, clashing together, encounter ; Si. 20. 26. 3 Encounter, conflict. 4 Meeting, joining, collision or rivalry (as of wives) ; R. 14. 86. 5 Embracing. -ह्य *A* large creeper.

संघट्टनं -ना 1 Rubbing together, friction. 2 Collision, clash. 3 Close contact, adherence to. 4 Contact, union, cohesion. 5 The intertwining of wrestlers. 6 Meeting encounter in general

संघट्ट इति In flocks or troops

संघर्षः 1 Rubbing together, friction. 2 Grinding, trituration. 3 Collision, clash. 4 Emulation, rivalry, contest for superiority ; तस्याश्च मनः च कस्मिंश्चि-रसंघर्षे Lik. ; नाट्याचार्योर्मैहान् ज्ञानसंघर्षो जातः M. 1. 5 Envy, jealousy. 6 Gliding, gently flowing.

संघारिका 1 A pair, couple. 2 A bawd, procuress. 3 Smell.

संघावकः -कं The mucus of the nose. संघातः 1 Union, combination, an association. 2 A multitude, an assemblage, a collection ; उपसंघात इव प्रवृद्धः R. 14. 11 ; Ku. 4. 6. 3 Killing, slaughter. 4 Phlegm. 5 Formation of compounds. 6 N. of a division of hell.

संघतित *a.* Startled, timid. -तं *ind.* Tremblingly, in an alarmed or startled manner.

सखिः 1 A friend. 2 Friendship, intimacy. -*f.* The wife of Indra ; see शची.

सखितुल *a.* Blear-eyed. सखिः 1 A friend, companion. 2 A minister, counsellor ; सखिवास्तव चादौ वा प्रवृत्तिं परीक्षितान् Ma. 7. 54 ; R. 1. 34, 4. 87 ; कार्यतरसखिः M. 1.

सखी See शची. सचेतन *a.* Sentient, animate, rational.

सचेतन *a.* 1 Intelligent. 2 Possessed of feeling. 3 Unanimous.

सखेल *a.* Dressed.

सखेष्टः The mango tree.

सज्जन *a.* Having men or living beings. -जः A man of the same family, a kinsman.

सजल *a.* Watery, wet, humid.

सजाति, सजातीय *a.* 1 Of the same kind, tribe, class or species. 2 Like, similar. -*m.* A son of a man and woman of the same caste.

सङ्गु (सु) *a.* 1 Loving, attached to. 2 Associated together. -*m.* (Nom. सङ्गुः, सङ्गुवौ, सङ्गुवः instr. dual सङ्गुव्याम्) A friend, companion. -*ind.* With, together with.

सज्ज *a.* 1 Ready, made or got ready, prepared ; सज्जो रथः U. 1. 2 Dressed, clothed. 3 Accoutred, trimmed. 4 Fully equipped, armed. 5 Fortified.

सज्जनं 1 Fastening, tying on. 2 Dressing. 3 Preparing, arming, equipping. 4 A guard, sentry. 5 A ferry, ghāt. -जः A good man ; see under सत्. -ना 1 Decoration, accoutrement, equipment. 2 Dressing, ornamenting.

सज्जा 1 Dress, decoration. 2 Equipment, apparatus. 3 Military accoutrement, armour, mail.

सज्जित *a.* 1 Dressed. 2 Decorated. 3 Made ready equipped. 4 Accoutred, armed.

सञ्ज *a.* 1 Furnished with a bow-string. 2 Strung (as a bow).

सञ्जोत्तरा A moonlight night.

सञ्जः A collection of leaves for writing upon.

सञ्जत् *m.* A cheat, rogue, juggler.

सञ्चयः 1 Heaping up gathering. 2 Hoard, heap, accumulation, stock, store; कर्तव्यः संचयो निर्वयं कर्तव्यो नातिसंचयः Subhāsh. 3 A large quantity, collection.

संचयनं 1 Gathering, collecting. 2 Collecting the ashes and bones of a body after it has been burnt.

संचरः 1 Passage, transit from one zodiacal sign to another. 2 A way, path; यज्ञोपविष्टकाशेन नक्तं दक्षितसंचराः Ku. 8. 43; R. 16. 12. 3 A narrow road, defile, difficult passage. 4 Entrance, gate. 5 The body. 6 Killing. 7 Development.

संचरणं Going, motion, travelling.

संचल *a.* Trembling, quivering.

संचलनं Agitation, trembling, shaking; अचलसंचलनाहरणो रणः Ki. 18. 8.

संचारकः *N.* of a particular sacrifice.

संचारः 1 Going, movement, travelling or roaming through; स पुनः पार्थ-संचारं संचरन्वचनीयति K. P. 10; R. 2. 15. 2 Passing through, passage, transit. 3 A course, way, road, pass. 4 Difficult progress or journey. 5 Difficulty, distress. 6 Setting in motion. 7 Inciting. 8 Leading, guiding. 9 Transmission, contagion. 10 A gem said to be found in the hood of serpents.

संचारक *a.* Conveying, transmitting. -कः 1 A leader, guide. 2 An instigator.

संचारिका 1 A female messenger, go-between. 2 A bawd, procuress. 3 A pair, couple. 4 Smell, odour.

संचारणं Moving, impelling, conveying, leading &c.

संचारिन् *a.* (गी. f.) 1 Moving, moveable, संचारिणी नमः शिवाय Mā. 1; Ku. 8. 54; R. 67. 2 Roaming, wandering. 3 Changing, unsteady, fickle. 4 Difficult to be passed, inaccessible. 5 Evanescent, as a Bhāva; see below. 6 Influencing. 7 Hereditary, successively communicated (as a disease). 8 Contagious. 9 Impelling. -म. 1 Wind, air. 2 Incense. 3 A transient or evanescent feeling which serves to strengthen the prevailing sentiment, see व्यावहारिन्.

संचाली The Gunja shrub.

संचित *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, accumulated, hoarded, collected. 2 Laid by, stored. 3 Enumerated, reckoned. 4 Full of, furnished or provided with. 5 Impeded, obstructed. 6 Dense, (as a wood).

संचितः *f.* A collection.

संचितनं Consideration, reflection.

संचुर्गेन Crushing to pieces.

संछन्न *p. p.* 1 Enveloped, concealed, hidden. 2 Clothed.

संछादनं Obscuring, hiding.

संज 1 *P.* (सजति, सक; the *h* of the root being changed to *j*, after a preposition ending in *इ* or *उ*.) 1 To stick or adhere to, cling to; तुल्यगविषु मतेनकटेषु कल्लेणवः (संजुः); R. 4. 47. 2 To fasten. -*Pass.* (संजयते) To be attached to, cling or adhere to. -*Caus.* (संजयति-ने). -*Desid.* (सिञ्जति). -*With अहु* 1 to stick or adhere to. 2 to be united with, to accompany; मृत्पुत्रं च व्याविश दुःखं चनेककरणम्। अनु-पकं सदा देहे Mb.; U. 4. 2. (-*Pass.*) to stick or adhere to (fig. also); धर्मवृत्ते च मनसि नमसीव न जातु रजोऽनुपश्यते Dk.; Bg. 6. 4; 18. 10. -*अव* 1 to suspend, attach, cling to, throw, place; Si. 5. 16, 7. 16, 9. 7; Ku. 7. 23. 2 to entrust to, throw on, assign to. (-*Pass.*) 1 to be in contact with, touch; Mk. 1. 54. 2 to be engaged in or intent on, be eager. -*आ* 1 to fasten, fix on, join or add to, place or put on; चापसासज्यं कंठे Ku. 2. 64; S. 3. 26; (युजे) युजः स सुपेक्षुर-वाससंज R. 2. 74. 2 to confer upon, conduce to; Ki. 13. 44. 3 to throw upon, assign to. 4 to stick or adhere to. -*नि* 1 to adhere or stick to, be thrown round or placed on; कंठे संध्याहनिपन्थादु Ku. 8. 7; R. 9. 50, 11. 70, 19. 45. 2 to be reflected; Ku. 1. 10, 7. 35. 3 to be attached to. -*य* 1 to cling or adhere to. 2 to apply, follow, be applicable, held good in the case of (pass. also in the same sense); इतरेतराभ्यः प्रसज्येत, वैषम्यवैषम्ये नेष्वरस्य प्रसज्येत S. B. 3 to be attached to; तस्यामर्षी प्रसजत् Dk. -*यति* to join or link together; व्यातिषजति पदार्थानां तः कोऽपि हेतुः U. 6. 12.

संजः 1 *N.* of Brahman. 2 Of Siva.

संजयः *N.* of the charioteer of king Dhritarāshtra. He tried to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute between the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas, but failed. It was he who narrated the events of the great Bhārati war to the blind king Dhritarāshtra; of. Bg. 1. 1.

संजल्पः 1 Conversation. 2 Confused talk, chattering, confusion. 3 An uproar.

संजवनं A quadrangle, a group of four houses forming a court.

संजा A she-goat.

संजीवनं 1 Living together. 2 Bringing to life, life-restoring, reanimation, resuscitation. 3 *N.* of one of the 21 halls - see Ms. 4 89 4 A

group of four houses, quadrangle. -नी A kind of elixir (said to restore the dead to life).

संज्ञ *a.* 1 Knock-kneed. 2 Being conscious. 3 Named, called; see संज्ञा below. -ज्ञं A yellow; fragrant wood.

संज्ञपनं Killing.

संज्ञा 1 Consciousness; संज्ञां लभ्य, आपद् or पतिपद् to regain or recover one's consciousness, come to one's senses. 2 Knowledge, understanding. 3 Intellect, mind. 4 A hint, sign, token, gesture; सुज्ञापितेऽङ्गुलिचङ्ग-येव मा चापलायेति यन्मां मन्यते Ku. 8. 41. 5 A name, designation, an appellation; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; वृद्धैर्विदुकाः सुवदुःखसंज्ञैः Bg. 15. 5. 6 (In gram.) Any name or noun having a special meaning, a proper name. 7 The technical name for an affix. 8 The Gāyatrī Mantra, see गायत्री. 9 *N.* of the daughter of Visvakarman and wife of the sun, and mother of Yama, Yamī and the two Asvins. [A legend relates that संज्ञा on one occasion wished to go to her father's house and asked her father's permission, which was not granted. Resolved to carry out her purpose, she created, by means of her superhuman power, a woman exactly like herself—who was, as it were, her own shadow (and was therefore called Chhaya),—and putting her in her own place, went away without the knowledge of the sun. Chhaya bore to the sun three children (see ह्यार), and lived quite happily with him, so that when Savjina returned, he would not admit her. Thus repudiated and disappointed, she assumed the form of a mare and roamed over the earth. The sun, however, in course of time, came to know the real state of things, and discovered that his wife had assumed the form of a mare. He accordingly assumed the form of a horse and was united with his wife, who bore to him two sons—the Asvinikumaras or Asvins q. v. j. -*Comp.* -अधिकारः a leading rule which gives a particular name to the rules falling under it, and which exercises influence over them. -विषयः an epithet, an attribute. -सुतः an epithet of Saturn.

संज्ञानं Knowledge, understanding.

संज्ञापनं 1 Informing. 2 Teaching. 3 Killing, slaughter.

संज्ञावत् *a.* 1 Having consciousness, become sensible, revived. 2 Having a name.

संज्ञित *a.* Named, called, denominated.

संज्ञिन् *a.* 1 Named. 2 That which receives a name.

संज्ञो A Knock kneed

संस्वर 1 Great heat fever 2 Heat. 3 Indignation.

सद् I. 1 P. (सदति) To form a part. -II. 10 U. (सादयति-ने) To show, display, manifest.

सदे, सदा 1 An ascetic's matted hair. 2 A mane (of a lion); Mu. 7. 6, Si. 1. 47. 3 Bristles of a boar; विध्यतसद्भुतसदाः प्रतिद्वंद्वीयः R. 9. 60. 4 A crest. -Comp. -अंकः a lion.

सद् 10 U. (सद्गति-ने) 1 To injure, kill. 2 To be strong. 3 To give. 4 To take. 5 To dwell.

सद्दृक् A kind of minor drama in Prakṛita; °e. g. कर्पूरसंजरी; see S. D. 542.

सद्वा f. 1 A kind of bird. 2 A musical instrument.

सद् 10 U. (सादयति-ने) 1 To finish, complete. 2 To leave unfinished. 3 To go, move. 4 To adorn, decorate.

सणसुने A hempen cord or thread.

संड See षंड.

संझिः A pair of tongs or nippers. संझीने One of the several modes of flight of birds; see झीन.

सत् a. (सी f.) 1 Being, existing, existent; सतः स्वतः प्रकाशते गुण न परते गुण BV. 1. 120; S. 7. 12. 2 Real, essential, true. 3 Good, virtuous, chaste; सती सती योगविद्युद्देहा Ku. 1. 21; S. 5. 17. 4 Noble, worthy, high; as in सत्पुत्रः. 5 Right, proper. 6 Best, excellent. 7 Venerable, respectable. 8 Wise, learned. 9 Handsome, beautiful. 10 Firm, steady. -m. A Good or virtuous man, a sage; आदानं हि विहगंय सता वारिमुचामि R. 4. 86; अविरतं परकार्यकृता सता मधुरिमातिशयेन बबोऽयं By. 1. 113; Bh. 2. 18; R. 1. 10. -n. 1 That which really exists, entity, existence, essence. 2 The really existent truth, reality. 3 Good; as in सद्सद् q. v. 4 Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. (सत्कृ means 'to respect', 'treat with respect', 'receive hospitably'). -Comp.

-असत् (सद्सत्) a. 1 existent and non-existent, being and not being. 2 real and unreal. 3 true and false. 4 good and bad, right and wrong. 5 virtuous and, wicked. (-n. du). 1 entity and non-entity. 2 good and evil, right and wrong. विवेकः discrimination between good and evil or truth and falsehood. व्याकिदेतुः the cause of discrimination between the good and bad; ते सतः येतुमर्हति सद्-सद्वाकिदेतवः R. 1. 10. -आचारः (सदा-चारः) 1 good manners, virtuous or moral conduct. 2 approved usage, traditional observances, immemorial custom; Ms. 2. 18. -आत्मन् a. virtuous, good; -उत्तरं proper or good reply. -कर्मन् n. 1 a virtuous or pious act 2 vir us piety 3 hosp tali

ty काड. a hawk, k.te. -कार. 1 a kind or hospitable treatment, hospitable reception. 2 reverence, respect. 3 care, attention. 4 a meal. 5 a festival, religious observance. -कुले a good or noble family. -कुलीन a. nobly born, of noble descent. -कृत a. 1 done well or properly. 2 hospitably received or treated. 3 revered, respected, honoured. 4 worshipped, adored. 5 welcomed. (-तः) an epithet of Siva. (-त्) 1 hospitality. 2 A virtue, piety. -कृतिः f. 1 treating with respect, hospitality. hospitable reception. 2 virtue, morality. -क्रिया 1 virtue, goodness; शकुंतला कृतिमता च सत्क्रिया S. 5. 15. 2 charity, good or virtuous action. 3 hospitality, hospitable reception. 4 courtesy, salutation. 5 any purificatory ceremony. 6 funeral ceremonies, obsequies. -गति f. (सद्गतिः) a good or happy state, felicity, beatitude. -गुण a. possessed of good qualities, virtuous. (-गः) virtue, excellence, goodness, good quality. -चरित, चरित्र a. (सत्चरित-त्र) well-conducted, honest, virtuous, righteous; सत्तुः सचरितः Bh. 2. 25. (-n.) 1 good or virtuous conduct. 2 history or account of the good; S. 1. -चारा (सत्चारा) turmeric. -चिद् n. (सच्चिद्) the Supreme Spirit. -अंशः portion of existence and thought. -आत्मन् m. the soul consisting of entity and thought. -आनन्दः 'existence or entity, knowledge and joy'; an epithet of the Supreme Spirit. -जनः (सज्जनः) a good or virtuous man. -पत्रं the new leaf of a water-lily. -पथः 1 a good road. 2 right path of duty, correct or virtuous conduct. 3 an orthodox doctrine. -परिग्रहः acceptance (of gifts) from a proper person. -पशुः a victim fit for a sacrifice, a good sacrificial victim. -पार्श्वः a worthy or virtuous person. -वर्षः bestowing favours on worthy recipients, judicious liberality. -वर्षिन् a. having judicious liberality. -पुत्रः 1 a good or virtuous son. 2 a son who performs all the prescribed rites in honour of his ancestors. -प्रतिपक्षः (in logic) one of the five kinds of *hetu* *bhāṣas* or fallacious *hetus*, a counterbalanced *hetu*, one along which there exists another equal *hetu* on the opposite side, e. g. 'sound is eternal because it is audible'; and also 'sound is non-eternal, because it is a product.' -फलः the pomegranate tree. -भाजः (सद्भाजः) 1 existence, being, entity. 2 actual existence, reality 3 good

disposition or nature, amiability 4 quality of goodness. -मातुः (सन्मातुः) the son of a virtuous mother. -मात्रः (सन्मात्रः) 'consisting of mere entity', the soul. -मानः (सन्मानः) esteem of the good. -मित्र (सन्मित्र) a good or faithful friend. -युवति f. a virtuous maiden. -वंश a. of high birth. -वचस् n. an agreeable or pleasing speech. -वस्तु n. 1 a good thing. 2 a good plot or story; V. 1. 2. -विद्य a. well-educated, having good learning. -वृत्त a. 1 well-behaved, well-conducted, virtuous, upright. 2 perfectly circular, well-rounded, सद्बृत्तः सतमद्वलसव कर्तव्यं प्रायेणैव क्रीडति Git. 3 (where both senses are intended). (-त्) 1 good or virtuous conduct. 2 an agreeable or amiable disposition. -संसर्गः, -संनिधानं, -समः, -संगतिः, -समागमः company or society of the good, association with the good; तथा सत्संनिधानेन भूयसी यदि प्रवीणता H. 1. -संयोगः right application. -सहाय a. having virtuous friends. (-यः) a good companion. -सार a. having good sap or essence. (-रः) 1 a kind of tree. 2 a poet. 3 a painter. -हेतुः (सद्हेतुः) a faultless or valid *hetu* or middle term.

सतत a. Constant, eternal, ever lasting, perpetual. -तं ind. Constantly, continually, eternally, always, सलभाः पुरुषा राजन् सततं त्रियवादिन Rām. -Comp. -गः, -गतिः wind, सलिलतले सततपतीनतः संचारिणः संनिगुह्य शय्या कार्या Dk.; सततगास्ततगावगिरोऽञ्जलिः Si. 6. 5; जेता नीताः सततगतिना यद्विमानाब्रह्मीः Me. 69. -यात्रिन् a. 1 always moving. 2 constantly tending to decay.

सतर्क a. 1 Versed in reasoning. 2 Considerate.

सत्तिः f. 1 A gift, donation. 2 End, destruction.

सती f. 1 A virtuous or good woman (or wife); Ku. 1. 21. 2 A female ascetic. 3 N. of the goddess Durgā; Ku. 1. 21.

सतीत्यं Chastity.

सतीनः 1 A kind of pulse or pease. 2 A bamboo.

सतीर्थः, -सतीर्थ्यः A fellow religious student.

सतीलः 1 A bamboo. 2 Air, wind. 3 Pease, pulse (f. also).

सतेरः Husk, chaff.

सत्ता 1 Existence, entity, being 2 Actual existence, reality. 3 The highest Jāti or generality. 4 Goodness, excellence.

सत्तं (usually written सत्तं) 1 A sacrificial session, especially one lasting from 13 to 100 days. 2 A sacrifice in general. 3 An oblation, offering gift 4 Liberality munifi

cence. 5 Virtue. 6 A house, residence. 7 Covering. 8 Wealth. 9 A wood, forest; Ki. 13. 9. 10 A tank, pond. 11 Fraud, cheating. 12 A place of refuge, asylum, covert. -Comp. -अयनं (यं) a long * sacrificial session.

सत्त्वा *ind.* With, together with. -Comp. -इत् *m.* an epithet of Indra.

सत्त्विः 1 A cloud. 2 An elephant.

सत्त्विन् *m.* One who constantly performs sacrifices, a liberal householder; Si. 14. 32.

सत्त्वं (Said to be *m.* also in the first ten senses) 1 Being, existence, entity. 2 Nature, essence. 3 Natural character, inborn disposition. 4 Life, spirit, breath, vitality, principle of vitality; S. 2. 9. 5 Consciousness, mind, sense. 6 An embryo. 7 Substance, thing, wealth. 8 An elementary substance, such as earth, air, fire &c. 9 A living or sentient being, animal, beast; वयान् विदेमन्निव दुष्टसत्त्वात् R. 2. 8, 15. 15; S. 2. 7. 10 An evil spirit, a demon, ghost. 11 Goodness, virtue, excellence. 12 Truth, reality, certainty. 13 Strength, energy, courage, vigour, power, inherent power, the stuff of which a person is made; क्रियासिद्धिः सत्त्वं भवति महतां नेपकरणे Subhāsh; R. 5. 31; Mu. 3. 22. 14 Wisdom, good sense. 15 The quality of goodness or purity regarded as the highest of the three Gūṇas q. v.; (it is said to predominate most in gods and heavenly beings). 16 A natural property or quality, characteristic. 17 A noun, substantive. -Comp. -अनुसूय *a.* 1 according to one's inborn disposition or inherent character; Bb. 2. 30. 2 according to one's means or wealth; R. 7. 32 (Mallī's interpretation does not appear to suit the context). -उद्देकः 1 excess of the quality of goodness. 2 pre-eminence in strength or courage. -लक्षणं signs of pregnancy; S. 5. -विदुषः loss of consciousness. -विहित *a.* 1 caused by nature. 2 caused by goodness, virtuous, upright. -संशुद्धिः *f.* purity or uprightness of nature. -संपन्न *a.* endowed with goodness, virtuous. -संहवः 1 loss of strength or vigour. 2 universal destruction. -सारः 1 essence of strength. 2 a very powerful person. -स्य *a.* 1 being in the nature of things. 2 inherent in animals. 3 animate. 4 characterized by goodness, good, excellent.

सत्त्वाय *a.* Terrifying animals or

सत्य *a.* 1 True, real, genuine; as in सत्यव्रत, सत्यमेव. 2 Honest, sincere, truthful, faithful. 3 Virtuous, upright. -स्यः 1 The abode of Brahman and of truth, the uppermost of the seven worlds or lokas above the earth; see लोक. 2 The Asvattha tree. 3 N. of Rāma. 4 Of Viṣṇu. 5 The deity presiding over नक्षत्रसूक्त q. v. -स्यं 1 Truth; नीनासत्यं विशिष्यते Ms. 2. 83; सत्यं ब्रू 'to speak the truth.' 2 Sincerity. 3 Goodness, virtue, purity. 4 An oath, a promise, solemn asseveration; सत्याद्भूमलोग्यत् R. 12. 9; Ms. 8. 113. 5 A truism, demonstrated truth or dogma. 6 The first of the four Yugas or ages of the world, the golden age, the age of truth and purity. 7 Water. -स्यं *ind.* Truly, really, indeed, verily, forthwith; सत्यं ज्ञापयि ते पादपंकजस्पर्शेन K.; Ku. 6. 19. -Comp.

-अनृत *a.* 1 true and false; सत्यानृतं च परम् H. 2. 133. 2 apparently true, but really false. (-तं-ते) 1 truth and falsehood. 2 practice of truth and falsehood; i. e. trade, commerce; Ms. 4. 4. and 6. -अभिसंध *a.* true to one's promise, sincere. -उत्कर्षः 1 pre-eminence in truth. 2 true excellence. -उद्य *a.* speaking the truth. -उपयाचन *a.* fulfilling a request. -कामः a lover of truth. -सत्य *m.* N. of a sage. -दृशिन् *a.* truth-seeing, foreseeing truth. -यन् *a.* rich in truth, exceedingly truthful. -युति *a.* strictly truthful. -युत् the world of Viṣṇu. -युत *a.* purified by truth (as words); सत्ययुतां वेदेष्टव्यं Ms. 6. 46. -यतिज्ञ *a.* true to one's promise. -यामः N. of the daughter of Satrajit and the favourite wife of Kṛishṇa; (it was for her that Kṛishṇa fought with Indra and brought the Pārijāta tree from the Nandana garden and planted it in her garden). -युगं the golden age; see सत्य (6) above. -वचस् *a.* truthful, veracious. (-*m.*) 1 a saint, Rishi. 2 a seer. (-*n.*) truth, veracity. -वय *a.* veracious. (-यं) truth, veracity. -वाच् *a.* truthful, veracious, candid. (-*m.*) 1 a saint, seer. 2 a crow. (-*f.*), -वाक्यं truth speaking, veracity. -वादिन् *a.* 1 truth speaking. 2 sincere, outspoken, candid. -वत, -संगर, -संध *a.* 1 true or faithful to an agreement, promise or word, adhering to truth, veracious. 2 honest, sincere. -आवणं taking a solemn oath. -संकाश *a.* apocryphal, plausible.

सत्यकारः 1 Making true or good, ratification of a contract or bargain. 2 Earnest money, advance payment, something given in advance as an earnest for the performance of a contract Ki 11 50

सत्यवत् *a.* Truthful, veracious. -*m.* N. of a king, husband of Sāvitrī, q. v. -स्री N. of the daughter of a fisherman, who became mother of Vyāsa by the sage Parāśara. सुत Vyāsa.

सत्या 1 Truthfulness, veracity. 2 N. of Sītā. 3 Of Draupadī; Ki. 11. 50. 4 Of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. 5 Of Durgā. 6 Of Satyabhāmā, wife of Kṛishṇa.

सत्यापनं 1 Speaking or observing the truth. 2 Ratification (of a contract, bargain &c.).

सत्य See सत्.

सत्रप *a.* Ashamed, modest.

सत्राजित् *m.* Son of Nighna and father of Satyabhāmā. [He got the *Syamantaka* jewel from the sun and always wore it round his neck. He afterwards gave it to his brother Prasena, from whom it passed into the hands of the monkey-chief Jambavat, who got possession of it after having killed Prasena. Kṛishṇa, however, overtook Jambavat and vanquished him in fight after a long struggle. The monkey-chief thereupon presented it along with his daughter to Kṛishṇa; see जीववत्. Kṛishṇa then gave the jewel back to its proper owner Satrajit, who out of gratitude presented it along with his daughter Satyabhāmā to him. Afterwards when Satyabhāmā was at her father's house with the jewel, Satadhanvan, at the instigation of a Yadava named Akraṇa who desired the jewel for himself, killed Satrajit and gave it to Akraṇa. Satadhanvan was afterwards killed by Kṛishṇa, but when he found that the jewel was with Akraṇa he allowed him to retain it with himself after having once shown it to the people.]

सत्त्वर *a.* Quick, speedy, expeditious. -इ *ind.* Quickly, speedily.

सत्त्वरकार *a.* Sputtered. -रः Speech accompanied with sputtering.

सद् 1 P. (6. P. also according to some) (सीदति, सन्; the *स्* of सद् is changed to *त्* after any preposition ending in इ or उ except प्रति) 1 To sit, sit down, recline, lie, lie down, rest, settle; अमदाः सेदुरेकस्मिन् नितेवं निखिला निरे Bk. 9. 58. 2 To sink down, plunge into; तेन त्वं विदुषां मध्ये पङ्के गौरि सीदसि H. Pr. 24; (where the word has sense 4 also). 3 To live, remain, reside, dwell. 4 To be dejected or low-spirited, despond, despair, sink into despondency; नाथ हरे जय नाथ हरे सीदति सदा वासगृहे Gt. 6. 5 To decay, perish, go to ruin, waste away, be destroyed; विपनायां नीतिं सकलं नवरां सीदति जगत् H. 2. 77. B. 7. 64 H. 2. 130 6 To be in distress, be pained or afflicted, be he pleased Ki

13. 60, Ms. 8. 21. 7 To be impeded or hindered; Ms. 9. 24. 8 To be languid, be wearied or fatigued, droop, sink; सिद्धि मे हृदयं K.; सिद्धि नम गामणि Bg. 1. 23. 9 To go. -Caus. (सादयति ते) 1 To cause to sit down, rest &c. -Desid. (सिद्ध्यति) To wish to sit &c. -With अव 1 To sink down, faint, fail, give way; करिणी पंक्तिवाचसीदति Ki. 2. 6, 4. 20; Bk. 6. 24. 2 to suffer, be neglected. 3 to become disheartened or exhausted. 4 to perish, decay, come to an end; नास्त्युद्यमसमो बन्धुः क्लृप्तं नावसिद्धि. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to sink, dispirit, ruin; Bg. 6. 5. 2 to remove, allay; औत्सुक्य-मात्रमवसादयति प्रतिष्ठा S. 5. 6. 3 to destroy, kill. -आ 1 to sit down or near. 2 to lie in wait for. 3 to approach, reach, go to; दिनालस्यवालयमासाद् Ku. 7. 69, Si. 2. 2, R. 6. 4. 4 to meet with, find, form; R. 5. 60, 14. 25. 5 to suffer; Bk. 3. 26. 6 to encounter, attack. 7 to place. (-Caus.) 1 to meet with, find, get, obtain; अमरगण-नालस्यमासाय R. 8. 95. 2 to approach, go to, reach, be in possession of; नक स्वस्थानमासाय गजेन्द्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46; Me. 34, Bk. 8. 37. 3 to overtake; अनन रथेगेन पूर्वप्रस्थितं यैनदेयमप्यासादये V. 1 4 to encounter, attack; Bk. 6. 95. -उङ् 1 to sink (fig. also), fall into ruin or decay; उसीद्विदुस्मि लोकाः Bg. 3. 24. 2 to leave off, quit. 3 to rise up. (-Caus.) 1 to destroy, annihilate; उसाद्यते जातिधर्माः Bg. 1. 42, Ms. 9. 267. 2 to overturn. 3 to rub, anoint. -उप 1 to sit near to, go to, approach; उपसेद्विदुस्मि Bk. 9. 92, 6. 135. 2 to wait upon, serve; आकल-सायनेसितेसितेहृत्पतेदुः प्रसाधकाः R. 17. 22; Si. 13. 24. 3 to march against. -नि 1 to sit down, lie, recline; उष्णालुः विशिरे निषिद्धि तपस्विलाबाले क्षिप्रि V. 2. 23. 2 to sink down, fail, be disappointed. -प्र 1 to be pleased, be gracious or propitious, oft. with inf.; तमालपत्रास्त-रमाङ्गं रंतुं प्रसीद शशमलचस्थलाङ्ग R. 6. 64. 2 to be appeased or soothed, be satisfied; निमित्तमुद्दिश्य हि यः प्रकृत्यति प्रवं स तस्या-पगने प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 283. 3 to be pure or clear, clear up, brighten up (lit. and fig.); विज्ञः प्रसेदुर्मृते वयुः लज्जाः R. 3. 14; प्रसादीदयादधः कुम्भोनेनेहोतः 4. 21. 4 to bear fruit, succeed, be successful; क्रिया हि वस्तुपाहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29; see प्रसज. (-Caus.) 1 to propitiate, to secure the favour of, pray, beseech; तस्मात्प्रणय प्रणिधाय काय प्रसादये त्वाम-हमिहामिदं Bg. 11. 44, R. 1. 88, Y. 3. 283. 2 to make clear; चेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 23. -वि 1 to sink down, be exhausted. 2 to be dispirited or cast down, be afflicted or sorrowful, despond despair विलपति हसति विषिद्धि रो 3 वचति सुपति तप Gt 4, Bg 2 1

Bk. 7. 89; R. 9. 75. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to despond or despair. 2 to make afflicted, pain.

सदः The fruit of trees.

सदशकः A crab.

सदशवदनः A heron.

सदनं 1 A house, palace, mansion. 2 Sinking down, decaying, perishing. 3 Languor, exhaustion, fatigue. 4 Water. 5 A sacrificial hall. 6 The abode of Yama.

सदय a. Kind, tender, merciful. -च ind. Kindly, mercifully.

सदय n. 1 Seat, abode, residence, dwelling. 2 An assembly; कैविना सरो भाति सदः खलजनेविना Bv. 1. 116; Bh. 2. 63 -Comp. -गत a. seated in an assembly; R. 3. 66. -गृहं an assembly-hall, council-room; R. 3. 67.

सदस्य 1 Any person present at or belonging to an assembly, a member of an assembly (an assessor, juror &c.) 2 An assistant at a sacrifice, superintending or assisting priest; S. 3.

सदा ind. Always, ever, perpetually, at all times. -Comp. -आनन्द a. ever happy. (-दाः) an epithet of Siva. -नतिः 1 wind. 2 the sun 3 everlasting happiness, final beatitude -नोय, -नीरा 1 N. of the Karatoyā river. 2 a river always bearing water, a running stream. -दान a. always making gifts or exuding nectar; Pt. 2. 79. (-नः) 1 a ruttish elephant. 2 a scentelephant (गंधद्विप q. v.). 3 N. of the elephant of Indra. 4 N. of Gapesa. -नक्षः a kind of bird, the wagtail. -फल a. always bearing fruit. (-लः) 1 the Bilva tree. 2 the jack tree. 3 the glomerous fig-tree. 4 the coconut tree -योगिन् m. an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -शिवः N. of Siva.

सदृश (शी f.), सदृश, सदृश, (शी f.) a. 1 Like, resembling, similar, of the same rank, (with gen. or loc., but usually in comp.); वज्रपातसदृश, कुसुमसदृश &c. 2 Fit, right, suitable, conformable, as in प्रस्तावसदृश वाक्ये H. 2. 51. 3 Worthy, befitting, becoming श्रुतस्य किं तदसदृशं कुलस्य R. 14. 61, 1. 15.

सदेश a. 1 Possessing a country. 2 Belonging to the same place or country. 3 Proximate, neighbouring.

सद्वच n. 1 A house, dwelling, abode; चक्रितनतनगंगी सदा सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32. 2 A place, station. 3 A temple. 4 An altar. 5 Water.

सद्यस् ind. 1 To-day, the same day; गवादीनां पयोऽज्येषुः सद्यो वा जायते दधि, पापस्य हि फलं सद्यः Subhāsh. 2 Instantly, forthwith, immediately, on a sudden. चक्रितनतनगंगी सदा सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32; Ku. 3. 29; Me. 16. 3 Recently, a short time back as in सद्यो वृत्ताशीन् S 4 -Comp. -काल the present time

-कालीन a. recent. -जात a (सद्योजात) newly born. (-तः) 1 a calf. 2 an epithet of Siva. -पातिन् a. quickly perishing, frail; Me 10. -शुद्धिः, -शौचं immediate purification.

सद्यस्क a. 1 New, recent. 2 Instantaneous.

सद् a. 1 Resting, staying. 2 Going. सद्द्वि a. Quarrelsome, fond of strife, contentious.

सहस्रः A village.

सधर्मन् a. 1 Having similar properties. 2 Having similar duties. 3 Of the same sect or caste. 4 Like, resembling. -Comp. -चारिणी a legal wife, a legally married wife.

सधर्मिणी See सधर्मचारिणी above.

सधर्मिन् a. (जी f.) See सधर्मन्.

सधिस m. An ox, a bull.

सधिवी A female companion, confidante; Bk. 6. 7.

सधिवीन a. Accompanying, associated with.

सद्यच a. (सधिवी f.) Going along with, associated with, accompanying. -m. A companion (husband), Si. 8. 44.

सत् 1 P., 8 U. (सन्ति, सन्ति, सन्ति, सन्ति, सन्ति, pass. सम्पत्ति, सायने; desid. सिसनिषति, सिषासति) 1 To love, like. 2 To worship, honour. 3 To acquire, obtain. 4 To receive graciously. 5 To honour with gifts, give, bestow, distribute.

सनः The flapping of an elephant's ears.

सनत् m. An epithet of Brahman. -ind. Always, perpetually. -Comp.

-कुमारः N. of one of the four sons of Brahman.

सनसूत्र See सनसूत्र.

सना ind. Always, perpetually.

सनात् ind. Always.

सनातन a. (नी f.) 1 Perpetual, constant, eternal, permanent; एव वदे सनातनः. 2 Firm, fixed, settled; U. 5. 22. 3 Primeval, ancient. -तः 1 The primal being, Vishnu; सनातन पितरमुपागमन् स्वये Bk. 1. 1. 2 N. of Siva, 3 Of Brahman. -नी 1 N. of Lakshmi. 2 Of Durgā or Pārvatī. 3 Of Sarasvatī.

सनाथ a. 1 Having a master, lord or husband; स्वया नाथेन वैदेही सनाथा हय वदेते Rām. 2 Possessed of a guardian or protector; सनाथा इदानीं धर्मचारिण S. 1. 3 Occupied by, possessed by. 4 Provided or furnished with, having, possessing, endowed with, full of, usually in comp.; लतासनाथ इव प्रति-भाति S. 1; शिलातलसनाथो लतामण्डपः V. 2; Me. 98; Ku. 7. 94; R. 9. 42, V. 4. 10.

सनाधि a. 1 Connected by the same navel or womb, uterine. 2 Kindred related. 3 Like

resembling ; गंगावर्तमानमितिः Dk. 4 Affectionate. -भिः 1 A uterine brother ; a near kinsman. 2 A relation, kinsman ; Ki. 13. 11. 3 A relation as far as the seventh degree.

सनायः A relation as far as the 7th degree.

सन्निः 1 Worship, service. 2 A gift, donation. 3 An entreaty, a respectful solicitation (f. also in this sense).

सन्निहृत्, सन्निहृत् Speech accompanied with emission of saliva, sputtered speech.

सन्नी 1 A respectful entreaty. 2 A quarter or point of the compass. 3 Flapping of the elephant's ears.

सन्नीह (ल) a. 1 Living in the same nest, dwelling together. 2 Near, proximate.

सन्तः The two hands opened and the palms joined together.

सन्तक्षणं Sarcastic or cutting language, scoff, sarcasm.

सन्तत p. p. 1 Stretched, extended. 2 Uninterrupted, continual, constant, regular. 3 Lasting, eternal. 4 Much, many. -त् ind. Always, constantly, eternally, continually, perpetually.

सन्ततिः f. 1 Stretching across, spreading along. 2 Extent, expanse, extension ; S. 7. 8. 3 Continuous line or flow, series, row, range, succession, continuity ; चित्तासन्ततिः सहजालनिविडस्यैव लया श्रिया Māl. 5. 10 ; ह्रस्वभ्रमसन्ततिसंज्ञेभिः Si. 6. 36. 5 Perpetuation, uninterrupted continuance ; R. 3. 1. 6 A race, lineage, family. 7 Offspring, progeny ; सन्ततिः छद्मस्य हि पक्षेह च शब्दे R. 1. 69. 8 A heap, mass ; (अलं) सहसा सन्ततित्वस्य विदुः Ki. 5. 17.

सन्तपन् 1 Heating, inflaming. 2 Torturing.

सन्तप p. p. 1 Heated, inflamed, red-hot, glowing. 2 Distressed, afflicted, tormented ; Me. 7. -Comp. -अयस् n. red-hot iron. -वक्षस् n. short-breathed.

सन्तमस् n. सन्तमसं All-pervading or universal darkness, great darkness ; निमज्ज्यसन्तमसं पराशयं N. 9. 98 ; Si. 9. 22 ; Bk. 5. 2.

सन्तर्जनं Threatening, reviling.

सन्तर्पणं 1 Satisfying, gratifying. 2 Gratifying, delighting. 3 That which gives delight. 4 A kind of sweet dish.

सन्तानः -न् 1 Stretching, extending, extension, expanse, spread. 2 Continuity, continuous flow or line, succession, continuance ; अच्छिन्नामलसनायाः Ku. 6. 69 ; सन्तानवाहीनि दुःखानि U. 4. 8. 3 Family, race. 4 Progeny, offspring, issue ; सन्तानमिव दिव्ये B. 1. 34 ; सन्तान-

कामाय रात्रे 2. 65, 18. 52. 5 One of the five trees of Indra's paradise.

सन्तानकः One of the five trees of Indra's paradise or its flower ; Ku. 6. 46, 7. 3 ; Si. 6. 67.

सन्तानिका 1 Froth, foam. 2 Cream. 3 A cob-web. 4 the blade of a knife or sword.

सन्तापः 1 Heat, great heat, inflammation ; Māl. 3. 4. 2 Distress, torment, suffering, torture, agony, anguish ; सन्तापसन्ततिमहाव्यसनाय तस्यामासकमेतद्वपेक्षितहेतु चेतः Māl. 1. 23, S. 3. 3 Passion, rage. 4 Remorse, repentance ; Pt. 1. 109. 5 Penance, fatigues of penance, mortification of the body ; सन्तापे दिशद् शिवः शिवां प्रसादं Ki. 5. 50.

सन्तापन a. (नी f.) Burning, inflaming. -नः N. of one of the 5 arrows of Cupid. -नं 1 Burning, scorching. 2 Painful, afflicting. 3 Exciting passion.

सन्तापित p. p. Heated, afflicted, tormented &c.

सन्तिः 1 End, destruction. 2 A gift ; cf. सति.

सन्तुष्टिः f. Complete satisfaction.

सन्तोषः 1 Satisfaction, contentment ; संतोष एव पुरुषस्य परं निधानं Subhāsh. 2 Pleasure, delight, joy. 3 The thumb or fore-finger.

सन्तोषणं Pleasing, gratifying, comforting.

सन्त्यजन् Leaving, renouncing.

सन्त्रासः Fear, terror, alarm.

सन्तुशः 1 A pair of tongs. 2 Too great compression of the teeth in the pronunciation of vowels (or letters). 3 N. of a bell.

सन्तुशकः A pair of tongs.

सन्तुभेः 1 Stringing together, weaving, arranging. 2 Collection, uniting, mixture. 3 Consistency, continuity, regular connection, coherence ; सन्तुभेः छुद्धिं गिरा Git. 1. 4 Construction. 5 A composition, literary work ; सन्तुभेः चरनामा सन्तुभेः चिरं जयतु R. G. ; U. 4.

सन्तुशन् A Seeing, beholding, viewing. 2 Gazing, looking steadfastly. 3 Meeting, seeing one another. 4 Sight, appearance, vision. 5 Regard, consideration.

सन्तानं 1 A rope, cord. 2 A chain, fetter. -नः That part of an elephant's temples whence ichor exudes.

सन्तानित a. 1 Bound, tied. 2 Fettered, chained.

सन्तानिनी A cow-pen (गोध).

सन्तानः Flight, retreat.

सन्ताहः Burning up, consuming.

सन्दिग्ध p. p. 1 Besmeared, covered. 2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain ; as in सन्दिग्धमति-बुद्धि &c. 3 Mistaken for, confounded with ; Māl. 1. 2. 4 Doubtful, questioned. 5 Confused, obscure, unintelligible (as a sentence)

6 Dangerous, risky, unsafe. 7 Envenomed.

सन्दिष्ट p. p. 1 Pointed out, indicated. 2 Assigned. 3 Told, narrated, communicated. 4 Agreed to, promised. -ष्टः One entrusted with a message, a messenger, herald, courier (सन्दिष्टार्थ also). -ष्ट Information, news, tidings.

सन्दिष्ट a. Bound, chained, fettered.

सन्दी A small bed-stead, cot, couch.

सन्दीपन a. (नी f.) 1 Kindling, inflaming, exciting ; U. 3. 2 Provoking ; U. 4. -नः 1 One of the five arrows of Cupid. -नं 1 Kindling, inflaming. 2 Exciting, stimulating, अनंगसन्दीपनमात्रं कुर्वते Rs. 1. 12.

सन्दीप्त p. p. 1 Kindled or inflamed. 2 Excited, stimulated. 3 Instigated, stirred up, prompted.

सन्दिष्ट p. p. 1 Polluted, defiled. 2 Wicked, depraved.

सन्दिष्टणं Defiling, corrupting, vitiating.

सन्दिष्टः 1 Information, news, tidings. 2 Message, errand ;

सन्दिष्टं मे हर धनपतिकोषाविवक्षितस्य Me. 7, 13 ; R. 12. 63 ; Ku. 6. 2. 3 Commission, command ; अनुष्ठितो गृतेः सन्दिष्टः S. 5. -Comp. -अर्थः the subject of a message. -वाच्य a message. -हरः 1 a news-bearer, messenger. 2 an envoy, ambassador.

सन्देहः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense ; अत्र का सन्देहः. 2 Risk ; danger, peril ; जीवितसन्देहदोलानामोषित K. ; अर्थोर्जने प्रवृत्तिः सन्देहः H. 1. 3 (In Rhet.) Doubt, regarded as a figure of speech, in which the close resemblance between two objects leads to one of them being mistaken for the other (this figure is also called सन्देह by Mammata and others), सन्देहस्तु भेदोक्तौ तद्वत्तौ च संज्ञायः K. P. 10, a. g. see Māl. 1. 2 (L. 3.) ; V. 3. 2. -Comp. -दोलः the swing of uncertainty, a state of suspense, dilemma, fix.

सन्दोहः 1 Milking. 2 The whole quantity of anything, a multitude, heap, mass, assemblage ; कुंदमाकंदमधु-विदुःसन्दोहवाहिना मास्तेनोत्ताम्यति Māl. 3 ; Bv. 4. 9.

सन्दाहः Flight, retreat.

संघा 1 Union, association. 2 Intimate union, close connection. 3 State, condition. 4 An agreement, a promise, stipulation, compact, तत्तार संघामिव सत्यसंघः R. 14. 52 ; Mv. 7. 8. 5 Limit, boundary. 6 Fixity, steadiness. 7 Twilight. 8 Distillation (for संघान q. v.).

संघानं 1 Joining, uniting. 2 Union, junction, combination ; यदर्थं विच्छिन्नं यवति कृतसंघानमिव तत् S. 1. 9 ; Ku. 5. 27 R. 12. 101 3 Mixing, compound

ing (of medicines &c.). 4 Restoration, repairing. 5 Fitting, fixing (as an arrow to the bow-string); तस्यधु-
कृतसंघातं त्रिसंहर सायके S. 1. 11; Si. 20.
8 6 Alliance, league, friendship, peace; सुवचनसुखमेवो दुःसंघातश्च दुःशरीरो भवति H. 1. 92 (where it has sense 1 also). 7 A joint; पादसंघातः संघाते गुणः Susr. 8 Attention. 9 Direction. 10 Supporting. 11 Distillation (of liquors). 12 Spirituous liquor or a kind of it. 13 A kind of relisheaten to excite thirst. 14 Preparation of pickles. 15 Contraction of the skin by means of astringents. 16 Sour rice-gruel.

संघातित a. 1 United, strung together. 2 Bound, tied.

संघाती 1 Distillation. 2 Brazery, foundry.

संघिः 1 Union, junction, combination, connection; संघे सरला सूची वक्रा छेदाय कर्तरी Subhāsh.; Me. 58. 2 A compact, agreement. 3 Alliance, league, friendship, peace, treaty of peace (one of the six expedients to be used in foreign politics); कति प्रकाराः संघीनां भवन्ति H. 4; (the several kinds are described in H. 4. 106-125); शत्रूणां व हि संदध्यासु शिष्टेनापि संघिना H. 1. 88. 4 A joint, articulation (of the body); हृगासुधावनकं हि संघे S. 2. 5 A fold (of a garment). 6 A breach, hole, chasm 7 Especially a mine, chasm or opening made by thieves in a wall or underneath a building; वृक्षवाटिकाधरितरे संघि कृत्वा प्रविष्टोऽस्मि नय्यमकं Mk. 3; Ms. 9. 276. 8 Separation, division. 9 Euphony, euphonic junction or coalition (in gram.). 10 An interval, a pause. 11 A critical juncture. 12 An opportune moment. 13 A period at the expiration of each Yuga or age. 14 A division or joint (in a drama); they are five, see S. D. 330-332; Ku. 7. 91. 15 The vulva. -Comp. -अक्षरं a diphthong. -घोरः a house-breaker, a thief who breaks into a house. -छेदः making holes or breaches. (in a wall &c.). -जं spirituous liquor. -जीवकः one who lives by dishonest means (particularly as a go-between). -दुषणं violation of a treaty; अरिषु हि विजयार्थिनाः क्षितिशा विदधति सोपधि संघिदुषणानि Ki. 1. 46. -बंधः the tissues of joints; S. 2. -बंधनं a ligament, tendon, nerve. -भंगः, -मुक्तिः f. dislocation of a joint. -विग्रह m. du. peace and war. -आधिकारः the office of the minister for foreign affairs. -विच्छेदनः one skilled in negotiating peaces. -विद् m. a negotiator of treaties. -वेला 1 the time of twilight 2 Any connecting period -घारकः a house-breaker

संघिकः A kind of fever.

संघिका Distillation (of liquors).

संघित a. 1 United, joined. 2 Bound, tied. 3 Reconciled, allied. 4 Fixed, fitted. 5 Mixed together. 6 Pickled, preserved. -त् 1 Pickles. 2 Spirituous liquor.

संघिनी 1 A cow in heat (united with the bull or impregnated by him). 2 A cow milked unseasonably.

संघिला 1 A hole or breach made in a wall, pit, chasm. 2 A river. 3 Spirituous liquor.

संघुक्षणं 1 Kindling, inflaming. 2 Exciting, stimulating.

संघुक्षित p. p. Kindled, inflamed, excited.

संघेय a. 1 To be united or joined. 2 Capable of being reconciled; सुजनस्तु कनकयवदं तुषेयश्चासुसंघेयः H. 1. 92. 3 To be made peace with. 4 To be aimed at.

संघ्या 1 Union. 2 Joint, division. 3 Morning or evening twilight; अनुयागवती संघ्या दिवस्तस्मिन्स्वरः । अहो वैच्यतिश्चिन्ता तद्यापि न समागमः K. P. 7. 4 Early morning. 5 Evening, dusk. 6 The period which precedes a Yuga, the time intervening between the expiration of one Yuga and the commencement of another; Ms. 1. 69. 7 The morning, noon and evening prayers of a Brāhmaṇa; Ms. 2. 69, 4. 93. 8 A promise, an agreement. 9 A boundary, limit. 10 Thinking, meditation. 11 A kind of flower. 12 N. of a river. 13 N. of the wife of Brahman. -Comp. -अक्षरं 1 an evening cloud (tinged with the sun's rays); संघ्यात्र-रेखेव दुहृतेरागः Pt. 1. 194. 2 a kind of red-chalk. -कालः 1 the period of twilight. 2 evening. -नादिच् m. an epithet of Siva. -पुष्परी 1 a kind of jasmine. 2 a nutmeg. -चलः a demon (राक्षस). -रामः red lead. रामः (some take आराम as the word here) an epithet of Brahman. -वन्दनं the morning and evening prayers.

सञ्च p. p. 1 Sitting down, settling down, lying. 2 Dejected, sunk down, downcast. 3 Drooping, relaxed. 4 Weak, low, feeble. 5 Wasted away, decayed. 6 Perished, destroyed. 7 Still, motionless. 8 Shrunk. 9 Adjacent, near. -ज्ञः The tree called विशाल. -जं A little, a small quantity.

सञ्जक a. Low, dwarfish. -Comp. -द्रुः the Piyāla tree.

सञ्जतर a. Lower, more depressed (as a tone).

संनत p. p. 1 Bent down, stooping. 2 Downcast. 3 Contracted.

संनतिः f. 1 Obeisance, respectful salutation, reverence. 2 Humility. 3 A kind of sacrifice. 4 A sound.

संनद्ध p. p. 1 Tied or bound together, girded or put on. 2 Clad or dressed in armour, accoutred, mailed. 3 Arranged, ready, or prepared for battle, armed, fully equipped; नवजलवरः संनद्धोऽयं न दानिश्वाचरः V. 4. 1; Me. 8. 4 Ready, prepared, formed, arranged in general; R. 3. 7. 5 Per-
vading; कुशमायिव लोमनयि यौवनमंगेष्ठ संनद्ध S. 1. 21. 6 Well-provided with anything. 7 Murderous. 8 Closely attached, bordering, near.

संनयः 1 A collection, multitude, quantity, number. 2 Rear, rear-guard (of an army).

संनहनं 1 Preparing, equipping, arming oneself. 2 Preparation. 3 Fastening tightly. 4 Industry, effort.

संनहः 1 Arming (oneself) or preparation for battle, putting on armour. 2 Warlike preparation, equipment. 3 Armour, mail; अस्मिन्-
लो खलोऽसूदुष्याम्भादाकणे । कथं जीविज्जगव ह्यः संनहः सज्जना यदि Kir. K. 1. 36, Ki. 16. 12.

संनह्यः A war-elephant.

संनिकर्षः 1 Drawing near, bringing near. 2 Vicinity, proximity; presence; उत्कंदे च स-
म्संनिकर्षेत् U. 6; 3. 74; R. 7. 8, 6. 20. 3 Connection, relation. 4 (In Nyāya phil.) Connection of an organ of sense (इन्द्रिय) with its object (विषय); this is of six kinds.

संनिकर्षणं 1 Bringing near. 2 Approaching, approximating. 3 Proximity, vicinity.

संनिकृष्ट p. p. 1 Approximate. 2 Proximate, adjacent, near. -ष्टं Proximity, vicinity.

संनिकचयः A collection.

संनिकधातु m. 1 One who brings near. 2 One who deposits. 3 A receiver of stolen goods; Ms. 9. 278. 4 An officer who introduces people at court.

संनिधानं, संनिधिः 1 Putting down together, juxta-position. 2 Proximity, vicinity, presence; N. 2. 53. 3 Perceptibility, appearance. 4 A receptacle. 5 Receiving, taking charge of. 6 Combination, aggregate.

संनिपातः 1 Falling down, alighting, descent. 2 Falling together, meeting; Ki. 13. 58. 3 Collision, contact. 4 Union, conjunction, combination, mixture, miscellaneous collection, jumble; संनिपातः सलिलमरुतां संनिपातः क मेवः Me. 5. 5 An assemblage, a collection, multitude, number; नानावस्त्व्यतिषां संनिपातैः Ki. 5. 36; एको हि देशो गुणसंनिपातैः निमज्जति Ku. 1. 3. 6 Arrival. 7 A combined derangement of the three humours of the body causing fever which is of a dangerous kind. 8 A kind of musical tune or ure

-Comp. -उत्तरः fever arising from a vitiated state of the three humours of the body.

संनिवेशः 1 Binding firmly. 2 Connection, attachment. 3 Effectiveness. संनिवेश *a.* Like, similar (at the end of comp.); R. 1. 11.

संनियोगः 1 Union, attachment. 2 Appointment.

सन्निरोधः Obstruction, hindrance. संनिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Return; S. 6. 10; R. 8. 49, 10. 27. 2 Desisting from. 3 Restraint, forbearance.

सन्निवेशः 1 Deep entrance into, ardent devotion or attachment, close application. 2 A collection, multitude, assemblage. 3 Union, combination, arrangement; रमणीय एव च मुमन्तसं संनिवेशः Māl. 1. 9. 4 Site, place, situation, position; Ku. 7. 25; R. 6. 19. 5 Vicinity, proximity. 6 Form, figure; उद्गमनशरीरसंनिवेशः Māl. 3. निर्गमनसंनिवेशः K. 7. 8. 7 A hut, dwelling-place; R. 14. 76. 8 Seating in the proper places, giving seats to; श्रियतां समाजसंनिवेशः U. 7. 9. 9 Insertion. 10 An open space near a town where people assemble for amusement, exercise &c.

संनिहित *p. p.* 1 Placed near, lying close, near, contiguous, neighbouring; S. 4. 2 Close, Proximate, at hand. 3 Present; अपि संनिहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः S. 1; दृश्यसंनिहिते S. 3. 20. 4 Fixed, placed, deposited. 5 Prepared, ready; Mu. 1. 6 Staying or being in -Comp. -अपाय *a.* having destruction close at hand, frail, perishable, transitory; कायः संनिहितापायः Pt. 2. 177.

संन्यसर्ग 1 Resignation, laying down. 2 Complete renunciation of the world and its attachments; न च संन्यासवादिव सिद्धिं समाधिच्छति Bg. 3. 4. 3 Consigning, entrusting to the care of.

संन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Laid or placed down. 2 Deposited. 3 Entrusted, consigned. 4 Laid aside, relinquished, renounced.

संन्यासः 1 Leaving, abandonment. 2 Complete renunciation of the world and its possessions and attachments, abandonment of temporal; concerns; Bg. 6. 2, 18. 2; Ms. 1. 114; 5. 108. 3 A deposit, trust. 4 A stake or wager in a game. 5 Giving up the body, death. 6 Indian spike-nard.

संन्यासिन् *m.* 1 One who lays down and deposits. 2 One who completely renounces the world and its attachments, an ascetic, a Brāhmana in the fourth order of his religious life; ज्ञेयः संन्यासिन्वासी यो न द्वेष्टि न काङ्क्षति Bg. 5. 5. 3 One who abstains from food (यन्त्राहार); Bk. 7. 76.

सप्त (सपति) 1 To honour

सपक्ष *a.* 1 Winged, having wings. 2 Having a side or party. 3 Belonging to the same side or party. 4 (Hence) Kindred, like, similar (fig.); दलबद्धाक्षानिर्यद्वसमसपक्षः मणितयः Bv. 2. 77. 5 Containing the पक्ष or subject of an inference. -क्षः 1 An adherent, a follower, partisan. 2 A kindred, a kinsman; M. 4. 3 (In logic). An instance on the same side, a similar instance; निश्चितसाम्यवान् सपक्षः T. S.

सपत्नः An enemy, adversary, a rival; R. 9. 8.

सपत्नी A rival or fellow wife, rival mistress, co-wife (having the same husband with another); दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिणस्थाः R. 6. 63, 14. 86.

सपत्नीक *a.* Attended by a wife.

सपत्राकरणं 1 Wounding in such a manner that the feathered part of the arrow enters the body.

2 Causing excessive pain; cf. निषत्राकरण.

सपत्राकृतिः *f.* Great agony or pain, excessive affliction or torment.

सपदि *ind.* Instantly, in a moment, immediately; सपदि मदनानलो दहति मम मानसं Gīt. 10; Ku. 3. 76; 6. 4.

सपयः 1 Worship, honouring; सपयः योर्विधमाज्जेन R. 5. 22, 2. 22, 11. 35, 13. 46; Si. 1. 14. 2 Service, attendance.

सपाद *a.* 1 Having feet. 2 Increased by a fourth part.

सपिण्डः 'Having the same पिण्ड or funeral rice-ball offering', a kinsman connected by the offering of the funeral rice-ball to the Manes of certain relations; Y. 1. 52; Ms. 2. 247, 5. 59.

सपिंडिकरणं The performance of a particular Śrāddha in honour of deceased relatives called सपिंडि *q. v.*, to be performed at the end of one full year after the death of a relative, but now usually performed on the 12th day after death as part of the funeral obsequies.

सपीतिः *f.* Drinking together or in company, comotation.

सप्तक *a.* (सप्त or सप्त *f.*) 1 Containing seven. 2 Seven. 3 Seventh. -कः A collection of seven things, (verses &c.)

सप्तकी A woman's girdle or zone. सप्ततिः *f.* Seventy. सप्त *a.* 70th.

सप्तधा *ind.* Seven-fold.

सप्त *num. a.* (always pl. सप्त *nom.* and acc.) Seven. -Comp. -अंग *a.* see सप्तकृति below. -अक्षि *a.* 1 having seven tongues or flames. 2 evil-eyed, of inauspicious look. (-*m.*) 1 N. of fire. 2 of Saturn. -अक्षतिः *f.* eighty-seven. -अष्ट *a.* heptagon. -अष्टः the sun सप्तमः the sun सप्तः seven days, सप्तः a week *m.* an

epithet of Brahman. -अक्षि (सप्तर्षि) *m.* pl. 1 the seven sages; *i. a.* मरिचि, अत्रि, अंगिरस, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु and वसिष्ठ. 2 the constellation called Ursa Major (the seven stars of which are said to be the seven sages mentioned above). -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-seven. -जिह्वः -ज्वालः fire. -तंतुः a sacrifice; Si. 14. 6. -त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-seven. -दश *a.* seventeen. -द्विधितिः N. of fire. -द्वीपः an epithet of the earth. -धातु *m.* pl. the seven constituent elements of the body; *s. a.* chyle, blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, and semen. -नवतिः *f.* ninety-seven. -नाडीचक्रः a kind of astrological diagram used as a means of foretelling rain. -पर्णः (80 सप्तच्छदः सप्तपत्रः) N. of a tree. -पदी the seven steps at a marriage (the bride and bridegroom walk together seven steps, after which the marriage becomes irrevocable). -प्रकृतिः *f.* pl. the seven constituent parts of a kingdom; स्वाम्यमाख्यसुहृत्कोशराहुदुर्गलानि च Ak.; see प्रकृति also. -भद्रः the Śirisha tree -सुमिकः, -भौम *a.* seven stories high (as a palace). -रात्रः a period of seven nights. -विंशतिः *f.* twenty-seven. -विध *a.* seven-fold, of seven sorts. -शतं 1 700. 2 107. (-ती) an aggregate or collection of 700 verses or stanzas. -सतिः an epithet of the sun; सर्वैर्लोकैः समग्रैस्त्वनिव दृष्टगुणैर्दीप्यते सप्तसतिः M. 2. 13.

सप्तम *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 The seventh. -नी *f.* The seventh or locative case (in gram.). 2 The seventh day of a lunar fortnight.

सप्तला A kind of jasmine (double jasmine).

सतिः 1 A yoke. 2 A horse; जवो हि सतेः परं विवृण्वे Subhāsh.; see सप्तसति also.

सपणय *a.* Affectionate, friendly.

सप्तवय *a.* 1 Placing confidence in. 2 Certain, sure.

सफरः -री A small glittering fish; cf. शफर.

सफल *a.* 1 Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit, productive (fig. also). 2 Accomplished, fulfilled, successful.

सर्वधु *a.* 1 Closely connected. 2 Having a friend, befriended. -धुः A relation, kinsman.

सवलिः Evening twilight.

सवाच *a.* 1 Hurtful. 2 Oppressive.

सव्यचार्यः Fellow-studentship (being disciples of the same teacher).

सव्यचारिन् *m.* 1 A fellow-student, one going through the same studies and observing the same austerities. 2 A fellow-sufferer, sympathiser; दुःखसमव्यचारिणी सखिका इ गता K. ६ रिच वसि न मुक्षे तव श्रोतुमिच्छामि Ma 6

सभा 1 An assembly, a council, conclave; पंडितसभा कावित्वान् Pt. 1; न सा सभा यत्र न संति वृद्धाः II. 1. 2 Company, society, meeting, large number. 3 Council-chamber or hall. 4 A court of justice. 5 A public audience (modern levee). 6 A gambling house. 7 Any room or place much frequented. -Comp. -आस्तारः 1 an assistant at an assembly. 2 a member of a society. -पतिः 1 the president of a society, chairman. 2 the keeper of a gaming-house. -पूजा worship or reverence paid to the audience. -सद् m 1 an assistant at an assembly or meeting. 2 a member of an assembly or meeting. 3 an assessor, a juror.

सभाज् 10 U. (सभाजयति) 1 To salute, pay respects, greet, render homage to, congratulate; स्नेहासभाजयितु-नेत्य U. 1. 7; St. 13. 14; S. 5. 2 To honour, worship, respect. 3 To please, gratify. 4 To beautify, adorn, grace; U. 4. 19. 5 To show.

सभाजनं 1 (a) Paying respects to, salutation, honouring, worshipping; St. 13. 14. (b) Welcoming, congratulation; R. 13. 43, 14. 18. 2 Civility, courtesy, politeness. 3 Service.

सभावनः N. of Siva.

सभि(भी)कः The keeper of a gaming house; अयमस्माकं पूर्वसभिको नाडुर इत एवागच्छति Mk. 8; Y. 2. 139.

सम्ब a. 1 Belonging to an assembly. 2 Fit for society. 3 Refined, polished, civilized. 4 Well-bred, polite, courteous; R. 1. 55, Ku. 7. 29. 5 Confidential, trusty, faithful. -स्यः 1 An assessor. 2 An assistant at an assembly. 3 A person of honourable parentage. 4 The keeper of a gaming-house. 5 The servant of the keeper of a gaming-house.

सम्बता, स्वं Politeness, good manners or breeding.

सम् I. 1 P. (समति) 1 To be confused or agitated. 2 Not to be confused or agitated. -II. 10 U. (समयति) To be agitated.

सम् ind. 1 As a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives it means (a) with, together with, together; as in संगम्, संभाषण, संघा, संघट्ट &c. (b) Sometimes it intensifies the meaning of the simple root, and may be translated by 'very, quite, greatly, thoroughly, very much'; संसृज्, संतोष, संयस्य, संन्यास, संताप &c. 2 As prefixed to nouns to form comp. it means, 'like, same, similar,' as in समर्थ. 3 Sometimes it means 'near,' 'before'; as in समक्ष.

सम a. 1 Same, identical. 2 Equal, as in समलोचकानः R. 8. 21; Bg. 2. 38. 3 Like similar, r bling

with instr. or gen. or in comp.; गुण-
-उक्तो दक्षिणे नेत्ररुग्णेः समः Subhāsh. ;
Ku. 3. 13, 23. 4 Even, level, plain ;
समद्वेषवर्तिनस्ते न दुरासदो भविष्यति S. 1. 5
Even (as number). 6 Impartial, fair.
7 Just, honest, upright. 8 Good, virtuous. 9 Ordinary, common. 10 Mean, middling. 11 Straight. 12 Suitable, convenient. 13 Indifferent, unmoved, unaffected by passion. 14 All, every one. 15 All, whole, entire, complete. -सं A level plain, flat country; Ki. 9. 11. -सं ind. 1 With, together with, in company with, accompanied by; (with instr.) आहो निवस्यति समं हरिणो नामिः S. 1. 27 ; R. 2. 25, 8. 63, 16. 72. 2 Equally ; यथा सर्वाणि वृत्तानि यत्र चारयते समं Ms. 9. 311. 3 Like, similarly, in the same manner; Pt. 1. 78. 4 Entirely. 5 Simultaneously, all at once, at the same time, together ; नवं पयो यत्र चैवेया च तद्विषयो गच्छ समं विद्मः R. 13. 26, 4. 4 ; 10. 60 ; 14. 1. -Comp. -अंशः an equal share. -हारिन् m. a co-heir. -अंतर a. parallel. -आचारः 1 equal or similar conduct. 2 proper practice. -उदकं a mixture of half buttermilk and half water. -उपमा a kind of Upamā or simile. -कन्या a fit or suitable girl (fit to be married.). -कणः an equi-diagonal tetragon. -कालः the same time or moment. (-लं) ind. at the same time, simultaneously. -कालीन a. contemporary, coeval. -कोलः a serpent, snake. -क्षेत्रं (in astr.) an epithet of a particular arrangement of the Nakshatras. -खातः an equal excavation, a parallelopipedon. -गंधकः incense. -चतुरस्र a. square. (-स्रं) an equilateral tetragon. -चतुर्भुजः -जं a rhombus. -चिच a. 1 even-minded, equable, equanimous. 2 indifferent. -छेद्, -छेदने a. having the same denominator. -जाति a. homogeneous. -ज्ञा fame. -त्रिभुजः -जं an equilateral triangle. -दर्शन, -दर्शिन a. viewing equally, impartial ; विद्याविनयसंपन्नो ब्राह्मणे न विदुस्ति । छुनि नैव श्पाके च पंडिताः समदर्शिनः Bg. 5. 17. -दुःख a. feeling for another's woe, sympathising (with another); a fellow-sufferer; Ku. 4. 4. -सुख a. a companion or partner in joy and sorrow; S. 3. 12. -दृष्टि a. impartial. -दुष्टि a. 1 impartial. 2 indifferent, stoical. -भाव a. having the same nature or property. (-वः) sameness, equability. -मंडलं (in astr.) the prime vertical line. -मय a. of like origin. -रंजित a. tinged. -रमः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -रेख a. straight ; प्रकृत्या यदकं नदपि समरेखं नवनद्योः S. 1. 9. -संबः -सं a trapezoid. -वर्णः community of caste. -वर्तिन a. equal-minded, impartial. (-म.)

Yama, the god of death. -वृत्त 1 an even metre, i. e. a stanza the lines of which have all the same number of feet. 2 see सममंडल. -वृत्ति a. equable, fair. -वेधः mean depth. -होथनं equal subtraction, i. e. subtraction of the same quantity on both sides of an equation. -संधिः peace on equal terms. -सुप्तिः f. universal sleep (as at the end of a Kalpa). -स्व a. 1 equal, uniform. 2 level. 3 like. -स्थलं an even ground.

समक्ष a. Being before the eyes, visible, present. -क्षं ind. In the presence of, visibly, before the very eyes; Ku. 5. 1.

समग्र a. All, whole, entire, complete; M. 2. 13.

समगा Bengal madder (मंजिष्ठा).

समजः 1 A multitude of beasts, animals or birds, a herd, flock. 2 A number of fools. -जं A wood, forest.

समज्या 1 A meeting, an assembly.

2 Fame, renown, celebrity.

समंजस a. 1 Proper, reasonable, right, fit. 2 Correct, true, accurate. 3 Clear, intelligible; as in असमंजस q. v. 4 Virtuous, good, just; सुशाधि-रुदस्य समंजसे जने Ki. 10. 12. 5 Practised, experienced. 6 Healthy. -सं 1 Propriety, fitness. 2 Accuracy. 3 Correct evidence.

समता-त्वं 1 Sameness, identity. 2 Likeness, similarity. 3 Equality. 4 Impartiality, fairness; समता नी 'to treat as equal' Ms. 9. 218. 5 Equanimity. 6 Perfectness. 7 Commonness. 8 Evenness.

समतिक्रमः Transgression, omission.

समतति a. Past, gone by; R. 8. 78.

समद् a. 1 Intoxicated, 'furious'. 2 Mad with rut. 3 Drunk with passion; U. 2. 20.

समधिक a. 1 Exceeding. 2 Excessive, abundant, plentiful; U. 4. -कं ind. Very much, exceedingly.

समधिगमनं Surpassing, overcoming.

समस्य a. Travelling in company.

समसुज्ञानं 1 Assent, consent. 2 Entire approval, full concurrence.

समंत a. 1 Being on every side, universal. 2 Complete, entire. -तः Limit, boundary, term. (समंत, समस्तः समस्तात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'from every side', 'all around', 'on all sides', 'wholly', (completely'). -Comp. -दुग्धा the plant called लहृण q. v. -पंचकं N. of the district called Kuruksheṭra or of a place near it; Vu. 6. -भद्रः a Buddha or the Buddha. -सुख m. fire.

समन्वय a. 1 Sorrowsful. 2 Enraged

समन्वयः 1 Regular succession or order. 2 Connected sequence

mutual connection, applicability

(हाय्ये); तद् समन्वयाद् Br. Sū. I. 1

1 ; न च तद्वताना पदानां ब्रह्मस्वरूपविषये निश्चिते समन्वयेऽर्थान्तरकल्पना युक्ता S. B. 3 Conjunction.

समन्वित *p. p.* 1 Connected with, connected in natural order. 2 Followed. 3 Endowed with, possessing, full of. 4 Affected by.

समन्वित *p. p.* 1 Inundated. 2 Eclipsed.

संमेलनार्थः 1 Mentioning together. 2 Association, company. 3 Proximity to or association with a word, the meaning of which is clearly ascertained or understood.

समभिसरण 1 Approaching. 2 Seeking, wishing for.

समभिहारः 1 Taking together. 2 Repetition. 3 Surplus, excess.

समभ्यर्चनं Worshipping, reverencing.

समभ्याहारः Accompaniment, association.

समयः 1 Time in general. 2 Occasion, opportunity. 3 Fit time, proper time or season, right moment, Ku. 3. 26. 4 An agreement, a compact, contract, engagement; निश्चयः समयात् S. 5. 5 Convention, conventional usage. 6 An established rule of conduct, a ceremonial custom, usual practice; Ki. 1. 28; U. 1. 7 The convention of poets; (e. g. that persons separated from their beloveds are affected at the sight of clouds). 8 An appointment, assignation. 9 A condition, stipulation; V. 5. 10 A law, rule, regulation; Y. 3. 19. 11 Direction, order, instruction, precept. 12 Emergency, exigency. 13 An oath. 14 A sign, hint, indication. 15 Limit, boundary. 16 A demonstrated conclusion, doctrine, tenet; नीङ्, वैशेषिक &c. 17 End, conclusion, termination. 18 Success, prosperity. 19 End of trouble.

-Comp. -अनुष्ठितं a time at which neither the stars nor the sun is visible. -अनुवर्तिष्य *a.* following established customs. -अनुसारेण, -उच्यते *ind.* suitably to the occasion, as the occasion demands. -आचारः conventional practice, established usage. -क्रिया making an agreement. -परिरक्षणं observance of a compact, treaty or agreement; समयपरिरक्षणं धर्मं ते Ki. 1. 45. -व्यभिचारः breaking an agreement, violation or breach of contract. -व्यभिचारिन् *a.* breaking an agreement.

समया *ind.* 1 Duly, seasonably, in due time. 2 At a fixed or appointed time. 3 In the midst, within, between. 4 Near (with acc.); समया तीक्ष्णमिति Dk.; Si. 6. 73, 15. 9, Nalad. 4. 8.

समयः War battle fight वर्षावसरे Vo. 3 -Comp

-उद्देशः, -भूमिः battle-field. -सूच्य *m.*, -शिरसु *n.* the front or van of battle. समर्चनं Worshipping; honouring, adoration.

समर्पणं *a.* 1 Afflicted, pained, wounded. 2 Asked, solicited.

समर्थ *a.* 1 Strong, powerful. 2 Competent, allowed, qualified; प्रतिग्रहसमर्थोऽपि Ms. 4. 186, Y. 1. 213. 3 Fit, suitable, proper; तदुपयुक्तमेव रावः प्रत्यप्यत समर्थोऽत्र R. 11. 79. 4 Made fit or proper, prepared. 5 Having the same meaning. 6 Significant. 7 Having proper aim or force, very forcible. 8 Being in apposition. 9 Connected in sense. -र्थः 1 A significant word (in gram.). 2 The coherence of words together in a significant sentence.

समर्थकं Aloe-wood.

समर्थनं 1 Establishing, supporting, corroborating. 2 Defending, vindicating, justifying; स्थितिवैतसमर्थनं K. P. 7. 3 Pleading, advocating. 4 Judging, considering, imagining. 5 Deliberation, determination, deciding on the propriety or otherwise of anything. 6 Adequacy, efficacy, force, capability. 7 Energy, perseverance. 8 Reconciling differences, allaying disputes. 9 Objection.

समर्थक *a.* 1 Granting a boon. 2 Causing to prosper.

समर्पणं Giving or handing over to, delivering, consigning.

समर्थान् *a.* 1 Limited, bounded. 2 Near, proximate. 3 Correct in conduct, keeping within bounds of propriety. 4 Respectful, courteous.

समल *a.* 1 Dirty, foul, filthy, impure. 2 Sinful. -लं Excrement, ordure, feces.

समवकारः A kind of drama; (thus described in S. D. :- वृत्तं समवकारे तु ख्यातं देवाद्युत्तराय. सेवया निर्दिष्टं शरीरं वयोकाः &c. 515).

समवतारः 1 A descent. 2 A descent into a river or sacred bathing place; समवतारसंस्मरणं ते Ki. 5. 7.

समवस्था 1 Fixed condition. 2 Similar condition or state; S. 4. 3 State or condition in general; R. 19. 50; M. 4. 7.

समवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Remaining fixed. 2 Steady.

समवाप्तिः *f.* Obtaining, acquisition.

समवायः 1 Combination, union, conjunction, aggregate, collection; सर्वाविनयानामेकैकमर्थमावायनं किञ्चित् समवायः K.; बहुनामन्यसाराणां समवायो हि तुल्यः Subbāsh. 2 A number, multitude, heap. 3 Close connection, cohesion. 4 (In Vais. phil.) Intimate union-constant and inseparable Union, inseparable inherence or existence

of one thing in another, one of the seven categories of the Vaisesikas.

समवायिन् *a.* 1 Closely or intimately connected. 2 Multitudinous. -Comp. -कारणं inseparable cause, the material cause (one of the three kinds of कारण mentioned in Vaisesikha phil.).

समवेत *p. p.* 1 Come together, met, united, joined. 2 Intimately united or inherent, inseparably connected. 3 Comprised or contained in a larger number.

समष्टिः *f.* Collective pervasion or aggregate, an aggregate which is considered as made up of parts each of which is consubstantially the same with the whole (opp. व्यष्टि q. v.). समष्टिरिहाः सर्वेषां स्वात्मनादात्म्यवेत्ता । तदभावाच्च द्रव्ये तु ज्ञायते व्यष्टिसंज्ञया ॥ Panchadasi.

समसनं 1 Joining together, combination. 2 Compounding, formation of compound words. 3 Contraction.

समस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown together, combined. 2 Compounded. 3 Pervading the whole of anything. 4 Abridged, contracted, condensed. 5 All, whole, entire.

समस्या 1 Proposing part of a stanza to another to be completed, the part of a stanza so given to be completed; कः श्रीपतिः का विषमा समस्या Subbāsh.; thus the lines वागर्थविच संयुक्ता, शतकोटिप्रविस्तरं, तुषसाई पुरोधाव are completed by नेष्टः सर्वं दुराः क्षिणी. 2 (Hence) Completing or filling up what is incomplete; गीर्वाण पस्या जुमगा कदाचित्करीषमन्वर्धतदुत्तरस्या N. 7. 85. (समस्या = संवर्धनं).

समा (Generally in pl. but used by Pāṇini in sing. also, e. g. समं समा P. V. 2. 12.) A year; तैत्तिरीय परिमितताः समाः कथंचित् R. 8. 92; तद्योश्च-तुर्दशैकेन रात्रिं ब्राह्मणवत्सनाः 12. 6; 19. 4; Mv. 4. 41. -ind. With, together with.

समांसमीना A cow bearing a calf every year.

समाकर्षिन् *a.* (गी. f.) 1 Attracting. 2 Spreading far, diffusing fragrance. -m. Diffused odour, a scent spreading afar.

समाकुल *a.* 1 Full of, thronged, crowded. 2 Greatly agitated, bewildered, confused, hurried.

समाख्या 1 Fame, reputation, celebrity. 2 A name, appellation.

समाख्यात *p. p.* 1 Reckoned up, counted, summed up. 2 Fully related, declared, proclaimed. 3 Celebrated, famous.

समागत *p. p.* 1 Come together, met, joined, united. 2 Arrived. 3 Being a conjunction

समागतिः *f.* 1 Coming together, union, meeting. 2 Arrival, approach. 3 Similar condition or progress.

समागमः 1 Union, meeting, encountering, combination; अहो देवगति-
श्रिता तथापि न समागमः K. P. 7; R. 8. 4, 92, 19. 16. 2 Intercourse, association, society; as in सप्तमागमः. 3 Approach, arrival. 4 Conjunction (in astr.).

समाधातः 1 Killing, slaughter. 2 War, battle.

समाचयनं Accumulation.

समाचरणं Practising, observing, behaving.

समाचारः 1 Proceeding, going. 2 Practice, conduct, behaviour. 3 Proper conduct or behaviour. 4 News, information, report, tidings.

समाजः 1 An assembly, a meeting, विशिष्टः सर्वविधा समाजि विरूपणं मौनमपेक्षितानां Bh. 2. 7. 2 A society, club, an association. 3 A number, multitude, collection. 4 A party, convivial meeting. 5 An elephant.

समाजिकः A member of an assembly; see सामाजिक.

समाज्ञा Fame, reputation.

समादानं 1 Receiving fully. 5 Receiving suitable gifts. 3 The daily observances of the Jaina sect. **समादेशः** Command, order, direction, instruction.

समाधा See समाधान below.

समाधानं 1 Putting together, uniting. 2 Fixing the mind in abstract contemplation on the true nature of spirit. 3 Profound or abstract meditation, deep contemplation. 4 Intentness. 5 Steadiness, composure, peace (as of mind), satisfaction; किञ्चल समाधानं; बुद्धेः समाधानं G. L. 18. 6 Clearing up a doubt, replying to the Pūrvapakṣa; answering an objection. 7 Agreeing, promising. 8 (In dramas) A leading incident which unexpectedly gives rise to the whole plot.

समाधिः 1 Collecting, composing, concentrating (as mind). 2 Profound or abstract meditation, concentration of mind on one object, perfect absorption of thought into the one object of meditation, i. e. the Supreme Spirit, (the 8th and last stage of Yoga); आधिष्ठारणां न हि काहु विप्राः समाधिप्रेक्षणमवो मवन्ति Ku. 3. 40, 80; Mk. 1. 1; Bh. 3. 54; R. 8. 78; Si. 4. 55. 3 Intentness, concentration (in general), fixing of thoughts; तस्यां लग्नसमाधि (मानसं) Gīt. 3. 4 Penance, religious obligation, devotion (to penance); अस्तेयसमाधिभी-
क्य देवानां S. 1; तपःसमाधि Ku. 3. 24, 5. 8 1 59, 5 45 5 Bringing together
on, combination, col co-

tion; तं वेदा विदधे दूनं महासूतसमाधिना B. 1. 29. 6 Reconciliation, settling or composing differences. 7 Silence. 8 Agreement, assent, promise. 9 Requit. 10 Completion; accomplishment. 11 Perseverance in extreme difficulties. 12 Attempting impossibilities. 13 Laying up corn (in times of famine), storing grain. 14 A tomb. 15 The joint of the neck, a particular position of the neck; Ki. 16. 21. 16 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammata; समाधिः इकरं कार्यं कारणात्संयोजनः K. P. 10; see S. D. 614. 17 One of the ten Gunas or merits of style; see Kāv. 1. 93.

समाध्यात *p.* 1 Blown into. 2 Elated, puffed up, inflated.

समान *a.* 1 Same, equal, like similar; समानशीलव्यसनेन सर्वं Subhāsh. 2 One, uniform. 3 Good, virtuous, just. 4 Common, general. 5 Honoured. -नः 1 A friend, an equal. 2 One of the five life-winds or vital airs, which has its seat in the cavity of the navel and is essential to digestion. -नं *ind.* Equally with, like (with instr.); जडचरेण समानसुभा-
वतिः Ki. 18. 4. -*comp.* -अधिकरण *a.* 1 having a common substratum. 2 being in the same category or predicament. 3 being in the same case-relation or government (in gram.); (-जं) 1 same location or predicament. 2 agreement in case, apposition. 3 a predicament including several things, a generic property. -अर्थः *a.* having the same meaning, synonymous. -उद्वक्त्रः a relative connected by the libations of water to the Manes; of common ancestors; this relationship extends from the seventh (or eleventh) to the thirteenth (or fourteenth according to some) degree; समानोद्वक्त्र-
भावस्तु निर्वर्तितार्थत्वात्; see Ms. 5. 60. also. -उद्वर्यः a brother of whole blood, uterine brother. -उपमा a kind of Upamā; see: Kāv. 2. 29. -काल, -कालीन *a.* synchronous. -गोत्र = समान q. v. -दुःख *a.* sympathising. -धर्मन् *a.* possessed of the same qualities, sympathiser, appreciator of merits; Māl. 1. 6. -यमः the same pitch of voice. -रुचि *a.* agreeing in tastes.

समानयनं Bringing, together, collecting, conducting.

समाप Offering sacrifices or oblations to the gods.

समापत्तिः *f.* 1 Meeting, encountering. 2 Accident, chance, accidental encounter; समापत्तिद्वेन केशिना दानवेन V. 1.; क्रियासमापत्तिनिवर्तितायि B. 7. 23; Ku. 7. 75.

a. (चिका *f.*) Finishing
plishing fulfilling

समापनं 1 Completion, conclusion, bringing to an end; Ms. 5. 88. 2 Acquisition. 3 Killing, destroying 4 A section, chapter. 5 Profound meditation.

समापन्न *p. p.* 1 Attained, obtained. 2 Occurred, happened. 3 Come, arrived. 4 Finished, completed, accomplished. 5 Proficient. 6 Endowed with. 7 Distressed, afflicted. 8 Killed.

समापयन् Accomplishing, restoring.

समाप्त *p. p.* 1 Finished, concluded, completed. 2 Clever.

समासालः A lord, husband.

समाप्तिः *f.* 1 End, conclusion, completion, termination. 2 Accomplishment, fulfilment, Perfection. 3 Reconciling or settling differences, making up quarrels.

समाप्तिक *a.* 1 Final, concluding. 2 Finite. 3 One who has finished the whole of anything. -कः 1 A finisher. 2 One who has completed the whole course of holy studies.

समासुत *p. p.* 1 Flooded, inundated 2 Filled with.

समाभाषणं Conversation, talking with; R. 8. 16.

समाभ्यासः 1 Repetition, mention. 2 Enumeration. 3 Traditional repetition or mention.

सामान्याः 1 Traditional repetition or mention, handing down traditionally. 2 A traditional collection (of words &c.); अथ इति पञ्चसमाह्वये पठ्यते U. 4. 3 Tradition, repetition (in general). 4 Reading, recitation, enumeration. 5 Totality, an aggregate, a collection; अक्षरसामान्याः Sik. 57; (i. e. the letters from अ to ह which are said to have been revealed by Śiva to Pāṇini).

समागतः 1 Arrival, coming. 2 A visit.

समायत *p. p.* Drawn out, extended, lengthened.

समायुक्त *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected, united. 2 Intent on, devoted to. 3 Made ready, prepared. 4 Endowed or furnished with, filled with, provided, supplied. 5 Charged, appointed.

समायुत *p. p.* 1 Connected or united together, joined. 2 Collected, brought together. 3 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of.

समायोगः 1 Union, connection, conjunction. 2 Preparation. 3 Fitting (an arrow). 4 A collection, heap, multitude. 5 A cause, motive, object.

समारम्भः 1 Beginning, commencement 2 An enterprise, undertaking

a work, an action; मध्यमुद्ध्याः समारंभाः ...तस्य गृहं विवेचिरे B. 17. 53; Bg. 4. 19. 3 An unguent; see समालम्भ.

समाराधनं 1 A means of satisfying, gratification, delight; नाट्यं भित्तवर्जनस्य बहुधाष्येकं समाराधनं M. 1. 4. 2 Attendance, service; R. 2. 5, 18. 10. **समारोपणं** 1 Depositing, placing in or upon. 2 Delivering over, consigning.

समारोपितः p. p. 1 Caused to mount or ascend. 2 Strung (as a bow), भवता चापे समारोपिते K. P. 10. 3 Deposited, planted, lodged. 4 Consigned, delivered over.

समारोहः 1 Ascending, mounting. 2 Riding upon. 3 Agreeing. **समालम्भनं** Resting on, clinging to. **समालम्भिन्** a. Clinging to. -नी A kind of grass.

समालम्भः, समालम्भनं 1 Taking hold of, seizing. 2 Seizing a victim for sacrifice. 3 Smearing the body with unguents or coloured cosmetics; मण्डलसमालम्भनं विरचयामः S. 4.

समावर्तनं 1 Return. 2 Especially, a pupil's return home after finishing his course of holy study.

समावायः 1 Association, connection. 2 Inseparable connection; see समवाय. 3 Aggregation. 4 A multitude, number, heap.

समावासः A residence, habitation, dwelling-place.

समाविष्टः p. p. 1 Entered thoroughly, completely occupied, pervaded. 2 Seized, overcome, engrossed. 3 Possessed by an evil spirit. 4 Endowed with. 5 Settled, fixed, seated. 6 Well instructed.

समावृतः p. p. 1 Encompassed, surrounded, enclosed, beset. 2 Screened, veiled. 3 Hidden, concealed. 4 Protected. 5 Shut out, excluded. 6 Stopped.

समावृत्तः, समावृत्तकः A pupil who has returned home after finishing his course of holy study.

समावेशः 1 Entering or abiding together. 2 Meeting, association. 3 Inclusion, comprehension. 4 Penetration. 5 Possession by an evil spirit. 6 Passion, emotion.

समाश्रयः 1 Seeking protection or shelter. 2 Refuge, shelter, protection. 3 A place of refuge, asylum, resting or dwelling place. 4 Dwelling, residence.

समाश्लेषः A close embrace.

समाश्वासः 1 Recovering breath, breathing a sigh of relief. 2 Relief, encouragement, consolation. 3 Trust, confidence, belief.

समाश्वासनं 1 Reviving, encouraging. 2 Consolation.

समासः 1 Aggregation, union, composition. 2 Composition of words, a compound; (the principal kinds of compounds are four:— द्वंद्व, तत्पुरुष, बहुव्रीहि and अव्ययीभाव q. q. v. v.). 3 Reconciliation, composition of differences. 4 A collection, an assemblage. 5 Whole, totality. 6 Contraction, conciseness, brevity. (समासेन, समासतः means 'in short', 'briefly', 'succinctly', एषा वर्मस्य यो योनिः समासेन प्रकीर्तिता Ms. 2. 25, 3. 20; Bg. 13. 18; समासतः श्रूयतां V. 2). -**Comp.** -**उक्तिः** f. a figure of speech thus defined by Mammata:—प्रोक्तिर्येदकैः श्लोकेः समासोक्तिः K. P. 10.

समासाक्तिः f., **समासंगः** Union, adhering together, attachment.

समासंजनं 1 Joining, uniting. 2 Fixing or placing on. 3 Contact, combination, connection.

समासर्जनं 1 Abandoning completely. 2 Consigning.

समासादनं 1 Approaching. 2 Finding, meeting with, obtaining. 3 Accomplishing, effecting.

समाहरणं Uniting, collecting, combining, accumulating.

समाहर्तुं m. 1 One who is accustomed to collect or get together. 2 A collector (as of taxes).

समाहारः 1 A collection, an aggregate, assemblage; Māl. 9. 2 Composition of words. 3 Conjunction of words or sentences. 4 A subdivision of *Deandva* and *Deigu* compounds, expressing an aggregate. 5 Abridgment, contraction, conciseness.

समाहितः p. p. 1 Brought together, assembled. 2 Adjusted, settled. 3 Composed, collected, calm (as mind). 4 Intent on, absorbed in, concentrated. 5 Finished. 6 Agreed upon.

समाहृतः p. p. 1 Brought together, collected, accumulated. 2 Abundant, excessive, much. 3 Received, accepted, taken. 4 Abridged, curtailed.

समाहृतिः f. Compilation, abridgment.

समाहः Challenge, defiance.

समाह्वयः 1 Calling out, challenging. 2 War, battle. 3 A single combat. 4 Setting animals to fight for sport, betting with living creatures; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 9. 221. 5 A name, an appellation.

समाह्वयः A name, an appellation; Śi. 11. 26.

समाह्वयनं 1 Calling together, convocation. 2 Challenge.

समिकं A javelin, dart.

समितः f. War battle. समितिः पति-
to N 12 75

समिता Wheat flower.

समितिः 1 Meeting, union, association. 2 An assembly. 3 Flock, herd, Ki. 4. 32. 4 War, battle; S. 2. 14, Ki. 3. 15; Śi. 16. 13. 5 Likeness, equality. 6 Moderation.

समित्विजयः a. Victorious in battle.

समिधः 1 War, battle. 2 Fire.

समिद्धः p. p. 1 Lighted up, kindled.

2 Set on fire. 3 Inflamed, excited.

समिधः f. Wood, fuel; especially fuel or sacrificial sticks for the sacred fire; समिदाहरणाय S. 1; Ku. 1 57; 5. 33.

समिधः Fire.

समिधनं 1 Kindling. 2 Fuel.

समिरः Wind.

समीकं War, battle; Śi. 15. 83.

समीकरणं 1 Complete investigation. 2 The Sāṅkhya system of philosophy; Śi. 2. 59.

समीक्षा 1 Investigation, search. 2 Consideration. 3 Close or thorough inspection. 4 Understanding, intellect. 5 Essential nature or truth. 6 An essential principle. 7 The Mīmāṃsā system of philosophy.

समीचः The ocean.

समीचकः Copulation, sexual union.

समीची 1 A doe. 2 Praise.

समीचीनः 1 Good, right. 2 True, correct. 3 Fit, proper. 4 Consistent. -नं 1 Truth 2 Propriety.

समीदः Fine wheat-flour.

समीनः a. 1 Yearly, annual. 2 Hired for a year. 3 A year hence.

समीनिका A cow calving every year.

समीपः a. Near, close by, adjacent, at hand. -दं Proximity, vicinity. (समीपं, समीपतत्त्वं and समीपे are used adverbially in the sense of 'near, before, in the presence of'; अतः समीपे परिवृत्तं स्थिते S. 5. 17.

समीरः 1 Air, wind; धरिसमीरे यमुनातीरे Gīt. 5. 2 The Sami tree.

समीरणः 1 Air, wind; समीरणो नोद-यिताभवेति व्यादिर्यते केतु इताश्चनस्य Ku. 3. 21; 1. 8. 2 The breath. 3 A traveller. 4 N. of plant (महवक). -णं Throwing, sending forth.

समीह Longing, desire, striving after.

समीहितः p. p. 1 Longed for, desired, wished. 2 Undertaken. -तं Wish, longing, desire.

समुक्षणं Shedding, effusion.

समुच्चयः 1 Collection, assemblage, aggregation, mass, multitude. 2 Conjunction of words or sentences, see च. 3 A figure of speech; K. P. 10. (Kārikās 115 and 116).

समुच्चरः 1 Ascending. 2 Transversing.

समुच्छेदः Complete division, eradication.

समुद्रः 1 Elevation, height. 2 Opposition, enmity.
समुद्रायः Elevation, height.
समुद्रसितं, समुद्रासः Sighing deeply, a heavy or deep sigh.
समुद्रित *a.* 1 Abandoned, left. 2 Let go. 3 Free from.
समुत्कर्षः 1 Exaltation. 2 Setting oneself up, belonging to a tribe higher than his own; Ms. 11. 56.
समुत्क्रमः 1 Rising upwards, ascent. 2 Transgression of proper bounds.
समुत्क्रोशः 1 Crying aloud. 2 A loud uproar. 3 An osprey.
समुत्थ *a.* 1 Rising, getting up. 2 Sprung or produced from, born from (at the end of comp.); अय नवनसमुत्थं ज्योतिर्वैरिष द्यौः R. 2. 75; Bg. 7. 27. 3 Occurring, occasioned.
समुत्थानं 1 Rising, getting up. 2 Resurrection. 3 Perfect cure, complete recovery. 4 Healing (as of a wound); Ms. 8. 287; Y. 2. 222. 5 A symptom of disease. 6 Engaging in industry, active occupation; as in समुत्समुत्थानं Ms. 8. 4.
समुत्थतनं 1 Flying up, ascending. 2 Effort, exertion.
समुत्थसिः *f.* 1 Production, birth, origin. 2 Occurrence.
समुत्थिज, समुत्थिजल *a.* Excessively confused or bewildered, disorganised. -जः -लः 1 An army in great disorder. 2 Great confusion.
समुत्सवः A great festival.
समुत्सर्गः 1 Abandoning, leaving. 2 Shedding or casting forth, giving away. 3 Discharge of feces, voiding of excrement; Ms. 4. 50.
समुत्सारणं 1 Driving away. 2 Pursuing, hunting.
समुत्सुक *a.* 1 Very uneasy or anxious, impatient; विरेपि समुत्सुकः V. 4. 20, R. 1. 38; Ku. 5. 76. 2 Longing or eager for, fond of. 3 Sorrowful, regretting.
समुत्सेधः 1 Height, elevation. 2 Fatness, thickness.
समुद्रक *p. p.* Raised or drawn up (as water from a well).
समुद्रयः 1 Ascent, rising up (of the sun). 2 Rise (in general). 3 A collection, multitude, number, heap; समर्थानामिव समुद्रयः संक्षेपे वा गुणानां U. 6. 9. 4 Combination. 5 The whole. 6 Revenue. 7 Effort, exertion. 8 War, battle. 9 Day. 10 The roar of an army.
समुद्रागमः Full knowledge.
समुद्राचारः 1 Proper practise or usage. 2 Proper mode of address. 3 Purpose, intention, design.
समुद्रायः A collection, multitude &c.; see समुद्रय.
समुद्राह्वरणं 1 Declaring, pronouncing 2

समुद्रित *p. p.* 1 Gone up, risen, ascended. 2 Lofty, elevated. 3 Produced, arisen, occasioned. 4 Assembled, collected, united; मद्राज्योपचयादयं समुद्रितः सर्वे गुणानां गणः Ratn. 1. 6. 5 Possessed of, furnished with.
समुद्रिरणं 1 Uttering, speaking, pronouncing. 2 Repeating.
समुद्र *a.* 1 Rising, ascending. 2 Completely pervading. 3 Having a covering or lid. 4 Having beans. -द्रः 1 A covered box or casket. 2 A kind of artificial stanza; see समुद्रक below.
समुद्रकः 1 A covered box or casket; S. 4. 2 A kind of artificial stanza, the two halves of which exactly correspond in sound, though they differ in meaning; *e. g.* Ki. 15. 16.
समुद्रसः 1 Rising, ascent. 2 Arising, issuing. 3 Birth, Production.
समुद्रिरणं 1 Vomiting, ejecting. 2 That which is vomited. 3 Raising, lifting up.
समुद्रितं A loud song.
समुद्रेशः 1 Fully pointing out. 2 Full description. Particularising, enumeration.
समुद्रत *p. p.* 1 Upraised, uplifted, elevated. 2 Excited, drawn up. 3 Puffed up with pride, proud, arrogant. 4 Ill-mannered, ill-behaved. 5 Impudent, rude.
समुद्रणं 1 Upraising, lifting up. 2 Picking up. 3 Drawing or lifting out. 4 Extrication, deliverance. 5 Eradication, extirpation. 6 Taking out from (a shore). 7 Food thrown up or vomited.
समुद्रर्तु *m.* A deliverer, redeemer.
समुद्रनः 1 Lifting up. 2 Great effort or exertion; कैर्मयं सह शैल्यन्वसिन्नसमुद्रमे Bg. 1. 22; समुद्रमः कार्यः &c. 3 An undertaking, commencement. 4 An onset.
समुद्रयोगः Active exertion, energy.
समुद्र *a.* Sealed, bearing a seal, stamped; समुद्रो देवः. -द्रः 1 The sea, ocean. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 The number 'four'. -Comp. -अंतं 1 the sea-shore. 2 nutmeg. -अन्तः 1 the cotton-plant. 2 the earth. -अंशरा the earth. -अशः, आशः 1 a crocodile. 2 a large fabulous fish. 3 Rāmā's bridge; cf. रामसेतु. -कफः, -फेनः the cuttle-fish-bone. -ग *a.* sea-faring. (-गः) 1 a sea-trader. 2 a seaman, a sea-farer; so समुद्रगामिनः, -गामिनः &c. (-ग) a river. -गृहं a summer-house built in the midst of water. -गुहकः an epithet of Agastya. -नवनीतं 1 the moon. 2 ambrosia, nectar. -मेखला, -रसना, -वसना the earth. -यानं 1 a sea-voyage. 2 a vessel, ship, boat. -याना a sea-voyage. -यानिन् *a.* see समुद्रय. -योषित् *f.* a river. -युद्धि submarine fire. -युमवा the Ganges.

समुद्रः 1 Bearing up. 2 One who lifts up.
समुद्राहः 1 Bearing up. 2 Marriage.
समुद्रेशः Great fear, alarm, terror.
समुद्रनं 1 Moistening. 2 Wetness, moisture.
समुद्र *a.* Wet, moist.
समुद्रत *p. p.* 1 Upraised, lifted up. 2 Elevated, high, lofty. 3 Exalted, sublime. 4 Proud. 5 Projecting. 6 Upright, just.
समुद्रतिः *f.* 1 Lifting up, raising. 2 Height, loftiness, elevation (mental also); मनसः शिखराणां च सदृशी ते समुद्रति Ku. 6. 66; R. 3. 10. 3 Eminence, high position or dignity, exaltation; उत्तमैः सह संगेन को न यति समुद्रति; स जातो येन जितेन याति वैशः समुद्रति Subhāsh. 4 Rise, prosperity, increase, success; विनिपातोपि समः समुद्रते Ki. 2. 34, or प्रकृतिः समुद्रा महीयसः सहते नान्यसमुद्रति यथा 2. 21. 5 Pride, arrogance.
समुद्रद *p. p.* 1 Elevated, exalted. 2 Swollen. 3 Full. 4 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. 5 Conceited, thinking oneself to be learned. 6 Unfettered.
समुद्रयः 1 Getting, obtaining. 2 Occurrence, event.
समुद्रमूलनं Uprooting, eradication, complete destruction.
समुद्रगमः Approach, contact.
समुद्रजोषय *ind.* 1 Entirely according to wish. 2 Happily.
समुद्रभोगः Sexual union, coition.
समुद्रवेशनं 1 A building, habitation, residence. 2 Seating down.
समुद्रस्था, समुद्रस्थानं 1 Approach, approximation. 2 Proximity, nearness. 3 Happening, befalling, occurrence.
समुद्रपस्थितिः = समुद्रस्थान *q. v.*
समुद्रार्जनं Acquiring together, simultaneous acquisition.
समुद्रपेत *p. p.* 1 Come together, assembled, collected. 2 Arrived at. 3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of.
समुद्रोद *p. p.* 1 Gone upwards, risen. 2 Increased. 3 Brought near. 4 Restrained.
समुद्रासः 1 Excessive brilliance. 2 Great joy, exhilaration.
समुद्र *p. p.* 1 Brought together, assembled. 2 Accumulated, collected. 3 Enveloped. 4 Associated with. 5 Produced quickly. 6 Calmed, tamed down, tranquillized. 7 Crooked, bent. 8 Purified, cleansed. 9 Borne along. 10 Led, conducted. 11 Married.
समुद्रः, समुद्रः, समुद्रकः A kind of deer.
समुद्र *a.* Along with the roots; as in समुद्रपातं 'having completely exterminated, tearing up root and branch'.
समुद्रः 1 A multitude, collection, assemblage, aggregate number अन

समूहः, विप्रसमूहः, पदसमूहः &c. 2 A flock, troop.

समूहन् 1 Bringing together. 2 A collection, plenty.

समूहनी A bloom.

समूहाः A kind of sacrificial fire.

समृद्धः *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, flourishing, thriving. 2 Happy, fortunate. 3 Rich, wealthy. 4 Rich in, richly endowed with, abounding in. 5 Fruitful.

समृद्धिः *f.* 1 Great growth, increase, thriving. 2 Prosperity, opulence, affluence. 3 Wealth, riches. 4 Exuberance, profusion, abundance; as in धनसाधनसमृद्धिरस्तु. 5 Power, supremacy.

सन्नेत *p. p.* 1 Come or met together, assembled. 2 United, combined. 3 Come near, approached. 4 Accompanied by. 5 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of. 6 Come into collision, encountered. 7 Agreed upon.

संपत्तिः *f.* 1 Prosperity, increase of wealth; संपत्तौ च विपत्तौ च मत्तमेकरूपता *Snbbāsh.* 2 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment. 3 Perfection, excellence; as in रूपसंपत्तिः. 4 Exuberance, plenty, abundance.

संपद् *f.* 1 Wealth, riches; नीता-विजयसाहस्युणेन संपद् *Ku.* 1.32; आपन्नार्तिप्रश्नन-कलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमानी *Me.* 53. 2 Prosperity, affluence, advancement; (opp. विपद् or आपद्); ते मृगा दृष्टेः कलत्रमिति संपद् चापस्तु च *Mu.* 1.15. 3 Good fortune, happiness, luck. 4 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment of desired object; *S.* 7. 30. 5 Perfection, excellence; as in रूपसंपद्; *Si.* 3. 35. 6 Richness, plenty, exuberance, abundance, excess; तुषारवृद्धिस्तपससंपदो *Ku.* 5. 27; *R.* 10. 59. 7 Treasure. 8 An advantage, benefit, blessing. 9 Advancement in good qualities. 10 Decoration. 11 Right method. 12 A necklace of pearls. -*Comp.* -वरः a king. -विनिमयः an interchange or reciprocity of benefits or services; *R.* 1. 26.

संपन्नः *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich. 2 Fortunate, successful, happy. 3 Effected, brought about, accomplished. 4 Finished, completed. 5 Perfect. 6 Full-grown, mature. 7 Procured, obtained. 8 Right, correct. 9 Endowed with, possessed of. 10 Turned out, become. -*कः* An epithet of *Siva*. -*कं* 1 Riches, wealth. 2 A dainty, delicacy.

संपरायः 1 Conflict, encounter, war, battle. 2 A calamity, misfortune. 3 Future state, futurity. 4 A son.

संपराय (वि)कं Encounter, war, battle.

संपर्कः 1 Mixture. 2 Union, contact, connection.

संप्रेण *Ku.* 3. 26; *Me.* 25, V. 1. 13. 3 Society, association, company; व सूर्य-जनसंपर्कः सूर्यद्रव्यवेगवि *Bh.* 2. 14. 4 Sexual union, copulation.

संप्रा Lighting.

संपाक *a.* 1 Reasoning well, a reasoner. 2 Cunning, subtle. 3 Lustful, lewd. 4 Small, little. -*कः* 1 Maturing. 2 N. of a tree (आरुक्व).

संपादः 1 Intersection. 2 A spindle.

संपातः 1 Falling together, concurrence. 2 Meeting together, encountering. 3 Collision, butting against. 4 Falling down, descending; *Bg.* 1. 20. 5 Alighting (as of a bird). 6 Flight (of an arrow). 7 Going, moving. 8 Being removed, removal; *Ma.* 6. 56. 9 A particular mode of the flight of birds; cf. *इति*. 10 The residue (of an offering).

संपातिः N. of a fabulous bird, son of Garuda and elder brother of Jatāyū.

संपादः 1 Completion, accomplishment. 2 Acquisition.

संपादनं 1 Accomplishing, effecting, fulfilment. 2 Gaining, obtaining, acquiring. 3 Clearing, clearing, preparing (as ground); *Ma.* 3. 225.

संपिडित *p. p.* 1 Formed into a mass. 2 Contracted.

संपीडः 1 Squeezing together, compression. 2 Pain, torture. 3 Agitating, disturbing. 4 Sending, directing, driving onward, propelling; संपीडयितुं जलेषु तोषयेत् *Ki.* 7. 12.

संपीडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing together. 2 Sending. 3 Punishment, chastigation. 4 Stirring up, agitating.

संपीतिः *f.* Drinking together, copulation.

संपुटः 1 A cavity; स्वात्मा सागरमुक्तिरसंपुट-गतं (पद्मः) समौक्तिकं जायते *Bh.* 2. 67 v. 1; *Kāv.* 2. 288; *Rs.* 1. 21. 2 A casket, covered box. 3 The Kurava-ka flower.

संपुटकः संपुटिका A box, casket.

संपूर्ण *a.* 1 Filled &c. 2 All, whole; see पूर्ण. -*र्ण* Ether.

संपृक्त *p. p.* 1 Blended, mixed. 2 Connected together, related, in close relation; वाग्यार्थविव संपृक्तौ *R.* 1. 1. 3 Touching.

संप्रक्षालनं 1 Complete ablution. 2 Bathing. 3 Inundation.

संप्रणेतृ *m.* A ruler, judge.

संप्रति *ind.* Now, at present, at this time; अयि संप्रति देहि दूशनं *Ku.* 4. 28.

संप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approach, arrival. 2 Presence. 3 Gain, obtaining, acquiring. 4 An agreement. 5 Admission, confession; *Ma.* 5. 18.

6 Admission of a fact, a particular kind of reply in law. 7 Assailant.

8 once 9 C.

10 Doing performing

संप्रतिरोधकः-कं 1 Complete ob-struction. 2 Confinement, imprisonment.

संप्रसीत *p. p.* 1 Returned. 2 Fully convinced. 3 Proved, admitted. 4 Renowned. 5 Respectful.

संप्रतीतिः *f.* 1 Full ascertainment. 2 Compliance, fame, celebrity, notoriety; *Ki.* 3. 43.

संप्रत्ययः 1 Firm conviction. 2 Agreement.

संप्रतीक्षा Expectation.

संप्रदानं 1 Giving or handing over completely. 2 Bestowal, gift, donation. 3 Giving in marriage. 4 The sense expressed by the dative case.

संप्रदानार्थः A gift, donation.

संप्रदायः 1 Tradition, traditional doctrine or knowledge, traditional handing down of instruction; *U.* 5. 15. 2 A peculiar system of religious teaching, a religious doctrine inculcating the worship of one peculiar deity. 3 An established custom, usage.

संप्रधानं Ascertainment.

संप्रधारण-या 1 Deliberation. 2 Determining the propriety or otherwise of anything.

संप्रपदः Roaming about.

संप्रभिक्ष *p. p.* 1 Split open, cleft. 2 In rut.

संप्रमोदः Great joy, jubilee.

संप्रमोषः Loss, destruction, abstraction.

संप्रयाणं Departure.

संप्रयोगः 1 Union, connection, meeting, conjunction, contact; (जलस्य) उष्णत्वसमन्यातपसंप्रयोगात् *R.* 5. 54; *M.* 5. 3. 2 A connecting link, fastening, पतेन भोचयति ध्वजसंप्रयोगात् *Mk.* 3. 16. 3 Relation, dependence. 4 Mutual relation or proportion. 5 Connected series or order. 6 Sexual union, coition. 7 Application. 8 Magic.

संप्रयोगिन् *a.* Joining together. -*m.* 1 A joiner, uniter. 2 A conjuror. 3 A libertine. 4 A catamite.

संप्रवृष्टः Complete rain-fall.

संप्रश्नः Full or courteous inquiry. 2 An inquiry.

संप्रसादः 1 Propitiation. 2 Favour, grace. 3 Serenity, sedateness. 4 Trust, confidence. 5 The soul.

संप्रसारणं The change of इ, ई, उ, and ए, to इ, उ, ऋ and ॠ respectively. इयुणः संप्रसारणं *P. I.* 1. 45.

संप्रहारः 1 Mutual striking. 2 Encounter, war, battle, conflict; *U.* 6. 7.

संप्राप्तिः *f.* Attainment, acquisition.

संप्रीतिः *f.* 1 Attachment, affection. 2 Friendly assent. 3 Delight joy

सम्प्रेक्षणं 1 Observing beholding. 2 Considering, investigating

संवेवः 1 Sending away, dismissing.
2 Direction, command, order.
संभोक्षणं Sprinkling over, consecration.

सहवः 1 Submersion, taundation.
2 Surge. 3 Flood. 4 Falling into ruin. 5 Subversion.

संफालः A ram, sheep.
संफेदः An angry or tumultuous conflict, an incident describing the mutual encounter of angry persons; see S. D. 379, 420; *s. g.* the encounter between माधव and अयोध्या in Māl. act 5.

सेव I. 1 P. (संवेति) To go, move.
-II. 10 U. (संवेति-वे) To collect, accumulate.

संव The second ploughing of a field; (संवाङ्ग to plough twice) see *संव* also.

संवेद्य *p. p.* 1 Bound or fastened together. 2 Attached to. 3 Connected with, related to, belonging to. 4 Endowed with.

संबंधः 1 Connection, union, association. 2 Relation, relationship. 3 Relation, as the meaning of the genitive case. 4 Matrimonial alliance; Ku. 6. 29, 30. 5 Friendly connection, friendship; संबन्धमात्रापर्यवसायः B. 2. 58. 6 Fitness, propriety. 7 Prosperity, success.

संबन्धक *a.* 1 Relating, concerning. 2 Fit, suitable. -कः 1 A friend. 2 A relation by birth or marriage. 3 A kind of peace.

संबन्धित *a.* 1 Relating or belonging to. 2 Connected with, serving as an adjunct, inherent. 3 Possessing good qualities. -*m.* 1 A relation by marriage; U. 4. 9. 2 A relation, kinsman (in general).

संवरः 1 A dam, bridge. 2 A kind of deer. 3 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna; see *संवर* and *प्रद्युम्न*. 4 N. of a mountain. -*र* 1 Restraint. 2 Water. -Comp. -अरिः, -रिगुः Cupid.

संवतः -लं Provisions for a journey, viaticum. -लं Water.

संवाध *a.* Thronged or crowded with, blocked up, narrow; संवाधं ब्रुहस्पति तद्वधुव बर्मे Si. 8. 2; व्योम्नि संवाधवत्समिः R. 12. 67. -*व* 1 Being thronged with. 2 Pressing on, striking, hurting; सतनसंवाधसुरो जवान च Ku. 4. 26. 3 Obstruction, difficulty, danger, impediment; Ki. 3. 53. 4 The road to hell. 5 Fear, dread. 6 The vulva.

संवाधनं 1 Blocking up, obstructing. 2 Compressing. 3 A barrier, gate. 4 The vulva. 5 The point of a stake. 6 A door-keeper.

संवेदितः *f.* 1 Perfect knowledge or perception. 2 Full consciousness. 3 Calling to addressing. 4 (In gram)

The vocative case; *एव* ह्रस्वात्संवेदितः P. VI. 1. 69.

संवेद्यः 1 Explaining, instructing, informing. 2 Full or correct perception. 3 Sending, throwing. 4 Loss, destruction.

संवेद्यनं 1 Explaining. 2 Addressing. 3 The vocative case. 4 An epithet (used in calling a person); Bv. 3. 13.

संभक्तिः *f.* 1 Sharing in, possessing. 2 Distributing.

संभग *p. p.* Shattered, dispersed. -*स*: An epithet of Siva.

संभली A procuress; see *संभली*.

संभवः 1 Birth, production, springing up, arising, existence; दिवस्य सुहृदो यत्र मम संवेव संभवो भूयात् Māl. 9; मातृप्रीति कथं वात्स्यायस्य रूपस्य संभवः S. 1. 26; Bg. 3. 14; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; अस्परःसंभवेव S. 1. 2. 227, (see Kull. thereon). 3 Cause, origin, motive. 4 Mixing, union, combination. 5 Possibility; संयोगोहि वियोगस्य संवेद्ययति संभवं Subhāsh. 6 Compatibility, consistency. 7 Adaptation, appropriateness. 8 Agreement, conformity. 9 Capacity. 10 Equivalence (one of the Pramāṇas). 11 Acquaintance. 12 Loss, destruction.

संभारः 1 Bringing together, collecting. 2 Preparation, provisions, necessities, requisites, apparatus, things requisite for any act; सन्निवेशमय पूज्यसंभारे मया सन्निधौ रक्षितः Māl. 5; R. 12. 4; V. 2. 3 An ingredient, a constituent part. 4 Multitude, heap, quantity, assemblage; as in राजासंभारः. 5 Fulness. 6 Wealth, affluence. 7 Maintenance, support.

संभावना -*ना* 1 Considering, reflecting; R. 5. 28. 2 Fancying, supposition; संभावनामयीलेखा प्रकृतस्य सत्तेन यत् K. P. 10. 3 An idea, fancy, thought. 4 Respect, honour, esteem, regard; संभावनामुपपन्नवेदि तमीश्वराणां S. 7. 3. 5 Possibility. 6 Fitness, adequacy; Ki. 3. 39. 7 Competency, ability. 8 Doubt. 9 Affection; love. 10 Celebrity.

संभावित *p. p.* 1 Considered, supposed, imagined; विवाहं दोषेषु संभावितः K. 2 Esteemed, honoured, respected; Bh. 2. 31. 3 Suited, fitted, adequate, fit. 4 Possible.

संभाषः Conversation; Ms. 2. 195; 8. 354.

संभाषा 1 Discourse, conversation. 2 Greeting. 3 Criminal connection. 4 An agreement, a contract. 5 A watch-word, war-cry.

संभूतिः *f.* 1 Birth origin, production. Ms. 2. 147. 2 Combination,

union. 3 Fitness, suitability. 4 Power.

संभूत *p. p.* 1 Brought together, collected, concentrated. 2 Got ready, prepared, provided, equipped. 3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. 4 Placed, deposited. 5 Full, complete, entire. 6 Gained, obtained. 7 Carried, borne. 8 Nourished. 9 Produced, caused.

संभूतिः *f.* 1 Collection. 2 Preparation, equipment, provision. 3 Fulness. 4 Support, maintenance, nourishment.

संभेदः 1 Breaking, splitting. 2 Union, mixture, combination; आलोक-तिमिरसंभेदः Māl. 10. 11; हर्षोद्विगसंभेद उपपन्नः Māl. 8. 3 Meeting (as of glances). 4 Confluence, junction (of two rivers); तदुत्तिष्ठ शरासिन्धुसंभेदमवगाह्य नगरीमेव शविशायः; अयमसी महानदी संभेदः Māl. 4; मधुमतीसिन्धुसंभेदपावनः 9.

संभोगः 1 Enjoyment (in general); संलसंभोगकलाः श्रियः Subhāsh. 2 Possession, use, occupation; Ms. 8. 200. 3 Carnal enjoyment, sexual union, copulation; संभोगात् नमः सद्भुचिह्ना हस्तसंवादानां Me. 95. 4 A lecher, catamite. 5 A subdivision of the sentiment of love; see under *संभोग*.

संभ्रमः 1 Turning round, whirling, revolving. 2 Haate, hurry. 3 Confusion, agitation, flurry; Ku. 3. 48. 4 Fear, alarm, fright; S. 1; Ki. 15. 2. 5 Error, mistake, ignorance. 6 Zeal, activity. 7 Respect, reverence, गुरुभुषणति संभ्रमविधिः Bh. 2. 63; तत्र वीर्यवत-काशिश्रयस्ति मयि संभ्रमः Rām. -Comp. -*ज्वलित* *a.* excited by agitation. -*भ्रुत* *a.* embarrassed, flurried.

संभ्रान्त *p. p.* 1 Whirled about. 2 Flurried, agitated, perplexed, bewildered.

संमत *p. p.* 1 Agreed or consented to, approved of. 2 Liked, dear, beloved. 3 Like, resembling. 4 Regarded, considered, thought. 5 Highly respected, honoured, esteemed. -*दे* Agreement; see *संमति*.

संमतिः *f.* 1 Agreement. 2 Concurrence, assent, approbation, approval. 3 Wish, desire. 4 Knowledge of self, or knowledge of the soul, true knowledge. 5 Regard, respect-esteem; कवमिव तव संमतिर्मेद्विना संमत्तुमिदं-निनावधीरितस्य Ki. 10. 36. 6 Love, affection.

संमदः Great joy, delight, happiness; Si. 15. 77.

संमर्दः 1 Rubbing together, friction. 2 Throng, crowd, concourse; यद्वाप्रतकलीयस्त्वमर्दस्तत्र मज्जता R. 15. 101; Māl. 10. 3 Treading or trampling on. 4 War, battle.

संमादुर = *संमादुर* *q. v.* under *सत्*.
समादुः Intoxication, frenzy

समानः Respect, honour. -नं 1 Measure. 2 Comparing.

समाजकः A sweeper.

समाजने 1 Sweeping, cleansing. 2 Purifying, cleaning, brushing.

समाजनी A broom.

समित *p. p.* 1 Meted, measured out. 2 Of equal measure, extent or value, equal, similar, like, resembling; कर्तासमितयोपदेशकुञ्ज K. P. 1; R. 3. 16. 3 As large as, reaching to. 4 Conformable, corresponding, commensurate. 5 Provided or furnished with.

समिश्र, समिश्रित *a.* Mixed together, intermixed.

समिश्रः An epithet of Indra.

समीलनं Closing up (of a flower &c.), covering, enveloping.

संमुख *a.* (खा or सी *f.*), संमुखीन *a.* 1 Facing, fronting, face to face, opposite, confronting; कामे न तिष्ठति नानासंमुखी सा S. 1. 31; R. 15. 17; Si. 10. 86. 2 Encountering, meeting. 3 Disposed to.

संमुखिन् *m.* A mirror, looking-glass. संमुखनं 1 Fainting, insensibility. 2 Congealing, becoming dense. 3 Thickening, increasing. 4 Height. 5 Universal pervasion, co-extension, complete permeation.

संख *p. p.* 1 Well swept, cleansed. 2 Strained, filtered.

संमेलनं 1 Meeting together, union.

2 Mixture. 3 Assembling, collecting.

संमोहः 1 Bewilderment, confusion. infatuation. 2 Insensibility, swoon. 3 Ignorance, folly. 4 Fascination.

संमोहनं Fascinating, fascination.

-नः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid; Ku. 5. 66.

सम्यक्, सम्यक् *a.* (सम्यक् *f.*) 1 Going with, accompanying. 2 Right, fit, proper, due. 3 Correct, true, accurate. 4 Pleasant, agreeable;

किं च कुलानि कवीनां निगमसंयुक्ति रत्नयु R. G. 5 Same, uniform. 6 All, whole, entire. -*ind.* (सम्यक्) 1 With, together with. 2 Well, properly, rightly, correctly, truly; सन्ध्यायामह S. 1; Ms. 2. 5, 14. 3 Duly, suitably, correctly, truly. 4 Honourably. 5 Completely, thoroughly. 6 Distinctly.

सम्राज *m.* A paramount sovereign, universal lord; especially: one who rules over other princes and has performed the Rājashya sacrifice; येनेह राजस्येन मंडलस्येन च यः। सासित यम्राजया राजः स सम्राट् Ak.; R. 2. 5.

सयू 1 A. (सयू) To go, move.

सयूयः One of the same flock or tribe.

सयोनि *a.* Having the same womb, uterine. -निः 1 A whole or uterine brother. 2 A pair of nippers for cutting betel-nut 3 N of Indra

सर *a.* 1 Going or moving. 2 Cathartic, purgative. -रः 1 Going, motion. 2 An arrow. 3 The coagulum of curds or milk, cream. 4 Salt. 5 A string, necklace; अयं कंठे वाहुः शिशिरमधुनी मौक्तिकमरः U. 1. 39, 29. 6 A water-fall. -र 1 Water. 2 A lake, pool. -*Comp.* -उत्सवः a crane -जं fresh butter; cf. शरज.

सरकः कं 1 A continuous line of road. 2 Spirituous liquor, spirits. 3 Drinking spirits; चक्षुरयं सव पुरंभिजनेत्यथासिद्धि सरकं नहीयुतः Si. 15. 80, 10. 12. 4 A drinking vessel, wine-glass, goblet; Si. 10. 20. 5 Distribution of spirituous liquor. -कं 1 Going. 2 A pond, lake. 3 Heaven.

सरवा 1 A bee; तस्मात् सरवाय्यसैः स क्षीरपटलेरिव R. 4. 63; Si. 15. 23.

सरंगः 1 A quadruped. 2 A bird.

सरजस् -सा *f.*, सरजस्का A woman during menstruation.

सरज् *m.* 1 Air, wind. 2 A cloud. 3 A lizard. 4 A bee.

सरदिः 1 Wind. 2 A lizard; त्वत्तहि-सरदानं च तिरश्चां चांबुचारिणी Ms. 12. 57.

सरदिः 1 Wind. 2 A cloud.

सरदुः A lizard, chameleon.

सरण *a.* Going, moving, flowing. -जं 1 Proceeding, going or flowing. 2 Iron rust.

सरणिः, -णी *f.* 1 A Path, way, road, course; A. L. 18. 2 Arrangement, mode. 3 A straight or continuous line. 4 A disease of the throat.

सरकः 1 A bird. 2 A libertine, dissolute man. 3 A lizard. 4 A rogue. 5 A kind of ornament.

सरण्डुः 1 Air, wind. 2 A cloud. 3 Water. 4 The spring. 5 Fire. 6 N. of Yama.

सरानिः *m. f.* A kind of cubit-measure; cf. रलि or अरलि.

सरथ *a.* Riding in the same car -थः A warrior riding in a chariot.

सरमस *a.* 1 Speedy, quick. 2 Violent, impetuous. 3 Passionate. 4 Delighted. -सं *ind.* Impetuously hurriedly &c.

सर्मा 1 The bitch of the gods. 2 N. of a daughter of Daksha. 3 N. of the wife of Bibhishana, brother of Ravana.

सरयुः Air, wind. -युः -युः *f.* N. of a river on which stands Ayodhya, or Oude; R. 8. 95, 13. 61, 63, 14. 30.

सरल *a.* 1 Straight, not crooked. 2 Honest, upright, sincere, candid. 3 Simple, artless, simple minded; सरले साहसरागं परिहृ M. 6. 10; अयि सरले किमत्र भया भगवत्या शक्यं 2. -लेः 1 A kind of pine tree; विचट्टितानां सरलकुमारा Ku. 1. 9; Ms. 53; R. 4. 75. 2 Fire. -*Comp.* -अंशः 'the exudation of Sarala' resin turpentine -अंश fragrant resin

सरव्य See शरव्य.

सरसः *m.* 1 A lake, pond, pool, a large sheet of water; सरनामदिनं सगर Bg. 10. 21. 2 Water. -*Comp.* -जं, -जन्मन् *n.*, -रहः (सरोजं, सरोजन्मन्, सरोरहं) also सरसिजं, सरसिरहं a lotus, सरसिजमन्त्रावद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20; सरो रह-द्वारिभूतः पादांसवासेविहं Ratn. 1. 24. -जिनी, -रहिणी 1 a lotus-plant; अमर कथं वा सरोजिनीं तज्जति Bv. 1. 100. 2 a pond abounding in lotuses. -रक्षः (सरोरक्षः) the guardian of a pool. -रह (सरोरह) *n.* a lotus. -वरः (सरोवरः) a lake.

सरस *a.* 1 Juicy, succulent. 2 Tasty, sapid. 3 Wet; Si. 11. 54. 4 Wet with perspiration; Ku. 5. 85. 5 Full of love, impassioned; Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'full of honey' also). 6 Charming, lovely, agreeable, beautiful; सरसवत्तं Gtt. 1. 7 Fresh, new. -सं 1 A lake, pond 2 Alchemy.

सरसी A lake, pool; Bv. 2. 144. -*Comp.* -रहं a lotus.

सरसद् *a.* 1 Having water, watery 2 Juicy, succulent. 3 Elegant. 4 Sentimental. -*m.* 1 The ocean. 2 A lake. 3 A male river (नद). 4 A buffalo. 5 N. of Vāyu.

सरस्वती 1 N. of the goddess of speech and learning, and represented as the wife of Brahman. 2 Speech, voice, words; Ku. 4. 39, 43; R. 15. 46. 3 N. of a river (which is lost in the sands of the great desert). 4 A river in general. 5 A cow. 6 An excellent woman. 7 N. of Durgā. 8 N. of a female divinity peculiar to the Buddhists. 9 The Soma plant. 10 The plant called ज्योतिष्मति.

सरग *a.* 1 Coloured, tinged, tinted. (अकारि) सरगमस्या रत्नगुणास्पद् Ku. 5, 10. 2 Dyed with red lac; R. 16. 10. 3 Impassioned, full of love, enamoured; दुनेरपि मनोऽवश्यं सरगं कुर्वतेऽन्या Subhāsh.

सराव *a.* Sounding, making a noise. -वः 1 A lid, cover. 2 A shallow dish, saucer; cf. शराव.

सरिः *f.* A spring, fountain.

सरिद् *f.* 1 A river; अभ्यासरितो ज्ञानानि हि सद्युग्गाः प्रापयन्त्यर्क्षे M. 5. 19. 2 A thread, string. -*Comp.* -नद्यः, -पतिः (also सरितापतिः), -मर्तु *m.* the ocean. -वरा (also सरितावरा) N. of the Ganges. -सुतः an epithet of Bhīshma.

सरि (रि) मत्त *m.* 1 Motion, creeping. 2 Wind.

सरिलं Water; cf. सरिल.

सरिसुपः A serpent.

सरः The handle of a sword.

सरप *a.* 1 Having the same form. 2 Like, resembling, similar; R. 6. 59.

सरूपता, -त्वे 1 Likeness 2 A likeness on to the deity one of the four states of Mukti

सरोष *a* Angry wrathful 2 Enraged.

सर्कः 1 Wind, air. 2 The mind.

सर्गः 1 Relinquishment, abandonment. 2 Creation; अस्याः सर्गविधौ प्रजापतिर्यजुंशो ब्रु कांतशमः V. 1. 9. 3 The creation of the world; Ku. 2. 6; R. 3. 27. 4 Nature, the universe. 5

Natural property, nature. 6 Determination, resolve; गृहाण शस्त्रं यदि सर्ग एष ते R. 3. 51; 14. 42; Si. 19. 38. 7 As-

sent, agreement. 8 A section, chapter, canto (as of a poem.) 9 Rush, onset, advance (of

troops). 10 Voiding of excrement. 11 N. of Siva. -Comp. -क्षमः the

order of creation. -बंधः a great poem having several cantos, a Mahākāvya; सर्गबंधो महाकाव्यं S. D.

सर्ज 1 P. (सर्जति) 1 To acquire, gain. 2 To earn by labour.

सर्जः 1 N. of a tree (साल). 2 The resinous exudation of the Sāla tree. -Comp. -निर्वासकः, -नणिः -रसः, resin.

सर्जकः The Sāla tree.

सर्जनं 1 Abandoning, quitting. 2 Letting loose. 3 Creating. 4 Voiding.

5 The rear of an army.

सार्जि, सार्जिका, सर्जी *f*. Natron.

सर्जुः A trader. -*f*. 1 Lightning. 2 Necklace. 3 Going, following.

सर्पः 1 Serpentine or winding motion, sliding. 2 Flowing, going.

3 A snake, serpent. -Comp. -अरातिः -अरिः 1 an ichneumon. 2 a peacock.

3 an epithet of Garuḍa. -अशनः a peacock. -आवासः, -हृष्टः the sandal tree. -मुष्टः a mushroom. -वृणः an

ichneumon. -हृष्टः a snake's fang. -घारकः a snake-charmer. -सुख *m*. 1 a peacock. 2 a crane. 3 a large snake. -नणिः a snake-gem. -राजः N. of Vāsuki.

सर्पणं 1 Creeping, gliding. 2 Tortuous motion. 3 The flight of an arrow nearly parallel to the ground.

सर्पिणी 1 A female serpent. 2 N. of a small medicinal herb.

सर्पिण *a*. 1 Creeping, gliding, winding, going tortuously. 2 Moving, going (in general); यूना मंदवि-सर्पिणी Pt. 1. 252.

सर्पिस् *m*. Clarified butter (for the difference between घृत and सर्पिस्, see आस्य). -Comp. -समुद्रः the sea of clarified butter, one of the seven seas.

सर्पिष्मत् *a*. Dressed with clarified butter.

सर्तु 1 P. (सर्तति) To go, move.

सर्तः 1 Going, motion. 2 The sky.

सर्व 1 P. (सर्वति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सर्व *pron. a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष पश्यति H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति वि लघु पूर्वोपा

गच्छत्यु Me 20 93 2 Whole entire complete. -र्वः 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 Of Siva. -Comp. -अंशं the whole body.

-अंशेय *a*. pervading or thrilling through the whole body; सर्वांशेयःसर्कः सुतस्य किल V. 5. 11. -अधिकारिन् *m*., -अध्यक्षः a general superintendent.

-अक्षीन *a*. eating every kind of food; सर्वाक्षमेजिन् &c. -आकारं (in comp.) entirely, thoroughly, completely.

-आत्मन् *m*. the whole soul; सर्वात्मना entirely, completely, thoroughly.

-ईश्वरः a paramount lord. -ग, -नामिन् *a*. all-pervading, omnipresent. -जित् *a* all-conquering, invincible. -ज्ञ, -विद् *a*. all-knowing, omniscient. (-*m*.) 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Buddha. -दमन *a*. all-subduing, irresistible. -नामन् *n*. a class of pronominal words. -नंगला an epithet of Parvati. -रसः resin. -रिगिन् *m*. a heretic, an impostor. -व्यापिन् *a*. all-pervading. -वेद्स् *m*. one who performs a sacrifice by giving away all his wealth. -सहा (also सर्वसहा) the earth. -सर्वं 1 every thing, the whole of one's possessions; as in सर्वस्वदंडः; 'हण' 'confiscation of the whole property'. 2 the very essence, the all-in-all of anything; see S. 1. 24, 6. 2; Mā. 8. 6; Bv. 1. 68.

सर्वकथ *a*. 'All-destroying'; all-powerful; सर्वकथा भगवती भवितव्यतेव Mā. 1. 23; Bv. 4. 2. -वः A villain, rogue.

सर्वतश्च *ind*. 1 From every side or quarter. 2 On all sides, everywhere, all round. 3 Completely, entirely. -Comp. -नामिन् *a*. 1 having access everywhere; Ku. 3. 12. -भद्रः 1 the car of Vishnu. 2 a bamboo. 3 a kind of verse artificially arranged; *a. g.* Ki. 15. 25. 4 a temple or palace having openings on four sides; (*n*. also in this sense). (-द्रा) a dancing girl, an actress. -सुख *a*. of every kind, complete, unlimited; S. 5. 25. (-स्तः) 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Brahman; Ku. 2. 3. (having faces on all sides). 3 the Supreme Being. 4 the soul. 5 a Brāhmaṇa. 6 fire. 7 heaven or Svarga (of Indra).

सर्वत्र *ind*. 1 Everywhere, in all places. 2 At all times.

सर्वथा *ind*. 1 In every way, by all means; U. 1. 5. 2 At all, altogether (usually with negation). 3 Completely, entirely, utterly. 4 At all times.

सर्वदा *ind*. At all times, always for ever.

सर्वरी See सर्वरी.

सर्वशस् *ind*. 1 Wholly, entirely, completely. 2 Everywhere. 3 On all sides.

सर्वांगी *ind*. सर्वार्थी

सर्वपत्र 1 Mustard खल सर्वपत्राण पर चिद्राणि पश्यति Subhāsh.; Mā. 10. 6.

2 A small measure of weight. 3 A sort of poison.

सत् 1 P. (सर्तति) To go, move. सलं Water.

सलिलं Water; समुद्रसलिलावगाहः S. 1. 3. -Comp. -अर्थिन् *a*. thirsty. -आशयः a tank, reservoir of water. -ईधनः the submarine fire. -उपह्वः inundation, deluge, flood of water. -क्रियः the funeral rite of washing a corpse. 2 = उदकक्रिय *q. v.* -जं a lotus. -निधिः the ocean.

सलज्ज *a*. Modest, bashful.

सलील *a*. Sportive, wanton. amorous.

सलोकता Being in the same world, residence in the same heaven with a particular deity, (one of the four states of Mukti).

सलुकी A kind of tree; cf. सलुकी.

समः 1 Extraction of Soma juice 2 An offering, a libation. 3 A sacrifice. 4 The sun. 5 The moon. 6 Progeny.

-वं 1 Water. 2 The honey of flowers.

समनं 1 Extracting the Soma juice or drinking it. 2 A sacrifice; अथ त समनाय वीक्षितः R. 8. 75; S. 3. 28. 3 Bathing, purificatory ablution. 4 Generation, bearing or bringing forth children.

समवयस् *a*. Of the same age. -*m*. 1 A contemporary, coeval. 2 A companion of the same age. -*f*. A woman's female companion or confidante.

समरः 1 N. of Siva 2 Water.

समर्ण *a*. 1 Of the same colour. 2 Of like appearance, like, resembling, तुर्वर्णमिच्छति सांख्यशास्त्रम् Si. 4. 28; Me. 18; R. 9. 51. 3 Of the same caste or tribe. 4 Of the same kind, similar. 5 Belonging to the same class of letters, requiring the same effort (of the organs of speech) in pronunciation; तुल्यास्त्रयत्नं समर्ण P. I. 1. 9.

समिकल्प, -समिकल्पक *a*. 1 Optional. 2 Doubtful. 3 Recognizing a distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known (opp. निर्विकल्पक *q. v.*).

समिध *a*. 1 Possessing a body, embodied. 2 Having meaning or import. 3 Engaged in strife, quarrelling.

समितर्क, समितर्की *a*. Thoughtful. -की, -ई *ind*. Thoughtfully.

समिधु *a*. (जी *f*.) Generating, producing, yielding; समिधौ कामानि यदि जगति जगति भवती G. L. 23. -*m*. 1 The sun; उदेति समिधा ताप्रस्तात्र एवात्मने K. P. 7. 2 N. of Siva. 3 Of Indra. 4 The Arka tree.

संवित्री 1 A mother; Ku. 1. 24. 2 a cow.

संविद्य *a.* 1 Of the same kind or sort. 2 Near, adjacent, proximate; धृये धृयः संविद्यनगीरथ्या पर्यटनं Māl. 1. 15. -व्यं Proximity, vicinity; यस्य न संविद्ये दृशिता दृग्दहनस्तु हिनदीधितिसस्य K. P. 9; किमासेय्यं पुंसां संविद्यननवयं द्युसस्तिः 10; N. 2. 47, Si. 14. 69; Bv. 2. 182.

संविनय *a.* Modest, humble. -य *ind.* Modestly.

संविघ्न *a.* Sportive, coquettish. संविशेष *a.* 1 Possessing characteristic qualities. 2 Peculiar, extraordinary. 3 Special, particular; U. 4. 4 Pre-eminent, superior, excellent. 5 Discriminative. (संविशेषं and संविशेषतश्च are used adverbially in the sense of 'especially', 'particularly', 'exceedingly'; अनेन धर्मः संविशेषमद्य मे त्रिवर्गसारः प्रतिभाति भ्रासिनि Ku. 5. 38; oft. in comp.; Ku. 1. 27, R. 16. 53).

संविस्तर *a.* Detailed, minute, complete. -र *ind.* In detail, *in extenso*.

संविस्मय *a.* Surprised, astonished.

संवृद्धि *a.* Bearing interest.

संवेष्ट *a.* 1 Decorated, ornamented, dressed. 2 Near, proximate.

सव्य *a.* 1 Left, left-hand. 2 Southern. 3 Contrary, backward, reverse. 4 Right. -व्यं *ind.* The usual position of the sacred thread when it hangs down over the left shoulder; cf. अपसव्य. -Comp. -इतर *a.* right. -साचिन् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna; निमित्तमात्रं भव सव्यसाचिन् Bg. 11. 33; (the name is thus derived in M.p. -उभौ नैव दक्षिणौ पाणी गन्धर्वस्य विकर्णौ) तेन देवमनुष्येषु सव्यसूचीति नो विदुः ॥).

सव्यपेक्ष *a.* Connected with, dependent on; लेहश्च निमित्तसव्यपेक्षश्चेति विप्रति-विद्धमेतत् Māl. 1; U. 6.

सव्यभिचारः One of the five main divisions of *Hetva'bhā'sa* (in logic), a too general middle term; for explanation, see अवैकान्तिक.

सव्याज *a.* 1 Artful. 2 Plausible; cunning.

सव्यापार *a.* Engaged, employed.

सव्रीड *a.* 1 Bashful. 2 Ashamed.

सव्येष्ट *m.*, सव्येष्टः A charioteer.

सशल्प *a.* 1 Thorny. 2 Pierced by darts or thorns.

सशस्य *a.* Having or yielding corn.

-स्या A variety of sun-flower.

सशमश्रु *a.* Bearded. -f. A woman with a beard.

सश्रीक *a.* 1 Prosperous, fortunate. 2 Lovely, beautiful.

सस्त 2 P. (सस्ति) To sleep.

ससत्त्व *a.* 1 Possessed of vitality, energy, vigour, courage &c. 2 Pregnant. -त्वा A pregnant woman.

ससंदिग्ध *a.* Doubtful. -ह N of a of speech see सवह

ससनं Immolation.

ससंध्य *a.* Evening, vespertine.

ससाध्वस *a.* Alarmed, frightened, timid.

सस्य See संज.

सस्यं 1 Corn, grain; (एतानि)

सस्यैः पुंमै जटपिठे प्राणिनां संभवति Pt. 5. 27; see सस्य also. 2 Fruit or produce of any plant. 3 A weapon. 4 A good quality, merit. -Comp. -हृदि *f.* a sacrifice made on the ripening of new grain. -प्रद *a.* fertile. -मारिन् *a.* destructive of grain. (-*m.*) a kind of rat or mouse. -संवहः the Sāla tree.

सस्यक *a.* Possessed of good qualities, meritorious. -कः 1 A sword. 2 A weapon. 3 A kind of precious stone.

सस्वेद *a.* Covered over or moist with sweat, perspired. -दा A girl recently, deflowered.

सह 1. 4. P. (सहति) 1 To satisfy. 2 To be pleased. 3 To endure, bear.

-II. 1 A. (सहते, epic Paras. also; सोढ the सू of सह is changed to पू after prepositions ending in इ, as वि, परि, नि, except when इ is changed to ढ) 1 (*a*) To bear, endure, suffer, put up with; खलोद्गताः सोढाः Bh. 3. 6; पदं सहते अमरस्यपेलर्बं शिरीषपुष्पं न पुनः पतन्निनः Ku. 5. 4; षो ढुःसै, संतापं, क्लेशं &c.; R. 12. 63; 11. 52; Bk. 17. 59. (*b*) To tolerate, allow; प्रकृतिः खलु सा सहीयसः सहते नान्यसमुक्तिं यया Ki. 2. 21; Me. 105; R. 14. 63. 2 To forgive, forbear; वारंवारं भवैतस्यापराधः सोढः H. 8; Bg. 11. 44. 3 To wait, be patient; द्विषाण्यवहा-य-हंसे सोढमर्हन् R. 5. 25, 15. 45. 4 To bear, support, bear up; S. 3. 5 To conquer, defeat, oppose, be able to resist. 6 To suppress, stop. 7 To be able (with inf.). -Caus. (साहयति-ने) 1 To cause to bear or suffer. 2 To make bearable or supportable; दुर्बेपि विरहदुःखमाशा-वधः साहयति S. 4. 16. -Desid. (सिंहि-यते) To wish to bear &c. -WITH उद् 1 to be able, have power or energy for, dare, venture; तवावुचिर्न च कर्तुं-सह Ku. 5. 65 'I cannot approve &c.'; Bk. 3. 54, 5. 54, 14. 89; Si. 14. 83. 2 (*a*) to attempt, be prompted to; Ki. 1. 36. (*b*) to cheer up, not to sink or give way; Bk. 19. 16. 3 To be at ease; Ku. 4. 36. 4 to go forward, march on. (-Caus.) to stir up, rouse, Bk. 9. 69. -परि to bear; Bk. 9. 73. -न 1 to bear, endure; न तेजस्तेजस्वी प्रसूतमप-रेषां प्रसहते U. 6. 14. 2 to withstand, resist, overpower; संयुगे सांयुगीनं तमुद्यत् प्रसहेत कः Ku. 2. 57 3 to exert oneself, attempt. 4 to be able. 5 to have power or energy; see प्रसह also. -नि 1 to bear, endure; R. 3. 63, 8. 56. 2 to resist, withstand be able to resist -B 4 49 3 to be able 4 to allow 5 to wish, to

सह *a.* 1 Bearing, enduring, suffering. 2 Patient. 3 Able; see असह. -हः The month मार्गशीर्ष. -हः, हं Power, strength.

सह *ind.* 1 With, together with, along with, accompanied by (with instr.). 2 सह गति कौमुदी सह मेधेन तद्धि-त्वलीयते Ku. 4. 33. 2 Together, simultane-ously, at the same time; अस्तौद्यो सहवासी कुरुते दृष्टिर्द्विषां Subbāsh. -Comp. -अध्यायिन् *m.* a fellow-student. -अर्थ *a.* synonymous. (-र्थः) the same or common object. -डाकिः *f.* a figure of speech in rhetoric; सा सहकिः सहायस्य बलादेकं द्विवाचकं K. P. 10; c. *g.* पपात धूमौ सह सैनिकाधुभिः R. 3. 61. -उदजः a but made of leaves. -उद्गः a uterine brother, brother of whole blood; Vikr. 1. 21. -उपमा, a kind of Upamā. -ऊढः, -ऊढजः the son of a woman pregnant at marriage; (one of the 12 kinds of sons recognised in old Hindu law). -कार *a.* having the sound ह; Nalod. 2. 14. (-रः) 1 co-operation. 2 a mango tree; क इदानीं सहकारमेतरेण पक्षे वितामतिमुकलता सहते S. 3. -भञ्जिका a kind of game. -कारिन्, -कृत् *a.* co-operating. (-*m.*) a co-adjutor, associate, colleague. -कृत *a.* co-operated with, assisted or aided by. -गमनं 1 accompanying. 2 a woman's burning herself with her deceased husband's body, self immolation of a widow. -हर *a.* accompanying, going or living with; U. 3. 8. (*r*) 1 a companion, friend, associate. 2 a husband. 3 a surety. (*r* *f.*) 1 a female companion. 2 a wife, mate. -ज्वरित *a.* accom-panying, attending, associating with. -ज्वरः 1 accompaniment. 2 agreement, harmony. 3 (in logic) the invariable accompaniment of the *hetu* (middle term) by the *Sa'dhya* (major term). -ज्वरिन् see सहचरं. -ज *a.* 1 inborn, natural, innate. 2 heredi-tary. (-जः) 1 a brother of whole blood. 2 the natural state or disposition. अरिः a natural enemy. मित्रं a natural friend. -जात *a.* natural; see सहज. -ज्वर *a.* 1 with a wife. 2 mar-ried. -ज्वः N. of the youngest of the five Pāṇḍavas; the twin brother of Nakula, born of Mādrī by the gods Asvins. He is regarded as the type of manly beauty. -धर्मः same duties. -चारिन् *m.* a husband. -चारिणी 1 a lawful wife, one legally married. 2 a fellow-worker. -पांशु-कीडिच, -पांशुकिल *m.* a friend from the earliest childhood. -साचिन् *m.* a friend, partisan, follower. -सू *a.* natural, innate; Ratn. 1. 2. -भोजनं eating in company with friends. -भरणं see सहगमन. -युध्वन् *m.* a brother in arms. -वसतिः, -वासः dwelling together यियाका कृत इव सुखयिकोक्तिं तारयेत् S 2 3

सहता, -त्वं Union, association.
सहन *a.* Bearing, enduring. -त् 1 Bearing, enduring. 2 Patience, forbearance.

सहस्र *m.* 1 The month called Mārgaśrāṣa; Si. G. 57; 16. 47. 2 The winter season. -*n.* 1 Power, might, strength. 2 Force, violence. 3 Victory, conquering. 4 Lustre, brightness.

सहसा *ind.* 1 With force, forcibly. 2 Rashly, precipitately, inconsiderately; सहसा विद्यति न कियामविवेकः परमापदो पद Ki. 2. 30. 3 Suddenly, all at once; मातेगनैः सहसोत्पत्तिः R. 13. 11. सहसानः 1 A peacock. 2 A sacrifice, an oblation.

सहस्रः The month called Pausa; सहस्रशीर्षासतसरा Kn. 5. 26.

सहस्रं A thousand. -Comp. -अंशु, -अचिह्न, -कर, -किरण, -दीप्ति, -धामन, -पाद, -मरीचि, -रश्मि *m.* the sun; S. 7. 4; R. 13. 44; Mu. 3. 17. -अक्ष *a.* 1 thousand-eyed. 2 vigilant. (-शः) 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 of Pāruṣa; Rv. 10. 90. 3 of Viṣṇu. -कांडा white Dūrvā grass. -कुत्स *ind.* a thousand times. -दृ *a.* liberal. (-तः) an epithet of Śiva. -दंष्ट्रः a kind of fish. -दूरा, -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन *m.* 1 epithet of Indra. 2 of Viṣṇu. -धारः the diadems of Viṣṇu. -पत्रं a lotus; R. 7. 11. -बाहुः 1 an epithet of king Kārtavīrya q. v. 2 of the demon Bāṇa. 3 of Śiva (or of Viṣṇu according to some). -भुजः, -मूर्धन, -मौलि *m.* epithets of Viṣṇu. -रोमन् *n.* a blanket. -वीर्या asa foetida. -शिखर an epithet of the Vindhya mountain.

सहस्रधा *ind.* In a thousand parts, a thousand-fold; इति किं न सहस्रधादयथा रामेण किं दुष्करं U. 6. 40.

सहस्रशः *ind.* By thousands.

सहस्रिन् *a.* 1 Possessed of a thousand; सहस्री लक्ष्मीदत्ते Pt. 5. 82. 2 Consisting of thousands. 3 Amounting to a thousand (as a fine); Ms. 8. 376. -*m.* 1 A body of a thousand men &c. 2 The commander of a thousand.

सहस्रत् *a.* Strong, powerful.

सहा 1 The earth. 2 The aloplant or flower.

सहायः 1 A friend, companion; सहायसाध्याः प्रदिशति सिद्धयः Ki. 14. 44; Ku. 3. 21. 2 A follower, an adherent. 3 An ally. 4 A helper, patron. 5 The ruddy goose. 6 A kind of perfume. 7 N. of Śiva.

सहायता -त्वं 1 A number of companions. 2 Companionship, union, friendship. 3 Help, assistance; कुसुमास्तरणे सहायता बहुशः सौम्य गतस्वभावयोः Ku. 4. 25; R. 9. 19.

ॐ 1 Having a friend 2 Be friended, associated,

सहारः 1 The mango tree. 2 Universal destruction.

सहित *a.* Accompanied or attended by, together with, united or associated with; पवनान्निसभागो ह्ययं सहितं ब्रह्म यद्वचनेजसा R. 8. 4. -त्तं *ind.* Together with, with.

सहितु *a.* Enduring, patient.

सहिष्णु *a.* 1 Able to bear or endure, capable of enduring; रविकिरणसहिष्णु क्लेशलोभनिर्ज 8. 2. 4. 2 Patient, resigned, forbearing; सुकरस्तस्वसहिष्णुना रिपु-रुन्धुषितु महानि Ki. 2. 50.

सहिष्णुता -त्वं 1 Power to bear or support. 2 Patience, resignation.

सहुरिः The sun. -*f.* The earth.

सहृद्य *a.* 1 Good-hearted, kind, compassionate. 2 Sincere. -यः 1 A learned man. 2 An appreciator (of merits &c.), a man of taste, a man of critical faculty; इत्युपदेशं कवेः सहृदयस्य न करोति K. P. 1; परिकुर्वन्त्ये सहृदय-धुरिणाः कविष्वे R. G.

सहृद्वे *a.* Questionable, doubtful. -खं Questionable food.

सहेल *a.* Sportive, playful.

सहोदः A thief caught with the stolen property in his possession.

सहोद *a.* Good, excellent. -रः A saint, sage.

सह्य *a.* 1 Bearable, supportable, enduring; अपि सहा ते शिरोवेदना Mu. 5; M. 3. 4. 2 To be borne or endured; कथं दुष्णीं सह्यो निरवधिदिनीं तु विदुः U. 3. 44. 3 Able to bear. 4 Adequate or equal to, able to bear. 5 Strong, powerful. -शः N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges in India, a part of the western Ghats at some distance from the sea; रामाञ्जोत्सर्गितोऽस्यासीत्सह्यलम् इवाश्वे R. 4. 53, 52; Ki. 18. 5. -ह्यं 1 Health, convalescence. 2 Assistance. 3 Fitness, adequacy.

सा 1 N. of Lakshmi. 2 Of Pārvatī.

सांघात्रिकः A sea-trader, a merchant trading by sea; (रोतवणिक्); Pt. 1. 316.

सांयुगीन *a.* Warlike, skilled in war; R. 11. 30; V. 5. -सः A great warrior, a soldier skilled in war; Ku. 2. 57.

सांसाविणं A general or loud shout, tumultuous uproar; उच्चारः कटपूतसामृतयः सांसाविणं कुर्वते Māl. 5. 11; Bk. 7. 43.

सांवत्सर (रि. *f.*), सांवत्सरिक (की. *f.*) *a.* Annual, yearly. -कः An astrologer.

सांवादिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Colloquial. 2 Controversial. -कः A disputant.

सांघाचिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Illusory, phenomenal.

सांज्ञायिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Doubtful. 2 Uncertain, irresolute.

सांसारिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Worldly, mundane -संसारिकेण च दुष्कृतं यत् सञ्ज्ञाः U. 2. 23

सांसिद्धिक *a.* 1 Natural, existing naturally, innate, inherent. 2 Effected naturally, spontaneous. 3 Absolute. 4 Effected by supernatural means -Comp. -द्वयः natural fluidity (opp. वैमिक्तिक 'generated'); belonging to water only).

सांस्थानिकः A fellow-countryman.

सांसाविणं A general flow or stream.

सांहननिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Bodily, corporeal.

साकम् *ind.* 1 With, together with (with instr.); यंती युरुजनेः साकं समय-माया नतायुजा Bv. 2. 132, 1. 41. 2 At the same time, simultaneously.

साकल्यं Entirety, totality, the whole or entire part of a thing; यावत्साकल्ये; Nalod. 3. 19. (साकल्येन 'entirely, completely, thoroughly'; Ms. 12. 25).

साकूत *a.* 1 Having meaning, significant, meaning; साकूतस्मिन् Git. 2; साकूतं वचनं &c. 2 Intentional. 3 Amorous, wanton. -त्तं *ind.* 1 Meaningly, significantly; as in साकूते मां निवेद्य. 2 Amorously. 3 Feelingly, pathetically.

साकेतं N. of the city of Ayodhyā; साकेत नार्यैश्चल्लिभिः रणेष्टु R. 14. 13. 13. 79, 18. 35; अरुणयवनः साकेतं Mbh. -तारः (*m. pl.*) The inhabitants of Ayodhyā.

साकेतकः An inhabitant of Ayodhyā.

साकुकं A quantity of fried grain (सक). -कः Barley.

साक्षात् *ind.* 1 In the presence of; before the very eyes, visibly, openly, evidently. 2 In person, actually, in bodily form; साक्षात् प्रियसुपुतापपहय एव S. 6. 16, 1. 6. 3 Directly. In comp. often translated by 'incarnate'; साक्षात्मानः; or by 'open, direct'; तत्साक्षात्प्रतिपदः कोपाय Māl. 1. 11. (साक्षात् 'to see with one's own eyes, realise personally') -Comp. -करणं 1 causing to be visibly present. 2 making evident to the senses. 3 intuitive perception. -कार perception, apprehension, knowledge.

साक्षिर *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Seeing, observing, witnessing. 2 Attesting, testifying. -*m.* A witness, an observer, an eye-witness; फलं तपः साक्षिण इत्येवमपि Ku. 5. 60.

साक्ष्यं 1 Evidence, testimony; तमेव चायाय विवाहसाक्ष्ये R. 7. 20. 2 Attestation.

साक्षेय *a.* Taunting, abusive.

साख्य *a.* (री. *f.*) 1 Relating to a friend. 2 Friendly, amicable.

साख्यं Friendship.

सागरः 1 The ocean, sea; सागरः सागरोपमः; (fig. also;) दयासागर, विश्वः सागर &c.; cf. सागर. 2 The number four or seven 3 A kind of

deer. -**Comp.** -अष्टकूल *a.* situated along the sea-coast. -अंत *a.* bounded by the sea, sea-girt. -अंबर, -नेमि, -मेखला the earth. -आलय: N. of Varuna. -उत्थं sea-salt. -गा the Ganges. -गामिनी a river.

साग्नि *a.* 1 Having fire. 2 Taking the sacred fire.

साग्निक *a.* 1 Maintaining or possessing fire. 2 Attended by fire. -कः A householder who maintains a sacred fire.

साय *a.* 1 Entire. 2 With a surplus, more than.

सांक्ष्यं Mixture, confusion, promiscuous or confused mixture.

सांकल *a.* (की. *f.*) Produced or effected by addition.

सांकाश्य-ह्य N. of the capital of Kusadhvaja, brother of Janaka.

सांकेतिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Symbolical, indicatory. 2 Conventional.

साक्षिपिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Abridged, short, concise.

सांख्य *a.* 1 Relating to number. 2 Calculating, enumerating. 3 Discriminative. 4 Deliberating, reasoning, a reasoner; त्वं गतिः सर्व-सांख्यानां योगिनं त्वं परागं Mb. -रूपः, -रूपं N. of one of the six systems of Hindu philosophy, attributed to the sage Kapila; (this philosophy is so called because it 'enumerates' twenty-five *Tattvas* or true principles; and its chief object is to effect the final emancipation of the twenty-fifth *Tattva*, i. e. the *Purusha* or soul from the bonds of this worldly existence—the fetters of phenomenal creation—by conveying a correct knowledge of the twenty-four other *Tattvas* and by properly discriminating the Soul from them. It regards the whole universe to be a development of an inanimate principle called *Prakriti* q. v., while the *Purusha* is altogether passive and simply a looker-on. It agrees with the Vedānta in being synthetical and so differs from the analytical Nyāya or Vaisesika; but its great point of divergence from the Vedānta is that it maintains two principles which the Vedānta denies, and that it does not admit God as the creator and controller of the universe, which the Vedānta affirms). -रूपः A follower of the Sāṅkya philosophy; Bg. 3. 5, 5. 11. -**Comp.** -प्रसादः, -सुरूपः epithets of Śiva.

सांग *a.* 1 Having members. 2 Complete in every part 3 Together with the *angas* or auxiliary

सांगतिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Relating to union or society; associating. -कः A visitor, guest, new-comer.

सांगमः Union, meeting; cf. संगम.

सांगामिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Relating to war, warlike, martial; U. 5. 22. -कः A general, commander.

साचि *ind.* Obliquely, crookedly, awry, in a sidelong manner; साचि लोचनयुग्मं नमयती Ki. 9. 44, 10. 57. (साचीकृ means 'to turn or bend aside, make crooked'; तिनय साचीकृत-चारुवक्त्रः R. 6. 14; Ku. 3. 68; साची-करोद्यानं M. 4. 14.

साचिव्यं 1 The office of a minister, ministership. 2 Ministry, administration. Friendship.

साजात्यं 1 Sameness of caste, class, or kind. 2 Community of genus, homogeneity.

साजिनः A lizard.

साद् 10 U. (साटयति-ने) To show, manifest.

साटोप *a.* 1 Elated or puffed up with pride, haughty. 2 Majestic, stately. 3 Swollen (as with water); Pt. 1. -ने *ind.* Proudly, arrogantly, in a stately manner, struttingly.

सात् *ind.* A Taddhita affix added to a word to show that something is completely changed into the thing expressed by that word, or that it is left at the complete disposal or control of that thing; भस्मसात् भू 'to be completely reduced to ashes'; अग्निसात्कृत्वा M. 5; भस्मसात्कृतवतः पितृद्विषः पाचसात्च बहुधां ससामरी [R. 11. 86; विमज्ज नेरुनं यद्विषात्कृतः N. 1. 16; 80 ब्राह्मणसात्, राजसात् &c.; Si. 14. 36.

सात्वर्यं Continuity, permanence.

सातिः *f.* 1 Giving, a gift, donation. 2 Gaining, obtaining. 3 Help. 4 Destruction. 5 End, conclusion. 6 Sharp or acute pain.

सातीनः, सातीनकः Pease.

सात्त्विक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Real, essential. 2 True, genuine, natural. 3 Honest, sincere, good. 4 Virtuous, amiable. 5 Vigorous. 6 Endowed with the quality *Sattva* (goodness). 7 Belonging to or derived from the *Sattva* quality; ये चैव सात्त्विका भावाः Bg. 7. 12, 14. 16. 8 Caused by internal feeling or sentiment (as of love), internal; तद्भूतिसात्त्विकविकारमया-स्तथैवमाचार्यकं विजयि मान्मेधमाविशसि Mā. 1. 26. -कः 1 An external indication of (internal) feeling or emotion, one of the kinds of *Bhāvas* in poetry; (these are eight:— स्तंभः स्वदीप्त्य रोमांचः स्वरभंगोऽथ शेषयुः । वैषम्यमश्नु प्रलय इत्यष्टौ सात्त्विकाः स्मृताः ॥ S. D. 116. 2 A Brāhmaṇa 3 N of Brahman

N of a Yādava warrior who acted as charioteer to Kṛṣṇa,

and took part with the Pāṇḍavas in the great war.

सात्यवतः, सात्यवतेयः A metronymic of the sage Vyāsa.

सात्वत् *m.* A follower, worshipper (of Kṛṣṇa &c.)

सात्वतः 1 N. of Viṣṇu. 2 Of Balarāma. 3 The son of an outcast Vaisya. -ताः (*m. pl.*) N. of a people, Si. 16. 14.

सात्वती 1 N. of one of the four dramatic styles; see S. D. 416. 2 N. of the mother of Śisupāla; Si. 2. 11.

सावः 1 Sinking, settling down. 2 Exhaustion, weariness; उदितोरसाद्य-तिवैयथ्यम् Si. 9. 77. 3 Leanness, thinness emaciation; शरीरसादावसमयवृष्णा R. 3. 2. 4 Perishing, decay, loss, destruction, cessation; गतिविभ्रमसादनीत्वा R. 8. 56; Nalod. 3. 24. 5 Pain, torment. Clearness, purity.

सावन् 1 Wearying, exhausting. 2 Destroying. 3 Exhaustion. 4 A house, dwelling.

साविः 1 A charioteer. 2 A warrior. सादिन् *a.* 1 Sitting down. 2 Exhausting, destroying &c. -*m.* 1 A horseman. 2 One riding on an elephant or seated in a car.

सादृश्यं 1 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; संतिष्ठन्मभिधेयसादृश्यानि S. 7; तवाक्षिसादृश्यमिह प्रयुज्यते Ku. 5. 35, 7. 16, R. 1. 40; 15. 67. 2 A likeness, a portrait, an image; मत्सादृश्यं विरहतनु वा मातृगम्यं लिखेती Me. 85.

साद्यन्त *a.* Entire, complete.

साधक *a.* (स्की. *f.*) Quick, instantaneous.

साध् I. 5 P. (साधोति) 1 To complete, finish, accomplish. 2 To conquer. -II. 4 P. (साधति) To be completed or accomplished. -*Caus.* 1 To accomplish, effect, bring about, perform; अपि साधय साध-वेष्टितं N. 2. 62; Ku. 2. 33; R. 5. 25. 2 To complete, finish, conclude. 3 To gain, secure, obtain; R. 17. 38, Ma. 6. 75. 4 To prove, substantiate. 5 To subdue, overpower, conquer (as a foe &c.), win over; न हि साम्रा न दावेन न धेदेन च पांडवाः । शक्याः साधयितुं Mb. 6. 70. To kill, destroy; सुयुक्तिं तं मांसदुः साधयिष्याम इत्या Bk. 7. 31. 7 To learn, understand. 8 To cure, heal. 9 To go, depart, go one's way; साधयाम्यहमविद्वानस्तु ते R. 11. 91; S. 1. 7; प्राणेणोप्येतकः साधयिष्येरेषं प्रयु-ज्यते S. D. 340. 10 To recover (as a debt). 11 To make perfect. -*With* *tr* (*caus.*) 1 to advance, promote. 2 to accomplish, effect. 3 to gain, obtain, 4 to overcome, subdue. 5 to dress, decorate -*स* 1 to be a ful (*Atm*) 2 to accomplish complete Ms. 2. 100 3 to secure, obtain. 4 to

settle. 5 to regain; Ms. 8. 50. 6 to cause to be settled or paid; Ms. 8. 213. 7 to destroy, kill. 8 to extinguish.

साधक *a.* (धका or धिका *f.*) 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling, effecting, completing. 2 Efficient, effective; Ku. 3. 12. 3 Skilful, adapt. 4 Effecting by magic, magical. 5 Assisting, helping.

साधन *a.* (नी *f.*) Accomplishing, effecting &c. -न 1 Accomplishing, effecting, performing; as in स्वार्थ-साधनं. 2 Fulfilment, accomplishment, complete attainment of an object; प्रसाधनं तौ हि पर्यायचतुष्टयं R. 4. 16. 3 A means, an expedient, a means of accomplishing anything; शरीरमात्रं तल्लघनं Ku. 5. 33, 52; R. 1. 9, 3. 12, 4. 36, 62. 4 An instrument, agent; कुटारः छिद्रिक्त्रिणसाधनम्. 5 The efficient cause, source, cause in general. 6 The instrumental case. 7 Implement, apparatus. 8 Appliance, materials. 9 Matter, ingredients, substance. 10 An army or a part thereof; Mu. 5. 10. 11 Aid, help, assistance (in general). 12 Proof, substantiation, demonstration. 13 The *hetu* or middle term in a syllogism, reason, that which leads to a conclusion; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन वदितं विरलपक्षे स्थितिं व्यावृत्तं च विपक्षतो भवति यत्साधनं सिद्धये Mu. 6. 10. 14 Subduing, overcoming. 15 Subduing by charms. 16 Accomplishing anything by charms or magic. 17 Healing, curing. 18 Killing, destroying; कले च तस्य प्रतिसाधनं Ki. 14. 17. 19 Conciliating, propitiating, winning over. 20 Going out, setting forward, departure. 21 Going after, following. 22 Penance, self mortification. 23 Attainment of final beatitude. 24 Medicinal preparation, drug, medicine. 25 (In law) Enforcement of the delivery of anything, or of the payment of debt, infliction of fine. 26 A bodily organ. 27 The penis. 28 Anudder. 29 Wealth. 30 Friendship. 31 Profit, advantage. 32 Burning a dead body. 33 Obsequies. 34 Killing or oxydation of metals. -Comp. -क्रिया a finite verb. -पत्रं a document used as evidence.

साधनता-त्वं The state of having means, possession of means to accomplish a desired object; प्रतिफलता-भुषणते हि विधौ विफलत्वमेति बहुसाधनता Si. 9. 6.

साधना 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion. 2 Worship, adoration. 3 Conciliation, propitiation.

साधक A mendicant beggar

साधर्म्य 1 Sameness; or community of duty, office &c.; एवं लोकपालायाश्चतुः साधर्म्ययोगतः R. 17. 78. 2 Sameness of nature, common character, likeness, community of properties; साधर्म्यस्य भावे R. P. 10; Bg. 14, 2; Bhāṣa P. 12.

साधारण *a.* (ण or जी *f.*) 1 Common (to two or more) joint; साधारणोऽयं प्रणवः S. 3; साधारणं धृषणधृष्यभावः Ku. 1. 43; R. 16. 5, V. 2. 16. 2 Ordinary, common; साधारणी न तल्लघना भवस्य Asvad. 10. 3 General, universal. 4 Mingled, mixed with, in common with; उत्सवसाधारणं परितोषमनुभवानि S. 4; वीज्यते स हि संवृतः आससाधारणान्वितः Ku. 2. 42. 5 Equal, similar, like. 6 (In logic) Belonging to more than one instance alleged, one of the three divisions of the fallacy called अनैकान्तिक *q. v.* -न 1 A common or general rule, a rule or precept generally applicable. 2 A generic property -Comp. -जनं joint property. -स्त्री a common woman, harlot, prostitute.

साधारणता-त्वं 1 Community, universality. 2 Joint interest.

साधारण्यं Commonness; see साधारणता. साधिका 1 A skilful or accomplished woman. 2 Deep sleep.

साधित *p. p.* 1 Accomplished, effected, achieved. 2 Completed, finished. 3 Proved, demonstrated. 4 Obtained; secured. 5 Discharged. 6 Overcome, subdued. 7 Made good, recovered. 8 Fined. 9 Made to pay. 10 Awarded (as fine or punishment).

साधिमन् *m.* Goodness, excellence, perfection.

साधिष्ठ *a.* 1 Best, most excellent, most proper. 2 Very strong, hard or firm (superl. of साधु or दाह *q. v.*).

साधीयस् *a.* 1 Better, more excellent; Bv. 1. 88. 2 Harder, stronger; (compar. of साधु or दाह *q. v.*).

साधु *a.* (धु or धी *f.*; compar. साधीयस्; superl. साधिष्ठ) 1 Good, excellent, perfect; यद्यसाधु न विधे स्यात्क्रियते तत्तद्व्या S. 6. 13; आपारितोषाद्विदुषां न साधु मन्ये प्रयोगविज्ञानं 1. 2. 2 Fit, proper, right; as in साधुवृत्त, साधुसमाचार. 3 Virtuous, righteous, honourable, pious. 4 (a) Kind, well disposed; R. 2. 28; Pt. 1. 247. (b) Well-behaved (with loc.); मातरि साधुः Sk. 5 Correct, pure, classical (as language). 6 Pleasing, agreeable, pleasant; अतोऽस्मिन् संतुमसाधु साधुवा Ki. 1. 4. 7 Noble, well-born, of noble descent. -धुः 1 A good or virtuous man; R. 13. 65, 2. 62; Me. 80. 2 A sage, saint; साधोः प्रकीर्तितस्यापि मनो नायात विक्रियां Subhāsh. 3 A merchant; H. 2. 73. 4 A Jaina saint, 5 A usurer, money lender -सु 1 Well well

done, very nice, bravo; साधु गतिं S. 1; साधु रं पिबेत्वात्वरं साधु M. 4. 2 Enough, away with. -Comp. -धी *a.* well-disposed. -वादः a cry of 'well done'; a cry of approbation; Si. 18. 55. -वृत्त *a.* 1 well-conducted, upright, virtuous; प्रविण साधुवृत्तानामस्याविन्यो विप्र. चयः Ph. 2. 85; (where the next sense is also intended). 2 well rounded. (-न्तः) a virtuous man. (-न्तं) good conduct, virtue, piety; righteousness; so साधुवृत्ति.

साधुर्ह 1 A stall, shop. 2 An umbrella. 3 A flock of peacocks.

साध्य *a.* 1 To be effected or accomplished, to be brought about; साध्ये सिद्धिर्विधीयता H. 2. 15. 2 Feasible, practicable, attainable. 3 To be proved or demonstrated; आहवानुमानाभ्यां साध्ये त्वं प्रति का कथा R. 10. 28. 4 To be established or made good. 5 To be inferred or concluded; अनुमानं तदुक्तं यत्साध्यसाधनयोर्विचः K. P. 10. 6 To be conquered or subdued, conquerable; Ku. 3. 15. 7 Curable. 8 To be killed or destroyed. -स्यः 1 A particular class of celestial beings; cf. Ms. 1. 22, 3. 195. 2 A deity in general. 3 N. of a Mantra. -स्यं 1 Accomplishment, perfection. 2 The thing to be proved or established, the matter at issue. 3 (In logic) The predicate of a proposition, the major term in a syllogism; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन वदितं...&c.; यत्साध्यं स्वयमेव तुल्यसुमयोः पक्षे विरुद्धं च यत् Mu. 5. 10. -Comp. -अभावः the absence of the major term. -सिद्धिः *f.* 1 accomplishment. 2 conclusion.

साध्यता 1 Feasibility, practicableness. 2 Curableness. -Comp. -अवच्छेदकं that which marks out; or measures the साध्य or major term, its characteristic property.

साधसं 1 Fear, alarm, fright, terror; कुष्ठमस्तेवसाधसात् Ku. 2. 35, 3. 51. 2 Torpor. 3 Agitation, perturbation.

साध्वी 1 A virtuous or chaste woman. 2 A faithful wife. 3 N. of a kind of root.

सानन्द *a.* Happy, delighted.

सानसिः Gold.

सानिका, सानैयिका, सानैयी A pipe, flute.

साधु *m. n.* 1 A peak, summit, ridge; साधुनि गैरं दुर्भीकरोति Ku. 1. 9; Me. 2; Ku. 1. 6; Ki. 5. 36. 2 A level ground on the top of a mountain, table-land. 3 A shoot, sprout. 4 A forest, wood. 5 A road. 6 Any surface, point, end. 7 A precipice. 8 A gale of wind. 9 A learned man. 10 The sun.

साधुमत् *m.* A mountain. -स्त्री N. of ३३ Aparas S 6

साङ्गकोश *a.* Tender, compassionate.
साङ्गव्य *a.* Courteous, civil.
साङ्गवन्ध *a.* Uninterrupted, continuous.

साङ्गराग *a.* Attached, enamoured, in love.

सातपन *a.* A kind of rigid penance; of, Ms. 11. 212.

सांतर *a.* 1 Having interstices or intervals. 2 Open in texture.

सांतानिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Stretching, spreading, extending (as a tree). 2 Relating to offspring or descendants.

3 Relating to the tree Santāna, q. v. -कः A Brāhmaṇa who wishes to marry for the sake of issue.

सांत 10 U. (सांत्वयति-ने) To pacify, appease, conciliate, soothe, comfort; Bk. 3. 23.

सांतवः, सांतवन् -न 1 Appeasing, pacification, consolation. 2 Conciliation, mild or gentle means. 3 Kind or conciliatory words. 4 Mildness. 5 Friendly salutation and inquiry.

सांदीपनिः N. of a sage. [According to Vishnu Purāṇa, he was the tutor of Krishna and Balarama, and asked as his preceptor's fee that his son, who was kept by a demon named Panchajana underneath the waters, should be restored to him. Krishna, having undertaken to get him up, plunged into the sea, killed the demon, and brought back the boy to his father].

सांदृष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to present perception, visible at the same time. -कः Immediate consequence.

सांद्र *a.* 1 Close, compact, having no interstices. 2 Coarse, gross, thick, dense; दुर्बलमिच्छिह्म सांद्रधुपासवर्णः Si. 4. 28, 64; 9. 15; R. 7. 41; Bk. 1. 20. 3 Clustered together, collected. 4 Stout, strong, robust. 5 Excessive, abundant, much; सांद्र नदधुभिन्नद्वयप्रसवेणैव सिकः U. 6. 22. 6 Intense, strong, vehement; व्याघातराः सांद्रकुतूहलानां R. 7. 11; Si. 9. 37. 7 Unctuous, oily, viscid. 8 Bland, soft, smooth. 9 Pleasing, agreeable. -द्रः A heap, cluster.

सांक्षिकः A distiller.

सांख्यविग्रहिकः A minister (or Secretary of State) for foreign affairs (deciding upon peace and war).

सांध्य *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) Relating to the twilight or evening; सांध्यं तेजः प्रतिव-ज्जावृत्त्यर्कं दधानः Me. 36; Ki. 5. 8; R. 11. 60; Si. 9. 15.

सांघनिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Bearing or putting on an armour. 2 Calling to arms, encouraging to prepare for battle. St. 15. 72 -कः An

bearer

सांघव्य Any so mixed

with clarified butter and offered as an oblation to fire; Si. 11. 41.

सानिध्यः 1 Vicinity, proximity; वदनामलेखुसानिध्यतः Māl. 3. 5. 2 Presence, attendance; R. 4. 6, 7. 3; Ku. 7. 33.

सानिपातिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Miscellaneous. 2 Complicated. 3 Having a complicated derangement of the three bodily humours; Ku. 2. 48; Pt. 1. 127.

सांन्यासिकः 1 A Brāhmaṇa in the fourth order of his religious life; see संन्यासिन्. 2 A mendicant in general.

सांन्वय *a.* Hereditary.

सापत्न *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) Born from or belonging to a rival wife. -न्ताः (m. pl.) The children of different wives of the same husband.

सापत्न्यं 1 The state or condition of a rival wife. 2 Rivalry, ambition, enmity. -त्न्यः 1 The son of a rival wife. 2 An enemy.

सापराध *a.* Guilty, criminal.

सारिद्धं Connection by the offering of rice-balls to the same Manes, kindred, consanguinity.

सापेक्ष *a.* Having regard to, dependent on.

सातपदी *a.* (की *f.*) सातपदीय *a.* Formed by walking together seven steps, or by talking together seven words; यतः सतां संवतगाभिः संगतं मनीषिभिः सातपदीयमुच्यते Ku. 5. 39 (where the latter sense appears better); Pt. 2. 43, 4. 103. -द्वं, -नं 1 Circumambulation of the nuptial fire by the bride and bridegroom in seven steps (which makes the marriage tie irrevocable). 2 Friendship, intimacy.

सातपदीय *a.* (की *f.*) Extending to or including seven generations; Ms. 3. 146.

साफल्यं 1 Fruitfulness, usefulness, productiveness. 2 Profit, advantage. 3 Success.

साङ्गी A kind of grape.

सांघव्य *a.* Envious, jealous.

सांघ 10 U. (सांघयति-ने) To appease, conciliate, soothe.

सामकं The principal of a debt. -कः A whet-stone.

सामग्री 1 Collection or assemblage of materials, apparatus, furniture; Bh. 3. 155. 2 Stock, provision.

सामग्र्यं 1 Entireness, perfection, completeness, totality; प्रायेण सामग्र्य-विषीं हणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वसुजः प्रवृत्तिः Ku. 3. 28. 2 Train, retinue. 3 A collection of implements, apparatus. 4 Stock, effects.

सामंजस 1 Fitness, consistency, propriety of व्यवहृत 2 Accuracy

सामन्त्र *a.* 1 Appeasing, calming, comforting, soothing. 2 Conciliation, pacific measures, negotiation, (the first of the four *upa'yās* or expédients to be used by a king against an enemy); सामद्वी प्रवृत्तिः निर्वृत्त राक्षसिबुद्धये Ms. 7. 109. 3 Conciliatory or mild means, pacific or conciliatory conduct, gentle words; Pt. 4. 26, 48. 4 Mildness, gentleness. 5 A metrical hymn or song of praise; सप्तसामोपगतिं त्वं R. 10. 21, Bg. 10. 35. 6 A verse or text of the Sāmaveda. 7 The Sāmaveda itself (said to have been produced from the sun; cf. Ms. 1. 23). -Comp.

-उद्भवः an elephant. -उपचारः, -उपायः mild or conciliatory means, gentle or pacific measures. -यः a Brāhmaṇa who chants the Sāmaveda. -जः, -जात *a.* 1 produced by the Sāmaveda. 2 produced by conciliatory means. (-जः, -तः) an elephant; Si. 12. 11, 13. 33. -योनिः 1 Brahman. 2 an elephant. -वादः kind words, conciliatory words; Si. 2. 55. -वेदः the third of the four Vedas.

सामंत *a.* 1 Bordering, bounding, neighbouring. 2 Universal. -तः 1 A neighbour. 2 A neighbouring king. 3 A feudatory or tributary prince; सामंतमौलिनगिराजितपादपीठं V. 3. 19, R. 5. 28, 6. 32. 4 A leader, general. -तं Neighbourhood.

सामयिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Customary, conventional. 2 Agreed upon, stipulated. 3 Conforming to agreement, keeping an appointment or engagement; देवि सामयिका भवामः M. 1. 4. Punctual, exact. 5 Seasonable, timely; Ki. 2. 10. 6 Periodical. 7 Temporary. -Comp. -अभावः temporary non-existence.

सामर्थ्यं 1 Power, force, capacity, ability, strength. 2 Sameness of aim or object. 3 Oneness of meaning or signification. 4 Adequacy, fitness. 5 The force or sense of words, the signifying power of a word. 6 Interest, advantage. 7 Wealth.

सामवायिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to an assembly or collection. 2 Belonging to inseparable connection. -कः A minister, counsellor.

सामाजिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to an assembly. -कः A member of an audience or assembly, a spectator at an assembly or meeting; तेन हि तत्त्वयोगादेशावभवतः सामाजिकदुष्टास्महे Māl. 1.

सामानाधिकरण्यं 1 Being in the same predicament or situation. 2 Co

office, function or gov

on relationship p (as of case).

सामानाधिकरण्यं 1 Being in the same predicament or situation. 2 Co

office, function or gov

on relationship p (as of case).

3 The state of relating to the same object.

सामान्य *a.* 1 Common, general; सामान्यनेषां प्रथमावस्थं Ku. 7. 44; आहार-निद्रामयनैथुनं च सामान्यमेतत्पञ्चमिर्नैराणां Subhāsh. ; R. 14. 67; Ku. 2. 36. 2 Alike, equal, same. 3 Ordinary, of an average or middle degree; Bh. 2. 74. 4 Vulgar, commonplace, insignificant. 5 Entire, whole. -**सं** 1 Community, generality, universality. 2 Common or generic property, general characteristic. 3 Totality, entireness. 4 Kind, sort. 5 Identity. 6 Equanimity, equability. 7 Public affairs. 8 A general proposition; उक्तिर्यतिरन्यासः स्यात्सामान्य-विशेषयोः Chandr. 5. 120. 9 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammata:—प्रस्तुतस्य वदन्त्येन गुणसामान्य-विषयः। एकात्म्यं वक्ष्यते योगात्सामान्यमिति स्मृतम् ॥ K. P. 10. -**Comp.** -ज्ञानं knowledge or perception of generic properties. -**पक्षः** the mean. -**लक्षणं** a generic definition; इति द्रव्यसामान्य-लक्षणानि Tarka. K. -**नरिता** a common woman, prostitute. -**शास्त्रं** a general rule.

सामासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Comprehensive, comprehending the whole, collective. 2 Condensed, concise, brief. 3 Relating to a compound word. -**कं** The whole class of compounds; द्वयः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33.

सानि *ind.* 1 Half; *i. e.* unfinished; अभिविषय सामिकृतमर्धनं यतीः करकृत्नीविगलदं-शुकाः श्रियः Si. 13. 31, R. 19. 16. 2 Blamable, vile, contemptible.

सान्निधेयी 1 A kind of prayer recited while the sacrificial fire is being kindled or fed with fuel. 2 Fuel.

सामीची Praise, eulogium.

सामीप्यं Vicinity, nearness, proximity. -**प्यः** A neighbour.

सासुद्र *a.* (ङी *f.*) Sea-born, marine, as in सासुद्रं लवणं. -**द्रः** A mariner, voyager. -**द्रं** 1 Sea-salt. 2 The cuttle-fishbone. 3 A mark or spot on the body.

सासुद्रकं Sea-salt.

सासुद्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Sea-born; oceanic. 2 Relating to marks on the body (which are supposed to indicate good or bad fortune). -**कः** One who is acquainted with palmistry, who knows how to interpret the various marks on the body. -**कं** The science of palmistry.

सांपराय *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Relating to war, warlike. 2 Relating to the other world, future. -**यः**, -**यं** 1 Conflict, contention. 2 Future life, the future. 3 The means of attaining the future world. 4 Inquiry into the

future. 5 Inquiry, investigation. 6 Uncertainty.

सांपरायिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Warlike. 2 Military, strategic. 3 Calamitous.

4 Relating to the other world. -**कं** War, battle, conflict; Si. 18. 1. -**कः** A war-chariot. -**Comp.** -**कल्पः** a strategic array (of troops).

सांपत *a.* 1 Fit, proper, suitable; Ve. 3. 8. 2 Relevant. -**तं** *ind.* 1 Now, at this time; हेतुस्थानं कोधस्य सांपतं देव्याः Ve. 1. 2. 2 Immediately. 3 Fitly, properly, seasonably.

सांपतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to the present time. 2 Fit, proper, right; U. 3.

सांप्रदायिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the traditional doctrine, handed down by successive tradition, traditional.

सांभः N. of Siva.

सांभधिक *a.* (की *f.*) Arising from relationship. -**कं** Relationship, alliance.

सांभरी A sorceress.

सांभरी 1 The red Lodhra tree. 2 Possibility.

साम्यं 1 Equality, sameness, evenness; Ku. 5. 31. 2 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; सद्यं प्रायस्ता-म्यमुदीरितस्य Si. 18. 38; H. 1. 45; Ki. 17. 51. 3 Equability. 4 Concord, harmony. 5 Indifference, impartiality, sameness of view; येषां साम्ये मनः स्थितं Bg. 5. 19.

साम्राज्यं 1 Universal or complete sovereignty, imperial sway; साम्राज्यशंसिनो भाषाः कुशस्य च लवस्त्य च U. 6. 23; R. 4. 5. 2 Empire, dominion.

सायः 1 End, close, termination. 2 Close of day, evening. 3 An arrow. -**Comp.** -**अह्नं** *m.* (forming समाह्नः) evening, evening-time; Bv. 2. 157.

सायकः An arrow; तस्मादुक्तसंघानं प्रति-संहर सायकं S. 1. 11. 2 A sword. -**Comp.** -**युक्तः** the feathered part of an arrow; सक्तयुद्धिः सायकयुक्त एव R. 2. 31.

सायनं The longitude of a planet reckoned from the vernal equinoctial point.

सायंतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Belonging to the evening, evening; सायंतने सवनकर्माणि संप्रवृत्ते S. 3. 27.

सायम् *ind.* In the evening; प्रवृत्ता प्रातस्त्वेतु सायं प्रवृत्तश्चेदपि R. 1. 90. -**Comp.** -**कालः** evening. -**संहरं** 1 sunset. 2 the sun. -**संस्था** the evening twilight. 3 the evening prayer.

सायिन् *m.* A horseman.

सायुज्यं 1 Intimate union, identification, absorption, especially into a deity (one of the four states of *Mukti*). 2 Similarity, likeness.

सार *a.* 1 Essential. 2 Best, highest, most excellent. Ku. 1. 13. 3 Real true, genuine. 4 Strong, vigor

ous. 5 Sound, thoroughly proved. -**रः**, -**रं** (but usually *m.* only except in the first 4 senses). 1 Essence, essential part, quintessence; सेहस्य तत्क-लमसौ प्रणयस्य सारः Māl. 1. 9; अस्तारेखलु संसारं सारमित्युच्यते Dharm. 14. 2 Substance, pith. 3 Marrow. 4 Real truth, main point. 5 The sap or essence of trees; as in खदिरसार, सर्जसार. 6 Summary, epitome, compendium. 7 Strength, vigour, power, energy; सारं परिकीर्तयन्तं च Ku. 1. 17; R. 52. 74. 8 Prowess, heroism, courage; R. 4. 79. 9 Firmness, hardness. 10 Wealth, riches; R. 5. 26. 11 Nectar. 12 Fresh butter. 13 Air, wind. 14 Cream, coagulum of curds. 15 Disease. 16 Matter, pus. 17 Worth, excellence, highest perception. 18 A man at chess. 19 Impure carbonate of soda. 20 A figure of speech corresponding to English 'climax'; उच्यते सारमुक्तौ भवेत्सारः परावृत्तिः K. P. 10. -**रं** 1 Water. 2 Fitness, propriety. 3 Wood, thicket. 4 Steel. -**Comp.** -**असार** *a.* valuable and worthless, strong and weak. (-**रं**) 1 worth and worthlessness. 2 substance and emptiness. 3 strength and weakness. -**गन्धः** sandal wood. -**श्रीचः** N. of Siva. -**जं** fresh butter. -**तद्रः** the plantain tree. -**वा** 1 N. of Sarasvati. 2 of Durgā. 3 the Khadira tree. -**यगः** loss of vigour. -**योद्धः** 1 a natural vessel. 2 a bale of goods, merchandise. 3 implements. -**सोहं** steel.

सारवं Honey.

सारंग *a.* (की *f.*) spotted, variegated. -**यः** 1 The variegated colour. 2 The spotted deer, an antelope; एष राजेश दुष्यंतः सारंगेतिरिहता S. 1. 5. 3 A deer in general; सारंगस्ते जललवणुचः स्वविषयंति नारी Me. 20 (where it is preferable to take this sense rather than that of 'elephant' or 'bee'). 4 A lion. 5 An elephant. 6 A large black bee. 7 The cuckoo. 8 A large crane. 9 The flamingo. 10 A peacock. 11 An umbrella. 12 A cloud. 13 A garment. 14 Hair. 15 A conch-shell. 16 N. of Siva. 17 The god of love. 18 A lotus. 19 Camphor. 20 A bow. 21 Sandal. 22 A kind of musical instrument. 23 An ornament. 24 Gold. 25 The earth. 26 Night. 27 Light.

सारंगिकः A fowler, bird-catcher.

सारंगी 1 A kind of stringed instrument, violin. 2 A kind of spotted deer.

सारण *a.* (जी) Causing to go or flow. -**यः** 1 Dysentery. 2 The hog-plum. -**यं** A kind of perfume.

सारणा A kind of process to which metals—particularly mercury—are subjected

सारणि -*की* 1 A canal, drain,

water-course, channel 2 A small river.

सारङ्गः The egg of a serpent.

सारत्वं *ind.* 1 According to wealth.

2 Vigorously.

सारथिः 1 A charioteer ; स साधो व त्वा राजन् न च सारथिना धृतः R. 1. 78 ; भातलिसारथिर्वा 3. 67. 2 A companion, helper ; R. 3. 37. 3 The ocean.

सारथ्यं The office of a charioteer-ship, coachmanship.

सारथ्यः A dog. -प्री A bitch.

सारथ्यं Straightness (*fig.* also), artlessness, honesty, uprightness.

सारवत् *a.* 1 Substantial. 2 Fertile. 3 Having sap.

सारस *a.* (सी. *f.*) Belonging to a lake ; Kāv. 3. 14 ; Nalod. 2. 40. -सः 1 The (Indian) crane ; or swan (according to some ; विभिन्नमाना विससार सारसादस्य तीरेषु तीरवसंहतिः Ki. 8. 31, Si. 6. 75, 12. 44, Me. 31 ; R. 1. 41. 2 A bird in general. 3 The moon. -सं 1 A lotus. 2 The zone or girdle of a woman.

सारसं (झ) नं 1 A girdle or zone ; सारसं महानदिः Ki. 18. 32. 2 A military girdle.

सारस्वत *a.* (सी. *f.*) 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvatī. 2 Belonging to the river Sarasvatī ; कुत्सातासम-पेयभमया सीम्य सारस्वतीनां Me. 49. 3 Eloquent. -तः 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvatī. 2 N. of a particular class of Brāhmanas. 3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvatī. 4 A staff of the Bilva tree. -तः (*m. pl.*) The people of the Sārasvata country. -तं Speech, eloquence ; शृंगारसारस्वते Gīt. 12.

सायलः Sesāmun.

सारि-री *f.* 1 A man at chess, chessman. 2 A kind of bird. -Comp. -फलकः a chess-board.

सारिका A kind of bird ; आग्नौ ह्यसदोषेण वयंते शुक्रसारिकाः Subhāsh. ; सारिकां वंजरस्यां Me. 85.

सारिक् *a.* (जी. *f.*) 1 Going, resorting to. 2 Having the essence or substance of.

सारस्य 1 Sameness of form, similarity, likeness, conformity, resemblance ; Māl. 5. 2 Assimilation to the deity (one of the four states of Mukti). 3 (In dramas) An angry treatment of one mistaken for another through resemblance ; see S. D. 464. 4 Surprise at seeing an object or its likeness seen elsewhere.

सारस्यिकः Kind of poison.

सार्ध *a.* Barred, obstructed, impeded ; R. 1. 79.

सार्ध *a.* 1 Having meaning. 2 Having an aim or

object. 3 Of like meaning or import.

4 Useful, serviceable. 5 Wealthy, rich, opulent. -र्थः 1 A rich man. 2 A company of merchants, caravan (of traders) ; सार्थाः स्वेन स्वकीयेषु चरन्ते-इमस्विवादिषु R. 17. 64 ; see सार्धवाह. 3 A troop. 4 A herd, flock (of animals of the same species) ; अथ कदाचित्-रितस्ततो भ्रमद्भिः सार्थाद् भट्टः कथनको नामोद्भूतः Pt. 1. 5 A collection or multitude in general ; अर्थिसार्धः Pt. 1 ; त्वया चंद्रमसा पातिसंवीयते कामिजनसार्धः S. 3. 6 One of a company of pilgrims. -Comp. -ज *a.* bred in a caravan. -वाहः the leader of a caravan, a merchant, trader ; S. 6.

सार्धक *a.* 1 Having sense, significant. 2 Useful, serviceable advantageous.

सार्धवत् *a.* 1 Having meaning, significant. 2 Having a large company.

सार्धिकः A merchant, trader.

साधे *a.* Wet, moist, humid, damp.

सार्ध *a.* Increased by half, plus one-half, having a half over ; सार्धज्ञतं &c.

सार्ध *ind.* Together with, with, in company with (with instr.) ; वनं मया सार्धमिति प्रपन्नः R. 14. 63, Ms. 4. 43 ; Bk. 6. 26 ; Me. 89.

सार्धः (ध्वः) N. of the constellation Aslekhant.

सार्धिक *a.* (जी. *f.*), सार्धिक *a.* (जी. *f.*) Dressed or cooked with clarified butter.

सार्धकामिक *a.* (जी. *f.*) Satisfying every desire, granting all wishes ; Ki. 18. 26.

सार्धकालिक *a.* (जी. *f.*) Eternal, everlasting.

सार्धजनिक *a.* (जी. *f.*) सार्धजनीय, *a.* (जी. *f.*) Public, universal, general. सार्धज्ञ Omniscience.

सार्धत्रिक *a.* (जी. *f.*) Belonging to every place, general, applicable to all places or circumstances ; as in सार्धत्रिको नियमः.

सार्धचातुक *a.* (जी. *f.*) Applicable to the whole of a radical term, or to the complete form of the verbal base after the conjugational characteristics have been affixed, i. e. to the four conjugational or special tenses. -कं N. of the verbal terminations of the four conjugational tenses (strictly, the personal terminations of all tenses and moods except the Perfect and Benedictive and the affixes distinguished by a mute ङ).

सार्धभौतिक *a.* (जी. *f.*) 1 Belonging or relating to all elements or beings. 2 Comprising all animate beings.

सार्धभोजन *a.* (जी. *f.*) Relating to consisting of the whole earth

universal. -सः 1 An emperor, a universal monarch ; नृपज्ञाभर्गं सहते नृप नृपतयस्त्वाद्वासाः सार्धभोजनः Mu. 3. 22. 2 N. of the elephant presiding over the north, the quarter of Kubera.

सार्धलौकिक *a.* (जी. *f.*) Known to all people, prevailing throughout the whole world, public, universal ; अनुग्रामप्रवादस्तु वत्सयोः सार्धलौकिकः Māl. 1. 13.

सार्धवर्गिक *a.* (जी. *f.*) 1 Of every kind or sort. 2 Belonging to every tribe or class.

सार्धविभक्तिक *a.* (जी. *f.*) Applicable or belonging to all the cases of a noun.

सार्धवेदसः One who gives away all his wealth at a sacrifice or sacred rite.

सार्धवेदः A Brāhmana conversant with all the Vedas.

सार्धप *a.* (जी. *f.*) Made of mustard -ई Mustard-oil.

सार्ध *a.* Possessing the same station, condition or rank, having the same power.

सार्धिता 1 Equality in rank, condition or power. 2 Equality with the Supreme Being in power and all the divine attributes, the last of the four states or grades of Mukti ; ब्रह्मदे ब्रह्मसार्धिता (प्राप्नोति) ; Ms. 4. 232.

साध्वी The fourth grade of Mukti, see above.

सालः 1 N. of a tree or its resin. 2 A tree in general, as in कल्पसाल, रसालसाल. 3 A rampart, a fence or wall round a building. 4 A wall in general. 5 A kind of fish. (For compounds see under साल).

सालनः The resin of the Sāla tree.

साला 1 A wall, rampart. 2 A house, an apartment ; see शाला -Comp. -करी 1 a house-worker. 2 a male captive (particularly one taken in battle). -वृकः see शालावृक

सालारं A peg projecting from a wall, bracket.

सालूरः A frog ; see शालूर.

सालेयं A kind of fennel ; see शालेय.

सालोक्यं 1 Being in the same world or sphere with another. 2 Residence in the same heaven with any deity.

सालवः 1 N. of a country, or its inhabitants (*pl.* in this sense). 2 N. of a demon slain by Vishnu. -Comp. -ह्वन *m.* an epithet of Vishnu.

साल्विकः The bird called सारिका ५. १. सावः A libation.

सावक *a.* (विका. *f.*) Productive, generative, causing birth. -स्तैरि -कः The young of an animal for शोच १ १)

सावकाश *a.* Having leisure, at leisure, unengaged. -*सं* *ind.* Leisurely, at one's convenience.

सावग्रह *a.* Having the mark called *avagraha* *q. v.*

सावज्ञ *a.* Despising, disdainful, feeling contempt.

सावर्ध (*i. e.* वैधर्म्य) One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic, (the other two being *निरवध* and *सहस्र*).

सावधान *a.* 1 Attentive, bestowing attention, careful, heedful. 2 Cautious. 3 Diligent. -*सं* *ind.* Carefully, attentively, cautiously.

सावधि *a.* Having a bound or limit, limited, finite, defined, circumscribed; *सावधित्तोयरादिस्ते यशोरा-क्षेस्तु नावधिः* Subhāsh.

सावन *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to, or comprising, the three *savanas*. -*सं*: 1 An institutor of a sacrifice, or one who employs priests at a sacrifice. 2 The conclusion of a sacrifice, or the ceremony by which it is concluded. 3 N. of Varuṇa. 4 A month of thirty solar days. 5 A natural day from sunrise to sunset. 6 A particular kind of year.

सावयव *a.* Composed of parts; *सावयवत्वे चानित्यप्रसंगः, न ह्यविद्याकल्पितेन रूपेणैव सावयव वस्तु संपद्यते* S. B.

सावरः 1 Fault, offence. 2 Sin, wickedness, crime. 3 The Lodhra tree.

सावरण *a.* 1 Olandestine, concealed, secret. 2 Covered, closed.

सावर्ण *a.* (णी *f.*) Relating or belonging to one of the same colour, tribe or caste. -*र्णः* A metronymic of the eighth Manu; see *सावर्ण*. -*Comp.* -*लक्ष्यं* 1 the mark of the sameness of colour or caste. 2 the skin.

सावर्णिः A metronymic of the eighth Manu (son of the sun by Savarnā).

सावर्ण्य 1 Sameness of colour. 2 Identity of class or caste. 3 The age or *Manvantara* presided over by the eighth Manu.

सावलेप *a.* Full of pride, proud, haughty. -*सं* *ind.* Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly.

सावशेष *a.* 1 Having a remainder, leaving a remainder or residue. 2 Imperfect, incomplete, unfinished.

सावदम्भ *a.* 1 Proud, dignified, noble, majestic. 2 Courageous, resolute. 3 Full of firmness. -*सं* *ind.* Resolutely, firmly, courageously.

सावहेल *a.* Disdainful, disdaining, despising. -*लं* *ind.* Disdainfully, scornfully.

साविका A midwife

सावित्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) 1 Belonging to the sun 2 Descended from the sun,

belonging to the solar dynasty (of kings); *यस्ताविविर्विदितं सुमिपलिः* U. 1. 42. 3 Accompanied by the *Gāyatri*. -*सं*: 1 The sun. 2 An embryo or foetus. 3 A Brāhmaṇa. 4 An epithet of Siva. 5 Of Kargṇa. -*सं* The sacrificial thread (so called because the repetition of the *Gāyatri* forms a principal part of the ceremony of putting on the sacred thread)

सावित्री 1 A ray of light. 2 N. of a celebrated verse of the *Rigveda*, so called because it is addressed to the sun; it is also called *सावनी* *q. v.* for further information. 3 The ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. 4 N. of a wife of Brāhmaṇa. 5 N. of Pārvaṭi. 6 N. of a wife of Kasyapa. 7 N. of the wife of Satyavat, king of Sālva. [She was the only daughter of king Asvapati. She was so lovely that all the suitors that came to woo her were repulsed by her superior lustre, and thus though she reached a marriageable age, she found no one ready to espouse her. At last her father asked her to go and find out a husband of her own choice. She did so, and having made her selection returned to her father, and told him that she had chosen Satyavat, son of Dyumatsena, King of Sālva, who being driven out from his kingdom was then leading a hermit's life along with his wife. When Narada, who happened to be present there, heard this, he told her as well as Asvapati that he was very sorry to hear of the choice she had made for though Satyavat was in every way, worthy of her, yet he was fated to die in a year from that date, and in choosing him, therefore, Savitri would be only choosing life-long widow-hood and misery. Her parents, therefore, naturally tried to dissuade her mind, but the high-souled maiden told them that her choice was unalterably fixed. Accordingly the marriage took place in due time, and Savitri laid aside her jewels and rich apparel, and putting on the coarse garments of hermits, spent her time in serving her old father and mother-in-law. Still, though outwardly happy, she could not forget the words of Narada, and as she counted, the days seemed to fly swiftly like moments, and the fated time, when her husband was to die, drew near. 'I have yet three days', thought she, 'and for these three days I shall observe a rigid fast'. She maintained her vow, and on the fourth day, when Satyavat was about to go to the woods to bring sacrificial fuel, she accompanied him. After having collected some fuel, Satyavat being fatigued, sat down, and *g* his head on the bosom of *g* fell asleep. Just then Y came down off his soul, and

proceeded towards the south. Savitri saw this and followed the god who told her to return as her husband's term of life was over. But the faithful wife besought Yama in so pathetic a strain that he granted her boon after boon except the life of her husband, until, being quite subdued by her devotion to her husband and the force of her eloquent appeal, the god relented and restored even the spirit of Satyavat to her. Delighted she returned, and found her husband as if roused from deep sleep, and informing him of all that had occurred, went to the hermitage of her father-in-law who soon reaped the fruits of the boons of Yama. Savitri is regarded as the *beau idéal* or highest pattern of conjugal fidelity, and a young married woman is usually blessed by elderly females with the words *जन्मसावित्री भव* thus placing before her the example of Savitri for lifelong imitation]. -*Comp.* -*पतितः, परित्रष्टः*, a man of any one of the first three castes not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time; cf. *व्रत्यः*. -*व्रतं* N. of a particular fast kept by Hindu women on the last three days of the bright half of Jyeshtha to preserve them from widowhood.

साविष्कार *a.* 1 Proud, haughty. 2 Manifest.

साहस *a.* Full of desire or passion, desirous, hopeful, expectant. -*सं* *ind.* Wishfully, hopefully.

साहसक *a.* Feeling fear, apprehensive, afraid, dismayed.

साहस्यदृकः A small house-lizard.

साहसुकः A blanket.

साहस्य *a.* 1 Wonderful, marvellous. 2 Struck with wonder. -*सं* *ind.* With wonder or astonishment.

साश्र (स) *a.* 1 Having angles or corners, angular. 2 Tearful, weeping.

साश्रुवा A wife's or husband's mother, a mother-in-law.

साश्रोगम् *ind.* With humble prostration of the body (by touching the earth with the eight members, see *अष्टांगप्रणाम* under *अष्ट*).

सास *a.* Having a bow; Ki. 15 5

सासुक्ष *a.* Having arrows; Ki. 15.5

सासूय *a.* Envious, jealous, disdainful. -*सं* *ind.* Jealously, angrily, disdainfully; S. 2. 2.

सास्तना The dew-lap of an ox; गो सास्तनादिशब्दं लक्षणं T. S.; रोमेयमथरचलदुर्गना-समासाचक्रे निमीलदल्लक्षणमौलिकेण Si. 5. 62

साहचर्य Companionship, (constant) fellowship or association, living together, concomitance; किं न स्मरति यदेकत्र नो विद्यापरिग्रहात् नानादिगन्तव्यनिर्वाणं स च वंसादौ Mal 1 Ku 3 21 B 16 8 Ve 1 20 Si 15 24

साहन Endurance suffering

साहस 1 Violence force rap ne
Ms 7. 48, 8. 6. 2 Any criminal act
(such as robbery, rape, felony &c.),
a heinous crime, an aggressive act.
3 Cruelty, oppression; Si. 9. 59. 4
Boldness, daring, daring courage;
साहसे श्रीः प्रतिवसति Mk. 4. 5 Precipita-
tion, rashness, temerity, an in-
considerate or reckless act, rash or dar-
ing act; तदाहि साहसाभासं Mā. 2; किमपर-
मतां निर्वृद्धं गत्कराविणसाहसं 9. 10; Ki. 17.
42. 6 Punishment, chastisement,
fine (m. also in this sense), see Ms.
8. 138; Y. 1. 66, 365. -Comp. -अंकः
1 an epithet of king Vikramāditya.
2 of a poet. 3 of a lexicographer.
-अव्यवसायिन् a acting rashly or
with inconsiderate haste. -ऐकरसिक
a. wholly intent on violence, ferocious,
brutal. -कारिन् a. 1 bold,
audacious. 2 rash, inconsiderate
-लाटन a. characterized by boldness.
साहसिक a. (की. f.) 1 Using
great force or violence, brutal, violent,
rapacious, cruel, felonious. 2
Bold, daring, rash, inconsiderate,
reckless; न साहसि साहससाहसिकी Si. 9.
59; केचित् साहसिकास्त्रिलोचनमिति पेटुः
Mā. on Ku. 3. 44. 3 Castigatory,
punitive. -कः 1 A bold or adventurous
person, an enterprising man;
Pt 5. 31. 2 A desperado, desperate
or dangerous person; या किल द्विवि-
जोषपरिप्रेषेति साहसि, कानां प्रवादः Mā. 1;
साहसिकः खल्वेषः 6. 3 A felon, free-
booter, robber.

साहसिक a. 1 Violent, ferocious,
cruel. 2 Bold, daring, rash, im-
petuous.

साहस्य a. (की. f.) 1 Relating to a
thousand. 2 Consisting of a thou-
sand. 3 Bought with a thousand. 4
Paid per thousand (as interest &c.).
5 A thousand-fold. -सः An army or
detachment consisting of a thou-
sand men. -सं An aggregate of a
thousand.

साहायक 1 Assistance, help, aid;
सकुलोचितभिद्रस्य साहायकमुपेयिष्यान् R. 17. 5.
2 Fellowship, alliance, friendship.
3 A number of companions or as-
sociates 4 Auxiliary troops.

साहाय्य 1 Assistance, help, suc-
cour. 2 Friendship, alliance.

साहित्य 1 Association, fellowship,
combination, society. 2 Literary or
rhetorical composition; साहित्यसंगीत-
कलाविद्वांसः साहाय्यद्वयः पुच्छविषाणदीनः Bh. 3.
12. 3 The science of rhetoric, art of
poetry; Vikr. 1. 11; साहित्यदर्पण &c. 4
A collection of materials for the
production or performance of any-
thing (a doubtful sense.)

साह्य 1 Conjunction, union, fel-
lowship society 2 Assistance help
-Comp. कृत् m. a companion.

सह्य Gambling w h fighting
animals.

सि 5. 9. U. (सिनोति, सिनुते, सिनाति,
सिनीति) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. 2 To
ensnare.

सिंहः 1 A lion; (it is said to be
derived from हिं; of. अवद्वर्णयमाद्धः
सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात् Sk.) ; न हि सुखस्य सिंहस्य
प्रविशति मुखे द्याः Subhāsh. 2 The sign
Leo of the zodiac. 3 (At the end of
comp.) Best, pre-eminent of a class;
e. g. रघुसिंह, युधसिंह. -Comp. -अवलोकनं
the (backward) glance of a lion.
-न्यायः the maxim of the lion's
(backward) glance, generally used
to mark the connection of a thing
with what precedes and follows;
for explanation see under न्याय.
-आसनं a throne, a seat of honour.
(नः) a particular mode of sexual
enjoyment. -आस्यः a particular
position of the hands. -गः an epithet
of Siva. -तलं the palms of the hand,
opened and joined together. -द्विष्टः a
kind of fish. -दंष्ट्रः an epithet of Siva.
-वर्ध a. as proud as a lion. -वचनः,
-नादः 1 the roar of a lion; Ku. 1.
56; Mk. 5. 29. 2 a war-cry. -द्वारं the
main or principal gate. -यान्त, -रथा
N. of the goddess Pārvatī. -ओलः
a kind of coitus. -बाहनः an epithet
of Siva. -संहनन a. 1 as strong as a
lion. 2 handsome. (-न्) the killing
of a lion.

सिंहल 1 Tin. 2 Brass. 3 Bark,
rind. 4 The island or country of
Ceylon (oft. in pl.); सिंहलेशः प्रया-
गच्छता, सिंहलेश्वरुदितुः कलकासादनं Ratn 1.
-लाः (m. pl.) The people of Ceylon.
सिंहलक The island of Ceylon.

सिंहाणं (नं) 1 Rust of iron. 2
The mucus of the nose.

सिंहिका The mother of Rāhu.
-Comp. -तनयः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सूतः
epithets of Rāhu.

सिंहि 1 A lioness. 2 N. of the
mother of Rāhu.

सिकता 1 Sandy soil. 2 Sand
(generally in pl.); लभत सिकताम् तैल-
मपि यत्नतः पठिष्यन् Bh. 2. 5. 3 Gravel or
stone (the disease).

सिकतिल a. Sandy; Bh. 3. 38.

सिकत p. p. 1 Sprinkled, watered. 2
Wetted, moistened, soaked. 3
Impregnated; see सिञ्च.

सिक्थः 1 Boiled rice. 2 A ball or
lump of boiled rice; शासोद्वलितसिक्थेन
का हानिः करिषो भवेत् Subhāsh. -वशं 1
Bees' wax. 2 Indigo.

सिक्थं See शिक्थ.

सिक्थः Crystal, glass.

सिञ्च (वा) णं 1 The mucus of the
nose. 2 Rust of iron.

सिञ्चिणी The nose.

सिञ्च ४ U (सिञ्चति ते सिञ्च स् of
सिञ्च is generally changed to स् after

a preposition ending न इ or उ) 1
To sprinkle, scatter in small drops,
Bk. 19. 23. 2 To water, moisten,
soak, wet; Me. 26; Ms. 9. 255. 3
To pour out, emit, discharge, shed,
R. 16. 66. 4 To infuse, instil, pour
in; जाड्यं विधौ हरति सिञ्चति वाचि सत्यं Bh.
2. 23. 5 To pour out for, offer to,
अन्यथा तिलोदकं ये सिञ्चन् S. 3. -Caus.
(सेचयति-ते) To cause to sprinkle,
-Desid. (सिञ्चिष्यति-ते) To wish to
sprinkle. -With अभि 1 to sprinkle,
pour down, water, wet, shower upon
(fig. also); अथ वपुराभिषेक्तुं तास्तदाभो-
मिश्रः Si. 7. 75; Bk. 6. 21. 15. 3. 2
to anoint, consecrate, appoint (by
sprinkling water over the head), to
crown, inaugurate, install; अग्निर्गन्-
विषिच्य सचवः स्वे पदे R. 19. 1; 17. 13, V.
5. 23. (-Caus.) to cause to be
crowned or inaugurated. -आ to
sprinkle. (-Caus.) to cause to be
poured or sprinkled; तदमासेचयेत्तलं वक्ष्ये
भोवे च पार्थिवः Ms. 8. 272. -उद् to
sprinkle, pour upon, spread. (-Pass)
1 to spout or foam up, be thrown
upwards. 2 to be puffed up or elated
be proud; न तस्योसिञ्चि ननः R. 17.
43. 3 to be disturbed; Ms. 8. 71.
(-Caus.) to fill with pride. -नि 1
to sprinkle, pour down or upon,
pour in; R. 3. 25; S. 4. 13; Ku. 9.
57. 2 to impregnate; निश्चिञ्चमावकीर्ता
लतां कौशिकं च नतं च V. 2. 4. (where the
first sense is also intended). -परि
to sprinkle or pour.

सिञ्चयः Cloth, garment.

सिञ्चिता Long pepper.

सिञ्जा The jingling sound of me-
talic ornaments.

सिञ्जितं Tinkling, jingling; आदिह
भिर्दुरसिञ्जितानि Ku. 1. 34, V. 4. 14.

सिञ् 1 P. (सेदति) To disregard,
despise.

सित a. 1 White. 2 Bound, tied,
fastened, fettered. 3 Surrounded. 4
Finished, ended. -सः 1 White
colour. 2 The bright half of a lunar
month. 3 The planet Venus. 4 An
arrow. -तं 1 Silver. 2 Sandal. 3
Radish. -Comp. -अग्रः a thorn.
-अपांगः a peacock. -अग्रः, -अं cam-
phor. -अंबरः an ascetic dressed in
white garments. -अर्जकः white basil
अन्धः an epithet of Arjuna. -असितः
an epithet of Balarāma. -आदिः
molasses. -आलिका a cockle. -इतर a
other than white; i. e. black. -उज्ज्व
white sandal. -उपलः a crystal.
-उपला candied sugar. -करः 1 the
moon. 2 camphor. -धातुः a white
mineral, chalk. -राहितः the moon
-वाजिन् m. N. of Arjuna. -शर्करा
candied sugar सिञ्जिकः wheat -सिञ्च
rook-salt -सूक barley

सिता 1 Candied sugar 2 सिन्धु
 94; Bv. 4. 13. 2 Moonlight. 3 A
 lovely woman. 4 Spirituous liquor.
 5 White Dārva grass. 6 Arabian
 Jasmine.

सिति a. 1 White. 2 Black. -ति;
 White or black colour. -Comp. -कट,
 -वासस् see सितिकट; सितिवासस्.

सिद्ध p. p. 1 Accomplished, effected,
 performed, achieved, completed. 2
 Gained, obtained, acquired. 3
 Succeeded, successful. 4 Settled,
 established; नैसर्गिक सुरभिः कुसुमस्य
 सिद्धा सति स्थितिर्ब चरितव्यतादयानि U. 1. 14.
 5 Proved, demonstrated, substan-
 tiated; तस्मादिदं प्रत्यक्षमणामिति सिद्धं T.
 S., Ms. 8. 178. 6 Valid, sound (as a
 rule). 7 Admitted to be true. 8
 Decided, adjudicated (as a lawsuit).
 9 Paid, discharged, liquidated (as
 debt). 10 Cooked, dressed (as
 food). 11 Matured, ripened. 12
 Thoroughly prepared, compounded,
 cooked together (as drugs). 13
 Ready (as money). 14 Subdued,
 won over, subjugated (as by magic).
 15 Brought under subjection, be-
 come propitious. 16 Thoroughly
 conversant with or skilled in, pro-
 ficient in; as in रससिद्ध q. v. 17 Per-
 fected, sanctified (as by penance).
 18 Emancipated. 19 Endowed with
 supernatural powers or faculties. 20
 Pious, sacred, holy. 21 Divine,
 immortal, eternal. 22 Celebrated,
 well-known, illustrious. 23 Shining,
 splendid. -द्धः 1 A semi divine being
 supposed to be of great purity and
 holiness, and said to be particularly
 characterized by eight supernatural
 faculties called Siddhis q. v.;
 उद्भूजिता बुद्धिभिराश्रयते शृंगानि यस्यातपवति सिद्धः
 Ku. 1. 5. 2 An inspired sage or seer
 (like Vyāsa). 3 Any sage or seer,
 a prophet; सिद्धिश्च Ratn. 1. 4 One
 skilled in magical arts, a magician.
 5 A law-suit, judicial trial. 6 A kind
 of hard sugar. -द्ध Sea-salt. -Comp.
 -अंतः 1 the established end. 2 the
 demonstrated conclusion of an
 argument, established view of any
 question, the true logical conclusion
 (following on the refutation of the
 Pūrvapakṣa). 3 a proved fact,
 established truth, dogma, settled
 doctrine. 4 any established text-
 book resting on conclusive evidence.
 °कोटिः f. the point in an argument
 which is regarded as a logical
 conclusion. °पक्षः the logically cor-
 rect side of an argument. -अन्नं cook-
 ed food. -अर्थ a. one who has ac-
 complished his desired object, suc-
 cessful. (-द्धः) 1 white mustard. 2
 N of S va. 3 of the great Buddha

आसन a particular posture in re-
 ligious meditation. -गंगा, -नदी, -सिंधुः
 the celestial Ganges. -ग्रहः N. of a
 particular kind of madness or
 dementia. -जले सूर-रिच ग्रेल. -चातुः
 quick silver. -पक्षः the established
 or logical side of an argument.
 -प्रयोजनः white mustard. -योगिन् m.
 an epithet of Śiva. -रस a. mineral,
 metallic. (-रसः) 1 quick-silver. 2 an
 alchemist. -संकल्प a. one who has
 accomplished his desired objects.
 -सिन्धुः N. of Kārtikeya. -स्थाली the
 boiler or pot of a seer (it is sup-
 posed to be a vessel which is gifted
 with the property of overflowing
 with any kind of food at the desire
 of the possessor).

सिद्धतात्त्वं Accomplishment, fulfil-
 ment, perfection.

सिद्धिः f. 1 Accomplishment, ful-
 filment, completion, perfection,
 complete attainment (of an object)
 क्रियासिद्धिः सत्त्वे भवति महतां नोपकरणे Su-
 bhāṣh. 2 Success, prosperity, welfare,
 well-being. 3 Establishment, settle-
 ment. 4 Substantiation, demonstra-
 tion, proof, indisputable con-
 clusion. 5 Validity (of a
 rule, law &c.). 6 Decision,
 adjudication, settlement (of a law-
 suit). 7 Certainty, truth, accuracy,
 correctness. 8 Payment, liquida-
 tion (of a debt). 9 Preparing,
 cooking (as of drugs &c.). 10
 The solution of a problem. 11
 Readiness. 12 Complete purity or
 sanctification. 13 A superhuman
 power or faculty; these faculties
 are eight; -अष्टिमा लक्षिणा प्राप्तिः प्राकृत्यं
 महिमा तथा । ईशित्वं च शक्तिं च तथा कामा-
 सयिता ॥ 14 The acquisition of
 supernatural powers by magical
 means. 15 Marvellous skill or capa-
 bility. 16 Good effect or result. 17
 Final beatitude, final emancipation.
 18 Understanding, intellect. 19
 Concealment, vanishing, making
 oneself invisible. 20 A magical
 shoe. 21 A kind of Yoga. 22 N. of
 Durgā. -Comp. -द्ध a. granting
 success or supreme felicity. (-द्धः)
 an epithet of Śiva. -इन्द्रो an epithet
 of Durgā. -योगः a particular
 auspicious conjunction of planets.

सिद्धि I. 4 P. (सिध्यति, सिद्ध; caus. साध-
 यति or सेवयति; desid. सिध्यितुम्) 1 To
 be accomplished or fulfilled; यत्ने कृते
 यदि न सिध्यति कोऽपि दोषः H. Pr. 31; उच्य-
 मेत हि सिध्यति कार्याणि न मनोयिः 36. 2 To
 be successful, succeed; सिध्यति कर्मसु
 महत्त्वयि शक्तिर्योग्याः S. 7. 4. 3 To reach,
 hit, fall true on; S. 2. 5. 4 To
 attain one's object. 5 To be proved
 or established, to become valid;
 यत्ने सिध्यति H. 3 6 To

be settled or adjudicated 7 To be
 thoroughly prepared or cooked. 8
 To be won or conquered; Pt. 2. 36.
 -WITH य 1 to be accomplished or
 effected, to succeed; श्रीरथानां च ते
 न प्रसिध्येदकर्मणः Bg. 3. 8; तपसेन प्रसिध्यति
 Ms. 11. 231. 2 to be gained or
 acquired. 3 to be known; see प्रसिद्ध.
 -सं 1 to be made perfect. 2 to be
 fully accomplished or effected, to be
 performed thoroughly. 3 to attain
 supreme felicity, to become happy;
 जयन्तेन तु सन्निध्येद् ब्राह्मणे राज संशयः Ms. 2.
 87. -II. 1 P. (सेवति, सिद्ध; the s of
 सिद्ध is generally changed to s after a
 preposition ending in r or ṛ) 1 To
 go. 2 To ward or drive off. 3 To
 restrain, hinder, prevent. 4 To inter-
 dict, prohibit. 5 To ordain, com-
 mand, instruct. 6 To turn out well
 or auspiciously. -WITH अय to drive
 off, remove; संशयं रवाहारस्तत्प्राप्तय-
 सेवति Ms. 11. 199. -सि 1 to ward off,
 prevent, restrain, keep back; च्यवेति
 शेषोऽप्यनुयायिकः R. 2. 4, 3. 42, 5. 18. 2
 to oppose, contradict, object to; R.
 14. 43. 3 to prohibit, forbid; निषिद्धो
 भावनायस्तु सुवर्णं दैवमर्हति Ms. 8. 361. 4 to
 defeat, conquer; R. 18. 1. 5 to
 remove, drive off, counteract;
 च्यवेत्वावकाशेण रामस्तत्राहसस्ततः Bk. 17.
 87. 1. 15. -यति 1 to prevent, ward
 off, restrain; Ms. 2. 206, R. 8. 23.
 2 to forbid, prohibit; कृपतेः प्रतिषिद्धिमेव
 तादृक्तावपि पंक्तिरथो विलम्ब्य यत् R. 9. 74.
 -विप्रति to contradict, oppose; संह
 निमित्तसम्बन्धेन विप्रतिषिद्धमेव Māl. 1.
 सिध्मं, सिध्मन् n. 1 Blotch, scab, 2
 Leprosy. 3 A leprous spot.
 सिध्मल a. Scabby, tinted with
 leprosy, leprous.
 सिध्मा 1 A blotch, scab, leprous
 spot. 2 Leprosy.

सिन्धुः The asterism Pashya.

सिन्धुः 1 A pious or virtuous man.
 2 A tree.

सिन्धुकाशेण N. of one of the ce-
 lestial gardens.

सिन्धुः A morsel, mouthful.

सिन्धी A woman having a white
 complexion.

सिन्धीवाली The day preceding that
 of new moon, or that day on which
 the moon rises with a scarcely
 visible crescent; या पूर्वामावास्या सा सिन्धी-
 वालीवाली सा नक्षत्रकला कुडुः Ak.
 सिन्धीवाली सा नक्षत्रकला कुडुः Ak.

सिन्धुः सिन्धुवारः N. of a tree.
 सिन्धुः A kind of tree. -र Red
 lead; स्वयं सिन्धुः द्विपरणमुदा मुद्रित इव
 Gīt. 11; N. 22. 45.

सिन्धुः 1 The sea, ocean. 2 The
 Indus. 3 The country around the
 Indus. 4 N. of a river in Mālva;
 Me. 29 (where Malli's remark
 सिन्धुनाम वदीदृ कृतापि नास्तः is gratuitous);

सीसम: The milk hedge plant

हु I. 1 U. (हवति-ते) To go, move. -II. 1. 2 P (सवति, सैति) To possess power or supremacy. -III. 5 U. (हुनोति, हुते, हुत ; the *स* of हु is changed to *व* after any preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To press out or extract juice. 2 To distil. 3 To pour out, sprinkle, make a libation. 4 To perform a sacrifice, especially the Soma sacrifice. 5 To bathe. -Desid. (हुवसति-ते). -WITH अभि to extract (Soma) juice. 2 to mix, mingle, compound ; दानि चैवामिषूयेत पुण्ड्रफलैः हुमे Ms. 5. 10. 3 to sprinkle ; Bk. 9. 90 -उद् to excite, agitate. -व to produce, beget.

हु ind. A particle often used with nouns to form Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds, and with adjectives and adverbs. It has the following senses :—1 Well, good, excellent ; as in हुविः. 2 beautiful, handsome ; as in हुमध्या, हुकेही &c. 3 well, perfectly, thoroughly, properly ; अतीर्यमर्कं हुविचक्षणः हतः हृष्टासिता श्री नृपतिः सुवेवितः &c.... सुदीर्घकालेऽपि न याति विक्रियं H. 1. 22. 4 easily, readily, as in हुकर or हुलभ q. v. 5 much, very much, exceedingly ; हुद्राक्ष, सुदीर्घ &c. -Comp. -अक्ष a. 1 having good eyes. 2 having keen organs, acute. -अंग a. well-shaped, handsome, lovely. -अच्छ a. see s. v. -अंत a. having a happy end, ending well. -अल्प, -अल्पक a. see s. v. -अस्ति, -अस्तिक see s. v. -आकार, -आकृति a. well-formed, handsome, beautiful. -आगत see s. v. -आभास a. very splendid or illustrious ; Ki. 15. 22. -ब्रह्म a. properly sacrificed. °कृत् m. a form of fire. -उक्त a. well-spoken, well-said ; अथवा कृत् खलु केनापि Ve. 8. (-क्त) 1 a good or wise saying ; ने तु बांछति यः खलान् पथि सतां मुक्तेः सुभासद्विभिः Bh. 2. 6, R. 15. 95. 2 a Vedic hymn, as पुष्यसूक्त &c. °वर्णि m. a hymn seer, Vedic sage. °वाक् f. 1 a hymn. 2 praise, a word of praise. -उक्तिः f. 1 a good or friendly speech. 2 a good or clever saying. 3 a correct sentence. -उत्तर a. 1 very superior. 2 well towards the north. -उत्थान a. making good efforts, vigorous, active. (नं) vigorous effort or exertion. -उन्मद, -उन्माद a. quite mad or frantic. -उपसदन a. easy to be approached. -उपस्कर a. furnished with good instruments. -कंदुः itch. -कंदः 1 an onion. 2 a yam. 3 a sort of grass. -कंदुकः onion. -कर a. (रा or री f.) 1 easy to be done, practicable, feasible ; वक्तुं सुकरं कर्तुं (अथवासितुं) दुष्करं Ve. 3 ' sooner said than done '. 2 easy to be managed. (-रा) a tractable cow. (-रं) charity. benevolence -कर्मन् a 1 one whose

deeds are righteous, virtuous, good. 2 active, diligent. (-म्.) N. of Visvas karman. -कल a. one who has acquired a great reputation for liberality in giving and using (money &c.). -काञ्चि a. 1 having beautiful stems. 2 beautifully joined. (-म्.) a bee. -कालुका the plant called छोड़ी. -काष्ठ fire wood. -कुंदकः an onion. -कुमार a. 1 very delicate or soft, smooth. 2 beautifully young or youthful. (-रः) 1 a beautiful youth. 2 a kind of sugar-cane -कुमारकः 1 a beautiful youth. 2 rice (कालि). (-क्तं) the Tamālapatra. -कुत् a. 1 doing good, benevolent. 2 pious virtuous, righteous. 3 wise, learned. 4 fortunate, lucky. 5 making good sacrifices or offerings. (-म्.) 1 a skilful worker. 2 N. of Tvashtri. -कृत a. 1 done well or properly. 2 thoroughly done 3 well made or constructed. 4 treated with kindness, assisted, befriended. 5 virtuous, righteous, pious. 6 lucky, fortunate. (-तं) 1 any good or virtuous act, kindness, favour, service ; नन्दरे कस्यचिप्रायं कस्याचिभुक्तं विष्टुः Bg. 5. 16, Ms. 17. 2 virtue, moral or religious merit ; स्वर्गमिच्छन्सिमुक्तं वचनामिव मेनिरे Ku. 6. 47 ; तर्जित्वमानं मुक्तं त्वेति R. 14. 16. 3 fortune, auspiciousness. 4 recompense, reward. -कृतिः f. 1 kindness, virtue. 2 practice of penance. -कृतिच a. 1 acting well or kindly. 2 virtuous, pious, good, righteous ; सतः सतु निरापदः सुकृतिनां कीर्तिश्चिरं वर्धते H. 4. 132 ; Bg. 7. 16. 3 wise, learned. 4 benevolent. 5 fortunate, lucky. -केश (स) रः the citron tree. -कतुः 1 N. of Agni. 2 of Siva. 3 of Indra. 4 of Mitra and Varuna. 5 of the sun. -य a. 1 going gracefully or well. 2 graceful, elegant. 3 easy of access ; Pt. 2. 141. 4 intelligible, easy to be understood (opp. दुर्ग). (-यं) 1 ordure, feces. 2 happiness. -गत a. 1 well-gone or passed. 2 well-bestowed. (-तः) an epithet of Buddha. -गंधः 1 fragrance, odour, perfume. 2 sulphur. 3 a trader. (-ङ्ग) 1 sandal. 2 smell cumin seed. 3 blue lotus. 4 a kind of fragrant grass. (-घा) sacred basil. -गंधकः 1 sulphur. 2 the red Tulasi. 3 the orange. 4 a kind of gourd. -गंधि a. 1 sweet-smelling, fragrant, redolent with perfumes. 2 virtuous, pious. (-धिः) 1 perfume, fragrance. 2 the Supreme-Being. 3 a kind of sweet-smelling mango. (-वि म.) 1 The root of long pepper. 2 A kind of fragrant grass. 3 Coriander seed. °विफला 1 nutmeg. 2 cloves. -गंधिकः 1 incense. 2 sulphur 3 a kind of rose (-क्तं) the

white lotus. -गम a. 1 easy of access, accessible. 2 easy. 3 plain, intelligible. -गहना an enclosure round a place of sacrifice to exclude profane access. °वृत्तिः f. the same as above. -गृह a. (ही f.) having a beautiful house or abode, well-lodged ; सुगृही निर्गृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. -गृहीत a. 1 held well or firmly, grasped. 2 used or applied properly or auspiciously. °नामन् a. 1 one whose name is auspiciously invoked, one whose name it is auspicious to utter (as Bahi, Yudhishtira), a term used as a respectful mode of speaking ; सुगृहीत-नामः मद्रूपालस्य वीरः Māl. 1. -घ्रासः a dainty morsel. -घ्रीव a. having a beautiful neck. (-वः) 1 a hero. 2 a swan. 3 a kind of weapon. 4 N. of a monkey-chief and brother of Vāh. [By the advice of Kabandha Rama went to Sugriva who told him how his brother had treated him and besought his assistance in recovering his wife, promising at the same time that he would assist Rama in recovering his wife Sita. Rama, therefore, killed Vāh, and installed Sugriva on the throne. He then assisted Rama with his hosts of monkeys in conquering Ravana and recovering Sita] °वृक्षः N. of Rama. -रुह a. very weary or fatigued. -चक्षुस् a. having good eyes, seeing well. (-म्.) 1 a discerning or wise man, learned man. 2 the glomerous fig-tree. -चरित चरित्र a. well-conducted, well-behaved. (-तं, -वं) 1 good conduct, virtuous deeds. 2 merit ; तव सुचरितमंगुलीयं नृनं वतुः S. 6. 11. (-ता, -त्रा) a well-conducted, devoted, and virtuous wife. -चित्रकः 1 a king-fisher. 2 a kind of speckled snake. -चित्रा a kind of gourd. -चित् deep thought, deep reflection or consideration. -चिरम् ind. for a very long time, very long -चिरायुस् m. a god, deity. -जनः 1 a good or virtuous man, benevolent man. 2 a gentleman. -जनता 1 goodness, kindness, benevolence, virtue ; वैश्वदेव विदुषणं जननता Bh. 2. 82. 2 a number of good men. -जन्मन् a. of noble or respectable birth ; या कौहृदी नयनयोर्मतः सुजन्मा Māl. 1. 34. -जल्पः a good speech. -जात a. 1 of high birth 2 beautiful, lovely ; Māl. 1. 16 R. 3. 8. -तनु a. 1 having a beautiful body 2 extremely delicate or slender, very thin. 3 emaciated. (-तः, -तुः f.) a lovely body ; रता खतुः सुखं ते सख्यः पश्यति हेमकुट्टगताः V. 1. 11. -तपस् a. 1 one who practises austere penance. 2 having great heat. (-म्.) 1 an ascetic, a devotee, hermit, an anchorite. 2 the sun (-न.) austere penance. -तराम् ind. 1 better more excellently 2 exceed

ingly, very, very much, excessively;
तथा दुहिता सुतरां तवित्री स्मरत्प्रमामंडलया चकशि
Ku. 1. 24; सुतरां दयालुः B. 2. 53, 4. 9,
18 24. 3 more so, much more so;
मय्यथास्थानं ते वेत्तव्यं मम सुतरामेष राजन्
मतेति Bb. 3. 30. -तर्द्धनः the (Indian)
cuckoo. -तल 1 'immense depth', N. of
one of the seven regions below the
earth; see ताल. 2 the foundation of a
large building. -तिलकः the coral
tree. -तीक्ष्ण a. 1 very sharp. 2 very
pungent. 3 acutely painful. (अण्) 1
the Sigrū tree. 2 N. of a sage;
नाम्ना सुतीक्ष्णश्चरितेन दातः R. 13. 41. -दशनः
an epithet of Śiva. -तीर्थः 1 a good
preceptor. 2 N. of Śiva. -तुंग a. very
lofty or tall. (-न्) the cocoa-nut
tree. -दक्षिण a. 1 very sincere or
upright. 2 liberal or rich in sacrifi-
cial gifts; Pt. 1. 30. (-णा) N. of
the wife of Dilīpa; तस्य दक्षिण्यस्तु
नाम्ना मगधवंशजा। पत्नी सुदक्षिण्येयासीत् R. 1.
31, 3. 1. -दंडः a cane, ratan. -दन्त a.
(दी. f.) having handsome teeth.
-दन्तः 1 a good tooth. 2 an actor, a
dancer. (-न्ति) the female elephant
of the north-west quarter. -दशन a.
(ना or की. f.) 1 good looking,
beautiful, handsome. 2 easily seen.
(-न्) the discs of Viṣṇu; as in
दृग्गोष्पसुदशनः K. 2 N. of Śiva. 3 a
vulture. (-ने) N. of Jambudvīpa.
-दर्शना 1 a handsome woman. 2 a
woman. 3 an order, a command. 4 a
kind of drug. -दा a. very bountiful.
-दामन् a. one who gives liberally.
(-म्) 1 a cloud. 2 a mountain. 3
the sea. 4 N. of Indra's elephant. 5
N. of a very poor Brāhmaṇa who
came to Dvārakā with only a small
quantity of parboiled rice as a pre-
sent to his friend Kṛṣṇa, and was
raised by him to wealth and glory.
-दायः 1 a good or auspicious gift. 2
a special gift given on particular
solemn occasions. -दिन 1 a happy or
auspicious day. 2 a fine day or
weather (opp. दुर्दिन); so हदिनाहं
in the same sense. -दीर्घ a. very long
or extended. (-र्ष) a kind of
cucumber. -दुर्लभ a. very scarce or
rare. -दूर a. very distant or remote.
(सुदूर means 1 to a great distance.
2 to a very high degree, very much.
सुदूरान् 'from afar, from a distance').
-दृश a. having beautiful eyes. (-f.)
a pretty woman. -धन्वन् a. having an
excellent bow. (-म्) 1 a good
archer or Bowman. 2 N. of Viṣva-
karman. -धर्मन् a. attentive to duties.
(-f.) the council or assembly of
gods. -धर्मादीनि the council or
assembly of gods (देवसभा); श्यादुदी-
ष्टितोलोकः सुधर्मानिवर्गो सभा R. 17. 28. -वी
a. having a good understanding,
wise, clever intelligent. (-वी) a
wise or intelligent man e d

man or paṇḍit. (-f.) a good under-
standing, good; sense, intelligence.
-उपास्यः 1 a particular kind of royal
palace. 2 N. of an attendant on
Kṛṣṇa. (-र्य) the club of Bala-
rāma. -उपास्या 1 a woman. 2 N. of
Umā, or of one of her female com-
panions. 3 a sort of pigment. -न्द्य
a woman. -नयः 1 good conduct. 2
good policy. -नयन् a. having beauti-
ful eyes. (-नः) a deer. (-ना) 1 a
woman having beautiful eyes. 2 a
woman in general. -नाभ a. 1 having
a beautiful navel. 2 having a good
navel or centre. (-भः) 1 a mountain.
2 the Maināka mountain q. v.
-निषृत a. very lonely or private.
(-न्ते) ind. very secretly or closely,
very narrowly, privately. -निष्कलः
an epithet of Śiva. -नीत 1 well-
conducted, well-behaved. 2 Polite,
civil. (-न्ते) 1 good conduct or
behaviour. 2 good policy or prudence.
-नीतिः f. 1 good conduct, good
manners, propriety. 2 good policy. 3
N. of the mother of Dhruva; q. v.
-नीय a. well-disposed, well-con-
ducted, righteous, virtuous, good.
(-यः) 1 a Brāhmaṇa. 2 N. of
Sisupāla q. v. -नील a. very black or
blue. (-लः) the pomegranate tree.
(-ला) common flax. -नेत्र a. having
beautiful eyes. -पक्व a. 1 well-
cooked. 2 thoroughly matured or
ripe. (-क्वः) a sort of fragrant
mango. -पत्नी a woman having a
good husband. -पथः 1 a good road.
2 a good course. 3 good conduct.
-पथिन् m. (nom. sing. -सुपथाः) a
good road. -पर्ण a. (पर्ण or पर्णः) 1
well-winged. 2 having good or
beautiful leaves. (-र्णः) 1 a ray of
the sun. 2 a class of bird-like be-
ings of a semi-divine character. 3
any supernatural bird. 4 an epithet
of Garuḍa. 5 a cock. -पर्णा, -पर्णी f. 1
a number of lotuses. 2 a pool
abounding with lotuses. 3 N. of the
mother of Garuḍa. -पर्वत a. 1 very
spacious. 2 well-fitted. -पर्वन् a. well-
jointed, having many joints or
knots. (-म्) 1 a bamboo. 2 an
arrow. 3 a god, deity. 4 a special
lunar day (as the day of full or new
moon, and the 8th and 14th day of
each fortnight). 5 smoke. -पात्रं 1 a
good or suitable vessel, a worthy
receptacle. 2 a fit or competent
person, any one well-fitted for an
office, an able person. -पाद् (पाद् or
पदी. f.) having good or handsome
feet. -पार्श्वः the waved-leaf fig-tree.
(पृश्न). -पितं a carrot. (-तः) the
fifth Muhūrta. (-पुत्री) a woman
having a good husband. -पुष्प a. (पुष्प
or पुष्पी. f.) having beautiful flowers

(-वृः) the coral tree. (-वृ) 1
cloves. 2 the menstrual excretion.
-प्रतर्कः a sound judgment. -प्रतिभा
spirituous liquor. -प्रतिष्ठ a. 1 stand-
ing well. 2 very celebrated,
renowned, glorious, famous. (-ष्ठः)
1 good position. 2 good reputation,
fame, celebrity. 3 establishment,
erection. 4 installation, consecra-
tion. -प्रतिष्ठित a. 1 well-established.
2 consecrated. 3 celebrated. (-तः)
the Udumbara tree. -प्रतिष्ठाता a. 1
thoroughly purified. 2 well-versed
in. -प्रतीक a. 1 having a beautiful
shape, lovely, handsome. 2 having
a beautiful trunk. (-कः) 1 an
epithet of Kāmadeva. 2 of Śiva. 3
of the elephant of the north-east
quarter. -प्रपाणं a good tank. -प्रभ
a very brilliant, glorious. (-भा) one
of the seven tongues of fire. -प्रभात
1 an auspicious dawn or daybreak,
दिश्या सुप्रभातमयं यद्यं देवो ह्यः U. 6. 2 the
earliest dawn. -प्रयोगः 1 good ma-
nagement or application. 2 dexte-
rity. -प्रसाद a. very gracious or
propitious. (-दः) N. of Śiva. -प्रिय
a. very much liked, agreeable.
(-या) 1 a charming woman. 2 a
beloved mistress. -फल a. 1 very
fruitful, very productive. 2 very
fertile. (-लः) 1 the pomegranate
tree. 2 the jujube. 3 a kind of bean.
(-लः) 1 a pumpkin, gourd. 2 the
plantain tree. 3 a variety of brown
grape. -वधः sesamum. -वल a. very
powerful. (-लः) N. of Śiva. -वोध
a. easily apprehended or under-
stood. (-धः) good information or
advice. -वृद्धयः 1 an epithet of Kā-
tīkeya. 2 N. of one of the sixteen
priests employed at a sacrifice. -भग
a. 1 very fortunate or prosperous,
happy, blessed, highly favoured. 2
lovely, charming, beautiful, pretty,
न तु श्रीमत्सर्वैर्देवैः सुभगमपराद्धं युवतिषु S. 3. 9,
Ku. 4. 34, R. 11. 80; Mā. 9. 3
pleasant, grateful, agreeable, sweet,
श्रवणसुभग M. 3. 4, S. 1. 3. 4 beloved,
liked, amiable, dear; युवतिषु सुभग
पश्यन् तं त्वायुषेण कृतार्थतां Gīt. 5. 5
illustrious. (-भः) 1 borax. 2 the
Asoka tree. 3 the Champaka tree.
4 red amaranth. (-भि) good fortune.
-मानिन्, सुभगमन्त्र a. considering one-
self fortunate, amiable, pleasing,
पावर्तं मां न खलु सुभगमन्त्रमावः करोति Ma
94. -मया 1 a woman beloved by her
husband, a favourite wife. 2 an
honoured mother. 3 a kind of wild
jasmine. 4 turmeric. 5 the holy
basil. -सुतः the son of a favourite
wife. -मन्त्रः the cocoa-nut tree. -मद्
a. very happy or 'fortunate'. (-दः)
N. of Viṣṇu (-द्वा) N. of the
daughter of Balarāma and Kṛṣṇa.

married to Arjuna q. v. She bore to him a son named Abhimanyu. -भाषित a. 1 spoken well or eloquently. 2 speaking well, eloquent. (-तः) 1 fine speech, eloquence, learning; जीर्णमे सुभाषितं Bh. 3. 2. 2 a witty saying, an apophthegm, an apposite saying; सुभाषितेन गतिं युवतीनां च लीलया। मनो न भिद्यते यस्य स वै सुकोऽथवा पद्यः Subhāsh. 3 a good remark; दालादपि सुभाषिते (श्राद्धं). -भिक्षे 1 good alma, successful begging. 2 abundance of food, an abundant supply of provisions, plenty of corn &c. -भू a. having beautiful eyebrows. (-भूः f.) a lovely woman. (N. B. The vocative singular of this word is strictly सुभूः; but सुभू is used by writers like Bhaṭṭi, Kālidāsa, and Bhavabhūti; cf. Bk. 6. 11; Ku. 5. 43; Māl. 3. 8. -मति a. very wise. (-तिः f.) 1 a good mind or disposition, kindness, benevolence, friendship. 2 a favour of the gods. 3 a gift, blessing. 4 a prayer, hymn. 5 a wish or desire. 6 N. of the wife of Sagara and mother of 60,000 sons. -मदनः the mango tree. -मधय, -मधयम a. slender-waisted. -मध्या, -मधयसा a graceful woman. -मन a. very charming, lovely, beautiful. (-नः) 1 wheat. 2 the thorn-apple. (-नः) the great-flowered jasmine. -मनस् a. 1 good-minded, of a good disposition, benevolent. 2 well-pleased, satisfied. (-मः) 1 a god, divinity. 2 a learned man. 3 a student of the Vedas. 4 wheat. 6 Nimba tree. (-मः, नः; said to be pl. only by some) a flower; रमणीय एव यः सुमनसां संनिवेशः Māl. 1. (where the adjectival sense in 1 is also intended); किं सेव्यते सुमनसां मनसापि नैव कस्तुरिकाजवनशक्तिभृता युगेन R. G.; Si. 6. 66. *फलः the wood-apple. *फलं nutmeg. -मित्रा N. of one of the wives of Dasaratha and mother of Lakshmana and Satrugna. -मुख a. (खा or खी f.) 1 having a beautiful face, lovely. 2 pleasing. 3 disposed to, eager for; Ki. 6. 42. (-खः) 1 a learned man. 2 an epithet of Garuḍa. 3 of Gaṇesa. 4 of Siva. (-खं) the scratch of a finger-nail. (-खा, खी) 1 a handsome woman. 2 a mirror. -मूलकं a carrot. -मेघस् a. having a good understanding, wise, intelligent. (-मः) a wise man. -मेरुः 1 the sacred mountain Meru, q. v. 2 N. of Siva. -यवसं beautiful grass, good pasturage -यवतः an epithet of Duryodhana q. v. -रक्तकः 1 a kind of red chalk. 2 a kind of mango tree. -रंगः 1 good colour. 2 the orange *धातु red chalk -रञ्जनाः the bete nut-tree -रत्न a 1 much sport

ed. 2 playful. 3 much enjoyed. 4 compassionate, tender (-तः) 1 great delight or enjoyment. 2 copulation, sexual union or intercourse, coition; सुखदाता बालवनिता Bh. 2. 44. *राली 1 a female-messenger, a go-between. 2 a chaplet, garland for the head. *पसंगः addiction to amorous pleasures; Ku. 1. 19. -रतिः f. great enjoyment or satisfaction. -रस a. 1 well-flavoured, juicy, savoury. 2 sweet. 3 elegant (as a composition). (-रसः, -सा) the plant सिंधुवार. (-सा) N. of Durgā. -रूप a. 1 well-formed, handsome, lovely; सुस्था कन्या. 2 wise, learned. (-पः) an epithet of Siva. -रेन a. fine-voiced; Ki. 15. 16. (-रं) tin. -लक्षणः 1 having auspicious or beautiful marks 2 fortunate. (-णः) 1 observing, examining carefully, determining, ascertaining. 2 a good or auspicious mark. -लभ a. 1 easy to be obtained, easy of attainment, attainable, feasible; न ह्यलमा सकलैर्दुमुक्षी च सा V. 2. 9; इदमसुलभवस्तु प्रार्थनादुत्तिष्ठति 2. 6. 2 ready for, adapted to, fit, suitable; निश्चयतश्चरणोपमोऽसुलभो लाक्षासः केन चित् S. 4. 5. 3 natural to, proper for; मातृषताहलमो लविमा K. *कोप a. easily provoked, irascible. -लोचन a. fine-eyed. (-नः) a deer. (-ना) a beautiful woman. -लोहकं brass. -लोहित a. very red. (-ता) one of the seven tongues of fire. -वक्त्रं 1 a good face or mouth. 2 correct utterance. -वचनं, वचस् n. eloquence. -वर्चिकः -का natron, alkali. -वर्ण see s. v. -वह a. 1 bearing well, patient. 2 patient, enduring. 3 easy to be borne. -वासिनी 1 a woman married or single who resides in her father's house. 2 a married woman whose husband is alive -विक्रान्त a. very valiant or bold, chivalrous. (-तं) heroism. -विद् m. a learned man, shrewd person. (-वः) a shrewd or clever woman. -विद्वाः an attendant on the women's apartments. -विद्वत् m. a king. -विद्वत्तः an attendant on the women's apartments (wrongly for सौविद्वत् q. v.). (-वत्तः) the women's apartments, harem. -विद्वत्ता a married woman. -विध a. of a good kind. -विधस् ind. easily. -विनीत a. well-trained, modest. (-ता) a tractable cow. -विहित a. 1 well-placed, well-deposited. 2 well-furnished, well-supplied, well-provided, well-arranged; सुविहितयोगतयाऽयस्य न किमपि परिहास्यते S. 1; कलहंसमकरंदप्रवेशावसरे तस्युविहितं Māl. 1. -वी(नी)ज a. having good seed. (-जः) 1 N. of Siva. 2 the poppy. (-जं) good seed. -वीराणुं sour-rice gruel. -वीर्य a. 1 having great vigour. 2 of heroic strength, heroic, chivalrous. (-र्यं) 1 great heroism 2 abundance of

heroes. 3 the fruit of the jujube (यर्) wild cotton. -वृत्त a. 1 well-behaved, virtuous, good; नमि तस्य सुवृत्तवर्तते लघुसंदेहपदा सरस्वती R. 8. 77. 2 well-rounded, beautifully globular or round; सुदृन्नातिमुवृत्तेन सुसुहेनातिहरिणा। मोद-केनापि किं तेन निष्पत्तिर्विषय सेवया; or सुमुखोऽपि सुवृत्तोपि सम्मार्गपातिनोऽपि च। महतां पादलग्नोऽपि व्यथयत्येव कंटकः (where all the adjectives are used in a double sense). -वेल a. 1 tranquil, still. 2 humble, quiet. (-लः) N. of the Trikātā mountain. -व्रत a. strict in the observance of religious vows, strictly religious or virtuous. (-तः) a religious student. (-ता) 1 a virtuous wife. 2 a tractable cow, one easily milked. -वृत्त a. well-spoken of, famous, glorious, commendable. -वृत्त a. capable of being easily done. -शल्पः the Khadira tree. -शाकं undried ginger. -शासित a. kept under control, well-controlled. -शिक्षित a. well-taught or trained, well-disciplined. -शिवः fire. (-श्वः) 1 a peacock's crest. 2 a cock's comb. -शील a. good-tempered, am. a. e. (-लः) 1 N. of the wife of Yama. 2 N. of one of the eight favourite wives of Kṛishṇa. -श्रुत a. 1 well-heard. 2 versed in the Vedas. (-तः) N. of the author of a system of medicine, whose work, together with that of Charaka, is regarded as the oldest medical authority, and held in great esteem in India even to this day. -श्रुद्ध 1 well-arranged or united. 2 well-fitted; Māl. 1. -श्लेषः close union or embrace. -संदृष्ट a. agreeable to look at. -संस्तुत a. well-directed (as an arrow). -सह a. 1 easy to be borne. 2 bearing or enduring well. (-हः) an epithet of Siva. -सार a. having good sap or essence. (-रः) 1 good sap, essence or substance. 2 competence. 3 the red-flowering Khadira tree. -स्थ a. 1 well-suited, being in a good sense. 2 in health, healthy, faring well. 3 in good or prosperous circumstances, prosperous. 4 happy, fortunate. (-स्थः) a happy state, well-being; सुखे को वा न पंडितः H. 3. 21. (स्थितिः in the same sense). -स्थितः f. 1 good condition, well-being, welfare, happiness. 2 health, convalescence. -स्मित a. pleasantly smiling. (-ता) a woman with a pleased or smiling countenance. -स्वर a. 1 melodious, harmonious. 2 loud. -हित a. 1 very fit or suitable, appropriate. 2 beneficial, salutary. 3 friendly, affectionate. 4 satisfied. (-ता) one of the seven tongues of fire. -हृद् a. having a kind heart, cordial, friendly, loving, affectionate. (-हः) 1 a friend सुहृ पश्य वसत किं

स्थित Ku. 4. 27 ; मंदयन्ते न खलु सुहृदामम्भुपे-
ताथैकृत्याः Me. 38. 2 an ally. भेदः the
separation of friends. वाक्यं the
counsel of a friend. -हृदः a friend.
-हृदय a. 1 good-hearted. 2 dear,
affectionate, loving.

सुख a. 1 Happy, delighted, joyful,
pleased. 2 Agreeable, sweet, charm-
ing, pleasant ; विशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो बभूवः सुखाः
R. 8. 14 ; so सुखधवा दिवसाः 3. 19. 3
Virtuous, pious. 4 Taking delight in,
favourable to ; 8. 7. 18. 5 Easy,
practicable ; Ku. 5. 49. 6 Fit, suit-
able. -सं 1 Happiness, joy, delight,
pleasure, comfort ; यदेवोपगतं दुःखासुखं
तद्वसवर्त्त V. 3. 21. 2 Prosperity ; अद्वैतं
सुखदुःखयोरेकस्य सर्वस्ववस्थाम् यत् U. 1. 39.
3 Well-being, welfare, health ; देवीं
सुखं प्रदुः गता M. 4. 4 Ease, comfort,
alleviation (of sorrow &c.) ; oft. in
comp. ; as in सुखशयित, सुखोपविष्ट, सुखाश्रय
&c. 5 Facility, easiness, ease. 6
Heaven, paradise. 7 Water. -सं ind.
1 Happily, joyfully. 2 Well ; सुखमास्ती
मवात् 'may you fare well'. 3 At ease,
comfortably ; असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपिति
योगिनिः K. P. 10. 4 Easily, with ease,
अज्ञः सुखमावाप्यः सुखतरामावाप्यते विश्वेश्वरः Bh.
2. 8. 5 Rather, willingly. 6 Quietly,
placidly. -Comp. -आधारः paradise.
-आह्वय a. suitable for bathing.
-आयतन, -आयनः a good or well-trained
horse. -आरोह a. of easy ascent.
-आलोक a. good-looking, lovely,
charming. -आवह a. conducing to
happiness, pleasant, comfortable.
-आज्ञा N. of Varuṇa. -आज्ञकः a cu-
cumber. -आस्वाद्य a. 1 having a
sweet taste, sweet-flavoured. 2 agree-
able, delightful. (-वः) 1 a pleasant
flavour. 2 enjoyment (of pleasure).
-उत्सवः 1 merry-making, pleasure,
festival, jubilee. 2 a husband. -उत्कं
warm water. -उदयः dawn or realiza-
tion of happiness. -उदकं a. result-
ing in happiness. -उद्य a. to be spok-
en easily or agreeably. -उपविष्ट a.
comfortably seated, sitting at ease.
-एषिष्व a. desiring happiness, wish-
ing well to. -कर, -कार, -दायक a.
giving pleasure, pleasant. -द a.
giving pleasure. (-वा) a courtesan
of Indras's heaven. (-दं) the seat of
Viṣṇu. -नोषः 1 sensation of plea-
sure. 2 easy knowledge. -भागिन,
-भाज a. happy. -अव, -श्रुति a. sweet
to the ear, melodious ; Ki. 14. 3.
-संगिष्व a. attached to pleasure -स्पर्श
a. agreeable to the touch.

सुत p. p. 1 Poured out. 2 Extract-
ed or expressed (as Soma juice).
3 Begotten, produced, brought forth.
-सः 1 A son. 2 A king. -Comp. आ-
भवाः a grandson (-जा) a grand-
son. -उत्पत्तिः f. birth of a son
-उत्पत्तिः not differently from

a son', 'just like a son'; R. 5. 6.
-वस्करा the mother of seven children.
-स्नेहः paternal affection.

सुतवत् a. Having sons. -m. The
father of a son.

सुता A daughter ; तमर्थमिव भारत्या
सुता योमुकमर्हसि Ku. 6. 79.

सुतिः f. Extraction of Soma juice.

सुतिव् a. (नी f.) Having a child
or children. -m. A father.

सुतिनी A mother ; तेनांवा यदि सुतिनी यद्
वैद्या कीदृशी भवति Subhāsh.

सुदृक् a. Well-sounding.

सुत्या 1 Extraction or preparation
of Soma juice. 2 A sacrificial obla-
tion. 3 Parturition.

सुत्रामन् m. N. of Indra.

सुत्वन् m. 1 An offerer or drinker
of Soma juice. 2 A student who has
performed his ablutions (subsequent
or preparatory to a sacrifice).

सुदि ind. In the bright fortnight of
a lunar month ; cf. वदि.

सुधन्वाचार्यः The son of an outcast
Vaiśya by a woman of the same
class ; cf. Ms. 10. 23.

सुधा 1 The beverage of the gods,
nectar, ambrosia ; निर्वय यस्य क्षितिरक्षिणः
कया तथाद्रियंते न युधाः सुधामपि N. 1. 1. 2
The nectar or honey of flowers. 3
Juice. 4 Water. 5 N. of the Ganges.
6 White-wash, plaster, mortar ;
केलासगिरिष्वेव सुधाक्षितेन प्राकारेण परिगता K.,
R. 15. 18. 7 A brick. 8 Lightning.
9 The milk-hedge plant. -Comp.
-अंशुः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. °रत्नं
a pearl. -अंगः, -आकारः, -आधारः the
moon. -जीविन् m. a plasterer, brick-
layer. -द्रवः a nectar-like fluid. -धव-
लित a. plastered, white-washed.
-निधिः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -भवनं
a stuccoed house. -भित्तिः f. 1 a
plastered wall. 2 a brickwall. 3 the
fish Muhūrta or hour after noon.
-सुख् m. a god, deity. -भूतिः 1 the
moon. 2 a sacrifice, an oblation. -मय
1 a brick or stone building. 2 a royal
palace. -वर्षः a shower of nectar.
-वर्षिन् m. an epithet of Brahman.
-वासः 1 the moon. 2 camphor.
-वासा a kind of cucumber. -सित a.
1 white as mortar. 2 bright as
nectar. 3 bound by nectar ; जगतीश्वरणे
सुतो हरिकीतः सुवासितः Ki. 15. 45.
(where it has senses 1 and 2 also).
-सुतिः 1 the moon. 2 a sacrifice. 3 a
lotus. -स्वदिन् a. ambrosial, flowing
with nectar ; Bh. 2. 6. -स्रव n. vula
or soft palate. -हरः an epithet of
Garuḍa ; see गरुड.

सुधितिः m. f. An axe.

सुनारः 1 The udder of a bitch. 2
The egg of a snake 3 A sparrow

सुनारी (श्री) R An epithet of
Indra.

सुन्दः N. of a demon and brother of
Upasunda, who were sons of
Nikumbha. [They got a boon from the
Creator that they would not die until
they should kill themselves. On the
strength of this boon they grew very op-
pressive, and Indra had at last to send
down a lovely nymph named Tilottama,
and while quarrelling for her, they
killed each other].

सुन्दर a. (री f.) 1 Lovely, beauti-
ful, handsome, charming. 2 Right.
-र N. of Cupid. -री A beautiful
woman ; एका भार्या सुन्दरी वा दूरी वा Bh. 2.
115 ; विद्यापारसुन्दरीणां Ku. 1. 7.

सुप्त p. p. 1 Slept, sleeping, asleep,
न हि वृत्तस्य सिंक्ष्य प्रविशति सुप्ते युगाः H. Pr.
36. 2 Paralyzed, benumbed, insen-
sible ; see स्वप्. -सु Sleep, sound sleep.
-Comp. -जनः midnight. -ज्ञानं a
dream. -स्वच् a. paralytic.

सुप्तिः f. 1 Sleep, sleepiness drow-
siness. 2 Insensibility, paralysis,
numbness. 3 Trust, confidence.

सुप्तः 1 The moon. 2 Camphor. 3
Sky. -सं A flower ; Bv. 1. 84.

सुरः 1 A god, deity ; सुराप्रतिपदाद्
देवाः सुरा इयमिषिभ्यस्तुताः Rām. ; सुयया तर्पयते
सुरां विदुश्च V. 3. 7 ; R. 5. 16. 2 The
number 'thirty-three'. 3 The sun.
4 A sage, learned man. -Comp.
-अयना a celestial woman or dam-
sel, an *apsaras* ; R. 8. 79. -अधिपः
an epithet of Indra. -अरिः 1 an
enemy of gods, a demon. 2 the
chirp of a cricket. -अर्ह 1 gold 2
saffron. -आचार्यः an epithet of
Bṛihaspati. -आपगा 'the heavenly
river', an epithet of the Ganges.
-आलयः 1 the mountain Meru. 2 hea-
ven, paradise. -हज्यः N. of
Bṛihaspati. -हज्या the sacred basil.
-इन्द्रः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः N. of Indra.
-उत्तमः 1 the sun. 2 Indra. -उत्तरः
sandal-wood. -स्रविः (सुरविः) a
divine sage. -कारः an epithet of
Vīśvakarman. -कार्मुकं rainbow. -सुरः
an epithet of Bṛihaspati. -ग्रामणी m.
N. of Indra. -उज्ज्वे an epithet of
Brahman. -सरः a tree of paradise.
-तोषकः the jewel called Kaustubha ;
q. v. -दाश n. the Devadāru tree.
-दीर्घिका an epithet of the Ganges.
-कुंडुमी the sacred basil. -द्विपः 1 an
elephant of the gods. 2 N. of
Airāvata. -द्विष् m. a demon ; R. 10.
15. -धनुस् n. rainbow ; सुरधनुर्द्वि द्वा-
कृष्टं न नाम शरासनं V. 4. 1. -धूपः
turpentine, resin. -निस्सर्गा an epithet
of the Ganges. -पतिः an epithet of
Indra. -पथं the sky, heaven. -पर्वतः
the mountain Meru ; q. v. -पादपः a
tree of paradise, such as the कल्पतरु
-विषः 1 N. of Indra. 2 of Bṛihas-
pati -वृषः identification with a deity
dedication, apothecosis मूषहः the
Devadāru tree -युवतिः f. a cel-

सुवर्ण a. 1 Of good or beautiful colour brilliant in hue bright, yellow, golden 2 Of a good tribe or caste 3 Of good fame glorious

सुष्ठु ind. 1 Well, excellently, beautifully 2 Very much, exceedingly सुष्ठु शोभते आर्यपुत्र इति स्तुते U 1 3 Truly rightly सुष्ठु गतः

calculation'). - शर्करा small gravel
sand - साति a kind of fine rice
a sort of louse.

a prominent part in the Praśāstāvatī or prelude; he is thus defined:—
नामस्य यद्वृक्षान् तत्सर्वं स्मृतमपि जितम् । रंघद्वैत-
पूजाकृतं स्मृतं इति स्मृतः ॥ 2 a carpenter,
an artisan. 3 the author of a set of
aphorisms 4 an epithet of Indra.
-पिटकाः N. of one of the three col-
lections of Buddhistic writings.
-गुणः the cotton plant. -भिर् m. a
tailor. -भृत् m. = स्मृतार q. v. -यंत्रं 1
'a thread-machine', shuttle. 2 a
weaver's loom. -वीणा a kind of lute.
-वेष्टनं a weaver's shuttle.

सुवर्णं 1 The act of stringing to-
gether, putting in order, arranging. 2
Arranging in aphorisms.

सुवला A spindle or distaff.

सुवामन् = सुवन् q. v.

सुविका A kind of dish (Mar.
शेवगा).

सुवित p. p. 1 Strung, arranged,
methodized, systematized. 2
Prescribed in Sūtras, delivered in
aphorisms.

सुवित्र a. (जी f.) 1 Having
threads. 2 Having rules. -m. A
crow.

सुहृ I. 1 A. (सुहृते) 1 To strike, hurt,
wound, kill, destroy. 2 To effuse,
pour out. 3 To deposit. 4 To eject,
throw away. -II. 10 U. (सुहृतिने) 1
To incite, prompt, excite, urge
on, animate. 2 To strike, hurt, kill.
3 To cook, dress, season, prepare. 4
To pour out, effuse. 5 To assent,
agree, promise. 6 To eject, throw
away. -WITH नि (निवृद्धयतिने) to kill.

सुहृदः 1 Destroying, destruction,
massacre. 2 Pouring out, distilling.
3 A well, spring. 4 A cook. 5 Sauce,
soup. 6 Anything seasoned, a pre-
pared dish. 7 Split pease. 8 Mud,
mire. 9 Sin, fault. 10 The Lodhra
tree. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. cookery.
-शाला a kitchen.

सुहृन् a. (नी f.) 1 Destroying, kill-
ing, destructive; दानसुहृन्; अरिणसुहृन्
&c. 2 Dear, beloved. -यं 1 Destroy-
ing, destruction, massacre. 2
Assenting to, promising. 3 Ejecting,
throwing away.

सुप. p. p. 1 Born, produced. 2
Blown, blossomed, opened, budded.
3 Empty, vacant; (perhaps for
सुत or सुन्य in this sense). -नं 1
Bringing forth, parturition. 2 A
bud, blossom. 3 A flower.

सुपरी A happy woman.

सुना 1 A slaughter-house, butcher-
er's house; सुनायि सुनायिचर इव सुम
आनिषड्लोको मीरुक्छ M. 2. 2 The sale
of meat. 3 Hurting, killing, destroy-
ing. 4 The soft palate, uvula. 5 A
girdle zone 6 Inflammation of the
glands of the neck called mumps 7
A ray of light 8 A river 9 A

daughter. -वा: (f. pl.) The five
things in a house by which animal
life is likely to be destroyed; see
under सुता or वचसुता.

सुनिन् m. 1 A butcher, flesh-seller.
2 A hunter.

सुतः 1 A son; पितृहमेवैको सुतमभवत् R.
2 A child, an offspring. 3 A grandson
(daughter's son). 4 A younger
brother. 5 The sun. 6 The Arka
plant.

सुतः f. A daughter.

सुतः a. 1 True and pleasant, kind
and sincere; तत्र सुतगिरिश्च सुतः पुण्यसुत-
जुषमप्यपि न Si. 14. 21, R. 1. 93. 2
Kind, affable, gentle, courteous; तं
काव्येनां मातरं संगतानं चेत्तु धीराः सुतानां वाचमाहः
U 5. 31; वृणाति मुमिहृदं वाहं चतुर्थी च
सुतः। पतान्यपि सन् गेहे नोच्छिद्यते कदाचन
Ms. 3. 101; R. 6. 29. 3 Auspicious,
fortunate. 4 Beloved, dear. -तं 1
True and agreeable speech. 2 Kind
and pleasant discourse, courteous
language; R. 8. 92. 3 Auspicious-
ness.

सुपः 1 Broth, soup; न स जानाति शा-
स्त्रार्थं दूर्ध्वं सुपरसनिव Subhāsh.; Ms. 3.
226. 2 A sauce, condiment. 3 A
cook. 4 A pan, vessel. 5 An arrow.
-Comp. -कारः a cook, -धूपनं, -धूपकं
asa foetida.

सुमः 1 Water. 2 Milk. 3 Sky or
heaven.

सुहृ 4 A. (सुहृते) 1 To hurt, kill. 2
To make firm or be firm.

सुर्ण a. Hurt, injured.

सुतः 1 The sun. 2 The Arka plant.
3 The Soma. 4 A wise or learned
man. 5 A hero, king. -Comp. -चक्र
a. radiant as the sun. -सुतः an epi-
thet of Saturn. -सुतः the charioteer
of the sun; i. e. Aruna.

सुतः N. of an esculent root.

सुतः a. 1 Kindly-disposed, com-
passionate, tender. 2 Calm, tranquil.
सुतः 1 The sun. 2 A learned or
wise man, a sage; अथवा कृतवाङ्मुरि
वेदोऽस्मिन्सुतः R. 1. 4; Si. 14. 21. 3
A priest. 4 A worshipper. 5 A title
of respect given to Jaina teachers;
e. g. महिषासुतः. 6 N. of Kṛishṇa.

सुतः a. (जी f.) Wise, learned.
-m. A wise or learned man, scholar,
pandit.

सुतः 1 N. of the wife of the sun. 2
N. of Kuntī, q. v.

सुतः I. 4 P. (सुहृति, सुहृति) 1 To
respect, honour. 2 To disrespect,
disregard, slight.

सुतः (सुहृ)ने Disrespect.

सुतः A kind of bean.

सुतः See सुतः.

सुतः, -नी f. 1 An iron or metallic
image - Ms 11 3 2 The pillar of a
house 3 Radiance lustre 4 A
flame

सुतः 1 The sun; सुतः सप्तस्वारणाय रथः
कथितं लोकस्य कथं तमिहा R. 5. 13. [In
mythology, the sun is regarded as a son
of Kasyapa and Aditi; cf. S. 7. 20. He
is represented as moving in a chariot
drawn by seven horses, with Aruna for
his charioteer. He is represented as all
seeing, the constant beholder of the good
and bad deeds of mortals. Sanjā (or
Chhaya or Asvini) was his principal
wife, by whom he had Yama and
Yamuna, the two Aśvins and Saturn.
He is also represented as having been
the father of Manu Vaisvata, the
founder of the solar race of kings.]
2 The tree called Arka. 3 The
number 'twelve' (derived from the
twelve forms of the sun). -Comp.
-अपायः sunset; Me. 80. -अर्घ्यं
the presentation of an offer-
ing to the sun -अश्मन् m. the sun
stone. -अश्वः a horse of the sun.
-अस्तं sunset. -आनयः heat or glare
of the sun, sunshine. -आलोकः sun-
shine. -आवतः a kind of sun-flower.
-आहुः a. named after the
sun. (-हः) the gigantic swallow-
wort. (-हं) copper. -इन्दुसंगमः the
day of the new moon (the conjunc-
tion of the sun and moon); दक्षः
इन्दुसंगमः Ak. -उत्थानं, -उदयः sun-rise.
-उदः 1 'brought by the sun', an
evening guest; Pt. 1. 2 the time of
sunset. -कांतः the sun-stone, sun
crystal, S. 2. 7. -कांतिः f. 1 sunlight.
2 a particular flower. 3 the flower of
sesamum. -कालः day-time, day.
-अनलचक्रं a particular astrological
diagram for indicating good and
bad fortune. -ग्रहः 1 the sun. 2
an eclipse of the sun. 3 an epithet of
Rāhu and Ketu. 4 the bottom of a
water-jar. -ग्रहणं a solar eclipse.
-चन्द्रौ (so सूर्याचन्द्रमसौ) m. du. the
sun and moon. -जः, -जनयः, -पुत्रः 1
epithets of Sugriva. 2 of Karna. 3
of the planet Saturn. 4 of Yama.
-जा, -जनया the river Yamunā.
-तेजस् n. the radiance or heat of the
sun. -नक्षत्रं that constellation (out
of the 27) in which the sun happens
to be. -पर्वन् n. a solar festival, (on
the days of the solstices, equinoxes,
eclipses &c.). -प्रभव a. sprung or
descended from the sun; R. 1. 2.
-कथिचक्रं = सूर्याकालचक्रं q. v. above.
-भक्त a. one who worships the sun.
(-क्तः) the tree Bandhūka or its
flower. -नयिः the sun-stone. -मंडलं
the orb of the sun. -यंत्रं 1 a
representation of the sun (used in
worshipping him). 2 an instrument
used in taking solar observations.
-रश्मिः a ray of the sun, sun-beam.
-लोकः the heaven of the sun. -वंश-
the Solar race of kings (who ruled
at Ayodhyā) -वर्चस् a resplenden

as the sun. -विलोकनं the ceremony of taking a child out to see the sun when four months old; cf. उपनिष्क्रमणं. -संक्रमः, -संक्रांतिः f. the sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. -संज्ञं saffron. -सारथिः an epithet of Aruna. -स्तुतिः f. -स्तोत्रं a hymn addressed to the sun. -हृदयं N. of a hymn to the sun.

सूर्या The wife of the sun.
सूर 1 P. (सृजति) To bring forth, bear, produce, beget.

सृजणा A mother.
सृज्यती A woman about to be confined, one who is parturient.

सृ 1. 3 P. (सरति, सिसर्ति, also सारति, सृत) 1 To go, move, proceed: दृग्: प्रदक्षिणं सत्तः Bk. 14. 14. 2 To go towards, approach; निष्पाद्य हर्यः सेतुं प्रतीताः सत्तुरणं Bk. 3 To rush upon, assail; (तं) ससारमिच्छः सूरः शार्ङ्ग इव कुञ्जरं Mb. 4 To run, go fast, slip away from; सरति सहा बाहोर्मध्यं गताय बला सती M. 4. 11. 5 To blow (as wind); तं वेद्वायौ सरति सारलक्ष्यं सत्तुज्जम् Ma. 53. 6 To flow. -Caus. (सारयति) 1 To cause to go or move. 2 To extend. 3 To rub, touch gently (with the fingers); तमीमांशं नयनसालिलैः सारयन्वा कथयितुं Me. 86. 4 To push back or away, remove; सारयती गंडाभोमास्तुतिविषयमिच्छेवर्णं करेण Me. 92. -Desid. (सिसर्पति) To wish to go &c. -With अनु 1 to follow (in all senses), go after, attend, pursue. 2 to go to, betake oneself to; पूर्वोद्दिष्टमनुसरं पुंरि Me. 90; तेनोदीची दिशमनुसरेः 57. 3 to go over or through. (-Caus.) 1 to lead forward; शार्ङ्गसारायतीव नो Rām. 2 to follow. -अप 1 to go away, retire, withdraw; द्रव्यसरति ज्ञेयः कारणं तत्तर्ह्य Pt. 3. 43. 2 to vanish, disappear. (-Caus.) to cause to go away, take or put away, remove, withdraw, drive off; अपसारय घनसारं K. P. 9; Ms. 7. 149. -अभि 1 to go to, approach; Ki. 8. 4. 2 to go or advance to meet (as at an appointed place); meet by appointment; सुदरीरभिसार K.; Si. 6. 26. 3 to assail, attack. (-Caus.) to meet by appointment, go to meet; बहुमानमिति सारविष्णो Si. 10. 20; Ki. 9. 38; S. D. 115. -उद् (Caus.) to drive away, expel. -उप 1 to go to, approach; R. 19. 16. 2 to wait upon, visit; कैलासनाथमुपसृत्य निवर्तमाना V. 1. 3. 3 to go against, attack. 4 to have intercourse with. -निष् 1 to go away from, go forth or out, slip away from; issue from; नाथैः सारकहं कनिः सतेः Rām.; 80 बहुपातविः सारमिश्रिहतिः Si. 9. 25. 2 to depart, set-out for; Ms. 6. 4. 3 to flow forth, ooze out, exude; यो हेमकुंभस्तनविः सुखानां स्फुटस्य सारः सारः R. 2. 36 (-Caus.) to drive out, expel, burn out. -परि 1 to flow

round; एवं सरस्वती परिससार Ait. Br.; परिससृपापः Mb. 2 to move round; whirl round; प्रदक्षिणं तं परिसृत्य Bbāg.; परिसरति v. l. for परिसर्पति) शिखी अतिमद्भारियं M. 2. 13. -प्र 1 to flow forth, spring, arise, proceed; लोहितान्वा महानद्यः प्रसरस्तत्र चासकृत् Mb. 2 to go forth, advance; वेलाचिलाय प्रसृता सृजंगाः R. 13. 12; अन्विषण-प्रसृते च मित्रगणे Dk. 3 to spread, spread round; कुशाग्रः किं साक्षात्सरति दिशो ज्ञेयं नियतं K. P. 10; प्रसरति तुण्यमेषे लब्धवृद्धिः सुणेन (द्वयादिः) Re. 1. 25. 4 to spread, prevail, pervade; प्रसरति परिमार्थी कोष्यं देवद्वारः Māl. 1. 41; भित्त्वा भित्त्वा सरति बलात्कोपि चेतोयिकारः U. 3. 36. 5 to be stretched, to extend; न मे हस्तौ प्रसरतः S. 2. 6 to be disposed or inclined to (do a thing), move; न मे उचितेषु कर्णयेषु हस्तपादं प्रसरति S. 4; प्रसरति मनः कार्याग्निः 7 to prevail, begin, commence; प्रसार चोत्सवः Ks. 16. 85. 8 to be long, be lengthened; V. 3. 22. 9 to grow strong or intense; प्रसृतं सत्यं Dk. 10 to pass away (as time). (-Caus.) 1 to spread, stretch; Bk. 10. 44. 2 to stretch forward, extend, hold out (as the hand); कालः सर्वजनान् प्रसारित-करो गृह्णाति दूरादपि Pt. 2. 20. 3 to spread out or expose for sale; केदारः कीर्ण-श्रुतिं बुद्ध्यापणे प्रसारितं कल्पं Sk.; Ms. 5. 129. 4 to open wide, expand (as eyes). 5 to publish, promulgate, circulate. -प्रति 1 to go back, return. 2 to go towards, rush upon, attack, assail; दैत्यः प्रत्यसर्दिवं मयो मयमिव द्विपम् Hariv. (-Caus.) to push backwards, replace; कनकबलयं स्रस्तं स्रस्तं मया प्रतिसार्धते S. 3. 13. -वि to spread, be extended, be diffused; चक्रीवर्गकुरु-भूकुर्यो विसृताः Si. 5. 8, 9, 19, 37; Ki. 10. 53. (-Caus.) 1 to spread, stretch. 2 to cause to prevail. -सं 1 to spread. 2 to move. 3 to go or flow together. 4 to go to, obtain; पापान् संसृत्य संसारान् प्रेष्यतां गतिं शत्रुषु Ms. 12. 70. (-Caus.) 1 to spread over, 2 to cause to revolve or turn round; जन्मवृद्धिर्हृदिर्नित्यं संसारयति चक्रवत् Ma. 12. 124.

सृकः 1 Air, wind. 2 An arrow. 3 A thunderbolt. 4 A lotus (कैरव).

सृकहु f. Itch.

सृकालः A jackal; see सृमाल.

सृकं
सृकणी
सृकण्य
सृकणिनी
सृकिय
सृकिय
सृक
सृकणी
सृकण्य
सृकिय
सृकिय

The corner of the mouth; सृकणी परिछोदि-हन् Pt. 1.

सृजः A sort of arrow or javelin, a sling (सिदिपाल).

सृमालः A jackal; see सृमाल.

सृका A kind of garland made of jewels.

सृज् I. 6 P. (सृजति, सृष्ट) 1 To create, produce, make (in general), to procreate, beget (progeny &c.); अर्धेन नारी तस्यां स विराजमसृजत् प्रभुः Ms. 1. 32, 33, 34, 36; तंतुनाभः स्वत एव तद्वत् सृजति S. B. 2 To put on, place on, apply. 3 To let go, let loose, release. 4 To emit, shed, effuse, pour forth or out; अन्नाक्षुरा कर्णं क्वतः Bk. 3. 17; आनंदशीतामिव बाष्पवृष्टिं हिमसृतिं हेमवतीं समजं R. 16. 44, 8. 35. 5 To send forth, utter (as words); Ku. 2. 53, 7. 47. 6 To throw, cast. 7 To leave, quit, abandon, send away. -II. 4 A. (सृज्यते) To be let loose or sent forth. -Desid. (सिदृक्षति) To wish to create &c. -With अति 1 to give, bestow; V. 1. 15; R. 11. 48. 2 to abandon, dismiss. 3 to emit. 4 to permit, allow. -अभि to give, grant. -अव 1 to cast, throw, sow, plant (as seed); अप एव ससर्जदी ताद्य बीज-सवाहुजम् Ms. 1. 8. 2 to shed, drop down; U. 3. 23. 3 to let loose. -उद् 1 to pour out, emit, send forth or down; बलीकनिःश्वासाभिवोत्सर्जं Ku. 3. 25; सद्यः सृज्यमानस्य ददे हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18 'to pour down, give back or return'. 2 (a) to quit, leave, abandon; R. 5. 51, 6. 46; Ku. 2. 36. (b) to lay aside, put off; स च चापसृज्य विदुष्वभ्युः R. 3. 60, 4. 54. 3 to let loose, allow to roam at liberty; तुंगसृज्यमन्यर्हं पुनः R. 3. 39. 4 to discharge, throw, shoot; Bk. 14. 45. 5 to sow, scatter (as seed). 6 to present, give. 7 to stretch out, extend. 8 to dismiss. 9 to send away. 10 to abolish, restrict. -उप 1 to pour out or on, offer (water &c.). 2 to add to, annex, join, attach, connect; सुखं दुःखोपसृष्टम्. 3 to beset with, oppress, infect; रोगोपसृष्टतुष्ट-सति दुष्टसुः R. 8. 94. 4 to eclipse; Ms. 4. 37; Y. 1. 272. 5 to produce, effect. 6 to destroy. -नि 1 to set free, release; न स्वामिना निमुद्येपि शूद्रो दास्याद्विमुच्यते Ms. 8. 414. 2 to deliver over, consign, entrust; cf. निमुह -प्र 1 to leave, abandon. 2 to let loose. 3 to sow, scatter. 4 to injure, hurt. -वि 1 to abandon, leave, give up; विमुहजं सुदरि संगमसायसं M. 4. 13; पूर्ववि-विमुहताः R. 16. 6; Br. 1. 78. 2 to let go, to let loose. 3 to shed, pour down; R. 13. 26. 4 to send, despatch; मोक्षेन दूतो रथे विमुहः R. 5. 39. 5 to dismiss, allow to go, send away; R. 8. 91 14 19 6 to give R. 13 67, 18 7 7 to send or cast forth, omit, dart

विपुजति हिमगर्भैरिन्दुभिर्दुग्धैः S. 3. 2. 8 to drop, let fall, strike; विपुज द्रुमुनी उपपन्न U. 2. 10. 9 to utter; Si. 15. 62. 10 to cast off, repudiate. -सं 1 to mix, mingle, unite with, bring in contact with; संयुज्यते सरसिजैरुष्णानुभिः R. 5. 69; अस्ता रक्षः संयुजतात् Ait. Br. 2 to join, meet; सोमिनिषा तद्वत् संसृजे R. 13. 73; Ku. 7. 74. 3 to create.

संज्ञिकाकारः Natron, alkali.
संज्ञयाः m. pl. N. of a people.
सृणिः f. A goat, a hook to drive an elephant; मदांकरिणां दर्शयत्यै सृणिः H. 2. 165; Si. 5. 5. -णिः 1 An enemy. 2 The moon.

सृणि (जी) का Saliva, spittle.
सृतिः f. 1 Going, gliding; Ms. 6. 63. 2 A way, road, path (fig. also); (नेते सृती पार्थ जानन् योगी सृतिं कश्चन Bg. 8. 27. 3 Hurting, injuring.

सृत्तर a. (रि f.) Going, moving.
-रि 1 A stream, river. 2 A mother.

सृदरः A snake.
सृदाहुः 1 Air, wind. 2 Fire. 3 A deer. 4 The thunderbolt of Indra. 5 The sun's disc or orb. -f. A river, stream.

सृष्ट 1 P. (सर्पति, सृष्ट; desid. सिद्धयति) 1 To creep, crawl, glide gently. 2 To go, move. -With अद्यु 1 to go towards, approach; गिरिमन्वसृष्टाद्मः Bk. 6. 27. 2 to follow; Bk. 15. 59. -अप 1 to go away, withdraw, retire; तत्प्रातिमनेन तरुणहनेनापसर्पत U. 4. 2 to glide away, move gently along. 3 to observe closely (as a spy); U. 1. 4 to swerve from, leave. -उद्यु 1 to glide or soar upwards. 2 to go up to, approach; सरित्प्रावहस्तसृष्टसर्प R. 5. 46. -उप 1 to approach, go near; Ms. 1. 12. 2 to move, go; Pt. 3. 23. 3 to go to, attain to, undergo; दुःखं, दुःखं &c. 4 to begin; Ms. 10. 105. 5 to attack. -परि 1 to move round about, hover. 2 to move to and fro. -प्र 1 to go forth, come out or forth, proceed; Bk. 14. 20. 2 to spread, circulate (fig. also); रुधिरं प्रसर्पता Mb.; आलोकं विप्रमिव सर्वतः प्रसृतं U. 1. 40. -वि 1 to move, march, proceed; यः सृष्टारिति राक्षसोऽपरस्तत्र तत्र विसर्पन् मायया R. 11. 29. 4. 53. 2 to fly or roam about. 3 to spread; मनोरामस्तीव्रं विप्रमिव विसर्पत्य-वित्तं Māl 2. 1. 4 to flow along, fall down; (बाष्पैः) विसर्पन् प्रारमिर्मुठति परणी जर्जरकणः U. 1. 26. 5 to sneak off, escape. 6 to hover about. 7 to wind, meander. 8 to go about in different directions. -सं 1 to move; ससर्पया सपदि भवतः स्रोतासि स्रष्टव्यासी Me. 51. 2 to move along, flow; Ms. 29.

सृपाटः A kind of measure.

सृपाटिका The beak of a bird.

सृपाटी A kind of measure

सृपः The moon.

सृष्ट 1 P. (सर्पति, सृष्टि) To hurt, injure, kill.

सृष्टर a. (रि f.) (going, moving. -रि) A kind of deer.

सृष्ट p. p. 1 Created, produced. 2 Poured out, emitted. 3 Let loose. 4 Left, abandoned. 5 Dismissed, sent away. 6 Ascertained, determined. 7 Connected, joined. 8 Much, abundant, numerous. 9 Ornamented; see सृष्ट.

सृष्टिः f. 1 Creation, anything created, किं मानसी सृष्टिः S. 4; या सृष्टिः सृष्टया S. 1. 1; श्रीरत्नसृष्टिपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे S. 2. 9; सृष्टिरयं वातुः Me. 82. 2 The creation of the world. 3 Nature, natural property. 4 Letting loose, emission. 5 Giving away, a gift. 6 The existence of properties or qualities. 7 The absence of properties. -Comp. -कर्तृ m. the creator.

सृष्ट 9 P. (सृष्टाति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सेक 1 A. (सेकते) To go, move.

सेकः 1 Sprinkling, watering (trees) सेकः सीकरिणा करेण विहितः कर्म U. 3. 16, R. 1. 51, 8. 45, 16. 30, 17. 16. 2 Emission, effusion. 3 Seminal effusion. 4 A libation, an offering. -Comp. -पात्रं 1 a pot for sprinkling water, a watering-pot. 2 A bucket.

सेकिन् A radish.

सेकतु a. (कत्री f.) One who sprinkles &c. -m. 1 A sprinkler. 2 A husband.

सेकत्रं A bucket, watering-pot.

सेचक a. (चिका f.) Sprinkling.

-कः A cloud.

सेचनं 1 Sprinkling, watering; वृक्षसेचने द्वे धारयति मे S. 1. 2 Effusion, aspersion. 3 Oozing, dripping. 4 A bucket. -Comp. -चरः a watering pot.

सेचनी A bucket.

सेडुः 1 Water-melon. 2 A kind of cucumber.

सेतिका N. of Ayodhya.

सेतुः 1 A ridge of earth, mound, bank, causeway, dam; नलिनी क्षतसेतु-बंधो जलसंवात इवासि विवृतः Ku. 4. 6, R. 16. 2. 2 A bridge in general; वेदहि पर्याप्तलयादिमस्तं मलेतुना फेनिलयं बराहि R. 13. 2; सेतुर्बद्धद्विरसेतुभिः 4. 38, 12. 70; Ku. 7. 53. 3 A land-mark; Ms. 8. 245. 4 A defile, pass, a narrow mountain-road. 5 A boundary, limit. 6 A barrier, limitation, obstruction of any kind; द्यूयैः रुदवर्णाश्च भियरत् सर्वतैवः Subhāsh. 7 A fixed rule or law, an established institution. 8 The sacred syllable om. मंत्राणां प्रणवः सेतुस्तत्सेतुः प्रणवः स्थितः । स्रवत्येनोक्तं पूर्वं परस्तात्त्व विदीर्षिते Kālikā. P. -Comp. -बंधः 1 the forming or construction of a bridge, causeway &c; वयोगते किं वनितविहारी जते नते किं सलु सेतुबंधः Subhāsh. Ku. 4. 6 2 the ridge of rocks extending

from the southern extremity of the Coromandel coast towards Ceylon (said to have been built for Rāma's passage to Lanka by Nala and the other monkeys). 3 any bridge or causeway. -सेद्विन् a. 1 breaking down barriers. 2 removing obstructions. (-m.) N. of a tree (वृत्ति).

सेतुकः 1 A bank, causeway, bridge 2 A pass.

सेत्रं A bond, fetter.

सेद्विक्त्वा a. (सेद्वी f.) Sitting.

सेन a. Having a lord, possessing a master or leader.

सेना 1 Army; सेना परिच्छिदस्तस्य द्रुमेबाध-गयन् R. 1. 19. 2 Army personified as the wife of Kārtikēya, the god of war; cf. देवसेना. -Comp. -अग्र the van or front of an army. -गः the leader or general of an army. -अंगे a component part of an army; (these are four:—हस्त्यश्वपदादिन सेनां स्यात्तुष्टयं). -चरः 1 a soldier. 2 a camp-follower. -निवेशः the camp of an army; R. 6. 49. -नी m. 1 a leader of an army, commander, general; सेनानीनामह स्कंदः Bg. 10. 24; Ku. 2. 51. 2 N. of Kārtikēya; अथैनद्रस्तनया सुशोच सेनाम्बमालीढनिवाहताक्षे R. 2. 37. -पतिः 1 a general. 2 N. of Kārtikēya. -परिच्छिद a. surrounded by an army; (in R. 1. 19 सेनापरिच्छिदः is sometimes taken as one word and is interpreted in this way, but it is much better to take them as separate words). -पृष्ठ the rear of an army. -भंगः the breaking of an army, complete rout, disorderly flight. -मुखं 1 a division of an army. 2 particularly, a division of an army consisting of three elephants, as many chariots, nine horse and fifteen foot. 3 a mound in front of a city-gate. -योगः the equipment of an army. -रक्षः a guard, sentinel.

सेफः The penis; cf. शेफ.

सेमंती The Indian white rose.

सेरः A kind of measure (Mar. शेर), it is thus defined in Lilāvati:—पादा-नायानकतुल्यदंकेर्द्विसप्ततुल्यैः कथितोऽयं सेरः ॥

सेराहः A horse of a milk-white colour.

सेव a. Binding, fastening.

सेव् 1 P. (सेवति) To go, move.

सेव् 1 A. (सेवते, सेवित; caus. सेवयति-ते, desid. सिंसेवयते; the व् of सेव् is generally changed to ह् after prepositions ending in इ such as नि, परि, वि) 1 To serve, wait or attend upon, honour, worship, obey; प्रायो भृत्यास्त्यजंति. प्रचलितं विमर्चं स्वानिर्णयं सेवमानाः Mu. 4. 21; or देश-यदित्येतसीदमस्य लोकोऽर्थतः सेवते 1. 14. 2 To go after, pursue, follow. 3 To use, enjoy; किं सेव्यते समगतां मनसापि गैः कस्तु-काजन्तकभृता सुयेण R. G. 4 To enjoy carnally Bv 1 118 5 To attach o

devote oneself to, attend to, cultivate, practise, perform; Ms. 2. 1; Ku. 5. 38, R. 17. 49. 6 To resort to, betake oneself to, dwell in, frequent, inhabit; तत्र वारि विहाय तीरमल्लिं करंड्यः सेचते V. 2. 23, Pt. 1. 9. 7 To watch over, guard, protect. -WITH आ 1 to enjoy; यद्वायुरेन्विष्टह्योः किरतेरसेच्यते मिश्र-द्विषद्विहः Ku. 1. 15; व्रतमसेचमानो तिष्ठति M. 1. 2 to practise, perform, 3 to resort to. -उप 1 to serve, worship, honour; Ms. 4. 133. 2 o practise, follow, cultivate, pursue. 3 to be addicted to, enjoy; Bg. 15. 9. 4 to frequent, inhabit. 5 to rub or anoint with, -नि 1 to pursue, follow, attach oneself to, practise; S. 1. 27. 2 to enjoy; निषेचते अतमना विहिक S. 5. 5; Ku. 1. 6. 3 to enjoy carnally; यथा यथा तामस्सेक्ष-या यथा पुनः सगमं नितरां निषेचिता Bv. 2. 155. 4 to resort to, inhabit, frequent; Ku. 5. 76. 5 to use, employ; विषतां निषेचितमपक्रियया सधृष्टेति सचेनिति तस्य नदः Si. 9. 68. 6 to wait upon, attend. 7 to draw near, approach. 8 to suffer, experience. -वरि 1 to resort to. 2 to enjoy, take.

सेच See सेचन.

सेचक a. 1 Serving, worshipping, honouring. 2 Practising, following. 3 Dependent, servile. -कः 1 A servant, dependant; सेवया धनमिच्छन्निः सेचकः पश्य किं कृतम् । स्वातंत्र्यं यच्छरीरस्य युद्धेऽस्तदपि हासि H. 2. 20. 2 A votary, worshipper. 3 A sewer. 4 A sack.

सेचयि ind. See सेचयि under सेच.

सेवन 1 The act of serving, service, attendance upon, worship; पात्रीकृतात्मा युद्धसेवनेन R. 18. 30. 2 Following, practising, employing; Ms. 12. 52. 3 Using, enjoying. 4 Enjoying carnally; यत्करोत्येकरात्रेण वृषलीसेवनाद्विजः Ms. 11. 179. 5 Sewing, stitching. 6 A sack.

सेवकी 1 A needle. 2 A seam. 3 A suture or seam-like union of parts of the body.

सेवा 1 Service, servitude, dependence; attendance; सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृत-रियाः स्थाने सधृष्टिं विदुः Mu. 3. 14; हीनसेवा न कर्तव्या H. 3. 11. 2 Worship, homage, honouring. 3 Addition or devotion to, fondness for. 4 Use, practice, employment, exercise. 5 Frequenting, resorting to. 6 Flattery, coaxing or flattering words; अलं सेवाया मध्यस्थतां गृहीत्वा भग्न M. 3. -Comp. -आकार a. in the form of servitude; V. 3. 1. -काकुः change of voice in service; (this is a variant in V. 3. 1 for सेवका-कार). -धर्मः 1 the duty of service; सेवाधर्मः परमपदो कोवितामध्यग्यः Pt. 1. 285. 2 the obligations of service. -व्यवहारः the practice or law of service.

सेवि a. 1 The jujube. 2 An apple. सेवित b p 1 Served attended. सेवि d. 2 Followed,

practised, pursued. 3 Frequented by, resorted to, inhabited by, haunted by. 4 Enjoyed, used. -त 1 An apple. 2 The jujube.

सेवित्र m. An attendant, a dependant.

सेवित्र a. 1 Serving, worshipping. 2 Following, practising, using. 3 Inhabiting, dwelling -m. A servant.

सेव्य a. 1 To be served or waited upon. 2 To be used or employed. 3 To be enjoyed. 4 To be taken care of or guarded. -स्वः 1 A master (opp. सेवक); भयं तावत् सेव्यादभिविधिते सेवकजनं Mu. 5. 12, Pt. 1. 48. 2 The Asvattha tree. -स्य A kind of root. -Comp. -सेवकौ m. dual master and servant. -से 1 P. (सायति) To waste away, decline, perish.

सेह a. (ही f.) Belonging to a lion, leonine; युतिं सेहं किं वा पृतकनक-मालोऽपि लभते H. 1. 175.

सेहल a. Belonging to, growing or produced in, Ceylon.

सेहिकः -सेहिकेयः A metronymic of Rāhu, q. v.

सेकत a. (ती f.) 1 Consisting or made of sand, sandy, gravelly; तोयस्येवाप्तद्वितरपः सेकतं सेतुनोचः U. 3. 36. 2 Having sandy soil. -त 1 A sand-bank; सुगज इव गमं सेकतं ह्यप्रतीकः R. 5. 75, 5. 8; 10. 69, 13. 17, 62; 14. 76; 16. 21; Ku. 1. 29; S. 6. 17. 2 An island with sandy shores. 3 A bank or shore (in general). -Comp. -इष्टे ginger.

सेकतिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging or relating to a sand-bank. 2 Fluctuating, wavering, living in doubt and error (संदेहजीविन्). -कः 1 A religious mendicant, 2 An ascetic. -कं A thread worn round the wrist or neck to secure good fortune.

सेद्धांतिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to a dogma or demonstrated truth. 2 One who knows the real truth.

सेनापत्य The command of an army, generalship; Ku. 2. 61.

सेनिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to army. 2 Martial, military. -कः 1 A soldier; पालय युक्ती सह सेनिकाभ्युपः R. 3. 61. 2 A guard, sentinel. 3 The body of troops drawn up in battle-array; R. 3. 57.

सेषव a. (वी f.) 1 Produced or born in the Sindhu-territory. 2 Belonging to the Indus. 3 River-born. 4 Belonging to the sea, oceanic, marine. -वः 1 A horse, especially, one bred in Sindhu; N. 1. 71. 2 N. of a sage. 3 N. of a country. -वः, -वे A kind of rock-salt. -वः m. pl. The people inhabiting the Sindhu-territory. -Comp. -वगः a lump of salt. -सिद्धा a kind of rock or fossil salt. -सेषवक a (वी f.) Relating to the

Saindhavas -कः A miserable inhabitant of Sindhu.

सेंधी A sort of spirituous liquor (perhaps from palm-juice.)

सेन्यः 1 A soldier; Si. 6. 28. 2 A guard, sentinel. -स्य An army, a troop; स प्रमस्येऽरिनाशाय हरितैः कैरुद्रुतः R. 12. 67.

सेऽतिक Red lead.

सेरित्री, सेरिद्रः 1 A menial servant or attendant. 2 A mixed tribe, the offspring of a Dasgu and an Ayogava female; सेरिद्रं वायुरावृष्टिं यूने दस्युरीगवे Ms. 10. 32.

सेरित्री, सेरित्री 1 A maid-servant or female attendant in the women's apartments (a woman of the mixed tribe described in सेरिद्र (2)). 2 An independent female artisan working in another person's house. 3 An epithet of Draupadi (assumed by her when she acted as servant to Sudhishna, queen of Virāṭa.).

सेरिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to a plough, 2 Having furrows. -कः 1 A plough-ox. 2 A ploughman.

सेरिभः 1 A buffalo; अवमानित इव कुलीनो दीर्घं निभ्यसिति सेरिभः Mk. 4. 2 Indra's heaven or Svarga.

सेवाल See शेवाल.

सेसक a. (की f.) Leaden, of lead.

सो 4 P. (स्वति, सित; causa. सायति-ने, desid. सिषासति; pass. संयते; the s of सो is changed to s after prepositions ending in इ or उ) 1 To kill, destroy. 2 To finish, complete, bring to an end. -WITH अव 1 to finish, complete; वृषत्यवसिति क्रियाविधी R. 11. 37; अवसित-संनदासि S. 4. 2 to destroy. 3 to know; Bk. 19. 29. 4 to fail, be at an end (intrans.); शक्तिर्वनमवस्यति हीनयुद्धे Ki. 16. 17. -अस्य 1 to resolve, determine, make up one's mind; कथामिदानीं दुर्जनवचनादव्यवसितं देवेन U. 1; अभिवातुमव्यवसितो न गिर Si. 9. 76. 2 to attempt, undertake, perform; मा साहसमव्यवस्यः Dk.; ननु ह्यकरमव्यवसातुं दुष्करं Ve. 3 'sooner said than done.' 3 to grapple with, 4 to think, reflect. -पर्यव 1 to complete; finish. 2 to determine, resolve. 3 to result in, be reduced to, to end in; एष एव समुद्रयः सद्यो निःसृतो सद्ययोगे च पर्यवस्यतीति न वृथक् लप्यते K. P. 10. 4 to perish, be lost, decline. 5 to attempt. -व्यव 1 to strive, endeavour, try, seek, attempt, set about; एवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रवारया शमीलतां छेदुमुपयिष्यवस्यति S. 1. 18. 2 to think of, wish, desire; पातुं न प्रथमं व्यवस्यति जल शुष्मास्त्वपतिषु या S. 4. 9. 3 to exert strenuously, be industrious or diligent 4 to resolve, determine, settle, decide; S. 5. 18. 5 to accept, undertake, कश्चित् सोमं व्यवसितमिष्टं पशुपुत्रं तस्या मे Mo 114 6 to do, perform 7 to believe be convinced or persuaded 8 to

reflect -समव to de de decrees Ms 7 18

सौद p. p. Borne, suffered, endured, put up with &c. ; see सूद.

सौद a. (सू f.) 1 Enduring, bearing, patient. 2 Powerful, able.

सौद, सौदक a. 1 Ardently longing, impatiently eager, anxious ; as सौदकमालिङ्गित. 2 Regretful. 3 Bemoaning, sorrowing. -इ ind. 1 With ardent or eager longing, anxiously ; सौदयिव बलाकया समसं सौदकमालिङ्गित : Mk. 5. 23. 2 Regretfully, sorrowfully.

सौदास a. 1 Excessive. 2 Exaggerated. 3 Ironical, sarcastic. -सः Violent laughter. -सः -सः Ironical exaggeration, sarcasm, irony ; cf. व्याजस्तुति.

सौसव a. Festive, making merry, joyous.

सौसाह a Vigorous, active, energetic, persevering. -इ ind. Actively, energetically, carefully.

सौसुक a. Regretful, repining, anxious, sorrowful.

सौस्येय a. Raised, elevated, high, lofty ; सौस्येः सूचयद्देः Mu. 4. 7.

सौद्वर a. Born from the same womb, uterine -रः A uterine brother. -रा A uterine sister.

सौद्वर्यः A co-uterine brother, brother of whole blood ; (fig. also) ; शत्रुः सौद्वर्यमात्मानमिजिद्वयसोमिनः R. 15. 26 ; अवज्ञासौद्वर्यं दारिद्र्यं Dk.

सौद्योग a. Making vigorous exertions diligent, active, persevering industrious.

सौद्वेग a. 1 Anxious, apprehensive. 2 Sorrowful. -नं ind. Anxiously, eagerly.

सौनहः Garlic.

सौम्याद a. Mad, insane, frantic.

सौपकरण a. Provided with all requisite materials or implements, properly equipped ; so सौपकार.

सौपद्रव a. Visited with calamities or afflictions.

सौपय a. Full of fraud or deceit, deceitful.

सौपयि a. Fraudulent. -ind. Deceitfully, fraudulently ; अखि हि विजयायिनः क्षितिशा विदयति सौपयि संविद्वयनामि Ki. 1. 45.

सौपद्रव a. 1 Afflicted with any great calamity. 2 Invaded or overrun by enemies. 3 Eclipsed (as the sun or moon).

सौपरोध a. 1 Obstructed, impeded. 2 Favoured. -इ ind. Obliging, respectfully.

सौपसर्ग a. 1 Afflicted or visited by any great calamity or misfortune. 2 Portentous. 3 Possessed by an evil spirit. 4 Preceded by a prepositional prefix (in gram.).

सौपरास a. Accompanied with derisive laughter

-स and Sneer ngly with a sneer सौपाक. A man of a degraded caste ; see Ms. 10. 38.

सौपाधि a., सौपाधिक a. (की f.) 1 Restricted by some conditions or limitations, qualified by particular characteristics, limited, qualified (in phil.). 2 Having some peculiar attribute.

सौपान Steps, stairs, a staircase, ladder ; आरोहणार्थं नवयौधेन कामस्य सौपान-मेव प्रयुक्तं Ku. 1. 39. -Comp. संतिः f., -पयः, -पद्वतिः f., -परंपरा, -मार्गः a flight of steps, a staircase ; वापी चास्मिन् मरकत-शिलावदसौपानमार्गं Me. 76 ; समारुह्यद्वि-माशुषः क्षये ततान सौपानपरंपरावि R. 3. 69, 6. 3, 16. 56.

सोमः 1 N. of a plant, the most important ingredient in ancient sacrificial offerings. 2 The juice of the plant ; as in सोमपा, सोमपीय. 3 Nectar, beverage of the gods. 4 The moon. [In mythology, the moon is represented as having sprung from the eye of the sage Atri ; (cf. R. 2. 75). or as produced from the sea at the time of churning. The twenty-seven asterisms-mythologically represented as so many daughters of Daksha q. v.—are said to be his wives. The phenomenon of the periodical waning of the moon is explained by a myth which states that his nectareous digits are drunk up by different gods in regular rotation, or by the invention of another legend which says that the moon, on account of his particular fondness and partiality for Rohini, one of the 27 daughters of Daksha, was cursed by his father-in-law to be consumptive, but that at the intercession of his wives the sentence of eternal consumption was commuted to one of periodical consumption. Soma is also represented as having carried off Tara, the wife of Brihaspati, by whom he had a son named Budha, who afterwards became the founder of the lunar race of kings ; see Tara (6) also]. 5 A ray of light. 6 Camphor. 7 Water. 8 Air, wind. 9 N. of Kubera. 10 Of Siva. 11 Of Yama. 12 (As the last member of comp.) Chief, principal, best ; as in वृत्तेन q. v. -नं 1 Rice-gruel. 2 Sky, heaven. -Comp. -अग्निपयः the extraction of Soma juice. -अहः Monday. -आरुह्य the red lotus. -हैन्दवः a celebrated representation of Siva. -जम्बवा N. of the river Narmadā ; R. 5. 59 ; (where Malli. quotes Ak. रेवा तु नर्मदा सोमोद्भव मेकलकनका). -कान्तः the moon-stone. -क्षयः disappearance or waning of the moon. -ग्रहः a vessel for holding Soma. -जम्ब. a. moon-born. (-जम्ब.) an epithet of the planet Mercury. (-जम्ब.) milk. -वारा the sky, heaven. -वायुः N of a celebrated Linga or the

place where it was set up (which by its splendour and enormous wealth attracted the attention of Mahomad of Ghazani who in 1024 A. D. destroyed the image and carried off the treasures) ; तेषां मार्गे परि वयसादूर्जितं यजमानां वा सतापे विधिलमकयन् सोमनाथं विलोक्य « Vikr. 18. 87. -प, -पा n. one who drinks the Soma. 2 a Soma-sacrificer. 3 a particular class of Pitrīs. -पतिः N. of Indra. -पान drinking Soma juice. -पाथिर, -पीथिर m. a drinker of Soma juice ; तत्र केचित् ... सोमपीथिय उदुंबरनामानो ब्रह्मवादिनः प्रतिवसन्ति स Māl. 1. -पुत्रः, -पुत्रः -सुतः epithets of Budha or Mercury. -पवाकः a person commissioned to engage sacrificial priests (ओषिध) for a Soma sacrifice. -पङ्गुः the white water-lily. -पङ्गुः, -पङ्गुः the Soma sacrifice. -पौलि a sort of yellow and fragrant sandal. -रोगः a particular disease of women. -रुता, -रुद्वरी 1 the Soma plant. 2 N. of the river Godāvari. -रुदः the lunar race of kings founded by Budha. -वारः, -वासरः Monday. -विक्रयिन् m. a vendor of Soma juice. -वृक्षः, -सारः the white Khadira. -शकला a kind of cucumber. -संज्ञं camphor. -सद् m. a particular class of Manes or Pitrīs ; Ms. 3. 195. -सिन्धुः an epithet of Vishnu. -सुत m. a Soma distiller. -सुतः the river Narmadā ; cf. सोमोद्भव above. -सुतः a channel for conveying water from a Siva-linga. पद्विजित् circumambulation around a Siva-linga so as not to cross the Soma-sūtra.

सोमन् m. The moon.

सोमिन् a. (नी f.) Performing the Soma sacrifice. -m. A performer of Soma sacrifice.

सोम्य a. 1 Worthy of Soma. 2 Offering Soma. 3 Resembling or shaped like Soma. 4 Soft, good, amiable.

सौहृदः, सौहृदन Irony, ridicule, sarcasm. -इ, -नं ind. Ironically ; U. 5.

सौमन् a. 1 Warm, hot. 2 (In gram.) Aspirated. -m. An aspirate

सौकर a. (री f.) Hoggish, of a hog ; Ki. 12. 53.

सौकर्य 1 Hoggishness. 2 Ease, facility ; सौकर्यं च कार्यस्यानायासेन सिद्धतां संविद्वयं च सौम्यम्. 3 Practicability feasibility. 4 Adroitness, skill 5 An easy or extempore preparation of food or medicine.

सौकुमार्य 1 Softness, delicacy tenderness ; क्षिप्रपुष्पयिकसौकुमार्यं वा सदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 14 2 Youthfulness.

सौकर्य Minuteness, fineness, subtilty

चाम्पय यथार्थवादी 14. 44, Mo. 49, Ku. 4. 35, Māl. 9. 25.) 5 Auspicious. -स्यः 1 N. of Budha or the planet by mercur. 2 A proper epithet which a Brāhmaṇa should be addressed; आशुभान्मव सन्धिंति वाच्यो विप्रोऽभिषादने Ms. 2. 125. 3 A Brāhmaṇa. 4 The Udumbara tree. 5 Blood before it becomes red, rerum. 6 The gastric juice. 7 N. of one of the nine divisions of the earth. -m. pl. 1 N. of the five stars in Orion's head. 2 A particular class of Pitrīs or Manes; Ms. 3. 199. -Comp. -उपचारः a gentle measure, mild remedy. -कृच्छ्रः a kind of religious penance; cf. Y. 3. 322. -नक्षी the Indian white rose. -ग्रहः a benign or auspicious planet. -धातुः the phlegmatic humour, phlegm. -सामन्त a. having a pleasing or agreeable name; Ms. 3. 10 -वारः, -वासरः Wednesday.

सौर a. (सि. f.) 1 Relating to the sun, solar. 2 Sacred or dedicated to the sun. 3 Celestial, divine. 4 Relating to spirituous liquor. -रः 1 A worshipper of the sun. 2 The planet Saturn. 3 A solar month. 4 A solar day. 5 The plant called Tumburu. -रं N. of a collection of hymns (extracted from the Rīgveda) addressed to Sūrya. -Comp. -नक्षः a particular religious observance, -मासः a solar month (comprising thirty risings and settings of the sun). -लोकः the sun's sphere.

सौरथः A hero, warrior.

सौरभ a. (भी. f.) Fragrant. -ञ्च 1 Fragrance; Bv. 1. 18, 121. 2 Saffron.

सौरभय a. (भी. f.) Relating to Surabhi. -ञ्च: An ox.

सौरभी, सौरभेयी 1 A cow. 2 N. of the daughter of the cow called Surabhi; तौ सौरभेयौ सुरभिर्विशोभिः R. 2. 3.

सौरभ्य 1 Fragrance, odour, sweet scent; सौरभ्यं सुवनत्रयेऽपि विदितं Bv. 1. 38; दुग्मा सौरभ्यः G. L. 43, R. 5. 69. 2 Agreeableness, beauty. 3 Good character, reputation, glory, fame.

सौरसेना: m. pl. N. of a district and its people. -को See सौरसेनी.

सौरसेयः An epithet of Skanda.

सौरसेयव a. (वी. f.) Belonging to the celestial river or Gangesangetic; Si. 13. 27. -वः A horse of the sun.

सौराज्यं Good government or rule; एको ययौ वैश्वरथपदेशान् सौराज्यरथानपरो विदुर्भीम् R. 5. 60.

सौराष्ट्र a. (ष्ट्र or ष्ट्री. f.) Coming from or relating to the district called Surāśṭra (or Surat). -द्वः The district or Surāśṭra. -m. pl. The people of Surāśṭra. -द्वं Brass, bell-metal.

सौराष्ट्रक A kind of bell metal

सौराष्ट्रिक A kind of poison.

सौरि 1 N. of the planet Saturn. 2 The Asana tree. -Comp. -रत्नं a kind of gem (sapphire).

सौरिक a. (की. f.) 1 Celestial. 2 Spirituous, vinous. 3 Due for spirits (such as duty or money.) -कः 1 Saturn. 2 Heaven, paradise. 3 A vendor of spirituous liquor.

सौरि The wife of the sun.

सौरिय a. (वी. f.) 1 Solar. 2 Fit for, or suitable to, the sun.

सौर्य a. (वी. f.) Belonging to the sun, or solar.

सौर्य्य 1 Easiness of acquisition. 2 Feasibility, facility, ease.

सौर्य्यिकः A coppersmith.

सौर्य a. (वी. f.) 1 Relating to one's own property. 2 Being in or belonging to heaven. -वः An order, edict.

सौर्य्यामिक a. (की. f.) Belonging to one's own village.

सौर्य a. (री. f.) 1 Relating to sound or a musical note. 2 Treating of accents.

सौर्यचल a. (ली. f.) Coming from the country called हवर्चल q. v. -लं 1 Sochal salt. 2 Natron.

सौर्य्य a. (पी. f.) 1 Golden. 2 Weighing one Suvarṇa q. v.

सौर्य्यस्तिक a. (की. f.) Benedictive. -कः A family-priest, or Brāhmaṇa.

सौर्य्याचार्य्यिक a. (की. f.) Belonging to sacred study (स्वध्याय q. v.).

सौर्य्यस्तव a. (वी. f.) Having a good site, pleasantly situated or placed.

सौर्य्यद्वः, सौर्य्यद्वः An attendant on the women's apartments; Si. 5. 17.

सौर्य्यरः 1 The fruit of the jujube. 2 Antimony. 3 Sour gruel. -रः N. of a district or its people (pl. in the latter sense). -Comp. -अञ्जनं a kind of antimony or collyrium.

सौर्य्यरकः 1 The jujube tree. 2 An inhabitant of Suvira. 3 N. of Jayadratha. -ञ्च Sour barley-gruel.

सौर्य्यवी Great heroism or prowess.

सौर्य्यील्य Excellence of disposition, good morals or character.

सौर्य्यवत् Celebrity, renown.

सौर्य्यं 1 Excellence, goodness, beauty, elegance, superior beauty; सर्वानसौर्य्याभिर्यक्ये विरलनेपथ्ययोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोऽस्तु M. 1; हरिःसौर्य्यं Māl. 1. 17 'not in good trim'. 2 Extreme skilfulness, cleverness. 3 Excess. 4 Suppleness, lightness.

सौर्य्यातिकः One who asks another or whether an ablution has been auspicious or successfully performed सौर्य्यातिको यस्य मन्त्रव्यगस्त्यः R. 6. 61.

सौर्य्यादः The son of a friend. -द्वं Good-heartedness, affection, friendliness, friendship; (वेदमानि) विज्ञाप्य सौर्य्यसिपि छद्मश्च B 14 15 सौर्य्याद इयामि Māl 1 4 Mo 115

सौर्य्याद्वः, सौर्य्याद्वः Friendship, affection; यत्सौर्य्याद्वपि जनाः शिथिलीभवति Mk. 1. 13; सखीजनस्ते किमु स्वसौर्य्याद्वः V. 1. 10; Māl. 1.

सौर्य्यित्य 1 Satiety, satisfaction, Si. 5. 62. 2 Fulness, completion. 3 Kindness, friendliness.

स्कंद 1 A. (स्कंदते) 1 To jump. 2 To raise. 3 To pour out, emit.

स्कंद I. 1 P. (स्कंदति, स्कन्) 1 To leap, jump. 2 To raise, ascend, jump upwards. 3 To fall, drop; Bk. 22. 11. 4 To burst or leap out. 5 To perish, come to an end; चस्कंदे तप देव्यरम्. 6 To be spilled, ooze. 7 To emit, shed. -Caus. (स्कंदयति-ते) 1 To pour out, effuse, shed, emit (as the seminal fluid); एकः शरीरतः सर्वं न रेत स्कंदयेत् क्वचित् Ms. 2. 180; 9. 50. 2 To omit, neglect, pass by. -WITH अव to attack, assail, storm; पुरीमवस्सद् लुनीदि नन्दे Si. 1. 51. -आ to attack, assail; आस्कंदल्लक्षणं क्षणित्यक्तामच तं हुत Bk. 17. 82. -परि to leap about; मेवनादः परिसकंदम् परिसकंदं तयाश्चरिम् । अवधनादपरिस्कंदं ब्रह्मपाणिन विस्फुरन् Bk. 9. 75. -प्र 1 to leap forward. 2 to fall upon, attack. -II. 10 U. (स्कंदयति-ते) To collect.

स्कंदः 1 Leaping. 2 Quicksilver. 3 N. of Kārtikeya; सैनामीनामह स्कंदः Bg. 10. 24, R. 2. 36, 7. 1; Me. 43. 4 N. of Siva. 5 The body. 6 A king. 7 The bank of a river. 8 A clever man. -Comp. -पुराण one of the 18 Purāṇas. -षष्ठी f. a festival in honour of Kārtikeya on the sixth day of Chaitra.

स्कंदकः 1 One who leaps. 2 A soldier.

स्कंदन 1 Emission, effusion. 2 Purging, looseness, relaxation (of the bowels). 3 Going, moving. 4 Drying up. 5 The suppression of bleeding by cold applications.

स्कंद 10 U. (स्कंदयति-ते) To collect.

स्कंधः 1 The shoulder. 2 The body. 3 The trunk or stem of a tree; त्रीन्वाचातमतिहतस्केवलमैकदंतः S. 1. 34, R. 4. 57, Me. 53. 4 A branch or large bough. 5 A department or branch of human knowledge. 6 A chapter, section, division (of a book). 7 A division or detachment of an army. 8 A troop, multitude, group. 9 The five objects of sense. 10 The five forms of mundane consciousness (in Buddhist phil.); सर्वकायेशरिं सुस्वयस्कंधचक्रे Si. 2. 28. 11 War, battle. 12 A king. 13 An agreement. 14 A road, way. 15 A wise or learned man. 16 A heron. -Comp. -आवरः 1 an army or a division of it. 2 a royal capital or residence. 3 a camp -अपानेय a to be carried on the shoulder (नयः) a form of

peace-offering in which fruit or grain is presented, as a mark of submission. -चापः a sort of pole or yoke for carrying burdens; cf. शिख. -तकः the cocoa-nut tree. -देशः the shoulder; इदमुपहितसूक्ष्मधिया स्तब्धदेशे S. 1. 18. -परिनिर्वाण the annihilation of the elements of being (with Buddhists). -फलः 1 the cocoa-nut tree. 2 the Bilva tree. 3 the glomerous fig-tree. -बंधना a sort of fennel. -मल्लकः a heron. -रुहः the (Indian) fig-tree. -वाहः, -वाहकः an ox trained to carry burdens, pack-bullock. -शाखा a principal branch, the forked branch issuing from the upper stem of a tree. -शृंगः a buffalo. -स्कंधः every shoulder.

स्कंध n. 1 The shoulder. 2 The trunk of a tree.

स्कंधिकः An ox trained to carry burdens; cf. स्कंधवाह.

स्कंधिन् a. (जी. f.) 1 Having shoulders. 2 Having branches or stem. -m. A tree.

स्तब्ध p. p. 1 Fallen, fallen down, descended. 2 Oozed out, or trickled down. 3 Emitted, effused, sprinkled. 4 Gone. 5 Dried up.

स्तब्ध 1 A., 5. 9. P. (स्कन्धते, स्कन्धाति, स्कन्धाति) 1 To create. 2 To stop, hinder, impede, obstruct, curb, restrain. -Caus. (स्कन्धाति-ते or स्कन्धाति-ते) -With वि to impede, obstruct. स्कन्धः 1 Support, prop, stay. 2 Fulcrum. 3 The Supreme Being.

स्कन्धन The act of supporting, support, prop.

स्कान्द a. (जी. f.) 1 Relating to Skanda. 2 Relating to Siva. -इ The Skanda Purāṇa.

स्तब्ध 5. 9. U. (स्तब्धते, स्तब्धते, स्तब्धति, स्तब्धति) 1 To go by leaps, jump, bound. 2 To raise, lift. 3 To cover, overspread; Bk. 17. 32. 4 To approach. -With प्रति to cover; Bk. 18. 73.

स्तब्ध 1 A. (स्तब्धते) 1 To jump. 2 To raise, lift.

स्तब्धिका A kind of bird.

स्तब्ध 1 A. (स्तब्धते) 1 To cut, cut or tear to pieces. 2 To destroy. 3 To hurt, injure, kill. 4 To rout, defeat completely. 5 To fatigue, exhaust, trouble. 6 To make firm.

स्तब्धन 1 Cutting, tearing to pieces. 2 Hurting, injuring, killing. 3 Troubling, harassing.

स्तब्ध 1 P. (स्तब्धति, स्तब्धति) 1 To stumble, tumble, fall down, slip, trip; स्तब्धति चरणं भूयै न्यस्तं न चार्द्रता मही Mk. 9. 13; Ku. 5. 24. 2 To totter, waver, shake, fluctuate. 3 To be disobeyed or violated (as an order); Mu. 3. 25; R. 18. 43. 4 To fall or deviate from the right course Ku

9. 37. 5 To be affected or excited; Ki. 3. 53, 13. 5. 6 To err, blunder, commit mistakes; स्तब्धतो हि करादेवः सुहृत्ताविचोदितं H. 3. 134. (where it has sense 1 also). 7 To stammer, lisp, falter; वदनकमलं शिखीः स्तब्धति स्तब्धमंजरीमंजरीजुल्लितं ते U. 4. 4; R. 9. 76, Ku. 5. 56. 8 To fail, have no effect, R. 11. 83. 9 To drop, drip, trickle. 10 To go, move. 11 To disappear. 12 To collect, gather. -Caus. (स्तब्धाति-ते) 1 To cause to stumble or trip. 2 To cause to err or blunder, cause to falter or stammer; वचनानि स्तब्धयन् पदे पदे Ku. 4. 12; स्तब्धयति वचनं ते संयदस्थनमं Māl. 3. 8. -With म to jostle; रथाः प्रवस्तु-आश्वाः Bk. 14. 98. -वि to err, blunder; R. 19. 24.

स्तब्धन 1 Stumbling, slipping, tripping, falling down. 2 Tottering. 3 Deviating from the right course. Blundering, error, mistake. 5 Failure, disappointment, unsuccessfulness. 6 Stammering, blundering in speech or pronunciation, faltering. 7 Trickling, dripping. 8 Dashing against, clashing; U. 2. 20, Mv. 5. 40. 9 Mutual striking or rubbing together.

स्तब्धति p. p. 1 Stumbled, slipped, tripped. 2 Fallen, dropped down. 3 Shaking, wavering, fluctuating, unsteady. 4 Intoxicated, drunk. 5 Stammering; faltering. 6 Agitated, disturbed. 7 Erring, blundering. 8 Dropped, emitted. 9 Dripping, trickling down. 10 Interrupted, stopped. 11 Confounded. 12 Gone. -ते 1 Stumbling, tripping, a fall. 2 Deviation from the right course. 3 Error, blunder, mistake; गोचस्तब्धते Ku. 4. 8. 4 Fault, sin, transgression. 5 Deceit, treachery. 6 Circumvention, stratagem. -Comp. सुमनं ind. dashing or flowing along in a charming manner; Me. 28.

स्तब्ध 6 P. (स्तब्धति) To cover.

स्तब्ध 1 P. (स्तब्धति) 1 To resist. 2 To strike against, repel, push back.

स्तब्ध 1 P., 10 U. (स्तब्धति, स्तब्धति-ते, स्तब्धति) 1 To sound, make a sound, resound, reverberate. 2 To groan, breathe hard, sigh. 3 To thunder, roar loudly; तप्तज्जलमस्तब्धमस्तब्धमिदं श्रुत्वा Bk. 14. 30. -With नि 1 to sound. 2 sigh. 3 to mourn. -वि to roar.

स्तब्धः 1 The female breast; स्तनौ मंस्रग्रंथी कवककलाविद्युत्पमिता Bh. 3. 20; (वद्विषाणं मनोरथाः) इदमप्येव लीयते विषवा-लीस्तनाविष Pt. 2. 91. 2 The breast, udder or dug of any female animal; अर्धपीतस्तनं मातृवर्मद्विद्वेष्टरे S. 7. 14. -Comp. -अंशुकं a cloth covering the breasts or bosom -अमः a nipple -अंगारकः a paint or pigment smeared

on the breasts of women. -अंतरं 1 the heart. 2 the space between the breasts; (न) शुणालसूत्रं रचितं स्तनान्तरे S. 6. 17, R. 10. 62. 3 a mark on the breast (said to indicate future widowhood). -अभोग 1 fullness or expanding of the breasts. 2 the circumference or orb of the breast. 3 a man with large breasts like those of a woman. -तटः, -ट the slope of the breast; cf. तट. -प, -पा, -पायक, -पायिन् a. sucking the breast, a suckling. -पानं sucking of the breast. -भरः 1 the weight or heaviness of breasts; पादास्थितया सुदुः स्तनभरणानीत्या नत्रा Ratn. 1. 1. 2 a man having breasts like those of a woman. -अवः a particular position in sexual union. -सुखं, -हृत्, शिखा a nipple.

स्तब्धन 1 Sounding, sound, noise. 2 Roaring, thundering, rumbling (of clouds). 3 Groaning. 4 Breathing hard.

स्तब्धय a. Sucking the breast, यदि बुध्यते हारीशुः स्तनभरो मविता करेणपरि-शेषिता मही Bv. 1. 53; तवाकलाशी पवित्र-भायक, मया न दृष्टस्तनयः स्तब्धयः Māl. 10. 6. -यः An infant, suckling; R. 14. 78, Si. 12. 40.

स्तब्धपित्तः 1 Thundering, thunder, the muttering of clouds. 2 A cloud; U. 3. 7, 5. 8. 3 Lightning. 4 Sick-ness. 5 Death. 6 A kind of grass.

स्तब्धति p. p. 1 Sounded, sound- ing, noisy; Me. 28. 2 Thundering, roaring. -तं 1 The rattling of thunder, rumbling of thunder- clouds; तोयितस्तनस्तनितसुखरो मास्म बुद्धिवास्ताः Me. 37. 2 Thunder, noise. 3 The noise of clapping the hands.

स्तब्ध Mother's milk, milk; विव स्तनं वेत Bv. 1. 60. -Comp. -त्यागः leaving off the mother's milk, weaning; स्तब्धत्यागदिभृति दुहृत्सी दंष्ट्रावा-लिकेव Māl. 10. 5. ; स्तब्धत्यागं यावत् पुत्रयोर-वेष्टस्व U. 7.

स्तब्धकः Bunch, cluster; कुसुमस्तब्धक- स्वेव द्वे गती स्तो मनस्विना Bh. 2. 104, R. 13. 32; Me. 75, Ku. 3. 89.

स्तब्ध p. p. 1 Stopped, blocked up, obstructed. 2 Paralysed, senseless, stupefied, benumbed. 3 Motionless, immovable. 4 Fixed, firm, hard, rigid, stiff. 5 Obstinate, stubborn, hard-hearted, stern. 6 Coarse.

-Comp. -कर्ण a. pricking up the ears. -रोमश्च m. a hog, boar. -लोचन a. having motionless or unwinking eyes (said of gods).

स्तब्धता-त्वे 1 Rigidity, firmness, hardness. 2 Stupor, insensibility.

स्तब्धिः f. 1 Fixedness, hardness, stiffness, rigidity. 2 Firmness, immovableness. 3 Stupor insensi- bility numbness 4 Obstunacy

स्तब्ध See स्तब्ध

सम्भः A goat, ram.

संस्तु ॥ = संस्तुन q. v.

संस्तु 1 P. (संस्तुति) To be confused or agitated.

संस्तुः 1 A clump of grass &c.; R. 5. 15. 2 A sheaf of corn, as in संस्तु-करिता q. v. 3 A cluster, clump or bunch (in general); U. 2. 29, R. 15. 19. 4 A bush, thicket. 5 A shrub or plant having no decided stem. 6 The post to which an elephant is tied. 7 A post. 8 Stupefaction, insensibility; (probably for संस्तु in these two senses). 9 A mountain. -Comp. -करि a. forming sheaves or clusters. (-रि) coin, rice. -करिता forming sheaves or clusters, abundant or luxuriant growth; न जाले: संस्तुकरिता वसुधामपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3. -वनः 1 a small hoe for weeding clumps of grass. 2 a sickle for cutting corn. 3 a basket for holding the heads of wild rice. -त्रः a sickle for cutting corn, a hoe.

संस्तुवरमः An elephant; संस्तुवरमा सुखर-सुखलक्षणं R. 5. 82; Si. 5. 34.

संस्तु 1 A., 5. 9 P. (संस्तुते, संस्तुति, संस्तुनाति, संस्तुति or संस्तु; the s of the root being changed to स् after prepositions ending in इ or उ and also after अव) 1 To stop, hinder, arrest, suppress; संस्तुः संस्तुतिवद्वाचि-कल्पः S. 4. 5. 2 To make firm or stiff, to make immovable. 3 To stupefy, paralyze, benumb; प्राणा दुष्परिणामं तस्मै च हते त्रिये Bk. 14. 55. 4 To prop, support, uphold, sustain. 5 To become stiff, rigid or immovable. 6 To be proud or elated, be stiff-necked. (The following verse illustrates the root in its different conjugations:—संस्तुते दुरुचः प्राप्ते यौवनेन यनेन च । न संस्तुति क्षिप्रिषोऽपि न संस्तुति युवाचसी ॥) -Caus. (संस्तुयति-ते) 1 To stop, arrest. 2 To make firm or rigid. 3 To paralyze. 4 To prop, support. -With अव 1 to lean or rest upon; प्रकुंति स्वामवदृश्य Bg. 9. 8. 2 to block up. 3 to support, prop up. 4 to hold, clasp, embrace. 5 to warp, envelop. 6 to hinder, stop, arrest, restrain. -उद् 1 to stop, hinder, arrest. 2 to support, prop up, uphold. -उप, -नि to stop, arrest. -पर्यव to surround; पर्यवदृश्यतामेतत्काला-यत्नं Māl. 5. -वि 1 to stop. 2 to fix, plant, rest on; अस्तुचिक्ते मंजिणि पार्थिवे च विदृश्य पादावपतिष्ठते श्रीः Mu. 4. 13. -सं (-caus. also) 1 to stop, restrain, control; प्रयत्नसंस्तुतिनाचिक्रियाणां कथंविधिं नरां वधुः Ku. 3. 34. 2 to paralyze, benumb; Ku. 3. 73. 3 to take heart or courage, cheer up, compose. collect (oneself) देनि U 4. 4 to make firm or : eable

Bg. 3. 43. -सम्भ 1 to support, prop. 2 to comfort, encourage.

संस्तुः 1 Fixedness, stiffness, rigidity, motionlessness; रमा संस्तु भजति Vikr. 18. 29; प्रागस्तुः सनमुकुलयोगस्तुवंः प्रकयः Māl. 2. 5; तस्मैकलोपहितमदिमं संस्तु-मयेति प्रागं 1. 35, 4. 2. 2 Insensibility, stupefaction, stupor, numbness, paralysis. 3 Stoppage, obstruction, hindrance; सोऽप्यवदृश्यतामेतत्काला-यत्नं R. 1. 79; वाक्स्तुते नाटकं Māl. 8. 4 Restraint, curbing, suppressing; कृतश्रितस्तुः प्रतिहतपिपासंजलिपि Bb. 3. 6. 5 Prop, support, fulcrum. 6 A pillar, column, post. 7 A stem, trunk (of a tree). 8 Stupidity. 9 Absence of feeling or excitability. 10 The suppression of any force or feeling by supernatural or magical means. -Comp. -उत्कीर्ण a. carved out of a post of wood (as a statue). -कर a. 1 paralyzing, benumbing. 2 obstructing. (-रः) a fence. -कारण cause of obstruction or impediment. -पूजा worship of the posts of temporary pavilions erected for marriages or other occasions of solemnity.

संस्तुमकिं m. A kind of musical instrument covered with leather.

संस्तुनं 1 Stopping, obstructing, hindering, arresting, suppressing, restraining; लेखिलेखलुभितकथोन्मय-संस्तुनार्थ U. 3. 86. 2 Paralyzing, benumbing, stupefying. 3 Quieting, composure; Pt. 1. 360. 4 Making firm or stiff, fixing firmly. 5 Proping, supporting. 6 Stopping the flow of blood. 7 Anything employed as an astringent. 8 A particular magical art or faculty; see संस्तु (10). -नः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid.

स्तर a. Spreading, extending, covering. -रः 1 Anything spread, a layer, stratum. 2 A bed, couch.

स्तरणं The act of spreading, strewing, scattering &c.

स्तरि (री) मन् m. A bed, couch. स्तरी 1 Smoke, vapour. 2 A heifer. 3 A barren cow.

स्तवः 1 Praising, celebrating, eulogizing. 2 Praise, eulogium, panegyric.

स्तवक a. (विका f.) Praising, eulogizing. -कः 1 A panegyrist, praiser. 2 Praise, eulogium. 3 A cluster of blossoms. 4 A bunch of flowers, mosegay, tuft, bouquet. 5 A chapter or section of a book. 6 A multitude; cf. स्तवक also.

स्तवन् 1 Praising, praise. 2 A hymn.

स्तवः Praise, eulogy.

A praiser panegyrist, flatterer

स्तु 5 A. (स्तुते) 1 To ascend 2 To assail. 3 To ooze.

स्तु 1 A. (स्तुते) To ooze, drop, drip.

स्तुभिः 1 An obstacle, obstruction. 2 The ocean. 3 A cluster, bunch, clump.

स्तु, स्तु 4 P. (स्तुयति, स्तुयति) 1 To become wet or moist. 2 To become fixed or immovable, be rigid.

स्तुमित a. 1 Wet, moist. 2 (a) Still, unruffled, calm; क्षुभितमुल्लिखित-तरल मनः पय इव स्तुमितस्य महोदयेः Māl. 3. 10. (b) Fixed, rigid, unmoved, motionless, steady; वाक्स्तुतिः सद्यपि सोऽप्यवदृश्यतामेतत्काला-यत्नं Ku. 7. 87; 2. 59; Māl. 1. 27; R. 2. 22, 3. 17, 13. 48, 79; U. 6. 25. 3 Closed, shut; R. 1. 73. 4 Benumbed, paralysed. 5 Soft, tender. 6 Gratified, satisfied. -Comp. -वायुः still air. -सनायिः steady contemplation.

स्तुमितत्वं Steadiness, stillness. स्तुभिः 1 An officiating priest at a sacrifice. 2 Grass. 3 Sky, atmosphere. 4 Water. 5 Blood. 6 An epithet of Indra.

स्तु 2 U. (स्तुति-स्तुति, स्तुते-स्तुति, स्तुतः, Desid. तुस्तुति-ते; the s of स्तु is changed to त् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To praise, laud, eulogize, extol, glorify, celebrate; Bv. 1. 41; Mu. 3. 16; Bk. 8. 92, 15. 70, 21. 3. 2 To celebrate or praise in song, to hymn, worship by hymns. -With अस्मि to praise, extol. -य 1 to praise. 2 to begin, commence; प्रस्तुयतां विनादवस्तु M. 1. 3 to cause, produce; Māl. 5. 9. -सं 1 to praise; R. 13. 6. 2 to be acquainted with, be familiar or intimate with (chiefly in p. p. in this sense); अनेकज्ञः संस्तुतमप्यस्या नवं नवं प्रीतिरक्षी करोति Si. 3. 31, Ki. 3. 2; see संस्तुत also.

स्तुकः A collection of hair, a knot or braid of hair.

स्तुका 1 A knot or braid of hair. 2 A bunch of curly hair between the horns of a bull. 3 Hip, thigh.

स्तुच 1 A. (स्तुचते) 1 To be bright, to shine, be pellucid. 2 To be propitious or pleased.

स्तुव p. p. 1 Praised, lauded, eulogized. 2 Flattered.

स्तुतिः f. 1 Praise, eulogy, commendation, laudation; स्तुतिभ्यो व्यति-रिच्यते दुराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. 2 A hymn of praise, panegyric; R. 4. 6. 3 Adulation; flattery, empty or false praise; भूतार्थव्यवहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमोष्ठः R. 10. 33. 4 N. of Durgā. -Comp. -गीतं a panegyric. hymn. -य an object of praise a panegyrist, an encomiast, a minstrel

bard, herald. -वादः a laudatory speech, panegyric. -व्रतः a bard.

स्तुत्य *a.* Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy ; R. 4. 6.

स्तुनकः A goat.

स्तुत् I. 1 P. (स्तोमति) 1 To praise.

2 To celebrate, extol, worship. -II.

1 A. (स्तोमति) 1 To stop, suppress.

2 To paralyse, benumb, stupefy.

स्तुभः A goat.

स्तुत् 5. 9 P. (स्तुनोति ; स्तुनाति) 1 To stop. 2 To benumb, stupefy. 3 To expel.

स्तुत् 4 P., 10 U. (स्तुपयति ; स्तुपयति-ते) 1 To heap up, accumulate, pile, collect. 2 To erect, raise.

स्तुपः 1 A heap, pile, mound (of earth &c.). 2 A Buddhistic monument, or a kind of Tope erected for keeping sacred relics, as those of Buddha. 3 A funeral pile.

स्तु I. 5 U. (स्तुणोति, स्तुणुते, स्तुत pass, स्वर्णते) 1 To spread, strew, cover, spread on or over ; (मही) तस्तार सरवायतेः स औद्रपदलेखि R. 4. 63. 7. 58. 2 To spread, expand, diffuse. 3 To scatter, spread about. 4 To clothe, cover, overspread, envelop. 5 To (स्तारयति ते) To overspread, cover, strew ; रक्तेनाचिह्नितं स्तुतिं सैन्यैश्चातस्तद्वतैः Bk. 15. 48. -Desid. (तुस्तुति-ते) (For prepositions see under स्तु below). -II. 5. P. (स्तुणोति To please, gratify स्तु *m.* A star.

स्तुत् 1 P. (स्तुति) To go.

स्तुतिः *f.* 1 Spreading, stretching, expansion. 2 Covering, clothing.

स्तुहः स्तुह 6 P. (स्तुहति, स्तुहति) To strike, hurt, kill.

स्तु 9 P. (स्तुणाति, स्तुणीते, स्तीर्ण ; desid. तिस्तिरि-ति-ति-ते ; तिस्तीर्णति-ते) To cover, strew &c. ; see स्तु. -With अव to cover, fill, overspread ; प्रकण्वन् गामवत-स्तरे दिशः Ki. 16. 29. -आ to cover, spread over ; R. 4. 65. -उप 1 to strew. 2 to arrange, place in order. -परि 1 to spread, diffuse, extend ; Bk. 14. 11. 2 to cover (fig. also) ; अथ नागवृथमलिनानि जगद्वरितस्तमांसि परितस्तस्तिरि Si. 9. 18 ; अभितस्तं वृथास्तुतुः स्नेहेन परितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. 3 to place in order. -दि 1 to spread, diffuse. 2 to cover. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to spread or expand ; as in पयोधरविस्तारयितुं शीघ्रं S. 1. 2 to increase ; R. 7. 39. 3 to stretch, extend. -स्तं 1 to spread, strew ; वांसस्तंतीर्णदर्भाः S. 4. 7. 2 to overspread.

स्तेन् 10 U. (Strictly a denom. from स्तेन ; स्तेनयति-ते) To steal, rob ; Ms. 8. 333.

स्तेनः A thief, robber ; न तं स्तेना न चाभिधा हति न च गच्छति Ms. 7. 83. -न Thieving, stealing. -Comp. -निग्रहः 1 the punishment of thieves 3 suppression of theft.

स्तेप् I. 1 A (स्तेपते) To ooze. -II. 10 U. (स्तेपयति-ते) To send, throw.

स्तेमः Moisture, wetness.

स्तेयं 1 Theft, robbery ; Ku. 2. 35.

2 Anything stolen or liable to be stolen. 3 Any thing private or secret.

स्तेयिन् *m.* 1 A thief, robber. 2 A goldsmith.

स्ते 1 P. (स्तायति) To put on, adorn.

स्तेनं Theft, robbery.

स्तेन्यं Theft, robbery. -रयः A thief.

स्तेनित्वं 1 Fixedness, rigidity, immobility. 2 Numbness.

स्तोक *a.* 1 Little, small ; स्तोकेनोक्त-मायाति स्तोकेनाश्वयोगतिं Pt. 1. 150 ; स्तोकं महद्वा धनं Bh. 2. 49. 2 Short. 3 Few. 4 Low, abject. -कः 1 A small quantity, drop. 2 The Châtaka bird. -कं *ind.* A little, less ; पश्योद्यत्तुल्यद्वयति बहुतरं स्तोकमुच्यते प्रयाति S. 1. 7. -Comp.

-काय *a.* little-bodied, small, dwarfish, diminutive. -नत्र *a.* a little bent down, slightly stooping or depressed ; आणीमारदलसमनां स्तोकनत्रा स्तनाभ्यां Ms. 82.

स्तोककः The Châtaka bird ; Ms. 12. 67.

स्तोकस्तु *ind.* By little, sparingly. स्तोतव्य *a.* Fit to be praised, laudable, praiseworthy ; स्तोतव्यखण्डसंपन्नः केषां न स्तायिष्ये जनः.

स्तोतु *m.* A praiser, panegyrist.

स्तोत्रं 1 Praise, eulogium. 2 A hymn of praise, panegyric.

स्तोत्रियः -या A particular kind of verse.

स्तोभा 1 Stopping, obstructing. 2 A stop, pause. 3 Disrespect, contumely. 4 Hymn, praise. 5 A division of the Sāmaveda. 6 Anything inserted.

स्तोमः 1 Praise, eulogium, hymn. 2 Sacrifice, oblation ; as in ज्योतिष्टोम, अग्निष्टोम. 3 A Soma libation. 4 A collection, multitude, number, group, assemblage ; U. 1. 50. 5 A large quantity, mass ; भस्मस्तोमपवित्रालङ्घनदुरो धत्ते खचं रौक्मं U. 4. 20. Mv. 1. 18. -तं 1 The head. 2 Riches, wealth. 3 Grain, corn. 4 An iron pointed stick or shaft.

स्तोम्य *a.* Laudable, praiseworthy.

स्त्यान *a.* 1 Collected into a mass ; Māl. 5. 11, V. 1. 21. 2 Thick, bulky, gross. 3 Soft, bland, smooth, unctuous. 4 Sounding. -नं 1 Thick-ness, grossness, increase in magnitude or bulk ; दधति कुहरमाजमव महकृत्ता-मनुसितयुखानि स्थानमंबुकृतानि Māl. 9. 6 ; U. 2. 21, Mv. 5. 41. 2 Unctuousness. 3 Nectar. 4 Sloth, idleness. 4 Echo, sound.

स्त्यायनं Collecting into a mass, crowding together

स्तेयिनः 1 Nectar 2 A thief

स्त्वे 1 U. (स्त्यायति-ते) 1 To be collected into a heap or mass. 2 To spread about, be diffused ; मिश्रित-कटुकषायः स्त्यायते सङ्कीर्णा Māl. 9. 6, 2. 21 ; Mv. 5. 41. 3 Sound, echo.

स्त्री 1 A woman. 2 A female of any animal ; गजस्त्री, हरिणस्त्री &c. ; S. 5. 22. 3 A wife ; स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च पुंसां Māl. 6. 18 ; Ms. 28. 4 The feminine gender, or a word taking that gender ; आपः स्त्रीधुनि Ak. -Comp. -अपारः, -ई a harem, the women's apartments, -अध्यक्षः a chamberlain. -अभिगमने sexual intercourse. -आजीवः 1 one who lives by his wife. 2 one who lives by keeping women for prostitution. -कामः 1 desire of intercourse with women, fondness for women. 2 desire of a wife. -काशं 1 the business of women. 2 attendance on women or women's apartments

-कुमारं a woman and child. -कुसुमं menses, the menstrual excretion in women. -क्षीरं mother's milk ; Ms. 5. 9. -न *a.* co-habiting with women -गवी a milch cow. -गुरुः a female Guru or priestess. -गृहं = ब्रह्मणर q. v. -गोषः dawn, daybreak. -ह्रः the murderer of a woman -चरितं-वं the doings of women. -चिह्नं 1 any mark or characteristic of the female sex. 2 the female organ, vulva. -चौरः a seducer of women, a libertine. -जननी a woman who brings forth only daughters. -जातिः *f.* woman-kind, female sex. -जितः a hen-pecked husband ; स्त्रीजितसर्वभोजिण सर्वं गुण्य विनश्यति Sabdak. ; Ms. 4. 217. -धनं a woman's private property over which she exercises independent control. -धर्मः 1 the duty of a woman or wife. 2 the laws concerning women. 3 menstruation. -धर्मिणी a woman in her courses. -ध्वजः the female of any animal. -नाथ *a.* one protected by a woman. -निबंधनं a woman's peculiar sphere of action or province ; domestic duty, housewifery. -पश्योपजीविन् *m.* see लघाजीव above. -परः a woman-lover, lecher, libertine. -विज्ञाची a fiend-like wife. -पुंसौ *m. du.* 1 wife and husband. 2 male and female ; Ku. 2. 7. -पुंस-लक्षणा a hermaphrodite. -प्रत्ययः a feminine affix (in gram.). -प्रसंगः (excessive) intercourse with women. -प्रसूः *f.* a woman who brings forth only daughters ; Y. 1. 73. -प्रिय *a.* loved by women. (-रः) the mango tree. -व्याधयः one who suffers himself to be troubled by a woman. -बुद्धिः *f.* 1 the female understanding. 2 the counsel of a woman, female advice. -भोगः sexual intercourse. -नयः a female stratagem woman's

el. हृषप the Asoka tree रयं

a machine like woman, a machine in the form of a woman; स्त्रीयत् केन लोके विषमवृत्तमयं धर्मनाशाय सृष्टं Pt. 1. 191. -रत्नं betel. -रत्नं an excellent woman; स्त्रीलेखु ममेविवशी नियतमा दूधे त्वयं वशा V. 4. 25. -राज्यं the kingdom of women. -लिंगं 1 the feminine gender (in gram.). 2 the female organ. -वशा: submissiveness to a wife, subjection to women. -विधेय a. governed by a wife, uxorious; R. 19. 4. -विवाह: contracting marriage with a woman. -संसर्ग: female company. -संस्थान a. having a female shape; S. 5. 39. -संमहर्षणं 1 the act of embracing a woman (improperly). 2 adultery, seduction. -सर्गं an assembly of women. -संबन्ध: 1 matrimonial alliance with a woman; 2 connection by marriage. 3 relation to women. -स्वभाव: 1 the nature of women. 2 a eunuch. -हत्या the murder of a woman. -हरणं 1 the forcible abduction of women. 2 rape.

जीतना, जीतरा A thorough woman, more thoroughly a woman.

जीता, स्त्री 1 Womanhood. 2 Wifehood. 3 Effeminacy, feminineness.

स्त्रीय a. (जी. f.) 1 Female, feminine. 2 Suited or belonging to women. 3 Being among women. -ज 1 Womanhood, nature of women, feminineness; U. 4. 11. 2 The female sex, womanhood; तृणे वा क्षेणे वा मम समदशो यति दिवसा: Bh. 3. 113; इदं तत्त्वस्युत्पन्नमिति स्त्रीयमिति यदुच्यते S. 5; तस्य तृणमिष लघुवृत्ति स्त्रीयमाकलयत: K. 3 A collection of women.

स्त्रीयता, स्त्री 1 Feminineness, effeminacy. 2 Excessive fondness for women.

स्थ a. (At the end of comp.) Standing, staying, abiding, being, existing &c.; तनस्थ, अंकस्थ, प्रकृतस्थ, तदस्थ, q. q. v. v.

स्थकरे A betel-nut.

स्थग 1 P. or Caus. (स्थगति, स्थगयति) 1 To cover, conceal, hide, veil; परान्मुहस्थानास्यापि तनुतराणि स्थगयति Māl. 1. 14. 2 To cover, pervade, fill; रतः श्रवणभैरवः स्थगितरोदसीकंदरः K. P. 7.

स्थग a. 1 Fraudulent, dishonest. 2 Abandoned, impudent, reckless. -गः A rogue, cheat.

स्थगनं Concealment, hiding.

स्थगरं A betel-nut.

स्थगिका 1 A courtesan. 2 The office of betel-bearer. 3 A kind of bandage.

स्थगित a. Covered, hidden, concealed.

स्थगी A betel-box.

स्थगुः A hump.

स्थगिले 1 A piece of ground (levelled, squared and prepared for a sacrifice), an altar निषेदुषी स्थगिल पर केवले Ku 6 12 2 A barren field 3

A heap of clods. 4 A limit, boundary. 5 A land-mark. -Comp. -ज्ञाविन् m., also स्थगिलेश्वरः an ascetic who sleeps on the bare *Sihandila* or sacrificial ground. -सितकं an altar.

स्थपतिः 1 A king, sovereign. 2 An architect. 3 A wheel-wright, master-carpenter. 4 A charioteer. 5 One who offers a sacrifice to Brihaspati. 6 An attendant on the women's apartments. 7 N. of Kubera.

स्थपुट a. 1 Being in contracted or difficult circumstances. 2 Unevenly raised, elevated and depressed. -Comp. -गत a. being in contracted or uneven parts, being in difficult places; अंकस्थादस्थि-संस्थं स्थपुटगतमपि कथ्यमप्ययमिति Māl. 5. 16.

स्थल 1 P. (स्थलति) To stand firm, be firm.

स्थल 1 Firm or dry ground, dry land, *terra firma* (opp. जल); नौ दुरा-स्थ (समुद्र) दीपतां दिट्टिमांडानि नौ वेत्स्थलतां स्वां नयामि Pt. 1; so स्थलकमलिनी or स्थल-वर्धनं q. v. 2 Shore, strand, beach. 3 Ground, land, soil (in general). 4 Place, spot. 5 Field, tract, district. 6 Station. 7 A piece of raised ground, mound. 8 A topic, case, subject, the point under discussion; विवादः, विचारः &c. 9 A part (as of a book). 10 A tent. -Comp. -अंतरं another place. -आकृष्ट a. alighted on the ground. -अरविंद, -कमलं, -कमलिनी a land growing lotus; Mo. 90; Ku. 1. 33. -चर a. land-going, not aquatic. -च्युत a. fallen or removed from a place or position. -देवता a local or rural deity. -पद्मिनी the shrub *Hibiscus Mutabilis*. -सार्गः, -वर्धनं n. a road by land; स्थलवर्धना 'by land'; R. 4. 60. -स्थगः a battle on level ground. -शुद्धि f. purification or clearance of a place from impurity.

स्थला A spot of dry ground artificially raised and drained (opp. स्थली q. v. below).

स्थली 1 Dry ground, firm land. 2 A natural spot of ground, ground or land (as of a forest); विललाप विकीर्ण-ध्वंजा समदुःखामिव कुर्वती स्थली Ku. 4. 4. -Comp. -देवता a deity of the soil, a tutelary deity; Me. 106.

स्थलेश्वर a. Sleeping on dry ground. -यः Any amphibious animal.

स्थविः 1 A weaver. 2 Heaven.

स्थविर a. 1 Fixed, firm, steady. 2 Old, aged, ancient. -रः 1 An old man. 2 A beggar. 3 N. of Brahman. -रा An old woman; स्थविरै का त्वं अयम-मैकः कस्य नयनानंदकरः Dk.

स्थविष्ठ a. Greatest, very strong, largest (superl. of स्थूल q. v.).

स्थवीर्यत् Greatest, larger (compar. of स्थूल q. v.).

स्वा 1 P (Atm also in certain cases) स्थाति ते स्थित pass स्थायते

the *स्* of this root is changed to *ष्* after a preposition ending in *इ* or *उ*).

1 To stand; चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन बुद्धि-मान् Subhāsh. 2 To stay, abide, dwell, live; ग्रामे गृहे or तिष्ठति. 3 To remain, be left; एको गंगदक्षिणतिष्ठति Pt. 4. 4 To delay, wait; किमिति स्थायते S. 2. 5 To stop, cease, desist, stand still; तिष्ठत्येष क्षणमधिपतिर्ज्यातिवां ज्योमन्ये V. 2 1. 6 To be kept aside; तिष्ठतु तावत् प्रलेखाममनवृत्तांत K. 'never mind the account of.' &c. 7 To be, exist, be in any state or position; often with participles; मेरे स्थिते दोग्धरे दोग्धस्ते Ku. 1. 2; S. 1. 1; V. 1. 1; कालं नयमाना तिष्ठति Pt. 1; Ms. 7. 8. 8 To abide by, conform to, obey (with loc.); शासने तिष्ठ मर्तुः V. 5. 17, R. 11. 65. 9 To be restrained; यदि ते तु न तिष्ठेत्तु रूपयैः प्रथमैर्ज्ञानिभिः Ms. 7. 108. 10 To be at hand, be obtainable; न त्वं स्वेतु तिष्ठतु हतं कृपेण नाययेत् Ms. 5. 104. 11 To live, breathe; आः क एष मयि स्थिते चंद्र-तममिषमिति मुच्छति Mu. 1. 12 To stand by or near, stand at one's side, help; उत्सवे व्यसने चैव दुर्मिषे क्षत्रसंकटे। राजद्वारे इम-शाने च यस्तिष्ठति स त्रययः॥ H. 1. 73. 13 To rest or depend on. 14 To do, per- form, occupy oneself with. 15 (Atm.) To resort or go to (as an umpire), be guided by the advice of; संशय्य कर्णादिषु तिष्ठते यः Ki. 3. 13. 16 (Atm.) To offer oneself to (for sexual em- brace), stand as a prostitute (with dat.); गोपी स्मरति कृष्णाय तिष्ठते Sk. on P. I. 4. 34. -Caus. (स्थापयति-ते). 1 To cause to stand. 2 To lay, set, place, put. 3 To found, establish. 4 To stop. 5 To arrest, check. -*desid.* (तिष्ठसति) To wish to stand &c. -*With* अति to remain over and above, exceed by; अत्यतिष्ठद् दशमूलः. -अधि 1 to stand on or upon, occupy (with acc.) अर्थात्तं गोत्रमिदोऽधितिष्ठते R. 6. 73; Bk. 15. 31. 2 to practise (as penance); Ki. 10. 16. 3 to be in, dwell in, inhabit, reside; पातालमधिपतिष्ठति R. 1. 80; श्रीजय-देवमणितममितिष्ठतु कंचतटीमैविरतं Gīt. 11. 4 to take possession, conquer, over- come, overpower; संग्रामे तानधिष्ठायत् Bk. 9. 72, 16. 40. 5 to obtain; Ki. 2. 31. 6 to lead, conduct, beat the head of, govern, direct, preside over, दशरथद्वारानधिष्ठाय U. 4. 7 to rule, govern, control; Bg. 4. 6. 8 to use, employ. 9 to ascend, be established or installed on; अधिराधिष्ठित-राज्यः शत्रुः M. 1. 8. -अनु 1 to do, per- form, execute, attend to; अनुतिष्ठस्वात्मनो नियोगे M. 1. 2 to follow, practise, observe; Bg. 3. 31. 3 to give, grant to, do something for; (यस्य) शैलधिपत्य स्वयमन्वतिष्ठत् Ku. 1. 17. 4 to stand by or near; Ms. 11. 112. 5 to rule, govern. 6 to imitate. 7 to present oneself. -अव (usually Atm.) 1 to remain, stay abide ओष जोषं जीवमेवा

वरी वाचिह B. 2
मिरम, be establish

स्था *a.* Firm, fixed, steady, table, immoveable, motionless.—**सु**: 1 An epithet of Siva ; स स्थासुः स्थिर-भक्तियोगदुलभो निःश्रेयसावाप्तु वः V. 1. 1. 2 A stake, post, pillar: किं स्थासुष्वसुत द्रुष्यः 3 A peg, pin. 4 The gnomon of a dial. 5 A spear, dart. 6 A nest of white ants. 7 The drug or perfume called *Jīvalaka*.—*m. n.* A branchless trunk or stem, any bare stalk or stem, pollard.—**Comp**—**सु** **सु**: one who ants down the trunks of trees, one

स्थानं 1 The act of standing or remaining, stay, continuance, residence ; U. 3. 32. **2** Being fixed or stationary. **3** A state, condition. **4** A place, spot, site, locality ; अश्वमालाम-
द्वत्वास्मात्स्थानात्पदावदमपि न गतं च K. **5** Station, situation, position. **6** Relation, capacity ; पितृस्थाने ' in the place or capacity of a father '. **7** An abode, a house, dwelling-house स एव (नक.) प्रच्युतः स्थानाच्छुनापि परिच्युते Pt. 3. 46. **8** A country, region, district, town. **9** Office, rank, dignity ; अमात्यस्थाने नियोजितः. **10** Object ; द्या पूजास्थानं छणिषु न च लिंगं न च वयः U. 4. 11. **11** An occasion, a matter, subject, cause ; पराभ्युहस्थानावपि तदुत्तराणि स्थगयति Māl. 1. 14 ; स्थाने जरापरिमितस्य तदेव दुर्गा Subhāsh. ; so कलहः, कोपः, विवादः &c. **12** A fit or proper place ; स्थानेष्वेव नियोज्यन्ते धृत्वाश्चामरणानि च Pt. 7. 72. **13** A fit or worthy object ; स्थाने खलु सज्जति हृष्टिः M. 1 ; see स्थाने also. **14** The place or organ of utterance of any letter, (these are eight :— अष्टौ स्थानानि वर्णानामुः कंठः शिरस्तथा जिह्वाह्रल च दंताश्च नासिकौष्ठौ च ताडु च Sik. **15** A holy place. **16** An altar. **17** A place in a town. **18** The place or sphere assigned after death to persons according as they perform or neglect their prescribed duties. **19** (In politics, war &c.) The firm attitude or bearing of troops, standing firm so as to repel a charge ; Ms. 7. 190. **20** A halt. **21** A stationary condition, a neutral or middle state. **22** That which constitutes the chief strength or the very existence of a kingdom ; a stamina of a kingdom ; i. e. army, treasure, town and territory ; Ms. 7. 56 (where Kull. renders स्थाने by दंडकोषपुरराष्ट्रात्मक चतुर्विधं). **23** Likeness, resemblance. **24** Part or division of a work, section, chapter &c. **25** The character or part of an actor. **26** Interval, opportunity, leisure. **27** (In music) A note, tone, modulation of the voice. —Comp. —अवयवः a local governor, the superintendent of a place. —आसन *n. du.* standing and sitting down. —आसेधः confinement to a place, imprisonment, arrest ; cf. असेध. —चित्तकः a kind of quartermaster. —च्युत see स्थानव्रष्ट. —पालः a watchman sentinel, policeman —व्रष्टः ejected from an office displaced, dismissed out of employ

-साहाय्य 1 the greatness or glory of any place. 2 a kind of divine virtue or uncommon sanctity supposed to be inherent in a sacred spot. -योगः assignment of proper places; द्रव्याणां स्थानयोगाश्च क्रयविक्रयमेव च Ms. 9. 332. -स्थ a. being in one's abode at home.

स्थानक 1 A position, situation. 2 A particular point or situation in dramatic action; e. g. पताकास्थानक q. v. 3 A city, town. 4 A basin. 5 Froth, a kind of scum on spirits or wine. 6 A mode of recitation. 7 A division or section of the Taittiriya, a branch of the Yajurveda.

स्थानतस्तु ind. 1 According to one's place or position. 2 From one's proper place. 3 With reference to the organ of utterance.

स्थानिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to a place, local. 2 (In gram.) That which takes the place of a thing, or is substituted for it. -कः 1 Any one holding an office, placeman. 2 The governor of a place.

स्थानिन् 1 Having place. 2 Having fixedness, permanent. 3 Having a substitute. -म्. 1 The original form or primitive element, that for which anything else is substituted; स्थानि-वद्देशोऽन्वयिषी P. I. 1. 56. 2 That which has a place, or is actually expressed.

स्थानीय a. 1 Belonging to a place, local. 2 Suitable to a place. -य A town, city.

स्थाने ind. (loc. of स्थान) 1 In the right or proper place, rightly, properly, justly, truly, appropriately; स्थाने वृत्ता वृत्ताभिः परीक्षे R. 7. 13; स्थाने प्राणाः कामिनां दुष्यन्तीनाः M. 3. 14; Ku. 6. 67, 7. 65. 2 In place of, instead of, in lieu of; as a substitute for; यातोः स्थाने इवादेशं वृत्तिं चत्पवेक्ष्यन् R. 12. 58. 3 On account of, because of. 4 Similarly, like as.

स्थापक a. Causing to stand, fixing, founding, establishing, regulating. -कः 1 The director of the stage-business, a stage-manager. 2 The founder of a temple, or erector of an image.

स्थापत्यः A guard of the women's apartments. -त्यं Architecture, building.

स्थापनं 1 The act of causing to stand, fixing, founding, directing, establishing, instituting. 2 Fixing the thoughts, concentration of the mind, steady application, abstraction. 3 A dwelling, habitation. 4 A ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving the first signs of living conception; cf. पुंसवन.

1 Placing fixing found ng, establishing 2 Arranging re-

gulating (as a drama), stage-management.

स्थापित p. p. 1 Placed, fixed, located, deposited. 2 Founded, instituted. 3 Set up, raised, erected. 4 Directed, regulated, ordered, enacted. 5 Determined, settled, ascertained. 6 Appointed to, entrusted with any duty, post &c. 7 Wedded, married; Māl. 10. 5. 8 Firm, steady.

स्थाप्य a. 1 To be placed or deposited. 2 To be founded, fixed or established. -यं A pledge, deposit. -Comp. -अग्रहरणं the embezzlement of a deposit.

स्थामन् n. 1 Strength, power. stamina, as in the word अग्रस्थामन्, see the quotation from Mb. under अग्र-स्थामन्. 2 Fixity, stability.

स्थायिन् a. 1 Standing, staying, being situated (at the end of comp.) 2 Enduring, continuing, lasting, abiding; शरीरं क्षणविक्रमे कल्पतस्थायिना गुणाः Subhāsh. ; कतिपयदिवसस्थायिनी यौवनश्रीः Bh. 2. 82; Mv. 7. 15. 3 Living, dwelling, remaining; Me. 23. 4 Permanent, firm, steady, invariable, unchangeable; स्थायीभवति ' becomes permanent '. -म्. 1 A lasting or permanent feeling; (see स्थायिभाव below); Si. 2. 87. -न. Anything lasting, a permanent state or condition. -Comp. -भावः a fixed or permanent condition of mind, a lasting or permanent feeling; (these feelings being said to give rise to the different *rasas* or sentiments in poetry, each *rasa* having its own *Sthāyibhāva*); they are eight or nine; रतिर्हस्त्रश्च शोकश्च क्रोधोत्साहौ भयं तथा । जुहुस्ता विस्मयश्चेत्यमहौ प्रीतिः शनोऽपि च S. D. 206; cf. व्यामिश्राभाव, माव, विभाव also.

स्थायुक a. (का or की f.) 1 Likely to last, enduring. 2 Firm, steady, stationary. -कः The superintendent or head of a village.

स्थालं 1 A plate or dish. 2 A cooking-pot, any culinary vessel. -Comp. -रूपं the form or representation of a pot.

स्थाली 1 An earthen pot or pan, a cooking-pot, caldron, kettle; न हि मिश्रकाः सर्वेति स्थाल्यो नःश्चिरीयते Sarva. S.; स्थाल्या वैद्वयर्मय्यां पचति तिलखलीनिर्वयैश्चन्द्राभिः Bh. 2. 100. 2 A particular vessel used in the preparation of Soma. 3 The trumpet-flower. -Comp. -पाकः a particular religious act performed by a householder. -पुरीषं the sediment or dirt sticking to a cooking-pot. -पुलाकः boiled rice in a cooking-pot. -प्यायः see under -पयः -विहं the interior or hollow of a caldron

स्थायर a. 1 Fixed to one spot, stable, stationary, immoveable, inanimate (opp. जंगम); शरीराणां स्थावर-जंगमानां वृत्ताय तज्जन्मादौ न वयम् Ku. 1. 23, 6. 67, 73. 2 Inert, inactive, slow. 3 Regular, established. -रः A mountain; स्थावराणां हिमालयः Bg. 10. 25 -र 1 Any stationary or inanimate object (such as clay, stones, trees &c. which formed the seventh creation of Brahman; cf. Ms. 1. 41); मास्यः स ते स्थावरजंगमानां सर्गस्थितिरस्यवहादेतुः R. 2. 44; Ku. 6. 58. 2 A bow-string. 3 Immoveable property, real estate. 4 A heirloom. -Comp. -अस्थावरं, -जंगमं 1 moveable and immoveable property. 2 animate and inanimate things.

स्थायिर a. (र or री f.) Thick, firm. -र Old age.

स्थासकः 1 Perfuming or smearing the body with fragrant unguents. 2 A bubble of water or any fluid; Si. 18. 5.

स्थासु n. Bodily strength.

स्थासु a. 1 Disposed to stand, firm, immoveable. 2 Permanent, eternal, lasting, durable; Si. 2. 93, Ki. 2. 19.

स्थित p. p. 1 Stood, remained, stayed. 2 Standing. 3 Standing up, risen; स्थितः स्थितावुच्छलितः प्रयातो ... छायेन तो भूपतिरन्वच्छन् R. 2. 6. 4 Staying, resting, living, being, existing, situated; यस्या केयं स्थिता ते शिरसि Mu. 1. 1. Me. 7; oft. with gerunds merely as a copula; V. 1. 1; S. 1. 1, Ku. 1. 1. 5 Happened, occurred, Ku. 4. 27. 6 Stationed in, occupying, appointed to; S. 4. 18. 7 Acting upto, abiding by, conforming to; R. 5. 33. 8 Stood still, stopped, desisted. 9 Fixed on, firmly attached to; Ku. 5. 82. 10 Steady, firm, as in स्थितधी or स्थितप्रज्ञ q. v. 11 Determined, resolved; Ku. 4. 39. 12 Established, decreed. 13 Steadfast in conduct, steady-minded. 14 Upright, virtuous. 15 Faithful to a promise or agreement. 16 Agreed, engaged, contracted. 17 Ready, being close or at hand. -तः A word standing by itself. -Comp. -उपस्थित a. with and without the particle ' iti ' (as a word). -धी a. firm-minded, steady-minded, cool. -पाठ्यं recitation in Prākṛita by a woman while standing. -प्रज्ञ a. firm in judgment or wisdom, free from any hallucination, contented; प्रजहति यदा कामान् सर्वान् पार्थ मनोमताम् । आत्मचेष्टात्मना बुद्धः स्थितप्रज्ञस्तदोच्यते Bg. 2. 55. -प्रेमन् m. a staunch or faithful friend.

स्थिति f. 1 Standing remaining staying abiding living stay

residence ; स्थितिं नो रे दृष्ट्वाः क्षणमपि मदीये-
क्षणं सखे Bv. 1. 52 ; रक्षो गृहे स्थितिर्यूलमग्नि-
कुक्षी त्वनिश्चयः U. 1. 6. 2 Stopping,
standing still, continuance in one
state ; अस्थितायां प्रतिष्ठयाः स्थितारं स्थिति-
माचरे R. 1. 89. 3 Remaining station-
ary, fixity, steadiness, firmness,
steady application or devotion ; मम
भूयात् परमात्मनि स्थितिः Bv. 4. 23. 4 A
state, position, situation, condition.
5 Natural state, nature, habit ; अथ
वा स्थितिरिदं नन्दमतीनां H. 4. 6 Stability,
permanence, perpetuation, con-
tinuance ; वैश्वस्थितेरधिगममहाति प्रवेदे V.
5. 15 ; कर्मा कुलस्य स्थितये स्थितिज्ञः Ku. 1.
18 ; R. 3. 27. 7 Correctness of
conduct, steadfastness in the path
of duty, decorum, duty, moral
rectitude, propriety ; R. 3. 27, 11.
65, 12. 31 ; Ku. 1. 18. 8 Mainte-
nance of discipline, establishment of
good order (in a state) ; R. 1. 25.
9 Rank, dignity, high station or
rank. 10 Maintenance, sustenance ;
Māl. 9. 32, R. 5. 9. 11 Continuance
in life, preservation (one of the
three states of human beings) ;
यमस्थितिप्रत्यवहादेतुः R. 2. 44 ; Ku. 2. 6.
12 Cessation, pause, stop. 13 Well-
being, welfare. 14 Consistency. 15
A settled rule ; ordinance, decree, an
axiom or maxim. 16 Settled deter-
mination. 17 Term, limit,
boundary. 18 Inertia, resistance to
motion. 19 Duration of an eclipse.
-Comp. -स्थापक a. fixing in the origi-
nal position, having the power of
restoring to a previous state, having
elastic properties. (-कः) elasticity,
capability of recovering the former
position.

स्थिर a. (compar. स्थैर्यस्, superl.
स्थैर) 1 Firm, steady, fixed ; भाव-
स्थिराणि जवनांतरीहृदानि S. 5. 2 ; स स्थाग्रः
स्थिरमक्रियोगहृल्लभो विभ्रेयसायस्तु वः V. 1.
1, Ku. 1. 30 ; R. 1. 11. 2 Immove-
able, still, motionless ; Ku. 2. 38. 3
Immoveably fixed ; U. 1. 40. 4
Permanent, eternal, everlasting ;
Me. 55 ; Māl. 1. 25. 5 Cool,
collected, composed, placid, calm.
6 Quiescent, free from passion. 7
Steady in conduct, steady-fast. 8
Constant, faithful, determined. 9
Certain, sure. 10 Hard, solid. 11
Strong, intense. 12 Stern, relentless,
hard-hearted ; Ku. 5. 47. -रः 1 A
god, deity. 2 A tree. 3 A mountain.
4 A bull. 5 N. of Siva. 6 N. of
Kārtikeya. 7 Final beatitude or
anointment. 8 The planet Saturn.
(-स्थिरिकृ means 1 to confirm,
strengthen, corroborate. 2 to stop,
make fast. 3 to cheer up, console,
comfort. 4 -स्थिरिष् 1 to
become firm or steady 2 to be-

come calm or tranquil). -Comp.
-अक्षुराग a. firm in attachment, con-
stant in affection. -आत्मन्, -चित्त,
-चेतस्, -धी, -बुद्धि, -मति a. 1 firm-
minded, steady in thought or
resolve, resolute ; R. 8. 22. 2 cool,
calm, dispassionate. -आयुस्, -जीविन्
a. long-lived, lasting. -आरम्भ a. firm
in undertakings, persevering.
-कुट्टकः 1 a steady pulverizer. 2 a
kind of common divisor (in algebra).
-गंधः the *champakā* flower. -वृक्षः the
birch tree. -वृषः 1 a tree which
gives shelter to travellers. 2 a tree.
(in general). -जिह्वः a fish. -जीवित
the silk-cotton tree. -दंष्ट्रः a snake.
-गुणः 1 the *champakā* tree. 2 the
Bakula tree. -प्रतिज्ञ a. 1 persisting
in an assertion, obstinate, pertinacious.
2 faithful to a promise.
-प्रतिबंध a. firm in opposition,
obstinate ; S. 2. -कला a kind of
gourd. -पोलिः a large tree which
gives shade and shelter. -यौवन a.
ever youthful. (-नः) a kind of
good or evil genius, a fairy. -अर्थ a.
having everlasting prosperity.
-संगर a. faithful to a promise, true,
veracious. -सौहृद् a. firm in friend-
ship. -स्थापिन् a. remaining firm or
steady, keeping perfectly still (as
in meditation).

स्थिरता-त्वं 1 Firmness, steadiness,
stability. 2 Firm or vigorous effort,
fortitude ; S. 4. 14. 3 Constancy,
firmness of mind. 4 Fixity.

स्थिरा The earth.

स्थुद् 6 P. (स्थुडति) To cover.

स्थुल A sort of long tent.

स्थूणा 1 The post or pillar of a
house. 2 A post or pillar in gene-
ral ; स्थूणा निखनन्यायेन S. B. 3 An iron
image or statue. 4 An anvil. -Comp.

-निखननन्याय see under न्याय.

स्थूलः 1 Light. 2 The moon.

स्थूरः 1 A bull. 2 A man.

स्थूल a. (compar. स्थवीर्यस्, superl.
स्थविष्ठ) 1 Large, great, big, bulky,
huge ; बहुस्युसापि स्थूलेन स्थैर्ये बहिरम्भत्
Si. 2. 78. (where it has sense 6
also) ; स्थूलहस्तावलेपां Me. 14, 106 ;
R. 6. 28. 2 Fat, corpulent, stout. 3
Strong, powerful ; स्थूलं स्थूलं प्राप्तिं K.
' breathes hard '. 4 Thick, clumsy.
5 Gross, coarse, rough (fig. also) ;
as in स्थूलमानं q. v. 6 Foolish, doltish,
silly, ignorant. 7 Stolid, dull, thick-
headed. 8 Not exact. -रुः The jack
tree. -लं 1 A heap, quantity. 2 A
tent. 3 The summit of a mountain
(कूट). -Comp. -अंत्रं the larger in-
testine near the anus. -आस्यः a
snake. -उच्चयः 1 a large fragment
of a crag or rock fallen from
tain and f g an irregular
round 2 incompleteness, deficiency

defect. 3 the middle pace of
elephants. 4 an eruption of pimples
on the face. 5 a hollow at the root
of an elephant's tusks. -काय a. fat,
corpulent. -क्षेडः, -क्षेपः an arrow.
-चापः a large bow-like instrument
used in cleaning cotton. -तालः the
marshy date-tree. -धी, -मति a.
foolish, doltish. -नालः a kind of
large reed. -नास, -नासिक a. thick-
nosed. (-सः, -कः) a hog, boar.
-पटः, -हं coarse cloth. -पद्मः cotton.
-पाद् a. club-footed, having swelled
legs. (-द्) 1 an elephant. 2 a man
with elephantiasis. -फलः the silk
cotton tree. -मानं rough or inexact
calculation, gross or rough com-
putation. -मूलं a kind of radish.
-लक्ष-र्य a. 1 munificent, liberal,
generous. 2 wise, learned. 3 inclined
to recollect both benefits and in-
juries. -शंखा a woman having a
large vulva. -शरीरं the grosser or
material and perishable body. (opp.
सूक्ष्म or क्षिण-शरीरं q. v. (-शादकः, -शादिः
thick or coarse cloth. -शीर्षिका
a small ant having a large head in
proportion to its size. -वद्-पद्ः 1 a
large bee. 2 a wasp. -स्कंधः the
lakuucha tree. -हस्तं an elephant's
trunk.

स्थूलक a. Large, big, huge, bulky.
-कः A sort of grass or reed.

स्थूलता-त्वं 1 Largeness, bulkiness,
bigness. 2 Dullness, stupidity.

स्थूलयति Den. P. To become big or
stout, grow bulky or fat.

स्थूलिन् m. A camel.

स्थेनन् m. Firmness, stability, fixity,
fixedness ; द्वासीवांसः संहताः स्थेनमाजः
Si. 18. 33 ; न यत्र स्थेनानं दधुरातिमयज्जात-
नयताः Bv. 1. 32.

स्थेय a. To be fixed or placed.
to be settled or determined. -यः 1 A
person chosen to settle a dispute
(between two parties), an arbi-
trator, umpire, a judge. 2 A
domestic priest.

स्थेयस् a. (सी f.) More firm,
stronger ; (compar. of स्थिर q. v.).

स्थेष्ठ a. Very firm, strongest ;
(superl. of स्थिर q. v.).

स्थैर्य 1 Firmness, stability, fixity,
steadiness. 2 Continuance. 3 Firm-
ness of mind, resolution, constancy,
Bg. 13. 7. 4 Patience. 5 Hardness,
solidity.

स्थौणियः, स्थौणियकः A kind of
perfume.

स्थौर 1 Firmness, strength, power.
2 A load sufficient for a horse or
ass.

स्थौरिन् m. 1 A horse carrying
burdens on his back pack horse 2
A strong horse.

स्थौल्य Bigness, bulkiness, stoutness.

स्नपनं 1 Sprinkling, washing. 2 Bathing, ablution; रेजे जनैः स्नपनसंज्ञितं रायसूक्तिः Si. 5. 57.

स्नवः Trickling, oozing, dripping.

स्नसु 1. 4 P. (स्नसति, स्नस्यति) 1 To inhabit. 2 To eject (as from the mouth), reject.

स्ना 2 P. (स्नाति, स्नात) 1 To bathe, perform ablution; स्नानात्मिका स्नातः. 2 To perform the ceremony of bathing at the time of leaving the house of one's spiritual preceptor.

-Caus. (स्नापयति-ते, स्नपयति-ते) To cause to bathe, wet, moisten, sprinkle; (तेजैः) सत्सुतेनो स्नपयामसुयः Ku. 7. 10; स्मितस्नपिताथरा GIt. 12, U. 3. 23, Ki. 5. 44. 47; Si. 2. 7, 8. 3, Me. 43. -Desid. (स्नितासति) To wish to bathe. -With अप् to bathe after mourning. -नि to plunge deep into; i. e. to be perfect or thoroughly versed in; see निष्णात.

स्नातकः 1 A Brāhmaṇa who has performed the ceremony of ablution which has to be performed on his finishing his first Āsrama (that of a Brahmacārīn). 2 A Brāhmaṇa just returned from the house of his preceptor and become an initiated householder (गृहस्थ). 3 A Brāhmaṇa who is a Bhikṣu (beggar of alms) for any religious object; Ms. 11. 1. 4 Any man of the first three classes who is an initiated householder.

स्नानं 1 Bathing, washing, ablution, immersion in water; ततः प्रविशति स्नानोत्थिः काश्यपः S. 4. 2 Purification by bathing, any religious or ceremonial ablution. 3 The ceremony of bathing or anointing an idol. 4 Anything used in ablution. -Comp. -अगारं a bath-room. -झोपी a bathing tub. -यात्रा the festival held on the full-moon day in the month of Jyeshṭha -वस्त्रं a bathing-garment; सङ्गु किं पीडितं स्नानवस्त्रं भुञ्जेत् पुनः पयः H. 2. 106. -विधिः 1 the act of ablution. 2 the proper manner or rules of ablution.

स्नानीय a. Fit or suitable for bathing or ablution, worn during bathing, स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया प्रतीर्षी वोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12. -यं Unguent or any other article (such as unguents, perfumed powders &c.) proper for bathing; R. 16. 21.

स्नापकः A servant who bathes his master, or brings bathing-water for him.

स्नापनं The act of causing to bathe or attending a person while bathing; Ms. 2 209

स्नायु 1 A tendon, muscle अन्ये स्नो

Bh. 2. 30. 2 The string of a bow. -Comp. -अर्मेत् n. a kind of disease of the eyes.

स्नायुकः See स्नायु.

स्नावः, स्नावन् m. A tendon, muscle.

स्निग्ध 1 Loving, affectionate, friendly, attached, tender; Māl. 5. 20. 2 Oily, unctuous, greasy, wetted with oil; उत्पस्यामि स्वमि तदगते स्निग्धमिवा-जनमे Me. 59; स्निग्धवेणीसवर्णे 18; Si. 12. 63; Māl. 10. 4. 3 Sticky, viscid, adhesive, cohesive. 4 Glistening, shining, glossy, resplendent; कनक-निकषस्निग्धा विद्युत् श्रिया न मनोबन्दी V. 4. 1; Me. 37; U. 1. 33, 6. 21. 5 Smooth, emollient. 6 Moist, wet. 7 Cooling. 8 Kind, soft, bland, amiable; श्रुति-स्निग्धैर्जनपदधुलोचनैः परियमानः Me. 16. 9 Lovely, agreeable, charming; R. 1. 36; U. 2. 14, 3. 22. 10 Thick, dense, compact; स्निग्धच्छायातस्य वसति रामगिर्यामये (चक्रे) Me. 1. 11 Intent, fixed, steadfast (as a gaze or look). -यः 1 A friend, an affectionate or friendly, person; विज्ञेः स्निग्धैरुपकृतमपि द्वेषतां याति किञ्चित् H. 2. 160; or स स्निग्धोऽ-कुशलातिचारसति यः Subhāsh. ; Pt. 2. 166. 2 The red castor-oil plant. 3 A kind of pine. -रश्मि 1 Oil. 2 Bee's-wax. 3 Light, lustre. 4 Thickness, coarseness. -Comp. -जनः an affectionate or friendly person, a friend; स्निग्ध-जनसंविमर्कं हि दुःखं सङ्गदेनं भवति S. 3. -चण्डुलः a kind of rice of quick growth. -दृष्टि a. looking intently or with a fixed gaze.

स्निग्धता-रवं 1 Oiliness. 2 Blandness. 3 Tenderness, affection, love.

स्निग्धा Marrow.

स्निह 4 P. (स्निहति, स्निह्य) 1 To feel or have affection for, love, be fond of (with loc. of the person or thing that is loved or liked); किं तु खलु बाहोऽस्मिन्नोरस इव प्रवे स्निहति मे मनः S. 7; स च स्निहत्यायोः U. 6. (where आयोः may be genitive also). 2 To be easily attached. 3 To be pleased with, be kind to. 4 To be sticky, viscid or adhesive. 5 To be smooth or bland. -Caus. (स्नेहयति-ते) 1 To make unctuous, anoint, besmear, lubricate. 2 To cause to love. 3 To dissolve, destroy, kill.

स्तु 2 P. (स्तौति, स्तुत) 1 To drip, trickle, fall in drops, distil, drop, ooze or run out, leak out. 2 To flow, stream. -With प्र् to flow out, pour forth; प्रस्तुतस्तनी U. 3.

स्तु m. n. 1 Table-land. 2 Top, surface (in general). (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for सानु after acc. dual.)

स्तु f. A sinew, tendon, muscle.

स्तुत a Oozed, dropped, flowed &c

स्तुता A daughter in a व चतुपावत

पुनर्भोग्यया स्तुतयेवाविष्कृतोदियः श्रिया R. 8. 14, 15. 72.

स्तु 4 P. (स्तुयति, स्तुय or स्तु) To vomit.

स्नेहः 1 Affection, love, kindness, tenderness; स्नेहदाक्षिण्ययोर्योगात् कामीन प्रतिमाति मे V. 2. 4. (where it has sense 6 also); अस्ति मे सोदस्नेहोभ्येतेषु S. 1. 2 Oiliness, viscosity, unctuousness, lubricity (one of the 24 Guṇas according to the Vaisesikas). 3 Moisture. 4 Grease, fat, any unctuous substance. 5 Oil; निर्विहविषयस्नेहः स दशातमुपेयिवा R. 12. 1, Pt. 1. 87. (where the word has sense 1 also); R. 4. 75. 6 any fluid of the body, such as semen. -Comp. -अक्त a. oiled, lubricated, greased. -अनुवृत्तिः f. affectionate or friendly intercourse. -आग्नः a lamp. -भेदः, -भंगः breach or loss of friendship. -पूर्व ind. affectionately. -प्रवृत्तिः f. flow or course of love; S. 4. 16. -प्रिय a. fond of oil. (-यः) a lamp. -युः phlegm. -रसः sesamum. -रसिः f. injection of oil, an oily enema. -विमर्दित a. anointed with oil. -व्यक्तिः f. manifestation of love, display of friendship; (भवति) स्नेहव्यक्तिश्चित्रिरहजं हृष्यती वायुमृग्य Me. 12.

स्नेहन् m. 1 A friend. 2 The moon.

3 A kind of disease.

स्नेहन a. 1 Anointing, lubricating. 2 Destroying. -नं 1 Anointing, unction, rubbing or smearing with oil or unguents. 2 Unctuousness. 3 An unguent, emollient.

स्नेहित p. p. 1 Loved. 2 Kind, affectionate. 3 Anointed, lubricated; -तः A friend, a beloved person.

स्नेहिव a. (-नी f.) 1 Attached, affectionate, friendly. 2 Oily, unctuous, fat. -m. 1 A friend. 2 An anointer, a smearer. 3 A painter.

स्नेहः 1 The moon. 2 A kind of disease.

स्नी 1 P. (स्नायति) To dress, wrap round, envelop.

स्नेह्य 1 Unctuousness, oiliness, lubricity. 2 Tenderness, fondness. 3 Smoothness, blandness.

स्तब्ध 1 A. (स्तब्धते, स्तब्धति) 1 To throb, palpitate; अस्पृष्टिदक्षि वामं च Bk. 15. 27, 14. 83. 2 To shake, tremble, quiver. 3 To go, move. -With परि to throb, tremble. -वि to move about, struggle.

स्तब्धः 1 Throbbing, palpitation. 2 Vibration, tremor, motion, मनो मेदस्तेदं बाहिरपि चिरस्यापि विमृशन् Bh. 3. 51.

स्तब्धनं 1 Throbbing, pulsation, palpitation, quivering; दामाक्षिस्तब्धनं सूचयित्वा Māl. 1; so अवर, बाहू, शरीरं &c. 2 Tremor, vibration. 3 The quickening of a child in the womb.

स्तब्धित p. p. 1 Throbbled, quivered. 2 Gone -त A pulsation, throb, palpitation

स्पर्श 1 A. (स्पर्शते) 1 To contend or vie with, emulate, rival, compete; be equal with; असर्षित् च समेव Bk. 15. 65; कस्मैस्तह स्पर्शते Bh. 2. 16. 2 To challenge, defy, bid defiance to. -WITH प्रति, -वि to bid defiance, challenge.

स्पर्श 1 Emulation, rivalry, competition; आमनस्तु द्वयैः स्पर्शं दुद्रपोर्वह-मन्यत. 2 Jealousy, envy. 3 Defiance. 4 Equality with.

स्पर्धिष् a. (नी f.) 1 Rivalling, emulating, competing, vying with; तवापरस्पर्धिषु विदुर्मेव R. 13. 13, 16. 62. 2 Emulous, envious. 3 Proud. -m. A competitor, an equal.

स्पर्श 10 A. (स्पर्शते) 1 To take, take hold of, touch. 2 To unite, join. 3 To embrace, clasp.

स्पर्शः 1 Touch, contact (in all senses); तदिदं स्पर्शक्षमं स्पर्शं S. 1. 28, 2. 7. 2 Contact (in astr.). 3 Conflict, encounter. 4 Feeling, sensation, the sense of touch. 5 The quality of touch or tangibility, touch, the object or object of skin (त्वद्); स्पर्शक्षणे वायुः T. S. 6 That which affects or influences, affection, seizure. 7 Disease, illness, disorder, distemper. 8 A consonant of any of the five classes of letters (from क् to य्); कादेशे माताः स्पर्शाः. 9 A gift, donation, presentation. 10 Air, wind. 11 The sky. 12 Sexual union. -र्शा An unchaste woman. -Comp. -अज्ञ a. senseless, insensible. -इन्द्रियं the organ or sense of touch. -उद्भव a. followed by a consonant. -उपलब्ध, -मणिः a kind of jewel considered to be the same as 'philosopher's stone'. -तन्मात्रं the subtle element of tangibility. -लज्जा the sensitive plant. -वेश a. to be apprehended by the sense of touch. -संचारिव a. contagious, infectious. -स्नानं ablution at the entrance of the sun or moon into an eclipse. -स्पर्शः, -स्पर्शः a frog.

स्पर्शन a. (नी f.) 1 Touching, handling. 2 Affecting, influencing. -नः Air, wind. -नं 1 Touching, touch, contact. 2 Sensation, feeling. 3 Sense or organ of touch. 4 Gift, donation.

स्पर्शनकं A term used in Sāṅkhya philosophy for the 'skin'.

स्पर्शवत् a. 1 Tangible. 2 Soft, soft or agreeable to the touch; Ku. 1. 55.

स्पर्श 1 A (स्पर्शते) To become wet or moist.

स्पर्श m. A distemper, disorder of the body, disease.

स्पर्श 1 U (स्पर्शते) 1 To obstruct 2 To undertake, perform 3 To string together 4 To touch. 5 To see,

behold, perceive clearly, spy out, espy.

स्पर्शः 1 A spy, a secret emissary or agent; स्पर्शे शनैर्गतवति तत्र विद्विषां Si. 17. 20; see अपस्पर्श also. 2 Fight, war, battle. 3 One who fights with savage animals (for reward), or the fight itself.

स्पर्श a. 1 Distinctly visible, evident, clearly perceived, clear, plain, manifest; स्पष्टे जाते प्रत्यक्षे K. 'when it was broad day-break'; स्पष्टकृतिः R. 18. 30; स्पष्टार्थः &c. 2 Real, true. 3 Full-blown, expanded. 4 One who sees clearly. -इ ind. 1 Clearly, distinctly, plainly. 2 Openly, boldly. (स्पष्टीकृ means 'to make clear or distinct, explain, elucidate'). -Comp. -गर्भा a woman who shows evident signs of pregnancy. -प्रतिपातिः f. distinct notion, clear perception. -भाषित-वक्त्र a. plain-spoken, outspoken, candid.

स्पर्श 5 P. (स्पर्शते) 1 To deliver or extricate from. 2 To gratify, grant, bestow. 3 To protect. 4 To live.

स्पृका N. of a wild plant.

स्पृश 6 P. (स्पृशति, स्पृष्ट) 1 To touch; स्पृशन्नि गजो हति H. 3. 14; कर्षे परं स्पृशति हति परं स्पृष्टे Pt. 1. 304. 2 To lay the hand on, stroke gently with, touch; Ku. 3. 22. 3 To adhere or cling to, come in contact with. 4 To wash or sprinkle with water; Ms. 2. 60. 5 To go to, reach; S. 2. 14; R. 3. 43. 6 To attain to, obtain, reach a particular state; महोक्षतां वस्तुतः स्पृशन्निव R. 3. 32. 7 To act upon, influence, affect, move, touch; Mu. 7. 16; Ku. 6. 95. 8 To refer or allude to. -Caus. (स्पृशति ते) 1 To cause to touch. 2 To give, present; गाः कोटिशः स्पर्शः यदा वटोक्षीः R. 2. 49. WITH अप- उपस्पृश. -अभि to touch. -उप 1 to touch. 2 to wash or sprinkle with water; Ms. 4. 143. 3 to sip, water, rinse the mouth; त नयवस्फंदक्षुपास्पृशन् Bk. 2. 11; Ms. 2. 53, 5. 68; अप उपस्पृश्य. 4 to bathe; R. 5. 59, 18. 31. -परि to touch. -सं 1 to touch. 2 to sprinkle with water; Ms. 2. 53. 3 to bring in contact with.

स्पृश a. (At the end of comp.) Who or what touches, touching, affecting, piercing; मर्षस्पृश ~ वृश् &c.

स्पृश p. p. 1 Touched, felt with the hand. 2 Come in contact with, touching. 3 Not reaching, applying or extending to; अस्पृशद्रुषांतरं Ku. 6. 75. 4 Affected, seized; Ms. 69; अनवस्पृष्ट R. 10. 19. 5 Tainted, defiled; Ms. 8. 205. 6 Formed by the complete contact of the organs of speech (the letters of the five classes) मणोऽस्पृष्ट उक्ता स्था वेना स्पृष्टा वक्ष्यते

Stk 38

स्पृष्टिः, -स्पृष्टिका f. Touch, contact, तद्वत्स्य अस्पर्शरीरस्पृष्टिकया स्पर्शितोसि Mk. 3.

स्पृष्ट 10 U. (स्पृश्यति-ते) To wish, long for, desire for, yearn, envy (with dat.); स्पृष्टयामि खलु दुर्लभितायाम् S. 7; तपःकृशायामि स्पृष्टयंती K; न मैत्रिलेयः स्पृष्टयान्क्षुब्धं भर्तुं दिवो नाप्यलक्ष्मणाय R. 16. 42, Bh. 2. 45.

स्पृष्टयं The act of desiring or wishing, longing for.

स्पृष्टणीय a. To be desired or longed for, enviable, desirable; अहो वक्षति स्पृष्टणीयवीर्यः Ku. 3. 20; वंश्या त्वमेव जगत स्पृष्टणीयसिद्धिः Māl. 10. 21; परस्परं स्पृष्टणीय-शोभं न वेदिदं द्वंद्वमयोजयिष्यत् R. 7. 14, Ku. 7. 60; U. 6. 40.

स्पृष्ट्यालु a. Disposed to be desirous or envious of, longing or eager for, covetous (with dat. or loc.); मोगेभ्यः स्पृष्ट्यालु न हि वदं Bh. 3. 64; तपोवनेषु स्पृष्ट्यालुष्वेव R. 14. 45.

स्पृष्ट Desire, eager desire, ardent wish, longing, envy, covetousness, कथमन्ये करिष्याति पुत्रेभ्यः पुत्रिणः स्पृष्टां Ve 3. 29, R. 8. 34.

स्पृष्ट a. Desirable, enviable. -वृक्षः The wild citron tree.

स्पृष्ट 9 P. (स्पृणाति) To hurt, kill.

स्पृष्ट m. See स्पृष्ट.

स्फट 1 P. (स्फटति) To burst, expand.

स्फटः A snake's expanded hood, cf. कट-टा.

स्फटा 1 A snake's expanded hood 2 Alum.

स्फटिका A : crystal, quartz, अपगतमले हि मनसि स्फटिकमणयिष रजनिः क गभस्तयः हल्लं शवशंस्पृष्टदेशाणाः K. -Comp. -अचलः the mount Meru. -अद्रिः the mount Kailāsa. -भिद्र m. camphor. -अहमन्, -आत्मन्, -मणि m., -शिला a crystal stone.

स्फटिकारिः, स्फटिकारिका f. Sulphate of alumina.

स्फटिकी Alum.

स्फट 1 P. (स्फटति) To burst, open, expand. -II. 10 U. (स्फटयति-ते) To jest or joke with, laugh at.

स्फट See स्फट.

स्फरण Trembling, quivering, throbbing.

स्फल 1 P. (स्फलति) To tremble, quiver, throb, palpitate. -10. U. or caus. (स्फलयति-ते) To cause to tremble or shake. WITH अ 1 to cause to tremble, cause to flap, shake, rock. 2 to strike or press against, splash आस्फालितं यत्नमदाकारायः R. 16. 13, U. 5. 9. 3 to strike, play upon; Si. 1. 9. 4 to twang (as a bow.)

स्फटिक a. (की f.) Crystalline. -क A crystal

स्फटित p p Split open, burst, expanded, made to gasp.

स्फाति: f. 1 Swelling, intumescence. 2 Increase, growth.

स्फात् 1 A. (स्फाते, स्फाति) 1 To grow large or fat, to become big or bulky. 2 To swell, increase, expand; संदुबुद्धे तयोः कोपः पस्फायि शब्दकाव्यं Bk. 14. 109. -Caus. (स्फावयति-ते) To cause to grow large, augment, increase; तावस्फावयतां शक्तीर्वाणांश्चाकिरतां मुहुः Bk. 17. 43, 4. 33, 12. 76, 15. 99.

स्फार a. 1 Large, great, increased, expanded; स्फात्कुल्लक्षणपीठनिर्वाह &c.; Māl. 5. 23, Mv. 6. 32. 2 Much, abundant; Mv. 5. 2; Bh. 3. 42. 3 Loud. -र; 1 Swelling, increase, enlargement, growth. 2 A bubble (in gold). 3 A protuberance. 4 Throbbing, quivering palpitation, vibration. 5 Twanging. -र Abundance, much, plenty. (स्फारीय means 'to swell out, expand, spread out, increase, multiply'; छस्त्रिणा विहस्त्रिणमवति मुहदः स्फारीमव्ययपदः Mk. 1. 36.

स्फारण Throbbing, shaking, trembling.

स्फालः Throbbing, palpitation, beat, trembling.

स्फालनं 1 Quivering, palpitating. 2 Causing to shake about or move. 3 Rubbing, friction. 4 Patting or stroking (as a horse), gentle rubbing.

स्फिक् f. Buttocks, hips; अंसस्फिक्पृष्ठविंशत्यवयवसुलभान्स्फुटतानि जग्वा Māl. 5. 16.

स्फिद् 10 U. (स्फेदयति-ते) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. 2 To despise. 3 To love. 4 To cover.

स्फिद् 10 U. (स्फिदयति-ते) To hurt &c.; see स्फिद् above.

स्फिर a. (compar. स्फेयस्, superl. स्फेड) 1 Abundant, much, large. 2 Many, numerous. 3 Vast, capacious.

स्फीत p. p. 1 Swollen, increased; Ve. 5. 40. 2 Fat, thick, big, large, bulky. 3 Many, numerous, much, copious, plentiful, abundant. 4 Pure, Bv. 4. 13. 5 Successful, prosperous, thriving. 6 Affected by hereditary disease. (स्फीतीकृत means 'to augment or enlarge').

स्फीति: f. 1 Growth, increase, enlargement. 2 Abundance, copiousness, plenty; धनशान्यस्य च स्फीतिः सदा मे वर्ततां गृहे. 3 Prosperity.

स्फुद् 1. 6 P., 1 U. (स्फुटति, स्फोटति-ते, स्फुटति) 1 To burst or split open, break forth, be suddenly rent asunder, cleave split, break; हाहा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं वसते देहवधः U. 3. 38; स्फुटति न सा मनसिज-विशिखित Git. 7; Bk. 14. 56, 15. 77. 2 To expand, open, blow, blossom; स्फुटति कुम्भमणिर्दे विरहिहृदयदलनाय Git. 5; Pt. 1. 136, Kāv. 3. 167. 3 To run or bound away, disperse; दुर्गाः प्रस्फुट-मिति: Bk. 14. 6, 10. 8. 4 To become visible burst into view become evident; or manifest II 10 U

(स्फुटयति-ते) 1 To burst, crack, break open. 2 To burst into view. -Caus. (स्फोटयति-ते) 1 To burst or rend asunder, split, tear open, cleave, divide. 2 To manifest, show, make clear. 3 To disclose, divulge, make public 4 To hurt, destroy, kill. 5 To winnow.

स्फुट a. 1 Burst, rent asunder, broken, split. 2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; स्फुटपरागपरागतपंकजं Si. 6. 2, 5. 3 Manifested, displayed, made clear, 4 Clear, plain, distinctly visible or manifest; अत्र स्फुटो न कश्चिदलंकारः K. P. 1; Ku. 5. 44; Me. 70; Ki. 11. 44. 5 Bursting into view; U. 3. 42. 6 White, bright, pure; सुकाफलं वा स्फुट-विद्वनस्य Ku. 1. 44. 7 Well-known, famous; स्फुटनृपलीलममवसुतयोः Si. 9. 79 (गथित). 8 Spread, diffused. 9 Loud. 10 Apparent, true. -इ ind. Clearly, evidently, distinctly, certainly, manifestly. -Comp. -अर्थ a. 1 intelligible, obvious. 2 significant. -तार a. bright or gemmed with stars. -तलं (in geom.). 1 distinct or precise area of a triangle. 2 the clear or net result of any calculation. -सारः the true latitude of a star or planet (?). -सूर्यगतिः f. the apparent or true motion of the sun.

स्फुटनं 1 Breaking open, rending, bursting forth, tearing open. 2 Expanding, opening, blossoming.

स्फुटिः -क्षी f. Cracking of the skin of the feet, sores or swelling of the feet.

स्फुटिका A small bit broken off, a slice.

स्फुटित p. p. 1 Burst, broken open, split, cracked. 2 Budded, blown, expanded (as a flower). 3 Made clear, manifested, shown. 4 Torn, destroyed. 5 Laughed at. -Comp. -चरण a. having wide feet, splay-footed.

स्फुद् 10 U. (स्फुदयति-ते) To despise, slight, disrespect.

स्फुद् 6 P. (स्फुडति) To cover.

स्फुद् 1. 1. P. (स्फुडति) To open, expand. -II. 10: U. (स्फुटयति-ते) To jest, joke, laugh at.

स्फुद् 1 A., 10 U. (स्फुडते, स्फुडयति-ते) See स्फुद्.

स्फुत् ind. An imitative sound. -Comp. -करः fire. -कारः the sound स्फुत्, a crackling noise.

स्फुर 6. P. (स्फुरति, स्फुरति) 1 (a) To throb, palpitate (as eyes); शान्तमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य S. 1. 15; स्फुरता वामकेनापि दाक्षिण्यमवलम्ब्यते Māl. 1. 8. (b) To shake, tremble, quiver, vibrate in general; स्फुरदधरनासापुटतया U. 1. 29, 6. 33. 2 To twitch, struggle, become agitated; हतं पृथिव्यां कण्ठं स्फुरति Bām 3 To start, dart, spring forward प्रस्फुर्यमा परं Bk 14 6 4

To spring back, rebound (as a bow) 5 To spring or break forth, shoot out, spring up, rise forth; वर्मन्तः स्फुरति निर्मले यद्वा. 6 To start into view, become visible or manifest, appear clearly, become displayed; सुसात्स्फुरतीं को हर्तुमिच्छति हरेः परिमृष्ट दृष्टा Mu. 1. 8, रचितरुचिरसूत्रं दृष्टिमोषे प्रदोषे स्फुरति निरवसादं कापि राधां जगाद् Git. 11. 7 To flash, scintillate, sparkle, glitter, gleam, shine; स्फुरतु कुलकुलनयेरुपरि मायिमंजरी रंजयतु तव हृदये Git. 10; (तया) स्फुरत्प्रभावं डलया चकाते Ku. 1. 24, R. 3. 60, 5. 51; Me. 15, 27. 8 To shine, distinguish oneself, become eminent; Pt. 1. 27. 9 To flash on the mind, rush suddenly into memory. 10 To go tremulously. 11 To bruise, destroy. -Caus. (स्फुरयति ते, स्फोरयति-ते) 1 To cause to throb or vibrate. 2 To cause to shine, irradiate. 3 To throw, cast. -With अप् to shine forth or out. -अभि 1 to spread or be diffused, expand. 2 to become known. -परि 1 to throb, quiver, palpitate; तस्याः परिस्फुरितगर्भमपलक्षयः U. 3. 28. -प्र 1 to quiver, tremble. 2 to expand, be dilated; प्रास्फुरज्जम् Mb 2 to spread far and wide, become known; संस्थितस्य श्रुत्योत्कर्षः श्रावः प्रस्फुरति स्फुटं Subhāsh. -वि 1 to quiver, tremble. 2 to struggle. 3 to shine, gleam; U. 4. 4 to draw or twang (as a bow, used in caus. in the same sense); एकोपि विस्फुरितमंडलचापचर्चः कः सिंधुराजमभिषेधयितुं समर्थः Ve. 2. 25; Ki. 14. 31.

स्फुरः 1 Throbbing, trembling, quivering. 2 Swelling. 3 A shield.

स्फुरणं 1 Throbbing, quivering, trembling (in general). 2 Throbbing or quivering or certain parts of the body (indicating good or bad luck). 3 Breaking forth, arising, starting into view. 4 Gleaming, flashing, glittering, shining, twinkling. 5 Flashing on the mind, crossing the memory.

स्फुरत् a. Throbbing, shining &c. -Comp. -उल्का a shooting meteor, aerolite.

स्फुरित p. p. 1 Trembling, throbbing. 2 Shaken. 3 Glittering, shining. 4 Unsteady. 5 Swollen. -तं 1 A throb, palpitation, tremor. 2 Agitation or emotion of the mind.

स्फुर्च्छं 1 P. (स्फूर्च्छति) 1 To spread, extend. 2 To forget.

स्फुर्ज् 1 P. (स्फूर्जति) 1 To thunder, make a sound like thunder-clap, crash, explode; Ms. 1. 53. 2 To glitter, shine. 3 To burst or break forth; स्फुर्ज्जलेन स पृथ संप्रति मम न्यक्कारमिवास्थिते Mv. 3. 40. -With वि 1 to roar, thunder. 2 to resound. 3 to increase. 4 to shine, appear; अस्त्वैवं जडव्यतां ह भवता नद् भोमि विस्फूर्जने K P 10

स्फुट 6. P. (स्फुलित) 1 To tremble, throb, vibrate. 2 To dart forth, appear. 3 To collect. 4 To kill, destroy.

स्फुल A tent.

स्फुलन Trembling, Throbbing, palpitation.

स्फुलिगः, -नं, **स्फुलिगा** A spark of fire ; **स्फुलिगावस्थया** वह्निर्यापेक्ष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15, Ve. 6. 8.

स्फूर्जः 1 The crashing sound of a thunder-clap. 2 Indra's thunderbolt. 3 Sudden burst or rise, as in नर्मस्फूर्जः. 4 First union of lovers characterized by joy in the beginning and some expectation of a fear in the end.

स्फूर्जथुः A clap or peal of thunder.

स्फूर्तिः f. 1 Throbbing, shaking, vibration. 2 Spring, bound. 3 Blooming, opening. 4 Manifestation, display. 5 Flashing on the mind. 6 Poetical inspiration.

स्फूर्तिमत् a. 1 Throbbing, tremulous, agitated. 2 Tenderhearted.

स्फेबद्ध a. More abundant, larger (comp. of स्फिर q. v.)

स्फेद्व a. Most abundant, largest (superl. of स्फिर q. v.)

स्फोटः 1 Breaking forth, splitting open, bursting. 2 Disclosure ; as in नर्मस्फोटः. 3 A swelling, boil, tumor. 4 The idea which bursts out or flashes on the mind when a sound is uttered, the impression produced on the mind at hearing a sound ; बुधैर्बोधाकरणैः प्रधानभूतस्फोटस्वरूपं गन्धं रसं च शब्दं च व्यतिरिच्य व्यवहारः कृतः K. P. 1, also see Sarva. S. (पाणिनीयदर्शन). 5 The eternal sound recognised by the Mīmāṃsakas. -Comp. -बीजकः the marking-nut plant.

स्फोटन a. (नी f.) Breaking asunder, manifesting, disclosing, making clear. -नः Separated utterance of a close combination of consonants. -नं 1 Rending, suddenly bursting, splitting, cracking. 2 Winnowing grain. 3 Cracking the fingerjoints, snapping the fingers. 4 The separation of a double consonant.

स्फोटनी The boring tool, an auger, gimlet.

स्फोट The expanded hood of a serpent.

स्फोटिका A kind of bird.

स्फोरण See स्फुरण.

स्फुर्य A sword-shaped implement used in sacrifices ; Ms. 5. 117 ; Y. 1. 184. -Comp. -वर्तनिः the furrow made by this implement.

स्फु See स्फु.

स्फ ind. 1 A particle added to the present tense of verbs (or to present participles) and giving them the sense of the past tense

भाङ्गको नाम सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म Pt. 1 ; क्रीयति स्म प्राणहृत्प्रेक्षासि Si. 17. 15. 2 A pleonastic particle (generally added to the prohibitive particle मा q. v.) ; भर्तुर्विप्रकृतानि रोषणतया भास्व प्रतीपममः S. 4. 17 ; भास्व सीमंदिनी काचिज्जन्तरेषु न मीदृश H. 2. 7.

स्मयः 1 Astonishment, wonder, surprise. 2 Arrogance, pride, haughtiness, conceit ; तस्मै स्मयावेशविभ्रिताय R. 5. 19, Bh. 3. 2, 69.

स्मरः 1 Recollection, remembrance. 2 Love. 3 Cupid, the god of love ; स्मर पुरुषक एष भावः Ku. 4. 28, 42, 43.

-Comp. -अङ्गुः 1 a finger-nail. 2 a lover, lascivious person. -अगारः, -कूपकः, -रुहः, -मंदिरं female, organ. -अंध a. blinded by love, infatuated with passion. -आतुरः, -आर्तः, -उत्सुक a. pining with love, love-sick, smit with love. -आसवः saliva. -कर्मन् n. any amorous action, a wanton act.

-शुनः an epithet of Vishnu. -छत्रं the clitoris. -दशा state of love, state of the body produced by being in love (these are ten). -ध्वजः 1 the male organ. 2 a fabulous fish. 3 N. of a musical instrument. (-ज) the female organ. (-जा) a bright moon-light night. -मिया an epithet of Rati. -भासित a. inflamed by love. -मोहः infatuation of love, passion. -लेखनी the Sārikā bird. -वल्गुः 1 an epithet of Spring. 2 of Aniruddha. -वीथिका a prostitute, harlot. -ज्ञासनः an epithet of Siva. -सस्रः the moon. -स्तंभः the male organ. -स्मर्यः a donkey, an ass. -हरः an epithet of Siva.

स्मरण 1 Remembering, remembrance, recollection ; केवलं स्मरणेनैव पुनाति पुरुषं यतः R. 10. 30. 2 Thinking of or about ; यदि हस्तिस्मरणे सरसं मनः Gtt. 13. 3 Memory. 4 Tradition, traditional precept ; इति श्रुतस्मरणत्वात् (opp. श्रुति). 5 Mental recitation of the name of a deity. 6 Remembering with regret ; regretting. 7 Rhetorical recollection, regarded as a figure of speech ; thus defined :—यथाश्रुतमवमर्शय ह्ये तदुदये स्मृति, स्मरणं K. P. 10. -Comp. -अनुग्रहः 1 a kind remembrance. 2 the favour of remembrance ; Ku. 6. 19. -अपर्यतपकः a turtle, tortoise. -अयोग्यत्वं the non-simultaneousness of recollections. -पदवी death.

स्मार a. Relating to Smara or the god of love ; स्मारं पुष्पमयं चापं बाणाः पुष्पमया आपि । तथाप्यवंगच्छे लोकं करोति वक्षामस्मनः ॥

-रं Recollection, memory.

स्मारक a. (रिका f.) Reminding. -कं A memorial (a modern use).

स्मारणे Calling to mind, reminding, causing to remember.

स्मार्त a. 1 Relating to memory remembered memorial 2 Being

within memory. 3 Based on or recorded in a Smṛiti, prescribed in a code of laws ; कर्मस्मर्तिविवाहाद्यौ कुर्वति प्रत्यहं गृही Y. 1. 97 ; Ms. 1. 108. 4 Legal. 5 Following or professing the law-books. 6 Domestic (as fire). -र्तः 1 A Brāhmaṇa well-versed in traditional law. 2 One who follows the traditional law. 3 N. of a sect.

स्मि 1 A. (स्मयते, स्मित) 1 To smile, laugh (gently) ; काकुत्स्थ ईषत्स्मयमान आस Bk. 2. 11, 15. 8 ; स्मयमानं वदन्नाकुञ्चं स्मरति Bv. 2. 27. 2 To bloom, expand ; Pt. 1. 136. -Caus. (स्माययति-ते) 1 To cause a smile by, cause to smile. 2 To laugh at, deride. 3 To astonish (स्मायते in this sense)

-Desid. (सिस्मयिषते) To wish to smile. -WITH उद्- to smile, laugh. -ति 1 to wonder or be surprised at, उपयोर्न तथा लोकः प्राविण्येन विस्मयिष्ये R. 15. 65 ; Bk. 5. 51. 2 to admire. 3 to be proud or conceited ; न विस्मयेत तपसा Ms. 4. 236. (-Caus.) to cause to smile, cause to be surprised, fill with wonder or astonishment ; विस्माययन् विस्मितमात्मवृत्तौ R. 2. 33, Bk. 5. 58, 8. 42.

स्मिद् 10 U. (स्मिदयति-ते) 1 To slight, scorn, despise. 2 To love. 3 To go.

स्मित p. p. 1 Smiled, smiling. 2 Expanded, blown, blossomed. -तं A smile, gentle laugh ; सस्मितं ' with a smile ' ; सविलम्बास्मितं &c. -Comp. -दृष्ट्वा a. having a smiling look. (-f.) a handsome woman. -पूर्वम् ind. smilingly, with a smile ; सगर्वमिस्मान् स्मित-पूर्वमाह Ku. 7. 47.

स्मील 1 P. (स्मीलति) To wink, blink.

स्तु 1. 5 P. (स्तुणीति) 1 To please, gratify. 2 To protect, defend. 3 To live. -II. 1 P. (Atm. also in epic poetry) (स्मरति, स्तुत ; pass. स्मर्यते) 1 (a) To remember, bear or keep in mind, recollect, call to mind, be aware of स्मरति स्मरन्तीरा तत्र गोदावरौ वा स्मरति च तदुपा-तेष्वावयोर्वीरानां U. 1. 26. (b) To call to mind, call upon mentally, think of, स्मरन्मनोभीष्टदेवता Pt. 1 ; R. 15. 45. 2 To recite mentally or call upon the name of a deity &c. ; यः स्मरेत्पुंडरीकाक्षं सवाङ्मयन्तरः क्षुचिः 3 To lay down or record in a Smṛiti ; तथा च स्मरति. 4 To declare, regard, consider ; Pt. 1. 30. 5 To remember with regret, yearn after, long or desire for (oft. with gen.) ; स्मरुं दिशति न दिवः शरुं दिशत्यः K. 5. 28 ; काचिद्भूतः स्मरसि रसिके त्वं हि तस्य श्रियोति Me. 85 ; Mu. 5. 14. -Caus. (स्मारयति-ते, but स्मरयति-ते in the last sense) 1 To cause to remember, remind, put in mind of, call to mind ; अनेन मज्जिमासिमेगेन स्मारयसि मे पूर्वशिक्षां सीदामि Mā. 1 ; sometimes with two acc. अवि चमत्स्मयन्ता स्मारयति गृही Mā. 1 च वत्तु स्मर कलश

नेव स्मारिता वयं U. 6. 34. 2 To give information. 3 To cause to remember with regret, cause to long or desire for; Si. 6. 56, 8 64. -Desid. (सुस्मृते) To wish to recollect. -WITH अद्भु to remember, recollect, call to mind. -अप to forget. -न to forget. -वि to forget; मधुकर विस्मृतोऽस्मिन् कथं S. 5. 1. (-Caus.) to cause to forget; U. 1. -सं to remember, think of; Bg. 18. 76, Ms. 4. 149. (-Caus.) to remind, put in mind of; (पाताल) मामय सेस्मरयस्तिव मुजगलोकः Ratn. 1. 13.

स्मृतिः f. 1 Remembrance, recollection, memory; अस्मृत्यामा कर्षत-वधुः किं न यातः स्मृतिं ते Ve. 3. 21; संस्कार-मात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः T. S.; स्मृत्युपस्थितोऽज्ञो द्वौ श्लोको U. 6. 2 Thinking of, calling to mind. 3 What was delivered by human authors, law, traditional law, the body of traditional or memorial law (civil or religious) (opp. श्रुति). 4 A code of laws, law-book. 5 A text of Smṛiti, canon, rule, of law; इति स्मृतेः. 6 Desire, wish. 7 Understanding. -Comp. -अस्मरं another law-book. -अपेत a. 1 forgotten. 2 Inconsistent with Smṛiti. 3 (hence) illegal, unjust. -वक्त a. prescribed or enjoined in the codes of law, canonical. -ययः, -विषयः the object of memory; स्मृतिपथं, विषयमयं to be dead; Bh. 3. 37, 38. -प्रत्यक्षमयः retentiveness of memory, accuracy of recollection. -प्रबन्धः a legal work. -भ्रंशः loss or failure of memory. -रोधः temporary interruption of memory; loss or failure of memory; S. 7. 32. -विभ्रमः confusion of memory. -विरुद्धः a. illegal. -विरोधः 1 opposition to law, illegality. 2 Disagreement between two or more Smṛities or legal texts; स्मृतिविरोधं प्रतिपद्यते S. B. -साक्षं 1 a law-book, code, digest. 2 legal science. -क्षय a. deceased, dead (as a person). -क्षयिह्व temporary loss of memory. -साक्ष्य a. capable of being proved by law. -हेतुः a cause of recollection, impression on the mind, association of ideas.

स्मेर a. 1 Smiling; विलोभ्य ब्रह्मोष्मवि-हितं त्वया महाजनः स्मेरमुखो मयिष्यति Ku. 5. 70; Bv. 2. 4; 3. 2; Māl. 10. 6. 2 Blown, expanded, dilated, blooming; अधिकविकसदं त्वयि सयस्मेरयतिः Māl. 1. 28. 3 Proud. 4 Evident. -Comp. -विष्करः a peacock.

स्वदुः Speed, rapid motion, rush; velocity.

स्वद्व 1 A. (स्वदते, स्पष्ट; desid. सिस्व-विषते, सिस्वसन्ति; the स् of स्वद्व is changed to द् after a preposition ending in अ or उ) 1 To ooze, trickle, drop, drip, distill, flow - ननि द्रव्यस्य

स्वदमानं मयं त्व किमपि लिङ्गं यजुः कुंजं रुग्णः Bv. 1. 5. 2 To shed, pour forth. 3 To run, flee. -WITH अद्भु to flow. -आने 1 to ooze, flow. 2 to rain, pour down water; अभिष्वदमानसेवमेदुरितं तिलमा मितिः U. 2. 3 to be melted; U. 6. -नि, परि to flow out or forth. -प्र to flow forth. -वि to flow; Bk. 9. 74.

स्वद्व 1 Flowing, trickling. 2 Going rapidly, moving. 3 A car, chariot. स्वद्वन a. (ना or नी f.) 1 Going quickly, fleet; flowing. 2 Quick, swift of foot, fleet; स्वद्वना नो चतुरथाः Kī. 15. 16. -नः 1 A war-chariot, a car or chariot in general; वनोत्सवं प्रविशति गजः स्वद्वनालोकधीतः S. 1. 33. 2 Air, wind. 3 A kind of tree. (तिनिश). -ने 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. 2 Rushing, going or flowing quickly. 3 Water. -Comp. -आरोहः a warrior who fights while seated in a chariot.

स्वद्वलिका A drop, of saliva. स्वद्विन् a. (नी f.) 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. 2 Rushing. 3 Going. स्वदिनी 1 Saliva. 2 A cow bearing two calves at the same time. स्वय p. p. Oozed, trickled, dropped. स्वय 1 P., 10 U. (स्वयति, स्वययति-ते) 1 To sound, to cry aloud, shout. 2 To go. 3 To consider, reflect (Atm. only in this sense).

स्वयंतकः A kind of valuable gem (said to yield daily eight loads of gold and to preserve from all kinds of dangers and portents). For some account, see the word वयजित्.

स्वयि (नी) काः 1 A cloud. 2 An ant-hill. 3 A kind of tree. 4 Time.

स्वयिका Indigo. स्वात् ind. (Strictly 3rd. pers. sing. of the Potential of अस् 'to be'). It may be, perhaps, perchance. -Comp. -वादः an assertion of probability (in phil.) a form of scepticism. -वादिन् m. a sceptic.

स्यालः See श्यालः. स्यात् p. p. 1 Sewn with a needle, stitched, woven (fig. also); चित्तासंतति-तुजालनिविद्धसूतवै लघा विद्या Māl. 5. 10. 2 Pierced. -नः A sack.

स्यूतिः 1 Sewing, stitching. 2 Needle-word. 3 A sack. 4 Lineage, family. 5 Offspring.

स्युतः 1 A ray of light. 2 The sun. 3 A bag, sack.

स्युमः A ray of light.

स्योतः A sack, bag.

स्योज a. 1 Beautiful, pleasing. 2 Auspicious, propitious. -नः 1 A ray of light. 2 The sun. 3 A sack. -नं Happiness, pleasure.

संख 1 A. (संसते, संस्त) 1 To fall, fall or drop down, slip off or down; नासत्सकरीणां येन विषयीक्योदिनामपि R. 4. 48; गभीरे संसते हस्तात् Bg. 1. 29; Bk. 14. 72. 15. 61. 2 To sink, drop, fall

saunder; हाहा देवि सुस्रति हृदयं संसते देह-ध्वः U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 20. 3 To hang down. 4 To go. -Caus. (संसयति ते) 1 To cause to fall or slip down, move, dislurb; वातोपि नासत्सकरीणां R. 6. 75. 2 To relax, loosen. -WITH वि to slip down, become loosened. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to fall down, let fall; विसंसयती नवकर्णिकारं Ku. 3. 62. 2 to loosen, relax.

संसः Falling, slipping.

संसनं 1 Falling. 2 Causing to fall, or bringing down.

संसिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Falling or slipping down, hanging down, being loosened, giving way; वंशं सं-सिति चक्रहस्तयमिताः पर्याकुला सुवजाः S. 1. 30. 2 Depending, pendulous, hanging loosely.

संख 1 A. (संखे) To confide or trust.

संखिन् a. (नी f.) (compar. लजी यस् superl. लजिष्ठ). Wearing a garland or chaplet; आलुकाकरणः लज्जी ईस विहृदुल्लवान् R. 17. 25.

संख f. 1 A chaplet, wreath or garland of flowers (especially one worn on the head); लज्जनपि शिरस्त्रयं. शिवां वृत्तोऽप्यहंशकया S. 7. 24. 2 A garland (in general). -Comp. -वान्, (संखामन्) n. the tie or fillet of a garland. -धर a. wearing a garland; Git. 12. (-रा) N. of a metre.

संखवा A rope, string, cord.

संखु f. Breaking wind downwards

(अपाववाडु). संख 1 A. (संखे, संख) To confide; see संख. -WITH वि 1 to be confident. 2 to rest secure.

सखः 1 Trickling, oozing, flowing. 2 A drop, flow, stream; विपुलौ सख-यती वा स्तनी नैत्रजलसखैः Rām. 3 A fountain, spring.

सखजं 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. 2 Sweat. 3 Urine.

सखत a. (सखती f.) Flowing, oozing, trickling &c. -Comp. -यनी 1 a woman that miscarries. 2 a cow miscarrying by accident.

सखती A stream, river; वापीविष सखती R. 17. 63.

सखु m. 1 A maker. 2 A creator. 3 The creator, an epithet of Brahman; या सृष्टिः सखुराया S. 1. 1; तत्सखुराकार 7 27. 4 N. of Siva.

सखत p. p. 1 Fallen or dropped down; slipped off, fallen off; सखत शरं चापमपि स्वहस्तात् Ku. 3. 51; कनकवलय सखते सखते मया प्रतिसाधिते S. 3. 13; Kī. 5. 33, Me. 63. 2 Drooping, hanging loosely down; विषादसखतसर्पिका Mk. 4 8; सखासावतिमात्रलोहिततली वाह्य वदोक्षेपणात् S. 1. 30. 3 Loosed. 4 Let go relaxed. 5 Pendulous, hanging down. 6 Separated. -Comp. -अंश a

1 having the limbs relaxed. 2 swooning, fainting.

सुस्तरः A couch or sofa (for reclining), bed ; शिलातले सुस्तरमास्तीर्य निषसाद् K., Ms. 2. 204.

स्राक् ind. Quickly, speedily.

स्रावः Flow, flowing, oozing, dropping.

स्रावक a. (विका f.) Causing to flow, pouring out, exuding. -कं Black pepper.

स्रि 1 P. (स्त्रिमिति) To hurt, kill.

स्रि 1 P. (स्त्रिमिति) To hurt, kill.

स्रि 4 P. (स्त्रीयाति, छत) 1 To go. 2 To become dry.

स्र 1 P. (स्राति, छत) 1 To flow, stream, trickle, ooze, drop, exude ; न हि निशान्तिवत्सोऽहं Rām. 2 To pour out, shed, let flow ; अलोद्विष्टं च स्रष्टुं शोणितं वायुमुत्स्रवत् Bk. 15. 76, 17. 18. 3 To go, move. 4 To trickle or slip away, waste away, perish, come to nothing ; स्रवते ब्रह्म तस्यापि निभमांडारपयो यथा Bhāg. ; Bk. 6. 18 ; Ms. 2. 74. 5 To spread about, get abroad, transpire (as a secret). -Caus. (स्रावयति-ने) To cause to flow, pour out, shed, spill (blood &c.) ; न गन्गास्त्रावयेदुक् Ms. 4. 169. (With prepositions the root retains nearly the same meanings).

सुहृन् N. of a district ; यथाः सुहृन्-क्षपतिष्ठे Sk. ; (it was situated at some distance-at least one day's journey-from Pāṭaliputra q. v. ; cf. न हि देवदत्ताः सुहृन् संनिधीयमानस्तद्वरेण पाटलिपुत्रे संनिधीयते क्षुण्णपद्मेकत्र वृत्तावनेकत्वरसंगत् S. B.)

सुहृन् N. of a district.

सुक्ष्म f. A sort of wooden ladle, used for pouring clarified butter on sacrificial fire ; (usually made of trees like Palāsa or Khadira) ; R. 11. 25 ; Ms. 5. 117 ; Y. 1. 183. -Comp. -पणालिका the spout of a ladle.

स्रु a. (Usually at the end of comp.) Flowing, dropping, pouring forth ; स्वर्णेण तस्यामस्रुतकुंठेव Ku. 1. 4, 5 ; Si. 9. 68.

स्रुतिः f. 1 Flowing, oozing, distilling, trickling out ; कीदृशस्रुतिभिर-सामिवोद्वंसतः Mu. 6. 13 ; पदं तुषारस्रुतिशोत-रक्त Ku. 1. 5 ; R. 16. 44 ; Ki. 5. 44, 16. 2 ; क्षीरस्रुतिस्त्रिमयः (वाताः) Me. 107. ' exudation or flow of the sap.' 2 Exudation, resin. 3 A stream.

स्राव-वा 1 A sacrificial ladle. 2 A spring, cascade.

स्रे 1 A. (स्रेकते) To go, move.

स्रे 1 P. (स्रायति) 1 To boil. 2 To sweat ; see श्रे.

स्रोतं A stream ; see स्रोतस्.

स्रोतस् n. 1 (a) A stream, current of water न च स्रोत इति

पुलिनमधुना तत्र सतितां U. 2. 27, Ms. 3. 163. (b) A torrent, rapid stream ; नदत्याकाशमगवाः स्रोतस्सुद्धामदिग्मे R. 1. 78 ; स्रोतसेवोद्यमानस्य प्रतीपतरणं हि तत् V. 2. 5. 2 A stream, river (in general) ; स्रोत-सामसि जाह्नवी Bg. 10. 31. 3 A wave. 4 Water. 5 The canal of nutriment in the body. 6 An organ of sense ; निगृह्य सर्वस्रोतोऽसि Rām. 7 The trunk of an elephant. -Comp. -अंजनं (स्रोतोजनं) antimony. -ईशः the ocean. -रंध्र an aperture of the proboscis or trunk of an elephant, a nostril ; स्रोतोरंध्रच्युति-सुमग्नं दंतिभिः शयमानः Me. 42 (see Malli. therson) ; (written श्रोतोऽसि also q. v.). -वहा a river ; स्रोतोवहा पथि निकामजलाम-तीत्य जातः सत्ते प्रणयवान् मृगतृष्णिकायां S. 6. 15 ; कार्या सैकतलीनहंसमिधुना स्रोतोवहा मालिनी 6. 16, R. 6. 52.

स्रोतस्यः 1 N. of Siva. 2 A thief.

स्रोतस्वती, स्रोतस्विनी A river.

स्व pron. a. 1 One's own, belonging to oneself, often serving as a reflexive pronoun ; स्वनियोगमश्रुत् कुरु S. 2 ; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तत्रयित्वा 5. 5 ; oft. in comp. in this sense ; स्वपुत्र, स्वकलत्र, स्वद्रव्य. 2 Innate, natural, inherent, peculiar, inborn ; स्वर्गपथि न स्वर्ग कमलं पुष्पति स्वामिषया Me. 80 ; S. 1. 18 ; स तस्य स्त्री भावः प्रकृतिनियतत्वादकृतकः U. 6. 14. 3 Belonging to one's own caste or tribe ; स्रुदेव भार्या स्रुदेव सा च स्वा च विशः स्त्रुतेः Ms. 3. 13, 5. 104. -स्वः 1 A relative, kinsman ; Pt. 2. 96 ; Me. 2. 109. 2 The soul. -स्वः, स्वः Wealth, property, as in निःस्व q. v. -Comp. -अनुयायः a follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy. -अक्षरं one's own hand-writing. -आधिकारः one's own duty or sway ; आधिकारात्मकः Me. 1. , आधिकारयुक्तः S. 7. -अधिष्ठानं one of the six Chakras or mystical circles of the body. -अधीन a. 1 dependent on oneself, self-dependent, 2 independent. 3 one's own subject. 4 in one's own power ; स्वाधीना वचनीयतापि हि वरं नद्वेन न सेवाजालिः Mk. 8. 11. ' कुशल a. having prosperity in one's own power ; स्वाधीनकुशलाः सिद्धिमंतः S. 4. ' पतिका, ' भर्तृका a woman who has full control over her husband, one whose husband is subject to her ; अथ सा निर्गतमाया राधा स्वाधीनभर्तृका निजयाद् 1 रातिकृतिं कांतं मंडनवाङ्मया. Git. 12 ; see S. D. 112 et seq. -अध्यायः 1 self-recitation, muttering to one-self. 2 study of the Vedas, sacred study. -अनुभूतिः f. 1 self-experience, 2 self-knowledge ; स्वानुभूतिकसारं नमः श्रोताय तेजसे Bh. 2. 1. -अंतः 1 the mind ; Bv. 4. 5 ; Mv. 7. 17. 2 a cavern. -अर्थः 1 one's own interest, self-interest ; सर्वः स्वार्थं समीहते Si. 2. 65. 2 own meaning ; Bv. 1. 79 (where both senses are intended). ' अनुमानं inference for oneself, a kind of inductive r

ing, one of the two main kinds of अनुमान ; the other being परार्थानुमान. ' पंडित a. 1 clever in one's own affairs. 2 expert in attending to own interests. ' परः, परारण्य a. intent on securing one's own interests, selfish. ' विघातः frustration of one's object. ' सिद्धिः f. fulfilment of one's own object. -आयत्त a. subject to, or dependent upon, oneself ; Bh. 2. 7. -इच्छा self-will, own inclination. ' द्रुत्युः an epithet of Bhishma. -उदयः the rising of a sign or heavenly body at any particular place. -उपधिः a fixed star. -ऊपनः air, wind. -कर्मिन् a. selfish. -कार्यं one's own business or interest -गतस् ind. to oneself, aside (in theatrical language). -हृद a. 1 self-willed, uncontrolled, wanton. 2 wild. (-वः) one's own will or choice, own fancy or pleasure, independence. (-दं) ind. at one's own will or pleasure, wantonly, voluntarily ; स्वच्छंदं दलद्वारिदं ते मरदं विदितो विदधतु ईजितं मिलिदाः Bv. 1. 5. -ज a. self-born. (-जः) 1 a son or child. 2 sweat, perspiration. (-जं) blood. -जनः 1 a kinsman, relative, इतः प्रत्यदिशात् स्वजनमनुगतं व्यवसिता S. 6. 8, Pt. 1. 5. 2 one's own people or kindred, one's household. तत्र a. self-dependent, uncontrolled, independent, self-willed. (-वः) a blind man. -देशः one's own country, native country. ' जः, ' वंशुः a fellow-countryman. -धर्मः 1 one's own religion. 2 one's own duty, the duties of one's own class ; Ms. 1. 88-91. 3 peculiarity, one's own property. -पक्षः one's own side or party. -परमंडलं one's own and an enemy's country. -प्रकाश a. 1 self-evident. 2 self-luminous. -प्रयोगात् ind. by means of one's own efforts. -भटः 1 one's own warrior. 2 body-guard. -भारः 1 own state. 2 an essential or inherent property, natural constitution, innate or peculiar disposition, nature ; as in स्वभावे दुरतिक्रमः Subhāsh. ; so कुटिल°, ' शुद्ध', ' शुद्ध', ' चपल', ' कटिन &c. ' उक्तिः f. 1 spontaneous declaration. 2 (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing a thing to the life, or with exact resemblance ; स्वभायोक्तिस्तु हिंभादेः स्वक्रियारूपवर्णने K. P. 10, or नाभा-वस्थे पदार्थाणां रूप साक्षद्विवृण्वती Kāv. 2. 8. ' वादः the doctrine that the universe was produced and is sustained by the natural and necessary action of substances according to their inherent properties, (and not by the agency of a Supreme Being). ' सिद्ध a. natural, spontaneous, inborn. -सुः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. -योनि a. related on the mother's side (-m f) own womb, one's own place of birth (f) a

sister or near female relative. -रसः 1 natural taste. 2 proper taste or sentiment in composition. -राज् *m.* the Supreme Being. -रूप *a.* 1 similar, like. 2 handsome, pleasing, lovely. 3 learned, wise (-र) 1 one's own form or shape, natural state or condition. 2 natural character or form, true constitution. 3 nature. 4 peculiar aim. 5 kind, sort, species. असिद्धि *f.* one of the three forms of fallacy called असिद्धि *q. v.* -वश *a.* 1 self-controlled. 2 independent. -वासिनी *f.* a woman whether married or unmarried who continues to live after maturity in her father's house. -वृत्ति *a.* living by one's own exertions. -सह्य *a.* self-protected, self-guarded. -संस्था 1 self-abiding. 2 self-possession. 3 absorption in one's own self. -स्थ *a.* 1 self-abiding. 2 self-dependent, relying on one's own exertions, confident, firm, resolute. 3 independent. 4 doing well, well, in health, at ease, comfortable; स्वस्थ एवास्मि *Māl.* 4; स्वस्थे को वा न पंडितः *Pt.* 1. 127; see अवस्थ also. 5 contented, happy. (-स्थ) *ind.* at ease, comfortably, composedly. -स्थानं one's own place or home; one's own abode; नमः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गर्जेद्रमणि कर्षति *Pt.* 3. 46. -हस्त one's own hand or handwriting, an autograph; see under हस्त. -हस्तिका an axe. -हित *a.* beneficial to oneself. (-ते) one's own good or advantage, one's own welfare.

स्वक *a.* One's own, own. स्वकीय *a.* 1 One's own, own. 2 Of one's own family. स्वंग 1 *P.* (स्वंगति) To go, move. स्वंगः An embrace. स्वच्छ *a.* 1 Very clear or transparent, pure, bright, pellucid; स्वच्छ-स्फटिक, स्वच्छसुकाफल &c. 2 White. 3 Beautiful. 4 Healthy. -च्छः A crystal. -च्छ *a.* pearl. -Comp. -पत्र tale. -बालुकं pure chalk. -मणिः a crystal.

स्वच्छ 1 *A* (स्वजते; the *ह* being changed to *वृ* after prepositions ending in *इ* or *उ*) 1 To embrace, clasp; कयाचिदार्जुन्य विराय सस्वजे *Bv.* 2. 178; पर्यधुरस्वजत सूर्यनि चोपजग्री *R.* 13. 70. 2 To encircle, twist round. -WITH पति to embrace; वस्ते परिव्रजजस्व मा सखीजनं च *S.* 4; *Bv.* 2. 178.

स्वद्व 10 *U.* (स्व-स्वा-उपति-ते) 1 To go. 2 To finish.

स्वतत् *ind.* Of oneself, by oneself (used reflexively).

स्वत्वं 1 Self-existence. 2 Ownership, proprietary right.

स्वद्व 1. 1 *A* (स्वदते, स्वदित) 1 To be liked, be sweet, be pleasant to the taste (with *dat.* of person)

स्वद्वेभ्यः *Bh.* 9. 2 अपादि गृह्य न वारि

धारा स्वादुः स्वपिः स्वदते तुषारा *N.* 3. 93; सस्वदे सुखदं प्रदास्यः *Si.* 10. 23. 2 To taste, relish, eat. 3 To please. 4 To sweeten. -II. 10 *U.* or *Caus.* (स्वादयति-ते) 1 To cause to taste or eat. 2 To taste. 3 To sweeten. -WITH आ 1 to taste, eat (*fig.* also); परावनास्वादितपूर्वमाद्युगः *R.* 3. 54. 2 to enjoy; *Me.* 87.

स्वदने Tasting, eating.

स्वदित *p. p.* Tasted, eaten. -तं An exclamation meaning 'may it be well tasted or relished', uttered at a Śrāddha ceremony after the presentation of rice-balls or oblations of food to the Manes; *Ms.* 3. 251, 254.

स्वया 1 One's own nature or determination, spontaneity. 2 One's own will or pleasure. 3 The oblation of food offered to the Pitris or Manes of deceased ancestors; स्वासांभृतत्वाः *R.* 1. 66, *Ms.* 9. 142, *Y.* 1. 102. 4 The food offered to the Manes personified. 5 Food or oblation in general. 6 *N.* of Māyā or worldly illusion. -*ind.* An exclamation uttered on offering an oblation to the Manes (with *dat.*); पितृभ्यः स्वा *Sk.* -*Comp.* -कर *a.* offering oblations to the Pitris. -कारः 1 the exclamation Svadhā; पूते हि तद् गृहं यत्र स्वाकारः प्रवर्तते. -प्रियः Agni or fire. -सुख *m.* 1 a deceased or deified ancestor. 2 a god, deity.

स्वधिति. *m. f.* स्वधिति An axe.

स्वध्व 1 *P.* (स्वधति) 1 To sound, make a noise; पूर्णः पुराश्च सस्वधुः *Bk.* 14. 3; वेणव कीचकास्ते सुर्ये स्वध्वनिलोदताः *Ak.* 2 To sing. -*Caus.* (स्वधयति-ते) 1 To cause to resound. 2 To sound. 3 To adorn (स्वानयति in this sense).

स्वध्वः Sound, noise, शिवाचोरस्वध्वं पश्चाद् बुधुषे विक्रतेति तं *R.* 12. 39; शंखस्वध्वः &c. -*Comp.* -उत्साहः a rhinoceros.

स्वध्वनिः Sound, noise.

स्वध्वनिक *a.* Sounding; as in पाणिस्वध्वनिकः 'one who claps his hands'.

स्वध्वनित *a.* Sounded, sounding, making a noise. -तं The noise of thunder, thunder-clap; cf. स्तनित.

स्वप् 2 *P.* (स्वपति, सुष; *pass.* सुप्यते; *desid.* सुप्यसति) (rarely 1 *U* स्वपति-ते) 1 To sleep, fall asleep, go to sleep; असं ज्ञातकिणस्कंयः सुखं स्वपति योगिनिः *R.* P. 10; इतः स्वपिति केशवः *Bh.* 2. 76. 2 To recline, repose, lie down, rest. 3 To be absorbed in; *Bv.* 4. 19. -*Caus.* (स्वापयति-ते) To cause to sleep, rock to sleep. -WITH अव, -नि, -य or -सं to sleep, lie down; प्रसुप्तलक्षणः *Māl.* 7; *Ku.* 2. 42; *R.* 11. 44.

स्वप्नः 1 Sleeping, sleep; अकाले बोधिते आवा पितृस्वप्नो दृष्टा भवार् *R.* 12. 81, 7. 61, 12. 70 2 A dream, dreaming स्वप्ने जातसंज्ञः कालु जीवलोक *Sānt.* 2 3; स्वप्ने

वु माया नु मतिप्रभो नु *S.* 6. 9, *R.* 10. 60. 3 Sloth, indolence, sleepiness. -*Comp.* -अवस्था a state of dreaming. -उपम *a.* 1 resembling a dream. 2 unreal or illusory (like a dream). -कर, -कृत् *a.* inducing sleep, soporific, narcotic. -गृहं, -निकेतनं a sleeping-room, bed-chamber. -वोषः involuntary seminal discharge, *pollutio nocturna*. -वीगम्य *a.* perceptible by the intellect only when it is in a state of sleep-like abstraction; *Ms.* 12. 122. -वपचः the illusion of sleep, the world as appearing in a dream. -विचारः interpretation of dreams. -शील *a.* disposed to sleep, sleepy, drowsy. -सृष्टिः *f.* the creation of dreams or illusions in sleep.

स्वप्नञ्च *a.* Sleepy, sleeping, drowsy.

स्वयम् *ind.* 1 Oneself, in one's own person (used reflexively and applicable to all persons, such as myself, ourselves, thyself, himself &c. &c., and sometimes used with other pronouns for the sake of emphasis), विषयस्योपि संवध्ये स्वयं हेतुदसांभवे *Ku.* 2. 55, स्वयं नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा शास्त्रं तस्य करोति किं *Subhāsh.*; *R.* 1. 17, 2. 56; *Ms.* 5. 39. 2 Spontaneously, of one's own accord, without trouble or exertion, स्वयमेवोपपद्यत पर्वविष्णुः कुलपांशवो निःस्नेहाः पशुवः *K.* -*Comp.* -अर्जित *a.* self-acquired. -उक्तिः *f.* 1 voluntary declaration 2 information, deposition (in law). -ग्रहः taking for oneself (without leave). -ग्राह *a.* voluntary, self-choosing. (-हः) self-choice, self-election; *Ku.* 2. 7, *Māl.* 6. 7. -जात *a.* self-born. -दत्त *a.* self-given. (-त्तः) a boy who has given himself to be adopted (by his adoptive parents); one of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu law). -हृः *N.* of Brahman; हृदयस्वयं सुहृदो हरिणिष्णानां वेना-क्रियते सततं गृहकर्मदासाः *Bh.* 1. 1. -भुवः the first Manu. 2 *N.* of Brahman. 3 of Siva. -भू *a.* self-existent. (-भूः) 1 *N.* of Brahman. 2 of Vishnu. 3 of Siva. 4 of Kālā or time personified. 5 of Kāmadeva. -वरः self-choice, self-election (of a husband by the bride herself), choice-marriage. -वरा a maiden who chooses her own husband.

स्वर् 10 *U.* (स्वस्वति-ते) To find fault, blame, reprove, censure.

स्वर् *ind.* 1 Heaven, paradise; as in स्वर्लोक, स्वर्गेश्वा &c. 2 The heaven of Indra and the temporary abode of the virtuous after death. 3 The sky, ether. 4 The space above the sun or between the sun and the polar star. 5 The third of the three Vyāhritis, pronounced by every Brāhmana in his daily prayers, see वाहति -*Comp.* -वमा 1 the celestial Gange

2 the galaxy or milky way. -गतिः *f.*, -गमनं 1 going to heaven, future felicity. 2 death. -दरुः (स्वस्तकः) a tree of paradise. -दुर्ग *m.* 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 of Agni. 3 of Soma. -नदी (forming -स्वर्णदी) the celestial Ganges. -मानवः a kind of precious stone. -मातुः *N.* of Rāhu; तुल्येऽपराधे स्वर्गदुर्गमादुर्गते चिरेण यत् । दिनाद्युमाद्यु यस्ते तन्म-दिनः स्रुतं फलं *Si.* 2. 49. -सुदः the sun. -मध्यं the central point of the sky, the zenith. -लोकः the celestial world, heaven. -चक्षुः *f.* a celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. -वापी the Ganges. -वेद्या 'a courtizan of heaven', a celestial nymph, an *apsaras*. -वैद्य *m. du.* an epithet of the two *Asvins*. -वर 1 an epithet of Soma. 2 of the thunderbolt of Indra. -सिधुः=स्वर्णग *q. v.*

स्वरः 1 Sound, noise. 2 Voice; स्वरेण तस्यामृतमन्त्रेण ब्रजस्थितायामग्निं जातवान् *Ku.* 1. 45. 3 A note of the musical scale or gamut, a tone, tune; (these are seven :— निषादधर्मगंधारषड्जमध्यमनिषादः ॥ पञ्चमश्रेयसी सप्त तैत्रीकं वैशिष्ट्याः स्वरः *Ak.*). 4 The number 'seven', 5 A vowel. 6 An accent; (these are three; उदात्त, अनुदात्त and स्वरित *q. v. v.*). 7 Air breathed through the nostrils. 3 Snoring. -*Comp.* -अंशः a half or quarter tone (in music). -अंतरं the interval between two vowels, hiatus. -उच्च *a.* followed by a vowel. -उपध *a.* preceded by a vowel. -ग्रामः the musical scale, gamut. -चक्र *a.* composed in musical measure. -भक्तिः *f.* a vowel-sound phonetically inserted in the pronunciation of इ or ए when these letters are followed by a sibilant or any single consonant; (*e. g.* वर्ष pronounced as वरिष). -भंगः 1 indistinctness of utterance, broken articulation. 2 hoarseness or cracking of voice. -मंडलिका a kind of lute (वीणा). -लासिका a flute, pipe. -मूल्य *a.* without musical notes, unmelodious, unmusical. -संयोगः 1 the junction of vowels. 2 the union of notes or sounds, *i. e.* voice; अन्य पक्षे स्वस्वयोगः *Mk.* 1. 3; *U.* 3; पंडितकीशिक्या इव स्वस्वयोगः श्रूयते *M.* 5. -संज्ञः 1 a transition or succession of notes; त तस्य स्वस्वक्रमेण शुद्धिर्गतिः स्थिति च तैत्रीयस्वनम् *Mk.* 3. 5. 2 the gamut. -संधिः the coalition of vowels. -सामन् *m. pl.* epithets of particular day in a sacrificial session.

स्वरवत् *a.* 1 Having sound, sonorous. 2 Having a voice. 3 Vocal. 4 Having an accent, accented.

स्वरित *a.* 1 Sounded. 2 Sounded as a note, pitched. 3 Articulated. 4 Circumflexed. -तः The third or mixed tone lying between high and low
संज्ञा P 1. 2 51 see 586

स्वरः 1 Sunshine. 2 A part of a sacrificial post. 3 A sacrifice. 4 A thunderbolt. 5 An arrow.

स्वरसू *m.* A thunderbolt.

स्वर्गः Heaven, Indra's paradise; अहो स्वर्गादधिकतरं निर्वृतिस्थानं *S.* 7. -*Comp.* -आपगा the celestial Ganges. -ओक्त *m.* a god, deity. -गिरिः the heavenly mountain *Sumeru*. -द्व, -प्रद *a.* procuring (entrance into) paradise. -द्वारं heaven's gate, the door of paradise, entrance into heaven; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटपटुर्धर्मोऽपि नोपार्जितः *Bh.* 3. 10. -पतिः, -भर्तृ *m.* Indra. -लोकः 1 the celestial region. 2 paradise. -चक्षुः, स्त्री *f.* a celestial damsel, heavenly nymph, or *apsaras*; स्वर्गस्त्रीणां पतिर्विष्णुः कथं नर्त्तनं लभ्यते. -साधनं the means of attaining heaven.

स्वर्गिन् *m.* 1 A god, deity, an immortal; स्वमपि विततयज्ञः स्वर्गिणः प्रीणयालं *S.* 7. 34; *Me.* 30. 2 A dead or deceased man.

स्वर्गीय, स्वर्ग्य *a.* 1 Heavenly, celestial, divine. 2 Leading to heaven, procuring entrance into heaven; *Ms.* 4. 13, 5. 48.

स्वर्ण 1 Gold. 2 A golden coin. -*Comp.* -अग्निः sulphur. -कणः, -कणिका a grain of gold. -काय *a.* golden-bodied. (-यः) *N.* of Garuda. -कारः a goldsmith. -कैरिकं a kind of red chalk. -जयः 1 the blue jay. 2 a cock. -जं tin. -दीपितिः fire. -पक्षः *N.* of Garuda. -पाटकः borax. -पुष्पः the *Champa* tree. -वंचः a deposit of gold. -वंगारः a golden vase. -माक्षिकं a kind of mineral substance. -रेखा, -लेखा a streak of gold. -वणिज् *m.* 1 a gold-merchant. 2 a money-changer. -वर्णं turmeric.

स्वर्द् 1 *A.* (स्वदे) To taste, relish. स्वल् 1 *P.* (स्वलति) To go, move.

स्वरूप *a.* (compar. स्वकीयस् superl. स्वलिष्ट) 1 Very small or little, minute, insignificant. 2 Very few. -*Comp.* -आहार *a.* eating very little, most abstemious. -कंकः a species of heron. -बल *a.* very feeble or weak. -विषयः 1 an insignificant matter. 2 a small part. -वयः very little expenditure, stinginess. -वीर *a.* having little shame, shameless, impudent. -दारीर *a.* diminutive, dwarfish.

स्वल्पक *a.* Very little, very small or few.

स्वल्पीयस् *a.* Much less, smaller, more minute (compar. of स्वल् *q. v.*).

स्वल्पिष्ठ *a.* Smallest, least, most minute (superl. of स्वल् *q. v.*).

स्वधुरः A father-in-law; cf. स्वधुरः.

स्वसृ *f.* a sister; स्वसारमादाय विद्वन्मायः पुरप्रेक्षाभिमुखो बभूव *R.* 7. 1, 20.

स्वस्त *a.* Going or moving at will or pleasure

स्वस्तु 1 *A.* (स्वस्त्ये) See 586

स्वास्ति *ind.* A particle meaning 'may it be well with (one)', 'farewell', 'hail', 'adieu' (with dat.), स्वास्ति भवते *S.* 2; स्वस्त्यस्तु ते *R.* 5. 17, (often used at the beginning of letters). -*Comp.* -अयनं 1 a means of securing prosperity. 2 the averting of evil by the recitation of *mantras* or performance of expiatory rites. 3 the benediction of a *Brāhmaṇa* after presentation of offerings; प्रास्थाः निकं स्वस्त्ययनं प्रयुज्यं *R.* 2. 70. -द्व, -भाव- an epithet of *Siva*. -सुखः 1 a letter. 2 a *Brāhmaṇa*. 3 a 'bard, panegyrist. -वाचनं, -वाचनकं, -वाचनिकं 1 a religious rite preparatory to a sacrifice or any religious or solemn observance. 2 a complimentary or congratulatory present of flowers &c. to any one attended with good wishes and blessings. -वाच्यं congratulation, invoking blessings.

स्वास्तिकः 1 A kind of mystical mark on persons or things denoting good luck. 2 A lucky object. 3 The meeting of four roads. 4 The crossing of the arms, making a sign like the cross, स्तनविनिहितास्तस्वस्तिकानिर्वैधुभिः *Māl.* 4. 10; *Si.* 10. 43. 5 A palace of a particular form. 6 A particular symbol made with ground rice and shaped like a triangle. 7 A kind of cake. 8 A voluptuary, libertine. 9 Garlic. -कः, -कं 1 A mansion or temple of a particular form with a terrace in front. 2 A particular mode of sitting practised by *Yogins*.

स्वस्रीयः, स्वस्रेयः A sister's son.

स्वस्रीयी, स्वस्रेयी A sister's daughter.

स्वागतं Welcome, happy arrival (used chiefly in greeting a person who is put in the dative case); स्वागतं देवे *M.* 1; (तस्मै) प्रीतिः प्रीतिप्रमुख-वचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार *Ms.* 4; स्वागतं स्वातथी-कारान् प्रमथिर्वल्लभ्यतः । गुणप्रदुग्वाहामयः प्रतिष्व्वाग्वाचिकमाः *Ku.* 2. 18.

स्वाकिकः A drummer.

स्वाच्छेद्यं The power of following one's own will or fancy, wilfulness, independence; कन्यापदानं स्वाच्छेद्यादहरो यमं उच्यते *Ms.* 3. 31. (स्वाच्छेद्येन, स्वाच्छेद्यतश्च mean 'wilfully', 'voluntarily').

स्वातन्त्र्यं Freedom of will, independence; न स्त्री स्वातन्त्र्यमर्हति *Ms.* 9. 3; न स्वातन्त्र्यं कचिद् स्त्रियाः *Y.* 1. 85.

स्वाति-स्ती *f.* 1 One of the wives of the sun. 2 A sword. 3 An auspicious constellation. 4 The star *Arcturus*, considered as forming the fifteenth lunar asterism; स्वातयां सागरशुक्तिं संपुटयत सन्धीकिकं जायते *Bh.* 2. 67. -*Comp.* -योगः conjunction with *Svāti*.

स्वाद् See स्वद्.

स्वादः, स्वादनं 1 Taste, flavour 2 Tasting eating, drinking 3 Liking relishing enjoyment. 4 Sweetening

स्वादमन् *m.* Savouriness, sweetness.

स्वादु *a.* Very sweet, sweetest (superl. of स्वादु *q. v.*); किं स्वादिष्ठं जगत्पामिन् सदा सज्जिः सनामानः.

स्वादीयस् *a.* Sweeter, very sweet; (compar. of स्वादु *q. v.*); कात्यायनरसाभासः स्वादीयान्ननादयि.

स्वादु *a.* (दु or ह्री *f.*; compar. स्वादीयन्, superl. स्वादिष्ठ) 1 Sweet, pleasant to the taste, rapid, savoury, dainty, tasteful; दृषा हृष्यथास्ते पिबति सलिलं स्वादु हरति Bh. 3. 92, Me. 24. 2 Pleasing, agreeable, attractive, lovely, charming. -*m.* 1 Sweet flavour, sweetness of taste, relish. 2 Treacle, molasses. -*n.* Sweetness, relish, taste; कविः करोति काष्णानि स्वादु जानाति पंडितः Subhāsh. -*बु. f.* A grape. -*Comp.* -अस्मै sweet or choice food, dainties, delicacies. -अम्लः the pomegranate tree. -खंडः 1 a piece of any sweet substance. 2 molasses. -फलं the jujube. -मूलं a carrot. -रसा 1 the fruit of the hog-pium. 2 the Sātavari plant. 3 the root काकोली. 4 spirituous liquor. 5 a grape. -सुखं 1 rock-salt. 2 marine-salt.

स्वाही Vine, grape.

स्वानः Sound, noise.

स्वापः 1 Sleep, sleeping; U. 1. 37. 2 Dreaming, dream. 3 Sleepiness, sloth. 4 Paralysis, palsy, insensibility. 5 Temporary or partial loss of sensation from pressure on a nerve, numbness.

स्वापतेयं Wealth, property स्वापतेयकृते मर्त्याः किं किं नाम न कुर्वते Pt. 2. 156; Si. 14. 9.

स्वापदः See स्वापद.

स्वाभाविक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to one's own nature, innate, inherent, peculiar, natural; स्वाभाविकं विनित्यं तेषां विनयकर्मणा । सुसुखं सहजं तेजो हविरेव हविर्भुजा R. 10. 79, 5. 69, Ku. 6. 71. -*का. m.* pl. A sect of Buddhists who accounted for all things by the laws of nature.

स्वाभिता-स्वं 1 Ownership, mastership, proprietary right. 2 Lordship, sovereignty.

स्वानि *a.* (नी *f.*) Possessing proprietary rights. -*m.* 1 A proprietor, an owner. 2 A lord, master; सुस्वामिनः सञ्जयि Vikr. 18. 107. 3 A sovereign, king, monarch. 4 A husband. 5 A spiritual preceptor. 6 A learned Brāhmana, an ascetic or religious man of the highest order; (in this sense usually added to proper names). 7 An epithet of Kārtikeya. 8 Of Vishnu. 9 Of Siva.

10 of the sage Vātsyāyana. 11 Of Garuda. -*Comp.* -उपकारकः a horse. -कार्यं the business of a king or master. -पाल *m. du.* the owner and the keeper (of cattle); Ms. 8. 5. -भावः the state of a lord or owner, ownership. -वाससह्यं affection for the husband or lord. -सद्भावः 1 existence of a master or owner. 2 goodness of a master or lord. सेवा 1 the service of a master. 2 respect for a husband.

स्वाम्ये 1 Mastership, lordship, ownership. 2 Right or title to property. 3 Rule, supremacy, dominion.

स्वापेयु *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Relating to Brahman; Ku. 2. 1. 2 Descended from Brahman. -नः An epithet of the first Manu (as he was a son of Brahman).

स्वारसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Possessing inherent flavour or sweetness (said of a poetical composition).

स्वारस्ये 1 Possessing natural flavour or excellence. 2 Elegance, fitness.

स्वाराज *m.* An epithet of Indra.

स्वाराज्ये 1 The dominion of heaven, Indra's heaven. 2 Identification with the self-refulgent (Brahman).

स्वारोचिषः, स्वारोचिष् *m.* N. of the second Manu; see under मनु.

स्वालक्षण्ये Peculiar characteristics, natural disposition; Ms. 9. 19.

स्वाल्प *a.* (ली *f.*) 1 Little, small. 2 Few. -हृत् 1 Littleness, smallness. 3 Smallness of number.

स्वास्थ्यं 1 Self-reliance, self-dependence. 2 Fortitude, resoluteness, firmness. 3 Sound state, health. 4 Prosperity, well-being, comfortable-ness 5 Ease, satisfaction, spirits; लब्धं मया स्वास्थ्यं S. 4.

स्वाहा 1 An oblation or offering made to all gods indiscriminately. 2 N. of the wife of Agni. -*ind.* An exclamation used in offering oblations to the gods (with dat.); इन्द्राय स्वाहा, अग्नये स्वाहा &c. -*Comp.* -कारः utterance of the exclamation Svāhā; स्वाहास्वाकाराविवर्जितानि स्मशानतुल्यानि गृहणि कानि. -पतिः, -मियाः Agni or fire. -शुक्ल *m.* a god, deity.

स्वि *ind.* A particle of interrogation or inquiry, often implying 'doubt', or 'surprise', and translatable by 'what', 'hey', 'hallo', 'can it be that' &c. It is added to interrogative pronouns in this sense or to give an indefinite sense; कास्वि दुष्यन्तवती नतिपरिस्पृष्टरीक्षावण्या S. 5. 13; Me. 14. It is sometimes used

disjunctively in the sense of 'either', 'or', with दु, उत, वा &c.; see Ki. 8. 35, 12. 15. 13. 8, 14. 60; आहो also.

स्वि I. 4 P. (स्विद्यति. स्विद्यति or स्विद्यति) To sweat, perspire; स्विद्यति क्षणं स्विद्यति K. P. 10; U. 3. 41, Ku. 7. 77; mal. 1. 35; स स्वा पश्यति कपने पुलक्यदासं स्विद्यति Gt. 11. -II. 1 A. (स्वेदन्. स्वेद or स्वेदिन्) 1 To be anointed. 2 To be greasy or unctuous. 3 To be disturbed. -*Caus.* (स्वेदयति ने) 1 To cause to perspire. 2 To heat.

स्वीकरणं } 1 Taking, accept-
स्वीकारः } ing 2 Assenting,
स्वीकृतिः *f.* } agreeing, promis-
ing, an assent, a promise. 3 Espousal, wedding, marriage.

स्वीय *a.* Own, one's own; लोकादलोक-विस्मरितेन विहितं स्वीयं विशुद्धं वशः S. D. 97.

स्वृ 1 P. (स्वरति; desid. सिस्वरिषति, सुस्वरति) 1 To sound, recite. 2 To praise. 3 To pain or be pained. 4 To go. -*With अभि.* -य to sound, -स to pain (Atm.); Bk. 9. 28.

स्वृ 9 P. (स्वृणति) To hurt, kill.

स्वेक 1 A. (स्वेकते) To go.

स्वेदः Sweat, perspiration; अंगुलि-स्वेदेन दूष्येन्नस्राणि V. 2. -*Comp.* -उदः, -उदकं, जलं perspiration. -चपकः a cooling breeze (sucking up sweat). -ज *a.* generated by warm vapour or sweat (said of insects.)

स्वेर *a.* 1 Following one's own will or fancy, self-willed, wanton, uncontrolled, unrestrained; कङ्कमिव स्वैरतिर्जनमिह स्वसंनिगममैमि S. 5. 11, अथाहतेः स्वैरतिः स तस्याः R. 2. 5. 2 Free, unreserved, confidential; as in स्वैरालाप Mu. 4. 8. 3 Slow, mild, gentle; Mu. 1. 2. 4 Dull, lazy. 5 Dependent on one's will, voluntary, optional. -इ. Wilfulness, wantonness -इ *ind.* 1 At will or pleasure, as one likes, at perfect ease; सार्धः स्वैर स्वरा-येषु चक्रेस्मस्विवादिषु R. 17. 64. 2 Of one's own accord, spontaneously. 3 Slowly, gently, mildly; U. 3. 2. 4 Lowly, in an under-tone, inaudibly, (opp. स्पष्ट); पञ्चास्वैर गज इति किल व्याहन सत्यवाचा Ve. 3. 9.

स्वैरता -स्वे Wantonness, freedom of will and action, independence.

स्वैरिणी A loose or unchaste woman, a wanton woman, an adulteress; Y. 1. 67.

स्वैरिच *a.* Self-willed, wanton, unrestrained, uncontrolled.

स्वैरित्री See. स्वैरित्री.

स्वोरसः The residue or sediment of oily substances ground with a stone.

स्वोवशीर्य Happiness, prosperity (especially as regards future life).

ह

ह *ind.* An emphatic particle used to lay stress on the preceding word and translatable by 'verily', 'indeed', 'certainly', &c.; but it is often used expletively without any particular signification, especially in a Vedic literature; तस्य ह शतं जाया बभूवुः; तस्य ह पर्वतनादी गृह ऊषतुः &c. Ait. Br. It is sometimes used as a vocative particle and rarely of disdain or laughter. -*m.* 1 A form of Siva. 2 Water. 3 Sky. 4 Blood.

हंसः (Said to be derived from हन्; cf. भवेद्वर्णमाह हंसः Sk.) 1 A swan, goose, duck, flamingo; ईषाः संप्रति पंडिता इव वनादज्ञातचर्या गताः Mk. 5. 6; न सोमते सभाग्ये हंसमध्ये वकी यथा Subhāsh., R. 3: 10, 5. 12, 17. 25; (the description of this bird, as given by Sanskrit writers, is more poetical than real; he is described as forming the vehicle of the god Brahman, and as ready to fly towards the Mānasa lake at the approach of rains; cf. मानस. According to a very general poetical convention he is represented as being gifted with the peculiar power of separating milk from water; e. g. सारं ततो ग्राह्यमपास्य कल्य हंसो यथा क्षीरमिवाहु-मन्यात् Pt. 1; हंसो हि क्षीरमादत्ते तन्मिश्रा वज्र-स्यारः S. 6. 27; नरि क्षीरविभक्ते हंसालसं त्वमेव तदुच्ये चेत् । विश्वरिपमधुशान्धः कुलवतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13; see Bh. 2. 18 also). 2 The Supreme Soul, Brahman. 3 The individual soul, (जीवात्मनः). 4 One of the vital airs. 5 The sun. 6 Siva. 7 Vishnu. 8 Kāmadeva. 9 An unambitious monarch. 10 An ascetic of a particular order. 11 A spiritual preceptor. 12 One free from malice, a pure person. 13 A mountain. -*Comp.* -**अग्निः** vermilion. -**अधिरुद्रो** an epithet of Sarasvatī. -**अभिरुच्यं** silver. -**कांता** a female goose. -**नीलकः** a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -**गति** *a.* having a swan's gait, stalking in a stately manner. -**गन्धवा** a sweetly speaking woman. -**गामिनी** 1 a woman having graceful gait like that of a swan; Ms. 3. 10. 2 N. of Brahmanī. -**दूलः** the soft feathers or down of a goose. -**वाहनं** aloe-wood. -**नादः** the cackling of a goose. -**नादिनी** a woman of a particular class (described as having a slender waist, large hips, the gait of an elephant and the voice of a cuckoo; गजैर्गमना तन्वी कोकिलालापवधृता पितृते खर्विणी वा स्वात् सा स्वता ईशनादिनी). -**नाल** a flight of a Ku. 1 30 -**युक्** *a.* young goose or swan

-**रथः**, -**वाहनः** epithets of Brahman. -**राजः** a king of geese. -**लोमशं** green sulphate of iron. -**लोहकं** brass. -**श्रेणी** a line of geese.

हंसकः 1 A goose, flamingo. 2 An ornament for the ankles (चुरुर or पादकटक); सरित इव सविभ्रमप्रपातप्रणदितहंसक-भूषणा विरलुः Si. 7. 23. (where the word is used in the first sense also; see हंस above for other senses).

हंसिका, हंसी A female goose.

हंशो *ind.* 1 A vocative particles corresponding to, 'ho,' 'hallo'; हंशो चिन्मयाचितचंचरणयः संवर्ययश्च रसान् Chandr. 1. 2. 2 A particle expressing haughtiness or contempt. 3 A particle of interrogation. (In dramas it is mostly used as a form of address by characters of the middling class; हंशो ब्रह्मण मा कुप्य Mu. 1.

हकः The calling of elephants.

हंजा, हंजे *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female attendant or maid-servant; हंजे कंचनमाल अहं ईदृशी कद्रुमाक्षिणी Ratn. 3.

हद् 1 P. (हटति, हटित) To shine, be bright.

हट्टः A market, a fair. -*Comp.* -**चोरकः** a thief who steals from fair; and markets. -**विलासिनी** 1 a wanton woman, prostitute, common woman. 2 a sort of perfume.

हटः 1 Violence, force. 2 Oppression, rapine. (हटेन and हटात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'forcibly', 'violently', 'suddenly', 'against one's will'; अवलिका च चंड-वर्मणा -हटात् परिणेतुमात्मनवनमनीयत Dk.; वानराश्च वारकामाश्च हटेन मधुरेण च Rām. -*Comp.* -**योगः** a particular mode of Yoga or practising abstract meditation, (so called, distinguished from राजयोग q. v., because it is very difficult to practise; it may be performed in various ways, such as by standing on one leg, holding up the arms, inhaling smoke with the head inverted &c.). -**विद्या** the science of forced meditation.

हडिः Wooden fetters or stocks.

हडि (डि)कः, हड्डिः A man of the lowest caste.

हड्डे A bone. -*Comp.* -**जं** marrow.

हंश *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female of inferior rank, or by equals of the lowest caste in addressing each other; हंशे हंजे हंशो हंजे नोचं चेदं सखी प्रति Ak. -*f.* A large earthen vessel (?).

हडिका हड्डी An earthen pot
हडि *ind.* See हद् *ind.*

हंत *p. p.* 1 Killed, slain. 2 Hurt, struck, injured. 3 Lost, perished. 4 Deprived or bereft of. 5 Disappointed, frustrated. 6 Multiplied, see हन्. It is often used as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'wretched', 'miserable', 'accursed', 'worthless'; अदुःशयदुःसायेदं हतहृदयं संप्रति विबुज् S. 6. 6; कुर्यात्पेक्षां हतजीवितेऽस्मिन् R. 14. 65; हतविधिलसितानां ही विविक्वो विपाकः Si. 11. 64. -*Comp.* -**आश** *a.* 1 bereft of hope, hopeless, desponding. 2 weak, powerless. 3 cruel, merciless. 4 barren. 5 law, vile, wretched, accursed, villainous. -**कंदक** *a.* freed from thorns or foes. -**चित्त** *a.* bewildered, confounded. -**स्विर** *a.* dimmed in lustre; R. 8. 15. -**दैव** *a.* ill-fated, luckless, ill-starred. -**प्रभाव** *a.*, -**वीर्य** *a.* bereft of power or vigour. -**बुद्धि** *a.* deprived of sense, senseless. -**भाग**, -**भाग्य** *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate. -**मूर्खः** a dolt, blockhead. -**लक्षण** *a.* devoid of auspicious marks, unlucky. -**शेष** *a.* surviving. -**श्री**, -**संपन्न** *a.* reduced to indigence, impoverished. -**सावस** *a.* freed from fear.

हतक *a.* Miserable, ill-bred, wretched, low, vile; (mostly at the end of comp.); न खलु विवितास्ते त्वं निवसंत आणस्पदकेन Mu. 2; दूषिताः स्थ परिदूताः स्थ रामहतकेन U. 1. -**कः** a low person, coward.

हतिः *f.* 1 Killing, destruction. 2 Striking, wounding. 3 A blow, stroke. 4 Loss, failure. 5 A defect. 6 Multiplication.

हस्तः 1 A weapon. 2 A disease or sickness.

हस्या Killing, slaying, slaughter, murder, particularly criminal killing; as in भूगहत्या, गोहत्या &c.

हद् 1 A. (हटति, हन्) To void excrement, evacuate or discharge feces. -*Desid.* (जिहस्ते).

हद्वं Voiding excrement, evacuation of ordure.

हच् 2 P. (हति, हत; *pass.* हन्यते; *caus.* वातयति; *desid.* जिवांसति) 1 To kill, slay, destroy, strike down; त्रयश्च दूषण-क्षत्रादिभूषणो रणे हताः U. 2. 15; हतमपि च हंसेव मदनः Bh. 3. 18. 2 To strike, beat; चंडी चंडे हंतुमन्ययता मां विभुर्दाम्ना मेघराजोवर्षिचं M. 3. 20, Si. 7. 56. 3 To hurt, injure, afflict, torment; as in कामहत. 4 To put down, abandon, Bh. 2. 77. 5 To remove, take away, destroy; अंशोजिजीवननिवासाद्विलासमेव हंसस्य हति नेतरां कुपितो विवता Bh. 2. 18 6 To conquer overthrow defeat,

overcome ; विन्हीः सहस्रयणितिरपि हन्यमानाः
प्रारब्धबुद्धमज्जना न परिष्यजन्ति Subhāsh. 7 To
hinder, obstruct. 8 To mar, spoil ;
Ki. 2. 37. 9 To raise ; तुषासुरहतस्तथा
तिरेयुः S. 1. 32. 10 To multiply
(in math.). 11 To go (rarely used
in classical literature in this sense ;
and when used it is regarded as a
fault of composition) ; e. g. कुञ्जं हन्ति
कुञ्जोदरी S. D. 7 ; or तथार्थातिरेकं स्तानेन सद्युपा-
जितसत्कृतिः । दुरलोतस्विनीमेष हन्ति सन्धति साद्वं
K. P. 7 (given as an instance of
the दोष called असमर्थत्व). -With अति
to injure excessively. -अंतर to strike
in the middle. -अप 1 to ward off,
repel, destroy, kill. 2 to take away,
remove ; न तु खलु तयोर्जाते शक्तिं करोत्यपहन्ति
वा U. 2. 4, S. 4. 7. 3 to attack, seize,
-अभि 1 to strike, smite (fig. also) ;
beat ; Māl. 1. 99, M. 5. 3. 2 to hurt,
injure, kill, destroy. 3 to strike or
beat (as a drum &c.) ; Bg. 1. 13. 4
to attack, affect, overpower. -अव 1
to strike, hit, kill. 2 to destroy, re-
move. 3 to thresh (as corn). -आ
1 to hit, strike, beat ; कुट्टिममाज्जान K. ;
Si. 7. 17 ; (said to be Atm. when
the object is some limb of one's
own body ; as आहतं शिरः Sk. ; but
Bhāraṇi says आजन्ते विषमदिलोचनस्य
वृक्षः Ki. 17. 63, Bk. 8. 15, 5. 102) ;
R. 4. 23, 12. 77, Ku. 4. 25, 30. 2 to
strike, ring, beat (as a bell, drum
&c.) ; Bk. 1. 27, 17. 7, Me. 66, R.
17. 11. -उ 1 to raise up, elevate,
uplift. 2 to be puffed up, become
proud ; see उद्धत. -उप 1 to strike,
smite. 2 to waste, injure, destroy,
kill ; लंका चोपहृन्निष्यते Bk. 16. 12, 5. 12,
Bg. 3. 24. 3 to rain, affect, over-
power, strike with ; दारिद्र्यचोपहत, मलोप-
हत, कामोपहत &c. Ku. 5. 76 ; Bh. 2.
26. -नि 1 to kill, destroy ; Bk. 2. 34,
6. 10, R. 11. 71 ; Y. 3. 262. 2 to
strike, hit ; तानेष सामर्थ्यतया निजस्तुः R. 7.
44 ; Ms. 7. 27. 3 to conquer, over-
come ; देवं विहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1.
361. 4 to beat, strike (as a drum) ;
Bk. 14. 2. 5 to counteract, render
void, frustrate ; R. 12. 92. 6 to
cure (as a disease). 7 to disregard.
8 to remove, dispel ; Ki. 5. 36.
-परा 1 to strike or beat back, strike
down, repulse, repel, overthrow,
drive back ; देवं मलयोष्पराहतं Rām. 2
to attack, as sail ; कटाक्षपराहतं वदनपंकजं
Māl. 7. 3 To dash against, strike. -प
1 to kill, slay ; प्राधान्यवत् रक्षांसि येनावापि
वने मम । न प्रहृष्यः कथं पापं वदं प्रवीणकारिणं
Bk. 9. 102. 2 to strike, beat, hit ;
यदाप्रहततनुः. 3 to strike, beat (a
drum &c.) ; R. 19. 15, Me. 64. -प्रणि
to kill ; Bk. 2. 35. -प्रति 1 to strike
back or in return ; (तं) विष्यतसुहृत्-
स्य प्रतिहृत्मी R. 9. 60 2 to ward
off, keep off prevent, oppose resist

तोयस्वेवातिहतसः सैकतं सेतुमोचः U. 3. 36 ;
प्रतिहतविद्वाः क्रियाः समलोच्य S. 1. 13, Me.
20 ; Ku. 2. 43, V. 2. 1. 3 to repel,
drive back, repulse. 4 to remove,
destroy ; यद्युत्पत्तिं प्रतिजहि जगन्नाथ नम्रस्य
तन्मे Māl. 1. 3. 5 to counteract,
remedy. -वि 1 to kill, slay, destroy,
destroy completely, annihilate ;
(अलं) सदृसा संदतिमहतां विहेतुं Ki. 5. 17. 2
to strike, beat violently. 3 to
obstruct, impede, oppose, resist ;
विश्रंति रक्षांसि वने क्रद्वंश Bk. 1. 19 ; R. 5.
27. 4 to reject, refuse, decline ; R.
2. 58, 11. 2. 5 to disappoint,
frustrate. -सं 1 to unite closely to-
gether, join together ; हस्तौ संहत्य Ms.
2. 71 ; दूत एव हि संधत्ते भिनत्येव च संहतान् 7.
66 ; see संहत. 2 to heap, collect,
accumulate. 3 to contract, diminish.
4 to clash. 5 to strike, kill, destroy.
-समा to strike, hurt, injure.
हन् a. Killing, slaying, destroying
(at the end of comp.) ; as in हन्यन्,
पितृहन्, मातृहन्, ब्रह्महन् &c.
हनः Killing, slaying.
हनने 1 Killing, slaying, striking.
2 Hurting, injuring. 3 Multiplica-
tion.
हन् m. f. The chin. -हु f. 1
That which injures life. 2 A
weapon. 3 A disease, sickness. 4
Death. 5 A kind of drug. 6 A
wanton woman, prostitute. -Comp.
-ग्रहः locked jaw. -मूढं the root of
the jaw.
हनु (नू) मत् m. N. of a powerful
monkey-chief. [He was the son of
Anjana by the god Wind or Marut and
hence called Maruti. He is represented
as a monkey of extraordinary strength
and prowess which he manifested on
several critical occasions on behalf of
Rama whom he regarded as the idol of
his heart. When Sita was carried off
by Ravana, he crossed the sea and
brought news about her to his lord. He
played a very important part in the
great war at Lanka.]
हन् ind. 1 A particle implying 1
Joy, surprise, flurry (oh !) ; हन्त भो
लब्धं मया स्वास्थ्यं S. 4. हन्त प्रहृष्टं संमीलकं M.
1. 2 Compassion, pity ; पुनक हन्त ते
यानाकाः G. M. 3 Grief (oh ! , alas) ;
हन्त विहृ मासधन्यं U. 1. 43 ; स्मरामि हन्त
स्मरामि U. 1 ; कावयुक्तेन विक्रीती हन्त जिता-
नमिषया Sānti. 1. 12, Me. 104. 4 Good
luck or benediction. 5 It is often
used as an inceptive particle ; हन्त ते
कथयिष्यामि Rām. -Comp. -उक्तिः f.
uttering the word 'alas !', tender-
ness, compassion. -कारः 1 the
exclamation 'hanta'. 2 an offering
to be presented to a guest ; निवीति
हन्तकारिण मधुसूक्तपरिचयः.
हुन् a. (की f.) 1 One who strikes
or is striking killer Ms. 5. 34
Ku. 2. 20 2 One who removes,

destroys, counteracts &c. -m. 1 A
slayer, killer. 2 A thief, robber.
हुम् ind. An exclamation ex-
pressive of 1 anger ; 2 courtesy or
respect.
हुंवा (भा) The lowing of cattle.
-Comp. -रवः lowing of cattle.
हृय 1 P. (हयति, हयित) 1 To go. 2
To worship. 3 To sound. 4 To be
weary.
हृयः 1 A horse ; Bg. 1. 14, Ms. 8.
226, R. 9. 10. 2 A man of a parti-
cular class ; see under अश्व. 3 The
number 'seven'. 4 N. of Indra.
-Comp. -अश्वः a superintendent of
horses. -आयुर्वेदः veterinary science.
-आरूढः a horseman, rider. -आरोहः
1 a rider. 2 riding. -इष्टः barley.
-उत्तमः an excellent horse. -कौविह
a. versed in the science of horses-
their management, training &c. -हृः
a horse-dealer, groom, jockey. -हृषत्
m. the buffalo. -त्रियः barley. -त्रिया
Kharju'ri tree. -मारः, -मारकः the
fragrant oleander. -मारणः the sacred
fig-tree. -मेघः a horse-sacrifice ; Y.
1. 181. -बाहनः an epithet of Kubera.
-शाला a stable for horses. -शास्त्रं the
art or science of training and ma-
naging horses. -संग्रहणं the restrain-
ing or curbing of horses.
हृयकः A driver, charioteer.
हृयि A female horse, mare.
हर a. (रा-री f.) 1 Taking away,
removing, depriving one of ; सेवहर,
शोकहर. 2 Bringing, conveying,
carrying, taking ; अपहराः Ki. 5. 50.
R. 12. 51. 3 Seizing, grasping. 4
Attracting, captivating. 5 Claiming,
entitled to ; Mu. 2. 19. 6 Occupying ;
Ku. 1. 50. 7 Dividing. -राः 1 Siva ;
Ku. 1. 50, 3. 40, 67, Me. 7. 2 N. of
Agni or fire. 3 An ass. 4 A divisor.
5 The denominator of a fraction.
-Comp. -गौरी one of the forms of
Siva and Pārvatī conjoined (अर्चनारी-
न्देश्वर). -चूडामणिः 'Siva's crest-gem',
the moon. -तेजस् m. quicksilver.
-नेत्रं 1 Siva's eye. 2 the number
'three'. -बीजं 'Siva's seed'.
quicksilver. -शेखरा 'Siva's crest', the
Ganges. -सुहृः Skanda ; R. 11. 83.
हरकः 1 A stealer, thief. 2 A
rogue. 3 A divisor.
हृणं 1 Seizing, taking. 2 Carrying
away, carrying off, removing,
stealing ; कन्याहृणं Ms. 3. 33, R. 11.
74. 3 Depriving off, destroying ; as
in राजहृणं. 4 Dividing. 5 A gift to a
student. 6 The arm. 7 Seme-
virile. 8 Gold.
हृति a. 1 Green, greenish-yellow
2 Tawny, bay, reddish-brown
(फणिल) ; हरिदुग्धं हरितस्त्री प्रजिपाय पुंरुद्रः R.
12. 14. 3. 43 3 Yellow -रिः 1 N.
of Vishnu हरिश्चन्द्रः पुनोपमः रक्तः B.

3. 49. 2 N. of Indra; R. 3. 55, 68, 8. 79. 3 N. of Siva. 4 N. of Brahman. 5 N. of Yama. 6 The sun. 7 The moon. 8 A man. 9 A ray of light. 10 Fire. 11 Wind. 12 A lion; Bv. 1. 50, 51. 13 A horse. 14 A horse of Indra; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरिश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1, 7. 7. 15 An ape, a monkey; U. 3. 48, R. 12. 57. 16 The cuckoo. 17 A frog. 18 A parrot. 19 A snake. 20 The tawny or yellow colour. 21 A peacock. 22 N. of the poet Bhartṛihari. -Comp. -अश्वः 1 a lion. 2 N. of Kubera. 3 of Siva. -अश्वः 1 Indra. 2 Siva. -कांत a. 1 dear to Indra. 2 beautiful as a lion. -केलीयः the country called केली q. v. -कंधः a kind of sandal. -चंदनः, -नै 1 a kind of yellow sandal (the wood or tree); R. 3. 59, 6. 60; S. 7. 2; Ku. 5. 69. 2 one of the five trees of paradise; पंचैते देवतर्पणो मेवारः पारिजातकः । संतानः कलपवृक्षश्च पुष्पि वा हरिचंदनं Ak. (-नै) 1 moonlight. 2 saffron. 3 the filament of a lotus. -तालः (by some regarded as derived from हरित) a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-लै) yellow orpiment; H. D. 1; Si. 4. 21; Ku. 7. 23, 33. (-ली) the Dūrvā grass. -तालिका 1 the fourth day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. 2 the Dūrvā plant. -तुरंगमः N. of Indra. -दासः a worshipper or votary of Vishṇu. -दिनं a particular day sacred to Vishṇu. -देवः the asterism Śravaṇa. -द्रव्यः a green fluid. -द्वारं N. of a celebrated Tirtha or sacred bathing-place. -नेत्रं 1 the eye of Vishṇu. 2 the white lotus. (-नः) an owl. -पदं the vernal equinox. -पिपाः 1 the Kadamba tree. 2 a conchshell. 3 a fool. 4 a madman. 5 Siva. (-यं) a sort of sandal. -पिया 1 Lakṣmi. 2 the sacred basil. 3 the earth. 4 the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. -शुक्र m. a snake. -मयः, -संयकः a chick-pea. -लोचनः 1 a crab. 2 an owl. -वल्लभा 1 Lakṣmi. 2 the sacred basil. -वासरः 'Vishṇu's day', the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight. (एकदशी). -वाहनः 1 Garuḍa. 2 Indra. -विश्वः f. the east. -शरः an epithet of Siva (Vishṇu having served Siva as the shaft which burnt down 'the three cities' or cities of the demon Tripura). -सखः a Gandharva. -संकीर्तनं repeating the name of Vishṇu. -सुतः, -सुतः N. of Arjuna. -हयः 1 Indra; R. 9. 18. 2 the sun. -हरः a particular form of deity consisting of Vishṇu and Siva conjoined. -हेतिः f. 1 the rainbow; कथमथलोकयेयममुना हस्तिहेतिमतीः (चकुपः) Māl. 9. 18. 2 the discus of Vishṇu 'हरिः the ruddy goose' 15. 16.

हरिकः 1 A horse of a yellowish or tawny colour. 2 A thief. 3 A gambler (with dice).

हरिण a. (जी. f.) 1 Pale, whitish. 2 Reddish or yellowish, white. -णः 1 A deer, an antelope; (said to be of five kinds :—हरिणश्चापि विदेयः पंचमेदोश्च भैरव । ऋष्यः खड्डो रुद्रश्च पुषतश्च सुगन्धया (Kālikā P.); अपि प्रसक्तं हरिणैः ते मनः Ku. 5. 35. 2 The white colour. 3 A goose. 4 The sun. 5 Vishṇu. 6 Siva. -Comp. -अश्व a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. (-करी) 'deer-eyed', a woman with beautiful eyes. -अंकः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -कलंकः, -धामन् m. the moon. -नयन, -नेत्रः, -लोचन a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. -हृदय a. deer-hearted, timid.

हरिणकः A deer; क्व वत हरिणकानां जीवितं चातिशोभं S. 1. 10.

हरिणी 1 A female deer, doe; चकितहरिणीमिषुण Me. 82, R. 9. 55, 14. 69. 2 One of the four classes of women (also called चित्रिणी q. v.). 3 Yellow jasmine. 4 A good golden image. 5 N. of a metre. -Comp. -दृश a. deer-eyed. (-f.) a deer-eyed woman; किमभवद्विदिने हरिणिनाः U. 3. 27.

हरित a. 1 Green, greenish. 2 Yellow, yellowish. 3 Greenish-yellow. -m. 1 The green or yellow colour. 2 A horse of the sun, a bay horse; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरिश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1; विशेषे हरिद्विहरीतामिष्वरः R. 3. 30, Ku. 2. 43. 3 A swift horse. 4 A lion. 5 The sun. 6 Vishṇu. -m., n. 1 Grass. 2 A quarter or point of the compass; R. 3. 30. -Comp. -अंतः the end of the quarters (दिगंत); Bv. 1. 60. -अंतरं different regions, various quarters; Bv. 1. 15. -अश्वः 1 the sun; Ki. 2. 46, R. 3. 22, 18. 23, Si. 11. 56. 2 the arka plant. -गर्जः green or yellowish Kusa grass with broad leaves. -भाषिः (हरिन्माषाः) an emerald; Si. 3. 49. -वर्ण a. greenish, green-coloured.

हरित (a. ता or हरिणी f.) 1 Green, of a green colour, verdant; रसांतरः कललिनीहरितः सरोभिः S. 4. 10; Ku. 4. 14; Me. 21; Ki. 5. 38. 2 Tawny. -तः 1 The green colour. 2 A lion. 3 A kind of grass. -Comp. -अश्मन् m. 1 an emerald. 2 blue vitriol. -छद a. green leaved.

हरितक 1 A pot-herb, green grass; Si. 5. 58.

हरिता 1 The Dūrvā grass. 2 Turmeric. 3 A brown-coloured grape.

हरिताल &c. See under हरि.

हरिता 1 Turmeric. 2 The root of tur powdered see Malh on N 22. 49 -Comp. -काय a. of a yellow

colour. -गणपतिः, -गणेशः a particular form of the god Ganeśa. -राग, रागक a. 1 turmeric-coloured. 2 unsteady in attachment or affection, fickle-minded (as a love); (thus defined by Halāyudha :—हणनाशु-रागश्च हरिद्वाराग (उच्यते).

हरियः A yellow-coloured horse. हरिश्चंद्रः N. of a king of the solar dynasty. [He was the son of Trisanku and was famous for his liberality, probity, and unflinching adherence to truth. On one occasion his family-priest Vasistha commended his qualities in the presence of Visvāmītra, who refused to believe them. A quarrel thereupon ensued and it was at last decided that Visvāmītra should himself test the king. The sage accordingly subjected him to the most crucial test with a view to see if he could be but once made to swerve from his plighted word. The king, however, stood the test with exemplary courage, adhering to his word though he had to forego the kingdom, to sell off his wife and son, and at last even his own self to a low caste man, and—as the last test, as it were, of his truthfulness and courage—to be even ready to put his own wife to death as a witch, Visvāmītra thereupon acknowledged himself vanquished and the worthy king was elevated along with his subjects to heaven.]

हरितकी The yellow myrobalan tree.

हर्ष a. (जी. f.) One who takes away, seizes, robs, accepts &c. -m. A thief, robber; Bh. 2. 16. 2 The sun. हर्मन् n. Gaping, yawning.

हर्मित p. p. 1 A Gaped, yawned. 2 Oast, thrown. 3 Burnt.

हर्ष 1 A palace, mansion, any large or palatial building; हर्षपूषं समालसः काकोजिप गरुडावते Subhāsh. ; बासोयानास्थितः हरशिरश्चंद्रिकथितहर्षा Me. 7; Rs. 1. 28, Bk. 8. 36, R. 6. 47; Ku. 6. 42. 2 An oven, a fire-place, hearth. 3 A fiery pit, abode of evil spirits, the infernal regions. -Comp. -अंगनं -जं the court-yard of a palace. -स्थलं the room of a palace.

हर्षः 1 Joy, delight, pleasure, satisfaction, gladness, rapture, glee, exultation; हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पंचवाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22; सहोदितः सैत्रिकहर्षनि. रत्नैः R. 3. 61. 2 Thrilling, bristling, erection (of the hair of the body); as in रोमहर्षे q. v. 3 Joy, considered as one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings; हर्षस्त्विष्टावातेर्मनः प्रसादोऽक्षुण्णद्वन्द्विकरः S. D. 195; or इष्टापयादिजन्मा मुखविशेषो हर्षः R. G. -Comp. -आश्रित a. full of joy, happy; so हर्षाश्रित. -उत्कर्षः excess of happiness; or joy, ecstasy. -उद्वृ. rise of joy. -कर a. gratifying, delighting. -अश्व a. dull or paralyzed with joy R. 8. 68 -दिवर्षण a. increasing joy -स्वन a cry or shout of joy

—हस्तकीदृश *q. v.* -तल 1 the palm of the hand. 2 the tip of an elephant's trunk. -तालः striking the palms together, clapping the hands. -श्लेषः a slip of the hand. -धारणं-वारणं warding off a blow (with the hand). -पादं the hands and feet ; न मे हस्तपादं प्रसरति *S. 4.* -पुच्छं the hand below the wrist. -पृष्ठं the back of the hand. -ग्राम *a.* 1 held in the hand. 2 gained, secured. -ग्राम्य *a.* easily accessible to the hand, that can be reached with the hand ; हस्तग्राम्यस्तबक-नमिती वालमदारवृक्षः *Me. 75.* -चिबं perfuming the body with unguents. -मणिः a jewel worn on the wrist. -लाघवं 1 manual readiness or skill. 2 a sleight of the hand,legerdemain. -सवादकं rubbing or shampooing with the hands ; *Me. 96.* -सिद्धिः *f.* 1 manual labour, doing with the hands 2 hire, wages. -सूत्रं a bracelet or thread-string worn on the wrist ; *Ku. 7. 25.*

हस्तकः 1 A hand. 2 The position of the hand.

हस्तं च *a.* Dexterous, skilful, clever. हस्ताहस्ति *ind.* Hand to hand ; हस्ताहस्ति जन्मजनि *Dk.*

हस्तिकं A multitude of elephants. हस्तिन् *a.* (*नी f.*) 1 Having hands. 2 Having a trunk. -*m.* An elephant ; *Ms. 7. 96, 12. 43.* (elephants are said to be of four kinds ; मद्र, मंद, दृग, and मित्र). -*Comp.* -अस्वहाः a superintendent of elephants. -आयु-वेदः a work dealing with the treatment of elephants' diseases. -आरोहः an elephant-driver or rider. -कश्यपः 1 a lion. 2 a tiger. -कर्जः the castor-oil plant. -ज-1 an elephant-killer. 2 a man. -कारिन् *m.* an elephant-driver. -दंतः 1 the tusk of an elephant. 2 a peg projecting from a wall. (-*स*) 1 ivory. 2 a radish. -दंतकं a radish. -नखं a sort of turret projecting the approach to the gate of a city or fort. -पः, -पकः an elephant-driver or rider ; इति घोषयतीव हिंदिमः करिणो हस्तिपकाहः कण्ठ् *H. 2. 86.* -नदः the ichor issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. -मल्लः 1 N. of *Airavata*. 2 of *Ganepa*. 3 a heap of ashes. 4 a shower of dust. 5 frost. -यूथः, -यं a herd of elephants. -वर्चस् the splendour or magnificence of an elephant. -वाहः 1 an elephant-driver. 2 a hook for driving elephants. -वह्मचं a collection of six elephants. -स्नानं = गज-स्नान *q. v.* ; अवशोद्विषादिचानां हस्तिस्नानमिव क्रिया *H. 1. 18.* -हस्तः an elephant's trunk.

हस्तिन (*न*) दूरं *N.* of a city besieged by king Hastin, said to be 50 miles

of the modern Delhi ; it forms a central scene of action in the *Mahābhārata* ; its other names are :— गजाग्रह, नागसाग्रह, नागाग्रह, हस्तिन.

हस्तिनी 1 A female elephant. 2 A kind of drug and perfume. 3 A woman of a particular class, one of the four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women (described as having thick lips, thick hips, thick fingers, large breasts, dark complexion, and libidinous appetite) ; the *Ratiman-jari* thus describes her :—स्थूलाधरा स्थूलनिर्वर्जिणा स्थूलगुलिः स्थूलकुचा युवती । कामोत्सुका गह्वरप्रिया च नितान्तमोक्षी (नितंब-खर्व) सल्ल हस्तिनी स्यात् (करिणी मता सा) 1. हस्त्य *a.* 1 Belonging to the hand. 2 Done with the hand, manual. 3 Given with the hand.

हहलं A kind of deadly poison.

हहा *m.* A kind of Gandarva ; cf. हाहा.

हा *ind.* A particle expressing. 1 Grief, dejection, pain, as expressed by 'ah', 'alas!', 'woe me', in English ; हा त्रिवे जानकि *U. 3* ; हा हा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं *U. 3. 38* ; हा पित क्वाति हे सुहृद *Bk. 6. 11* ; हा वसे मालति क्वाति *Māl. 10. &c.* ; (in this sense हा is often used with the acc. of person ; हा कृष्णभक्तं *Sk.*) 2 Surprise ; हा कथं महाराजदशरथस्य यमदाराः प्रियसखी मे कोसल्या *U. 4. 3* Anger or reproach.

हा 1. 3 *A.* (जिहीते, हान ; *pass.* हायते ; *desid.* जिहासते) 1 To go, move ; जिही-क्षी विख्यातां स्फुटमिह मधुद्राध्वरथं *H. D. 28* ; *Ki. 13. 23* ; *Nalod. 1. 38.* 2 To get, attain. -*WITH* उद् 1 to go or move upwards, rise (in all senses) ; यतो रजः पार्थिवमुज्जिहीते *R. 13. 64* ; आविर्भूताशु-रगाः क्षणमुद्यगिरे रुजिहानस्य भानोः *Mu. 4. 21, N. 22. 45, 55* ; उज्जिहीषे महाराज त्वं प्रशति न किं पुनः *Bk. 18. 27* ' why do you not rise ; i. e. come to life ' ; कोलाहलो लोकस्यादेजिहीत *Dk.* ' a noise rose from the people ' . 2 to depart, go away ; उज्जिहानजीवितां वराकीं नायुकंपते *Māl. 10. 3* to raise ; शिरसा श्पमुज्जिहीते *Katy. 4* to throw up, contract (as eyebrows) ; *Bk. 3. 47.* -उप to come down to, descend ; निजोज्जिहीतासहितं जगद्गुहायुगाजिहीथा न महीतं यति *Si. 1. 31.* -सं to go to, attain to, enjoy ; जनतां ... समहासत हृदं *Nalod. 1. 54.* -*II.* 2 *P.* (जहाति, हान) 1 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, forsake, relinquish, dismiss ; मृद जहीहि धनागमत्पूणां कुरु तनु-उद्धे मनसि विवृणां *Moha. M. 1* ; सा श्रीस्व-मायादवहा भरस्य तयोर्द्वयेरेकतरं जहाति *Mu. 4. 13, R. 5. 72, 8. 52, 12. 24, 14. 61, 87, 15. 59* ; *S. 4. 13, Bg. 2. 50* ; *Bk. 3. 53, 5. 91, 10. 71, 20. 10. Me. 49, 60. Bv. 2. 129* ; *Ra. 1. 38.* 2 To resign, forego 3 To let fall 4 To omit, disregard, neglect 5 To avoid

shun. -*pass.* (हीयते) 1 To be left or forsaken ; *Ki. 12. 12. 2* To be excluded from, be deprived of, lose (with instr. or abl.) ; विरूपाक्षो जहे प्राणि *Bk. 14. 35* ; जनयित्वा हृतं तस्यां ब्राह्मण्यदेव हीयते *Ms. 3. 17. 5. 161, 9. 211.* 3 To be deficient or wanting in ; usually with परि *q. v.* 4 To diminish, decrease, decay, decline, wane (fig. also), प्रहृष्टो हीयते चंद्रः सहस्रांशे तयाविधः *R. 17. 71* ; *H. Pr. 42.* 5 To fail (as in a law-suit) ; दूयमन्यदुपन्यस्तं हीयते श्ववहात *Y. 2. 19.* 6 To be left out or omitted. 7 To be weakened. -*Caus* (ह्रापयति-ते) 1 To cause to leave, abandon &c. 2 To neglect, omit, delay the performance of ; *Si. 16. 33, Ms. 3. 71* ; 4. 21 ; *Y. 1. 121.* -*desid.* (जिहासति) To wish to leave &c. -*WITH* अप to leave, abandon, give up ; विललाप स बाण्यदृष्टं सहजामन्यसहाय धीमतां *R. 8. 43.* -अप to leave, be deprived of, (*pass.*) -परि 1 to leave, abandon, quit. 2 to omit, neglect ; यथोक्तान्यपि कर्माणि परिहाय *Ms. 12. 92.* (-*pass.*) 1 to be wanting or deficient in ; अर्यस्य सुविहितप्रयोगतया न किमपि परिहास्यते *S. 1. 2* to be inferior to ; ओजस्वितया न परिहीयते शय्याः *V. 3* ; *M. 2.* -य 1 to give up, forsake, abandon, relinquish प्रजहाति यदा कामान् *Bg. 2. 55, 39*, मोक्षमेतौ पहास्येते *Rām. 2* to let go, cast, discharge ; प्रजहुः ह्यलपट्टिहान् *Bk. 14. 23* -वि to leave, abandon, forsake, give up ; विहाय लक्ष्मीपतिलक्ष्मं कारुण्यं जटाधरः सन् जुहवीह पावकं *Ki. 1. 44* ; *Me. 41, R. 2. 40* ; 5. 67, 73 ; 6. 7 ; 12. 102, 14. 48, 69 ; *Ku. 3. 1.* (-*Caus.*) to give away.

हानर A large fish.

हाटक *a.* (*की f.*) Golden. -*कं* Gold. -*Comp.* -मिरिः the mountain Meru.

हात्रं Wages, hire.

हानं 1 Leaving, abandoning, loss, failure. 2 Escaping. 3 Prowess, power.

हानिः *f.* 1 Abandonment, relinquishment. 2 Loss, failure, absence, non-existence ; क्वचित् स्फुटालंकारविदेऽपि न काव्यस्वहानिः *K. P. 1* ' it does not cease to be a *Kāvya* ' &c. 3 Loss, damage, detriment ; शास्त्रोल्लिखितस्थान का हानिः करिणो भवेत् *Subhāsh.* ; का नो हानिः *Sarva. S. 4* Decrease, deficiency, यथा हानिः कमप्राप्ता तथा वृद्धिः क्रमागता *Hariv. Y. 2. 207, 244.* 5 Neglect, omission, breach ; प्रतिज्ञां, कार्यं. 6 Passing away, waste, loss ; कलहानि *R. 13. 16.*

हाकिता Yawning, gaping.

हायन, -ने A year. -नः 1 A kind of rice. 2 A flame.

हार 1 Taking away, removal, seising 2 Conveying 3 Abstraction, deprivation 4 A carrier,

porter 5 A garland or necklace of pearls &c.; a necklace in general; शरीरं हरिणाक्षीणां लुटति स्तनमंडले Amaru. 100; पाशोश्चर्मसर्पितलंबहारः R. 6. 60, 5. 52, 6. 16; Me. 67; Rs. 1. 4; 2. 18. 6 War, battle. 7 (In math.) The denominator of a fraction. 8 A divisor. -Comp. -आवलिः-ली f. a string of pearls; तरुणीस्तनं यत्र शोभते मणिहारसखलिरामणीयकं N. 2. 44; हारावलीतरल-काचित्काचिदाम Gtt. 11. -मुटि(लि)-का the bead or pearl of a necklace; R. 5. 70. -यष्टिः f. a necklace, string of pearls; यष्टिं पृथक्कुचयिष्वकृतिहोषयिषि Rs. 2. 25, 1. 8. -हारा a kind of reddish-brown grape.

हारकः 1 A thief, plunderer; Y. 3. 215. 2 A cheat, rogue. 3 A string of pearls. 4 A divisor (in math.). 5 A kind of prose composition.

हारि a. Attracting, captivating, pleasing, charming. -रिः f. 1 Defeat. 2 Losing a game. 3 A body of travellers, caravan. -Comp. -कौटः a cuckoo.

हारिणिकः A deer-catcher, hunter. हारित p. p. 1 Caused to be taken or seized. 2 Presented, offered. 3 Attracted. -तः 1 The green colour. 2 A kind of pigeon.

हारिन् a. (जी. f.) 1 Taking, conveying, carrying. 2 Robbing, taking away; वाजिकुंजराणां च हारिणः Y. 2. 273, 3. 208. 3 Seizing, disturbing, Ms. 12. 28. 4 Obtaining, securing. 5 Attracting, captivating, pleasing, delighting, ravishing; तवास्मि गतिरागेण हारिणा वसभे हतः S. 1. 5; Si. 10. 13, 69; विष्टपहारिणि हरी Bh. 2. 25. 6 Surpassing, excelling. 7 Having a necklace.

हारिः 1 A yellow colour. 2 The Kadamba tree.

हारीतः 1 A kind of pigeon; R. 4. 46. 2 A rogue, cheat. 3 N. of a writer of a Smṛiti or code of laws; Y. 1. 4.

हार्द 1 Affection, love; अमर्षश्चर्येण जनस्य जेतुना न जातमर्गेन न विद्विषादरः Ki. 33; Si. 9. 69; V. 5. 10. 2 Kindness, tenderness. 3 Will. 4 Intention, meaning.

हार्च a. 1 To be taken or conveyed. 2 To be borne or carried on; यद्वया वारणराजहार्चया Ku. 5. 70. 3 To be taken away or snatched off; R. 7. 67. 4 To be displaced or borne away (as by wind); R. 16. 43. 5 To be shaken (as one's resolution); Ku. 5. 8. 6 To be secured or won over, to be attracted, conquered or influenced; इह हि वनहार्चं पश्यन्तु स्मरि M. 1. 31; Ku. 5. 53. Ms. 7. 217. 7 To be seized or robbed Ms. 8. 417. -र्चः 1 A

snake 2 The tree called Bibhitaka. 3 The dividend (in math.).

हालः 1 A plough. 2 N. of Balarāma. 3 N. of Salivāhana. -Comp. -भृत् m. an epithet of Balarāma.

हालकः A horse of a yellowish-brown colour.

हाल(ला)हलं 1 A sort of deadly poison produced at the churning of the ocean; (being of a very virulent character it began to burn up everything when it was swallowed by the god Siva); अहमेव सुरुः सदाहणा-नामिति हालाहाल नाम्ना तातःहस्याः । ननु संति मवा-हशानि श्रुते सुवनेजस्मिन् वचनानि दुर्जनानां Subhāsh. 2 (Hence) A deadly poison or poison in general; see Bv. 1. 95, 2. 73, Pt. 1. 183. (Also written हलाहल or हालहाल).

हालहली, हाला Wine, spirituous liquor; हिवा हालाभिमतरसां देवतलोचनांकां Me. 49; Pt. 1. 58; Si. 10. 21.

हालिकः 1 A ploughman, an agriculturist. 2 One that draws a plough (as a plough-ox). 3 One who fights with a plough.

हालिनी A kind of large house-lizard.

हाली A wife's younger sister.

हालुः A tooth.

हावः 1 A call, calling. 2 Any feminine coquettish gesture calculated to excite amorous sensations, dalliance (of love), blandishments; हावहारि हसिते वचनानां कौशलं हसि विकारविशेषः Si. 10. 13; जगुः सरागं ननुतुः सदाहं Bk. 3. 43; (हाव is thus defined by उज्ज्वल-मणिः—श्रीवारेचकसंयुक्ते श्वेतादिविकासकुन् । भावादीपिकाशो यः स हाव इति कथ्यते ॥ see S. D. 127 also.

हासः 1 Laughter, laughing, smile; माते हासः P. R. 1. 22. 2 Joy, mirth, meariment. 3 Laughter, as the prevailing feeling of the rasa called हास्य; see S. D. 207. 4 Derisive laughter, R. 12. 36. 5 Opening, blowing, expanding (as of lotuses &c.); कूलानि सार्वतयेव तेषुः सरोजलक्ष्मीं स्थलपद्मसाहसैः Bk. 2. 3.

हासिका 1 Laughter. 2 Mirth, merriment.

हास्य a. Laughable, ridiculous; R. 2. 43. -स्यं 1 Laughter; Y. 1. 84. 2 Mirth, amusement, sport; Ms. 9. 227. 3 Jest, joke. 4 Derision, ridicule. -स्यः The sentiment of mirth or humour, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry; it is thus defined:—विकृताकारावाग्बेधेऽहोः कुहकालवेत । हास्यो हासस्याधिभावः (so must the line be read instead of हासो हासस्याधिभावः); धेतः प्रथमदैवतः S. D. 228. -Comp. -आस्यत्वं a butt (of ridicule), laughing-stock. -पद्वी, -सार्गः ridicule, derision कुहनीतिविश्वप्रपञ्चस्य हास्यसार्गं वशातः Vikar 18 107 -सः the

sentiment of mirth or humour, see हास्य above.

हास्तिकः An elephant-driver or rider. -कः A herd of elephants; Si. 5. 30.

हास्तिनं N. of Hastināpura, q. v.

हाहा m. N. of a Gandharva. -ind. An exclamation denoting pain, grief or surprise, (it is simply हा repeated for the sake of emphasis; see हा). -Comp. -कारः 1 a grief, lamentation, loud wailing. 2 the din or uproar of battle. -रः the cry हाहा.

हि ind. (Never used at the beginning of a sentence) It has the following senses:—1 For, because (expressing a strict or logical reason); अग्निरिहास्ति धूमो हि दृश्यते G. M. R. 5. 10. 2 Indeed, surely; देव प्रयोग-प्रधानं हि नाद्यश्चास्ते M. 1; न हि कमलिनी दृष्ट्वा ग्राहमेवमेव मतं गजः M. 3. 3 For instance, as is well known; प्रजापतिवैद्यं स तान्यो बलिमगदीह । स ह्यग्नयः सूर्यमादत्ते हि रतं रविः R. 1. 18. 4 Only, alone (to emphasize an idea.); ह्यो हि मदननाया सते K. 155. 5 Sometimes it is used merely as an expletive.

हि 5 P. (हिनेति, हित; -caus. हास्यति, desid. जिष्यति) 1 To send forth impel. 2 To cast, throw, discharge, shoot; यदा शक्रजिता जिष्ये Bk. 14. 36. 3 To excite, incite, urge. 4 To promote, further. 5 To gratify, please, exhilarate. 6 To go or proceed. -With अ 1 to send forth, propel. 2 to throw, discharge, shoot; विनाशात्तस्य दृष्टस्य रक्षस्तस्मिन् महोपलं प्राजिघाय R. 15. 21; Bk. 15. 121. 3 To send, despatch; Māl. 1; R. 8. 79; 11. 49, 12. 84; Bk. 15. 104.

हिंस 1. 7. P., 10 U.* (हिंसति, हिंसति, हिंसयति-ते, हिंसित) 1 To strike, hit. 2 To hurt, injure, harm. 3 To afflict, torment; Māl. 2. 1. 4 To kill, slay, destroy completely; कीर्तिं ह्येते दुष्कृतं या हिंसति U. 5. 31; R. 8. 45; Bg. 13. 28; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 57, 15. 78.

हिंसक a. Injurious, noxious, hurtful. -कः 1 A savage animal, a beast of prey. 2 An enemy. 3 A Brāhmaṇa skilled in the Atharvaveda.

हिंसनं-ना Striking, hurting, killing, Ms. 2. 177, 10. 48; Y. 1. 33.

हिंसा 1 Injury, mischief, wrong, harm, hurt (said to be of three kinds - काविक 'personal', वाचिक 'verbal', and मानसिक 'mental'); अहिंसा परमो धर्मः. 2 Killing, slaying, destruction, R. 5. 57; Y. 3. 313; Ms. 10. 63. 3 Robbery, plunder. -Comp. -आत्मक a. injurious, destructive. -कर्मन् n. 1 any hurtful or injurious act. 2 magic used to effect the ruin or injury of an enemy (अभिचार q. v.). -वायिन् m. a noxious animal -रस a delighting in mischief -रसि

intent on or delighting in mischief.
-सह्य *a.* arising from injury.

हिंसाकः 1 A tiger. 2 Any noxious animal.

हिंसाल *a.* 1 Injurious, mischievous, hurtful. 2 Murderous. -*m.* A mischievous or savage dog (हिंसालक also).

हिंसरः 1 A tiger. 2 A bird (खग).

3 A mischievous fellow.

हिंस्य *a.* Liable to be injured or killed; R. 2. 57; Ms. 5. 41.

हिंस *a.* 1 Injurious, noxious, mischievous, hurtful, murderous; Ms. 9. 80, 12. 56. 2 Terrible. 3 Cruel, fierce, savage. -*सः* 1 A fierce animal, beast of prey; R. 2. 27. 2 A destroyer. 3 N. of Siva. 4 N. of Bhīma. -*Comp.* -*पशुः* a beast of prey. -*यज्ञः* 1 a trap. 2 a mystical text used for malevolent purposes.

हिक् 1. 1 U. (हिक्विते, हिक्वित) 1 To make an indistinct or inarticulate sound. 2 To hicough. -*II.* 10 A. (हिक्वते) To hurt, injure, kill.

हिक्का 1 An indistinct sound. 2 Hicough.

हिंकारः 1 A kind of low roar or sound like 'him'. 2 A tiger.

हिंयु *m., n.* 1 The plant called *Asa foetida*. 2 The substance prepared from this plant (*asa foetida*) for household use, especially in seasoning articles of food. -*Comp.* -*निर्गस्तः* 1 the gummy exudation of the *hingu* tree. 2 The *nimba* tree. -*पत्रः* the *ingudi* tree.

हिंयुलः } Vermilion.
हिंयुलिः }
हिंयुल *m., n.* }

हिंजीरः A rope or fetter for fastening an elephant's foot.

हिंमिः N. of a demon slain by Bhīma. -*वा* The sister of Hidimba who married Bhīma. -*Comp.* -*जित्*, *निषूदन*, -*मिह*, -*रिपु* *m.* epithets of Bhīma.

हिं 1 A. (हिंते, हिंति) To go, wander, roam over. -*With* *अ* to wander or roam about; S. 2.

हिंन 1 Wandering, roaming about. 2 Sexual intercourse, 3 Writing.

हिंसिकः An astrologer.

हिंदि(डी)रः 1 Cuttle-fish bone. 2 A man, a male. 3 The egg-plant.

हिंदी N. of Durgā.

हित *a.* 1 Put, laid, placed. 2 Held, taken. 3 Suitable, fit, proper, good (with *dat.*); गोम्यो हितं गोहितम्. 4 Useful, advantageous. 5 Beneficial, advantageous, wholesome, salutary (said of words, diet &c.); हितं योहारि च दुर्लभं ययः Ki. 1. 4; 14. 63. 6 Friendly, kind, affectionate, well-disposed (generally with *loc.*). -*सः* A friend

adviser हिंसा-

यः संशुभे स हिं प्रभुः Ki. 1. 5; H. 1. 30.

-*सः* 1 Benefit, profit, advantage. 2 Anything proper or suitable. 3 Well-being, welfare, good. -*Comp.*

-*अनुषविन्* *a.* involving or causing welfare. -*अनुवेविन्*, -*अयिन्* *a.* seeking welfare. -*बुद्धा* good will, good wishes. -*उक्तिः* *f.* salutary instruction, friendly or kind advice. -*उपदेशः* friendly advice, salutary instruction. -*एयिन्* *a.* desiring another's welfare, well-wisher, benevolent. -*कर* *a.* doing a kind act or service, friendly, favourable. -*काम* *a.* desirous of befriending or benefiting. -*काम्या* desire for another's welfare, good will. -*कारिन्*, *कृत्* *m.* a benefactor. -*यणी* *m.* a spy. -*बुद्धि* *a.* friendly-minded, a well-wisher. -*वाक्यं* friendly advice. -*वादिन्* *m.* a friendly counsellor.

हितकः 1 A child. 2 The young of an animal.

हितालः A kind of palm.

हिंदोलः 1 A swing. 2 The swing on which the figures of Krishna are carried about during the swing-festival in the bright half of Śrāvana, or the festival itself.

हिंदोलकः, हिंदोला A swing.

हिम *a.* Cold, frigid, frosty, dewy.

-*सः* 1 The cold season, winter. 2 The moon. 3 The Himālaya mountain.

4 The sandal tree. 5 Camphor. -*सः* 1 Frost, hoar-frost; R. 1. 46, 9. 25; Ku. 2. 19. 2 Ice, snow; Ku. 1. 3, 11; R. 9. 28, 15. 66, 16. 44, Ki. 5. 12. 3 Cold, coldness. 4 A lotus. 5 Fresh butter. 6 A pearl. 7 Night. 8 Sandal wood, -*Comp.* -*अंशुः* 1 the moon; Me. 89, R. 5. 16, 6. 47, 14. 80; Si. 2. 49. 2 camphor. °अभिलय silver. -*अचलः*, -*अद्रिः* the Himālaya mountain; Ku. 1. 54; R. 4. 79, 14. 8.

°जा, °तनया 1 Pārvati. 2 the Ganges.

°अंशु, °अंशु *n.* 1 cold water. 2 dew; R. 5. 70. -*अनिलः* a cold wind. -*अरजः* a lotus. -*अरातिः* 1 fire. 2 the sun.

-*आयसः* the cold or winter-season. -*आर्त* *a.* pinched or shivering with cold, chilled. -*आलयः* the Himālaya mountain; Ku. 1. 1. °सुता an epithet of Pārvati. -*आहः*, -*आहयः* camphor.

-*उक्षः* the moon. -*करः* 1 the moon; कुर्वते न सहिंकरकिणेन Gt. 7. 2 camphor.

-*कृतः* 1 the winter season. 2 the Himālaya mountain. -*मितिः* the Himālaya. -*शुः* the moon. -*जः* the Maināka mountain. -*जः* 1 the plant zedoary. 2 Pārvati. -*जैल* a kind of camphor ointment. -*दीधितिः* the moon; Si. 9. 29. -*दुर्विन्* wintry weather, cold and bad weather. -*शुतिः* the moon. -*ब्रह्म* *m.* the sun. -*क्षस्त* *a.* bitten nipped, or blighted by frost.

-*कृता* the ya tam -*माक्ष*

-*रश्मि* *m.* the moon. -*बालुका* camphor.

-*शीतल* *a.* ice-cold. -*शैलः* the Himālaya mountain. -*संहतिः* *f.* a mass of ice or snow. -*सरस* *n.* 'a lake of snow', cold water; Mā. 1. 31. -*हासकः* the marshy date tree.

हिमवत् *a.* Snowy, icy, frosty. -*m.* The Himālaya mountain; R. 4. 79, V. 5. 22. -*Comp.* -*कुक्षिः* a valley of the Himālaya. -*पुर* N. of Oshadhi-prastha, the capital of Himālaya; Ku. 6. 33. -*सुतः* the Maināka mountain. -*सुता* 1 Pārvati. 2 the Ganges.

हिमाची A mass or collection of snow, snow-drift; नमसुपरि हिमानीगौर-मासाय जिष्णुः Ki. 4. 38; Bv. I. 25.

हिरणं 1 Gold. 2 Semen. 3 A cowrie.

हिरण्य *a.* (*वी* *f.*) Made of gold. golden, हिरण्यवी सीतायाः प्रतिकृतिः U. 2, R. 15. 61. -*यः* The god Brahman.

हिरण्यं 1 Gold; Ms. 2. 246, 8. 182. 2 Any vessel of gold; Ms. 2. 29. 3 Silver. 4 Any precious metal. 5 Wealth, property. 6 Semen virile. 7 A cowrie. 8 A particular measure. 9 A substance. 10 The thorn-apple (*वचुर*). -*Comp.* -*कक्ष* *a.* wearing a golden girdle. -*कशिपुः* N. of a celebrated king of demons. [He was a son of Kasyapa and Diti, and by virtue of a boon from Brahman, he became so powerful that he usurped the sovereignty of Indra and oppressed the three worlds. He freely blasphemed the great god and subjected his son Prahrada to untold cruelties for acknowledging Vishnu as the Supreme deity. But he was eventually torn to pieces by Vishnu in the form of, Narasimha; see प्रह्लाद.] -*कोशः* gold and silver (whether wrought or unwrought). -*गर्भः*, 1 N. of Brahman (as born from a golden-egg) 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 the soul invested by the subtle body or हृन्मयरीर *q. v.* -*व* *a.* giving or granting gold, Ms. 4. 230. (-*वः*) the ocean. (-*वा*) the earth. -*नामः* the mountain Maināka. -*बाहुः* 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 the river Sopa. -*रेतस* *m.* 1 fire; R. 18. 25. 2 the sun. 3 N. of Siva. 4 the Chitraka or Arka plant. -*वर्णः* a river. -*बाहुः* the river Sopa.

हिरण्य *a.* (*वी* *f.*) Golden.

हिरकू *ind.* 1 Without, except. 2 Amongst, in the midst of. 3 Near. 4 Below.

हिल् 6 P. (हिलति) To sport amorously, wanton, dally, express amorous desire.

हिल्लः A kind of bird.

हिल्लोलः 1 A wave, billow. 2 The musical mode called Hindola. 3 A caprice, whim. 4 A kind of coitus.

हिल्मताः *f. pl.* N. of five small stars in the head of the human

-*कृता* the ya tam -*माक्ष*

mansion called *सुगन्धिरु*.
ही *ind.* An interjection of 1 Surprise (ah!); 2 हतविधिलसितानां ही विविचो विपाकः Si. 11. 64; or ही चित्र लक्षणेनोचै Bk. 14. 39; (often repeated in theatrical language in this sense); 3 Fatigue, despondency or sorrow. 4 Reason; (cf. हि.)
हीन *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken &c. 2 Destitute or deprived of, bereft of, without; (with instr. or in comp.); 3 दुर्हिता न शीमेते निर्गया इव हिंशुकाः Subhāsh. ; so द्रव्यं, मतिः, उत्साहः &c. 3 Decayed, wasted. 4 Deficient, defective; 5 हीनातिरिक्ताग्रो वा तन्मप्यनयेत्तः Ms. 3. 242. 6 Subtracted. 7 Less, lower; Ms. 2. 194. 7 Low, base, mean, vile. -**नः** 1 A defective witness. 2 A faulty respondent; (Nāṭya enumerates five kinds:— अन्य-वर्गी क्रियाद्विधी नोपस्थाया निरुत्तरः । आहतप्रपलायी च हीनः पंचविधः स्मृतः) -**Comp.** -**अंग** *a.* deficient in a limb, crippled, maimed, defective; Ms. 4. 141; Y. 1. 222. -**कुल**, -**ज** *a.* base-born, of low family. -**ननु** *a.* one who neglects his sacrifice. -**जति** *a.* 1 of a low caste. 2 excommunicated, outcaste, degraded. -**योनिः** *f.* low birth or origin. -**वर्ण** *a.* 1 of low caste. 2 of inferior rank. -**वादि** *a.* 1 making a defective statement. 2 prevaricating. 3 dumb, speechless. -**सख्यं** associating with low persons. -**सेवा** attendance on base persons.
हीतालः The marshy date tree.
हीरः 1 A snake. 2 A necklace. 3 A lion. 4 N. of the father of Sriharsha, the author of the Naishadha-charita. -**रः**, -**र** 1 The thunder-bolt of Indra. 2 A diamond; (occurring in the concluding stanza of each canto of नैषधचरित.). -**Comp.** -**अंगः** the thunder-bolt of Indra.
हीरकः A diamond.
हीरा 1 An epithet of Lakehmi. 2 An ant.
हील Semen virile.
हीहि *ind.* A particle expressive of surprise or merriment; see ही.
हु 3 P. (हुतिः, हुत; *pass.* हुयते; *caus.* हावयति-ते, *desid.* हुह्यति) 1 To offer or present (as an oblation to fire), make an offering to or in honor of a deity (with acc.), sacrifice; यो मंत्रयुतां तनुमप्यहोषिद् R. 13. 45; जटाघराः सन् जुहुवीह पावकं Ki. 1. 44; इति-जुहोषि पावके Bk. 20. 11; Ms. 3. 87; Y. 1. 99. 2 To perform a sacrifice. 3 To eat.
हुह 1 P. (होति) To go. -**II.** 6 P. (हुति) To collect.
हुहः 1 A ram. 2 An iron stake for keeping out thieves. 3 A kind of fence. 4 An iron club
हुह A ram अथवा हुहपदेन Pt 1 169

हुहुकः 1 A small hour-glass shaped drum; N. 15. 17. 2 A kind of bird (दारुह). 3 The bolt of a door. 4 A drunken man.

हुहुत् *n.* 1 Noise of a bull. 2 A sound of threat.

हुहः 1 A tiger. 2 A ram. 3 A block-head. 4 A vill ge-hog. 5 A demon.

हुत *p. p.* 1 Offered as an oblation to fire, burnt as a sacrificial offering. 2 One to whom an oblation is offered; S. 4; R. 2. 71, 9. 33. -**तः** N. of Siva. -**त** An oblation, offering. -**Comp.** -**अग्नि** *a.* who has made an oblation to fire; R. 1. 6. -**अहानः** 1 fire; समीरणो नोदयित भवेति व्यादिर्यते केन हुताशनस्य Ku. 3. 21, R. 4. 1. 2 N. of Siva. -**सहायः** an epithet of Siva. -**अहानी** the full-moon day in the month of Phālguna (होलाका). -**आवाः** fire; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य हुतं हुताशं R. 2. 71. -**जातवेदस्** *a.* one who has made an oblation to fire. -**जुह्व** *m.* fire; नैऋत्याचि-हुतमुज इव च्छिन्नद्विष्टधूमा V. 1. 9; U. 6. 9. -**निया** Svāhā, the wife of Agni. -**वहः** fire; जलाकर्णं मय्ये हुतवहरीतं गृहमिव S. 5. 10; शीतोद्युतपनो हिमं हुतवहः Git. 9; Me. 43; R. 1. 27. -**होमः** a Brāhmaṇa who has offered oblations to fire. (-**त**) a burnt offering.

हुम् *ind.* A particle (originally an imitative sound) expressing. 1 Remembrance or recollection; हुं ज्ञातं, or राजो नाम बभूव हुं तद्वलां स्मितिं हुम्. 2 doubt; वैको हुं वैको हुं. 3 Assent; U. 5. 35. 4 Anger. 5 Aversion. 6 Reproach. 7 Interrogation. (In spells and incantations हुं is often found used with dat.; e. g. ओं कवचाय हुम्.) (हुंहु means 'to utter the sound hum', to roar, grunt, bellow, as in अहुहुक 'to roar in return'; अहुहुकृते घनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुस्तानि केचन Si. 16. 25.) -**Comp.** -**कारः** कृतिः *f.* 1 uttering the sound 'hum'; पृष्टा पुनः पुनः कंता हुंकरिष मायते. 2 a menacing sound, sound of defiance; क्षतहुंकारशक्तिः Ku. 2. 26; हुंकरिणेष घटुषः स हि विजानयोहति S. 3. 1, R. 7. 58; Ku. 5. 54. 3 roaring, bellowing in general. 4 the grunting of a boar. 5 the twang of a bow.

हुई 1 P. (हुति) To be crooked.
हुह 1 P. (होति) 1 To go. 2 To cover or conceal.

हुलहुली A kind of inarticulate sound, uttered by women on joyful occasions.

हुह (हु) *m.* A kind of Gandharva.

हुह 1 A. (हुवते) To go.

हुणः (नः) 1 A barbarian, foreigner; सद्यो युद्धितमचवृषविभुक्तप्रसवि नारयकम्. 2 A kind of golden coin, (probably current in the country of the Hūnas). -**गन्** *m. pl.* N. of a country or its people R. 4 68

हुत *p. p.* Called, summoned, invited &c.; see हे.

हुतिः *f.* 1 Calling, inviting. 2 Challenging. 3 A name; as in हरिद्विहति q. v.

हुम् &c. See हुम्.

हुवनः A jackal.

हुह *m.* A kind of Gandharva.

हु 1 U. (हरति ते, हुत; *pass.* हियते) 1 To take, carry, convey, lead, (often used with two accusatives in this sense); अजां यावे हरति Sk.; रुद्रो मे हावनयति कोषावेत्येति स्य Me 7; Ms. 4. 74. 2 To carry off or away, take or draw to a distance; Bk. 5. 47. 3 To take away, rob, plunder, steal; हुईचा जारजमानो हरिष्यतीति संकया Bv. 4. 45; R. 3. 39, Ku. 2. 47, Bk. 2. 39; Ms. 7. 43. 4 To strip off, deprive of, despoil, take away; हुताच्छलं हरति दुष्प्रमनोकहानां R. 5. 69, 3. 54, Bk. 15. 116; Ms. 8. 334. 5 To take away, cure, destroy; तथापि हरते तां लोकानाह-जतो वनः Bv. 1. 49; R. 15. 24; Me. 31. 6 To attract, captivate, win over, influence, subdue; enchant; चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 151. 7 भावा हृदयं हरति 1. 103; तवास्मि गतिरगि-हाराणि वसमे हुतः S. 1. 5; सुगया जहार चक्रोप-कायिनी R. 9. 69, 10. 83, V. 4. 10, R. 6. 20, Bg. 6. 44, 2. 60; Ms. 6. 59 7 To gain, acquire, take, obtain; ततो विंशे वृषो हरत Ms. 8. 391, 158; च हतुं सुमपगतार्कं Dk. 8 To have, possess; Bv. 2. 163. 9 To surpass, eclipse; Bk. 5. 71; Si. 9. 63. 10 To marry; Ms. 9. 93. 11 To divide. -**Caus.** (हावयति-ते) 1 To cause to take, carry or convey, send (something) ; त्य one; (with acc. of instr); अयं भूः । वा भारं हावयति Sk.; जीवतेन स्वकुशलमर्थी हार-विष्यन् भवति Me. 4; Ms. 8. 114; Ku. 2. 39. 2 To cause to be taken away, to lose, be deprived of. 3 To give away. -**Desid.** (जिह्वयति-ते) To wish to take &c. -**With** अद्या to supply an ellipsis. -**अहु** 1 to imitate, resemble; देहवदेन स्वरेण च सनमद्रममुहति U. 4; so Ki. 9. 67. 2 to take away, (one's parents), (Atm. in this sense); see P. 1 3. 21. Vārt. -**अह** 1 to bear or snatch off, take away; पञ्चातुषैरपहृतमरः कस्यते विप्रमाय V. 5. 1. 2 to avert, turn away; वदनमपहा- (गीत) Ku. 7. 95. 3 to rob, plunder, steal. 4 to deprive (one) of, take away, destroy; त्वं च कीदृमपहृदुमुद्यत R. 11. 74. 5 to attract, affect, influence, overpower, subdue; (न) जियतेमा यतमानमपहात् R. 9. 7; so अपाह्य निद्रया U. 1. (-**Caus.**) to cause (others) to take away; Ki. 1. 31. -**अभि** to carry off, remove. -**अम्य** to eat. (-**Caus.**) to cause to eat, feed. -**आ** 1 (a) to bring, fetch; रुदेव वने - R 3 9 14 77 (3) to

carry, convey ; Ms. 9. 54. 2 to bring near, give ; अयाचित्वाहते Y. 1. 215. 3 to obtain, get, receive ; Ms. 2. 183, 7. 80, 8. 151. 4 to have, assume ; आजहनुस्ते चरणी पृथिव्यां स्थलारविन्दमिव चरणां Ku. 1. 33. 6 to perform (a sacrifice) ; स विश्वजित्माजहियज्ञ सर्वस्वदक्षिण R. 4. 86, 14. 37. 7 to recover, bring back. 8 to cause, produce, beget. 9 to wear, put on. 10 to attract. 11 to remove, draw off from. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to bring or fetch. 2 to cause to give or pay. 3 to collect, bring together. -उद् 1 to save, deliver, extricate, rescue ; मां तावदुद्धर ह्येषा दयिताप्रवृत्त्या V. 4. 15. 2 to draw or take out ; (उर) उद्धर्तुमिच्छत्यसमोद्धतारिः R. 2. 30, 3. 64. 3 to uproot, eradicate, extricate ; नमयामास तुषानतुद्धरत् R. 8. 9, 4. 66, चिद्धि वमुद्धृतवानवकटकं S. 7. 3. 4 to raise, lift up, elevate, extend (as hands) ; Ms. 4. 62 ; Pt. 1. 363. 5 to pluck (as flowers) . 6 to absorb ; Si. 3. 75. 7 to deduct, subtract. 8 to select, pick out, extract, as इदं पद्यं रामायणादुद्धृतम्. (-Caus.) to cause to take out ; R. 9. 74. -उद्ग 1 to relate, narrate, declare, say, speak, utter ; उद्गजहार द्रुपदात्मजा निरः Ki. 1. 27 ; Mk. 9. 4 ; चिकित्सका दोषमुद्गहरति M. 2 ; Māl. 1. 2 to call, name ; त्वा कामिनी मदनदूति-मुद्गहरति V. 4, 11 ; धृताश्विनो दशमस्य इत्युद्गहस्तः Bk. 1. 1. 3 to illustrate, exemplify, cite as an instance or illustration ; त्वमुद्गाहियस्व कथमन्यथा जनेः Si. 15. 29. -उप 1 to fetch, bring near ; S. 1. 2 to offer, give, present ; निवारमाणयेयमस्माकमुपहरतु S. 2 ; मातृम्यो बलिमुपहर Mk. 1 ; Mv. 6. 22 ; R. 14. 19, 16. 80, 19. 12 ; S. 3. 3 to offer (as a victim). -उपा to bring, fetch. -निच् 1 to take or draw out from, extract ; R. 14. 42. 2 to carry out the dead body ; Ms. 5. 91 ; Y. 3. 15. 3 to remove (as a fault &c.). -परि 1 to avoid, shun ; स्त्रीर्निषि-कर्षं परितर्तुमिच्छन्तदेषे भूतपातेः सधृतः Ku. 3. 74, Ms. 8. 400 ; Ku. 3. 43. 2 to forsake, abandon, leave, desert ; कति न कथितमिदमुपद्रमचरिं मा परिहर हरि मतिशयचरिं Gft. 9. 3 to remove, destroy ; answer, refute (as objections, charges &c.) ; ब्रह्मास्र जगतो निमित्तं कारणं प्रकृतिश्रेयस्य पञ्चस्याक्षिपः स्वयतिनिमित्तः परिहृताः । तर्कनिमित्तं ह्यानामिक्षेपः परिहर्षित S. B. ; Me. 14. -प्र 1 to strike at, strike, beat लज्जा प्रहरति 'kicks' ; R. 5. 68 ; Ku. 3. 70 ; Bk. 9. 7. 2 to hurt, injure, wound (with loc.) ; आवेना-पायवः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनासि S. 1. 11 ; R. 2. 62, 7. 59, 11. 84, 15. 3. 3 to attack, assault. 4 to throw, cast, hurl ; (with loc. or dat.). 5 to seize upon. -वि 1 to take away, seize away 2 to remove, destroy 3 to

let fall, shed (as tears). 4 to pass (as time). 5 to amuse or divert oneself, sport, play ; विहरति हरिहि सरसवर्ते Gft. 1. व्यव 1 to deal in any transaction or business. 2 to act, behave, deal with. 3 to go to law, sue (one) in a court of law ; अर्थ-पतिर्व्यवहर्तुमर्थगौरवाभियोग्यते Dk. -व्या to speak, say, tell, narrate, declare ; Ku. 2. 62, 6. 2 ; R. 11. 83. -सं 1 to bring or draw together. 2 (a) to contract, abridge, compress ; R. 10. 32. (b) to drop ; संहियतामिव K. 3 to bring together, collect, accumulate. 4 to destroy, annihilate (opp. उद्) ; अमुं दुर्गातिचितकालनिद्रः संहृत्य लोकात् पुरुषो-जयिषेति R. 13. 6. 5 to withdraw, withhold, draw or take back ; अभिमुखे मयि संहृतमोक्षितं S. 2. 11, 6. 4 ; न हि संहर्ते ज्योत्स्नां चंद्रांश्चाखिलेवमनि H. 1. 61 ; R. 4. 16, 12. 103 ; Bg. 2. 28. 6 to curb, restrain, suppress ; क्रोधं प्रमो संहर संहरति यावद्विरः खे मरुतां चरति Ku. 3. 72. 7 to wind up, close. -समा 1 to bring, convey, carry ; सर्वेषु समाहरति तदा शैलः सौमयिः Bk. 15. 107. 2 to collect, bring together, convene ; तत्र स्वयंवर-समाहतराजलोकं R. 5. 62 ; Bk. 8. 63. 3 to draw, attract. 4 to destroy, annihilate ; Bg. 11. 32. 5 to complete (as a sacrifice). 6 to return, restore to one's proper place ; Ms. 8. 319. 7 to curb, restrain.

ह (हि) जीयते Den. A. 1 To be angry. 2 to feel ashamed (with instr. or gen.) ; स्वयाय तस्मिन्नापि दंडधारिणा कथं न पत्या बरणी हणीयते N. 1. 133 ; विद्योपि वज्रायुधभूषणा हणीयते वीरवती न युमिः Bk. 2. 38.

हणी (जि) या 1 Censure, reproach. 2 Shame. 3 Compassion.

हृत् a. (At the end of comp. only) Taking away, seizing, removing, carrying off, attracting &c.

हृत p. p. 1 Taken or carried away. 2 Seized. 3 Captivated. 4 Accepted. 5 Divided, see हृ. -Comp. -अधिकार a. 1 dismissed from authority, turned out. 2 deprived of one's due rights. -उत्तरीय a. having the upper garments stripped off. -द्रव्य, -धन a. spoiled of wealth. -सर्वस्व a. stripped of all one's property, utterly ruined.

हृतिः f. 1 Seizure, 2 Robbing, spoilation. 3 Destruction.

हृद् a. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for हृदय after acc. dual) 1 The mind, heart. 2 The chest, bosom, breast ; इमां हृदि व्यावतापतमक्षिणोत् Ku. 3. 54. -Comp. -आवर्तः a lock or curl of hair on a horse's chest. -कंपः tremor of the heart, palpitation -जत a 1 seated in the mind conceived designed 2

cherished. : -तं) design, meaning, intent. -देशः the region of the heart. -पिण्डः-तं the heart. -रोगः 1 heart-disease, heart-burn. 2 sorrow, grief, anguish. 3 love. 4 the sign Aquarius of the zodiac. -ह्रासः (-ह्रासाः) 1 hiccough. 2 disquietude, grief. -लेखः (-हृद्रेखः) 1 knowledge, reasoning. 2 heart-ache. -लेखा (-हृद्रेखा) grief, anxiety. -पचकः the stomach. -शोकः heart-burn or anguish.

हृदयं 1 The heart, soul, mind ; हृदये दिग्भरिवाहृतः Ku. 4. 25 ; so अयो-हृदयः R. 9. 9 ; पाषाणहृदय &c. 2 The bosom, chest, breast ; वाणामिव हृदया निपेतुषी R. 11. 19. 3 Love, affection 4 The interior or essence of any thing. 5 The secret science ; अयं, अहं &c. -Comp. -आत्मन् m. a heron. -आविध् a. heart-rending, heart piercing ; Bk. 6. 73. -ईश्वरः, -ईश्वर a husband. (-ज्ञा, -री f.) 1 a wife. 2 a mistress. -कंपः tremor of the heart, palpitation. -ग्राहिन् a. heart-captivating. -चोरः one who steals the heart or affections. -छिद् a. heart-rending, heart piercing -विध्, -वेचिन् a. heart-piercing. -वृत्ति f. disposition of the heart. -स्थ a. being or cherished in the heart -स्थानं the breast, bosom.

हृदयंगम a. 1 Heart-stirring, touching, thrilling. 2 Lovely, handsome, Māl. 1. 3 Sweet, attractive, pleasant agreeable ; अहो हृदयंगमः परिहासः Māl. 3. वलुकी च हृदयंगमस्त्वना R. 19. 13, Ku. 2. 16. 4 Fit, appropriate. 5 Dear, beloved, cherished ; क तु ते हृदयंगमः सखा Ku. 4. 24.

हृदयाल, हृदयिक, हृदयिन् a. Tender-hearted, good-hearted, affectionate.

हृदि (वी) कः N. of a Yadava prince.

हृदिस्पर्श a. 1 Touching the heart 2 Dear, beloved. 3 Agreeable, charming, beautiful.

हृद्य a. 1 Hearty, cordial, sincere. 2 Dear to the heart, cherished, dear, desired, beloved ; Bv. 1. 69 3 Agreeable, pleasant ; charming ; Māl. 4, R. 11. 68. -Comp. -सिन्धुः the Bilva tree. -संधा the great-flowered jasmine.

हृष्ट 1. 4. P. (हर्षति, हृष्टति, हृष्ट or हर्षित) 1 To be delighted or rejoiced, be pleased or glad, to exult, rejoice ; अद्वितीयं रुच्यमानं मत्वा किं चंद्रं हृष्टसि Bv. 2. 105 ; Bk. 15. 104, Ms. 2. 54. 2 To bristle or stand erect, stand on end (as the hair of the body), हृष्टितास्तद्वृक्षाः Dk. ; हृष्टयि रोमकूपानि Mb. 3 To become erect (said of other things, e. g. the penis). -Caus. (हृष्टयति) To please delight fill with pleasure W TH प 1 to be glad,

rejoice ; न प्रहृष्यत् प्रियं प्राप्य Bg. 5. 20, 11. 36. 2 To stand on end, bristle (as hair of the body). -वि to rejoice, be glad or delighted.

हृषित *p. p.* 1 Pleased, delighted, glad, happy, rejoiced, enraptured. 2 Thrilled ; having the hair bristling. 3 Astonished. 4 Bent, bowed. 5 Disappointed. 6 Fresh.

हृषीक An organ of sense. -Comp. -हृषीः an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna ; Bg. 1. 15 ; *et seq.* ; (हृषीक-प्रीतिर्याप्यहृष्टप्रीतिर्यो यतो भवत् । हृषीकेशस्ततो विष्णोः स्थानो देवेषु केचन ॥ Mb.) .

हृष्ट *p. p.* Pleased, rejoiced, (=हृषित). -Comp. -वित्त, -मानस *a.* rejoiced in mind, glad at heart, happy. -रोमन् *a.* having the hair on the body bristling or thrilling (with joy). -वदन *a.* having a cheerful countenance. -संकल्प *a.* contented, pleased. -हृद्य *a.* joyous-hearted, cheerful, merry.

हृष्टिः *f.* 1 Delight, happiness, joy, pleasure. 2 Pride.

हे *ind.* 1 A vocative particle (oh !, ho !) ; हे हृष्य हे यादव हे सखेति Bg. 11. 41 ; हे राजानस्यजतं सुकविमन्त्रये विरोधे Vikr. 18. 107. 2 An interjection expressing defiance, envy, ill-will or disapprobation.

हेका Hiccough.

हेतः 1 Vexation. 2 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. 3 Injury, hurt.

हेतु 1 A. (हेतुः) To disregard, slight, neglect. - II. 1 P. (हेतुः) 1 To surround. 2 To attire.

हेतुः Disregard, slight. -Comp. -जः anger, displeasure.

हेतुवाक्यः A horse-dealer.

हेतिः *m. f.* 1 A weapon, missile ; समरविजयी हेतिदलितः Bh. 2. 44 ; R. 10. 12 ; Ki. 3. 56, 14. 30. 2 A stroke, injury. 3 A ray of the sun. 4 Light, splendour. 5 Flame.

हेतुः 1 Cause, reason, object, motive ; इति हेतुस्तदुद्भवे K. P. 1 ; Māl. 1. 23, R. 1. 10 ; Me. 25 ; S. 3. 11. 2 Source, origin ; स पिता पितरस्तासां केवलं जन्महेतवः R. 1. 24 'authors of their being'. 3 A means or instrument. 4 The logical reason, the reason for an inference, middle term (forming the second member of the five-membered syllogism). 5 Logic, science of reasoning. 6 Any logical proof or argument. 7 A rhetorical reason (regarded by some writers as a figure of speech) ; it is thus defined : -हेतौ हेतुमता साधनभेदे हेतुचक्षते. (N. B. The forms हेतुना, हेतोः rarely हेतौ are used adverbially in the sense of by reason of on account of because of with gen or n comp शस्त्रेण तावता अस्त्रेण हेतायह R

2. 47 ; विष्णुतं कस्य हेतोः Mu. 1. 1. &c.).

-Comp. -अपदेशः adducing the *hetu* (in the form of the five-membered syllogism). -आभासः 'the semblance of a reason,' a fallacious middle term, fallacy ; (it is of five kinds : -संचारिचार or अनैकान्तिक, विरुद्ध, असिद्ध, सत्प्रतिपक्ष and वाधित). -उपक्षेपः उपन्यासः adducing a reason, statement of an argument. -वादः disputation, controversy. -शार्ङ्गः a logically-treated work, any heretical work questioning the authority of Smṛitis or revelation ; Ms. 2. 11. -हेतुमत् *m. du.* cause and effect. भावः the relation existing between cause and effect.

हेतुक *a.* Causing, producing (at the end of comp.). -कः 1 A cause, reason. 2 An instrument. 3 A logician.

हेतुकारणं Causation, the existence of cause.

हेतुमत् *a.* 1 Having a reason or cause. 2 Having the *hetu*. -*m.* An effect.

हेन Gold. -मः 1 A dark or brown coloured horse. 2 A particular weight of gold. 3 The planet Mercury.

हेनन् *n.* 1 Gold. 2 Water. 3 Snow. 4 The thorn-apple. 5 The Kesara flower. -Comp. -अंग *a.* golden. (-गः) 1 Garuda. 2 a lion. 3 the mountain Sumeru. 4 N. of Brahman. 5 of Vishnu. 6 Champaka tree. -अंगदं a gold-bracelet. -अङ्घ्रिः the mountain Sumeru. -अंभोजं a golden lotus ; हेमभोजनसवि सलिलं भानसयादानः Me. 62. -अंभोरुहं a golden lotus ; Ku. 2. 44. -आह्वः 1 the wild Champaka tree. 2 the *Dhatūra* plant. -कंदलः coral.

-कर, -कर्तृ, -कारः, -कारकः a goldsmith ; Ms. 12. 61, Y. 3. 147. -किजलकं the *Nāgakesara* flower. -कुम्भः a golden jar. -कुटः N. of a mountain ; S. 7. -केतकी the *Ketaka* plant, bearing yellow flowers (स्वर्णकेतकी). -गंधिनी the perfume named *Benukā*. -गिरिः the mountain Sumeru. -गौरः The Asoka tree. -रुच *a.* covered with gold. (जं) gold covering. -ज्वालः fire. -तारं blue vitriol. -दुग्ध, -दुग्धकः the glomerous fig-tree -पर्वतः the mountain Meru. -पुष्प, -पुष्पकः 1 the Asoka tree. 2 the Lodhra tree. 3 the Champaka tree. (-न.) the Asoka flower. 2 the flower of China rose. -व(व)लं a pearl. -मालिन् *m.* the sun. -यूथिका the golden or yellow jasmine. -रागिणी *f.* turmeric. -शंखः N. of Vishnu. -शृंगं 1 a golden horn. 2 a golden summit. -सारं blue vitriol. -सूत्र, -सूत्रकं a kind of necklace (Mar नोफ)

हेमन्त-र्त One of the six seasons cold or winter season (comprising

the months मार्गशीर्ष and पौष) ; नववर्षालो द्रुमनक्षरस्यः प्रकुललोभः परिपक्वशालिः । विलीन-पक्षः प्रपन्नपुत्रो हेमन्तकालः समुपागतः प्रिये Rs. 4. 1.

हेमलः 1 A goldsmith. 2 A touchstone. 3 A chameleon.

हेय *a.* Fit to be left or abandoned

हेरं 1 A kind of crown or diadem.

2 Turmeric

हेरन् 1 N. of Ganesa. 2 A buffalo. 3 A boastful hero. -Comp. -जननी N. of Pārvati (mother of Ganesa).

हेरिकः A spy, secret emissary.

हेलन्-न्ना Disregarding, slighting, contempt, insulting.

हेल 1 Contempt, disrespect ; insult ; Si. 12. 72. 2 Amorous sport or dalliance, wanton sport ; see S. D. 128 ; D. R. 2. 32. 3 Strong sexual desire ; प्रीतिव्यासतिस्त्रयानां नारीणां दुरतोत्सवे । शृंगारशास्त्रतत्त्वज्ञेहेला सा परिकीर्तिता ॥ 4 Ease, facility ; Si. 1. 34 ; हेलया 'easily', without any difficulty or trouble. 5 Moonlight.

हेलावृक्कः A horse-dealer.

हेलिः The sun. -*f.* Wanton or amorous sport, dalliance.

हेवाकः Ardent or intense desire, eagerness ; (this word, like the word हटम q. v., is used only by later writers like Kalhana, Bilhana, and is probably derived from Persian or Arabic) ; अस्मिन्नासीत्तद्वत् निविडाल्लेपहेवाकललिवेल्लुद्धावृकमितवलयः संवत् राजलक्ष्मीः Vikr. 18. 101 ; cf. हेवाकिन् below.

हेवाकस *a.* High, intense, ardent, हेवाकसस्तु शृंगारो हावोऽसिध्विकारकत् D. R. 2. 31 (might the word here not be derived from हेवाक ?)

हेवाकिन् *a.* Ardently desirous of, eager for, (in comp.) ; जायते महतानहो निरुपमस्थानहेवाकिनां निःसामान्यमहत्त्वयोगविभुना वार्ता विपत्तामपि Kalhana.

हेर 1 A. (हेरते, हेरित) To neigh (as a horse) ; to bray, roar (in general).

हेयः, हेया, हेयितं Neighing, braying ; रथांगसंक्रोडितमश्वहेयः Ki. 16. 8.

हेयिन् *m.* A horse.

हेहे *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing or calling out loudly.

हे *ind.* A vocative particle.

हेतुक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Causal, causative. 2 Argumentative, rationalistic. -कः 1 A logical reasoner, an arguer. 2 A follower of the *Mīmāṃsā* doctrines. 3 A rationalist, sceptic. 4 A heretic.

हेम *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Cold, wintry, frigid. 2 Caused by frost ; शुणालिनी हेमनिषेपराम B. 16. 7. 2 Golden, made of gold ; पदेन हेमं विलिलेख पदं B. 6. 15 Bk 5 89 Ku 6 6 ३ Hoar frost, dew -नः An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -हवा सुविका ३ Golden ocean,

इमन् *a.* (जी.फ.) 1 Wintry, cold ; Si. 6. 55, Ki. 17. 12. 2 Pertaining to winter, *i. e.* long (as nights) ; Si. 6. 77. 3 Growing in or suitable for winter ; हिमनेर्निवसनेः इमद्यथा ; R. 19. 41. 4 Golden, made of gold. -नः 1 The month Mārgaśr̥ṣa. 2 The winter's son (= इमेन *q. v.*).

इन्तिक *a.* 1 Wintry, cold. 2 Growing in winter. -क A kind of rice.

इमल See इमेन.

इमन्त *a.* (जी.फ.) 1 Snowy. 2 Flowing from the snowy, *i. e.* Himālaya mountain ; R. 16. 44. 3 Bred in, belonging to, or situated on, the Himālaya mountain ; Ku. 3. 23, 2. 67. -त Bhāratavarsha or India.

हैमवती 1 N. of Pārvati. 2 Of the river Ganges. 3 A kind of myrobalan. 4 A kind of drug. 5 Common flax. 6 A tawny grape.

हैयवीनि 1 Clarified butter prepared from the preceding day's milk, fresh ghee ; हैयवीनिमादाय वोषवृज्जातुप-स्थितार् R. 1. 45 ; Bk. 5. 12. 2 Butter prepared a day before it is used, fresh butter.

हैरिकः A thief.

हैहय *m. pl.* N. of a people and their country. -यः 1 N. of the great-grandson of Yadu. 2 N. of Arjuna's country (who had a thousand a horse and was slain by Parasurāma *q. v.*). हेतुवसहस्राव हैहयसं च कीर्तिमपहर्तु-दृष्टः R. 11. 74.

हो *ind.* A vocative particle used in calling to a person (ho ! hallo !)

होहू 1 A. (होहते) To disregard, disrespect. -हू 1 P. (होहति) To go.

होहः A raft, float.

होह *a.* (जी.फ.) Sacrificing, offering oblations with fire ; वहति विविधुतं राहविर्यं च होही S. 1. 1. -मः 1 A sacrificial priest, especially one who recites the prayers of the R̥gveda at a sacrifice. 2 A sacrificer ; R. 1. 62, 82 ; Ms. 11. 36.

होत्रं 1 Anything fit to be offered as an oblation (as ghee). 2 A burnt offering. 3 A sacrifice.

होत्रा 1 A sacrifice, 2 Praise.

होत्रीयः The priest who offers oblations to gods. -यः The sacrificial hall.

होमः 1 Offering oblations to gods by throwing ghee into the consecrated fire, (one of the five daily Yajnas, to be performed by a Brāhmana, called देवयज्ञ *q. v.*). 2 A burnt offering. 3 A sacrifice. -Comp. -अग्निः sacrificial fire. -कुण्डः a hole in the ground for receiving the con-secrated fire -पुर्यः a sacrificial house R. 3. 38. चान्नं सोमं च, -घृतः

the smoke of a burnt offering or sacrificial fire. -भस्मन् *n.* the ashes of a burnt offering. -वेला the time for offering oblations ; S. 4. -शाला a sacrificial hall or chamber.

होमक See होतु.

होमिः 1 Clarified butter. 2 Water. 3 Fire.

होमिन् *m.* The offerer of an oblation, a sacrificer in general.

होमीय, होम्य *a.* Belonging to or fit for an oblation. -म्य Ghee.

होरा 1 The rising of a zodiacal sign. 2 Part of the duration of a sign. 3 An hour. 4 A mark, line.

होलाका 1 The spring-festival celebrated at the approach of the spring season, during the ten-but particularly three or four-days preceding the full-moon day in the month of Phālguna (commonly called Holi). 2 The full-moon day in the month of Phālguna.

होलिका, होली The festival called होलाका *q. v.* above.

हो, होहो *ind.* A vocative particle (ho !, hallo !).

होत्रं The office of the priest called होतु *q. v.*

होम्य Clarified butter.

हु 2 A. (हुते, हुत) 1 To take away, rob, abstract, deprive (one) of ; अच्यगीदार्थं शास्त्राने यमस्याहोद विक्रमं Bk. 15. 88. 2 To conceal, hide, withhold ; Mā. 1. 3 To hide from any one (with dat.) ; गोपी कृष्णाय हुते Sk. -WITH अप 1 to conceal, hide ; Ms. 8. 53 ; Ratn. 2. 2 to deny, disown, conceal before one ; युगांश्चापहृषेस्माकं Bk. 5. 44 ; अपहृष्टवानस्य जनाय शक्तिर्जा (अधी-रता) N. 1. 49. -नि 1 to hide, conceal ; Bk. 10. 36. 2 to conceal or hide from, dissimulate or deny before any one (with dat.) ; Bk. 8. 74.

ह्यस् *ind.* Yesterday. -Comp. -भव *a.* what occurred yesterday.

ह्यस्तन *a.* (जी.फ.) Belonging to yesterday ; as in ह्यस्तनी वृत्तिः. -Comp. -दिनं yesterday, the previous day.

ह्यस्त्य *a.* Belonging to yesterday, hesternal.

हृत् 1 A deep lake, a large and deep pool of water ; N. 3. 53. 2 A deep hole or cavity ; Si. 5. 29. 3 A ray of light. -Comp. -ग्रहः a crocodile.

हृदिनी 1 A river. 2 Lightning.

हृद्गोः The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (derived from Greek.)

हृत् 1 P. (हृति, हसित) 1 To sound. 2 To become small.

हृत्तिमन् *m.* Smallness, shortness.

हृत्त *a.* (compared हृत्तिः superl हृत्तिः) 1 Short, small little 2 Dwarfish, low or short in stature

3 Short (opp दीर्घ in prosody) -रश्च A dwarf. -Comp. -श्रेण *a.* dwarfish, short-bodied. (-यः) a dwarf. -गर्मः the Kusa grass. -दर्मः the short or white Kusa grass. -बाहुक *a.* short armed. -मूर्ति *a.* short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy.

ह्रात् 1 A. (ह्राते) 1 To sound. 2 To roar.

ह्रावः Noise, sound ; हुंहुमीनां ह्रावः Ki. 16. 8. 80 वहुह्रावः &c.

ह्रादिन् *a.* Sounding, roaring.

ह्रादिनी 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. 2 Lightning. 3 A river. 4 The tree called शङ्खुकी.

ह्रासः 1 Sound, noise. 2 Decrease, diminution, decline, deterioration, decay ; Ms. 1. 85 ; Y. 2. 249. 3 Small number.

ह्रिणीयते See हृणीयते ; Mv. 1. 51.

ह्रिणीया 1 Reproach, censure 2 Shame, bashfulness. 3 Pity ; of हृणीया.

ह्री 3 P. जिह्वेति, ह्रीण, ह्रीत) 1 To blush, be modest. 2 To be ashamed (used by itself or with abl. or gen) जिह्वेभ्यांयुक्तेन सह गुरुसाक्षेपं गेहू S. 7 ; अन्यो न्यस्यापि जिह्वीमः किं पुनः बहुवाहिना Ki. 11. 58 ; R. 15. 44, 17. 73 ; Bk. 3. 53, 5. 102, 6. 132. -वासः (ह्रिपयति) To put to shame (fig. also) ; cause to blush, make ashamed ; सकौस्तुभं ह्रिपयती-व कृष्ण R. 6. 49 ; ह्रिपिता हि बहुवो नरेश्वरा 11. 40 ; किं वा जात्या स्वाभिनेहो ह्रिपयति Si. 18. 23 ; Ki. 11. 64, 13. 41 ; Ve. 1. 17.

ह्री / 1 Shame ; रोषेति ह्रीपदमादयन्त Ku. 3. 57 ; दण्डिश्चाह ह्रीयतेति ह्रीपयतिः प्रमत्तते तेजसः Mā. 1. 14, R. 4. 80. 2 Bashfulness, modesty ; ह्रीतवर्कसी कथ-मभ्युवाच Ku. 7. 85. -Comp. -जित, -मूढ *a.* overcome or confounded by shame ; ह्रीष्टतानां भवति विकल प्रेरणा चूर्णमुद्रि Me. 68. -यन्त्रणा the constraint of bashfulness ; R. 7. 68.

ह्रीका 1 Bashfulness, coyness, shyness. 2 Timidity, fear.

ह्रीकु *a.* 1 Bashful, modest, shy 2 Timid. -कुः 1 Tim. 2 Lac.

ह्रीण, ह्रीत *p. p.* 1 Ashamed ; Ve. 2. 11. 2 Bashful, modest ; N. 3. 53.

ह्रीदेरल A kind of perfume.

हृत् 1 A. (हृते) 1 To neigh (as a horse), whinny. 2 To go, creep.

हृत् Neighing.

हृत् 1 P. (हृति) To cover.

हृत्तिः *f.* Joy, gladness.

हृत् 1 P. (हृति) To sound.

हृत् 1 A. (ह्राते, हृत् ह्राति) 1 To be glad or delighted, rejoice. 2 To sound. -WITH आ, -य to rejoice, be delighted.

ह्रादः, ह्रादकः Pleasure, joy, de-light

ह्रावन् The act of rejoicing joy delight

ह्रादिन् a. Delighting, pleasing &c.

ह्रादिनी See ह्रादिनी.

हल 1 P. (हलति) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, tremble. -Caus. (हलयति-ते, हलयति-ते, but the former only with prepositons) To shake, move cause, to tremble (especially with नि).

ह्रान् 1 Calling. 2 A cry, sound.

ह्र 1 P. (ह्रति) 1 To be crooked 2 To be crooked in conduct, cheat, deceive. 3 To be afflicted or injured.

ह्रे 1. U. (ह्रयति-ते ह्रयः pass. ह्रयते ; caus. ह्राययति-ते ; desid. जुह्रयति-ते) 1 To call ; ता एवेतीत्यामेजनेन नाम्ना बहुविधा बहुजने जहाय Ku. 1. 26. 2 To call out to

invoke, call upon. 3 To name, call. 4 To challenge. 5 To vie with, emulate. 6 To ask, beg. -WITH अ 1 to call, invite ; वत्स-इव दवाहयेन U. 6. 2 to challenge (Atm.) मत्तमीराइव वेदिरायसुराणि S. 20. 1 ; कृष्णश्यामस्माद्वयते Sk. ; Bk. 8. 18. 15. 89. -उप, -उपा to call ; Bk. 8. 17. -सं, -सना to call together. ;

FINIS.

SUPPLEMENT.

अग्र्यः N. of a Yādava, a friend and uncle of Kṛishṇa. It was he who induced Rāma and Kṛishṇa to go to Mathurā and kill Kamsa. He told the two brothers how their father Anakadundubhi, the princess Devaki and even his own father Ugrasena had been insulted by the iniquitous demon Kamsa, and told them why he had been despatched to them. Kṛishṇa consented to go and promised to slay the demon within 3 nights, which he succeeded in doing. See सत्राजित् also.

अगस्तिः, अगस्त्यः N. of a celebrated Rishi or sage. In the Rīgveda he and Vashisṭha are said to be the offspring of Mitra and Varuṇa, whose seed fell from them at the sight of the lovely nymph Urvastī. Part of the seed fell into a jar and part into water; from the former arose Agastya who is, therefore, called Kumbhbyoni, Kumbhajanman, Ghaṭodbhava, Kalasayoni &c. He is represented to have humbled the Vindhya mountains by making them prostrate themselves before him when they tried to rise higher and higher till they well-nigh occupied the sun's disc and obstructed his path; See Vindhya. (This fable is supposed by some to typify the progress of the Aryas towards the south in their conquest and civilization of India). He is also known by the names of Pitābhi, Samudra-chuluka &c., from another fable according to which he drank up the ocean because he wished to help Indra and the gods in their wars with a class of demons called Kāleyas who had hid themselves in the waters and oppressed the three worlds in various ways. His wife was Lopāmudrā. He dwelt in a hermitage on mount Kunjara to the south of the Vindhya, and kept under control the evil spirits who infested the south; and a legend relates how he once ate up a Rākshasa named Vātāpi, who had assumed the form of a ram, and destroyed by a flash of his eye the Rakshasa's brother who attempted to avenge him. In the course of his wanderings Rāma with his wife and brother came to the hermitage of Agastya who received him with the greatest kindness and became his friend, adviser and protector. He gave Rāma the bow of Vishṇu and some other things; (see R. 15. 55). In astronomy he is the Star Canopus; cf. R. 4. 21 also.)

अग्निः The god of fire, and represented as the eldest son of Brahman. His wife was Svāhā; by her he had 3 sons—Pāvaka, Pavamāna and Suchi. The Harivamsa describes him as clothed in black, having smoke for his standard and head-piece, and carrying a flaming javelin. He is borne in a chariot drawn by red horses. He is accompanied by a ram and sometimes he is represented as riding on that. The Mahābhāṣya represents Agni as having exhausted his vigour and become dull

by devouring many oblations at the several sacrifices made by king Svetaki, but he recruited his strength by devouring the whole Khāṇḍava forest with the assistance of Arjuna, for which service he gave him the Gāṇḍīva bow.

अचः N. of a demon, brother of Baka and Pātānā; and commander-in-chief of Kamsa. Being sent by Kamsa to Gokula to kill Kṛishṇa and Balarāma, he assumed the form of a huge serpent 4 yojanas long, and spread himself on the way of the cowherds, keeping his horrid mouth open. The cowherds mistook it for a mountain-cavern and entered it, cows and all. But Kṛishṇa saw it, and having entered the mouth so stretched himself that he tore it to pieces and rescued his companions.

अंगदः N. of a son of Vālī by his wife Tārā. When the whole host of Rāma went to Lankā Angada was despatched to Rāvaṇa as a messenger of peace to give him a chance of saving himself in time. But Rāvaṇa scornfully rejected his advice and met his doom. After Sugrīva, Angada became king of Kishkindhā. In common parlance a man is said to act the part of Angada when he endeavours to mediate between two contending parties, but without any success.

अंजना N. of the mother of Māruti or Hanūmat. She was the daughter of a monkey named Kunjara, and wife of Kesarin, another monkey. One day while she was seated on the summit of a mountain, her garment was slightly displaced, and the God of Wind being enamoured of her beauty assumed a visible form, and asked her to yield to his desires. She requested him not to violate her chastity, to which he consented; but he told her that she would conceive a son equal to himself in strength and lustre by virtue of his amorous desire fixed on her, and then disappeared. This son was Māruti.

अत्रि N. of a great sage. He is one of the ten Prajāpatis or mind-born sons of Brahman, being born from his eye. Anasūya was his wife and bore him three sons, Datta, Durvāsa, and Soma. In the Rāmāyaṇa an account is given of the visit paid by Rāma and Sītā to Atri and Anasūya in their hermitage, when they both received them most kindly (See अनसूया). As a Rishi or sage he is one of the seven sages, and represents in Astronomy one of the stars of the Great Bear. The moon is said to have been produced from his eye; cf. R. 2. 75.

अदिति N. of one of the daughters of Daksha and wife of Kasyapa by whom she was mother of Vishṇu in his dwarf incarnation, of Indra, and of the other gods who are called *aditi-nandanas*.

अमरिन्द N. of a son of Pradyumna. Amriddha was the son of Kālma and grandson of Kṛishṇa. Us 1, the

daughter of a demon named Bāṇa, fell in love with him, and had him brought by magic influence to her apartments in her father's city of Sonitapura; see उषा or विश्वेसा. Bāṇa sent some guards to seize him, but the brave youth slew his assailants with only an iron club. At last, however, he was secured by means of magic powers. On discovering where Aniruddha had been carried, Kṛishṇa, Balarāma and Kāma went to rescue him and a great battle was fought. Bāṇa, though aided by Siva and Skanda, was vanquished, but his life was spared at the intercession of Siva, and Aniruddha was carried home to Dvārakā with Ushā as his wife.

अथर्वकः N. of an Asura, son of Kasyapa and Diti and killed by Siva. He is represented as a demon with 1,000 arms and heads, 2,000 eyes and feet, and called *Andhaka* because he walked like a blind man, though he could see very well. He was slain by Siva when he attempted to carry off the Pārijāta tree from heaven.

अभिमन्युः N. of a son of Arjuna by his wife Subhadrā, sister of Kṛishṇa and Balarāma. When the Kauravas, at the advice of Droṇa, formed the peculiar battle array called 'Chakravyūha,' hoping that as Arjuna was away, none of the Pāṇḍavas would be able to break through it, Abhimanyu assured his uncles that he was ready to try, if they only assisted him. He accordingly entered the Vyūha, killed many warriors on the Kaurava side, and was for a time more than a match even for such veteran and elderly heroes as Droṇa, Karna, Duryodhana &c. He could not, however, hold out long against fearful odds, and was at last overpowered and slain. He was very handsome. He had two wives, Vatsalā daughter of Balarāma, and Uttarā daughter of the king Virāṭa. Uttarā was pregnant when he was slain, and gave birth to a son named Parikṣhita who succeeded to the throne of Hastināpura.

अरुणः Aruṇa is represented as the elder brother of Garuḍa being, the son of Vinatā by Kasyapa. Vinatā prematurely hatched the egg and the child was born without thighs, and hence he is called *Anṛu* 'thighless', or *Vipa'da* 'footless'. Aruṇa now holds the office of the charioteer of the sun. His wife was Syentī, who bore him two sons Sampātī and Jatāyū.

अश्वत्थामन् See द्रोण also.

अश्विनीकुमार See इंद्रा.

अष्टावक्रः N. of the son of Kahoḍa. This sage was so much devoted to study that he generally neglected his wife, and the unborn son, while yet in the womb, being provoked at this, rebuked his father, who being enraged, cursed him that he would be born crooked in eight limbs. When Kahoḍa was drowned into a river as the result

of a wager in a dispute with a Buddhist, the young Ashtāvakra defeated the Buddhist, and delivered his father, by whose favour he became straight.

न्याय

१ त्रिविकृन्मन्त्रः The maxim of the worms bred in poison. It is used to denote a state of things which, though fatal to others, is not so to those who being bred in it, are inured or naturalized to it, like poison which, though fatal to others, is not so to the worms bred in it.

२ विषवृक्षमन्त्रः The maxim of the poison-tree; used to denote that a thing, though hurtful and mischievous, does not deserve to be destroyed by the very person who has reared it, just as even a poison-tree ought not to be cut down by the planter himself.

३ स्थालीपुलाकमन्त्रः The maxim of the cooking-pot and boiled rice. In a cooking-pot all the grains being equally moistened by the heated water, when one grain is found to be well cooked, the same may be inferred with regard to the other grains. So the maxim is used when the condition of the whole class is inferred from that of a part. Cf. Max. 'क्षितावस्त्वन माताची परिक्षिता'.

पंडावत् a. Wise; पंडावदस्मिन् Asvad. 6.

प्रकोपः Anger, excitement, provocation.

प्रकारः १ An encircling wall, enclosure, a fence. २ A surrounding wall, rampart; शतमेकोपि संयत्तं प्राकारस्यो वदुर्मे Pt. 1. 229.

वालरी A kind of ear-ornament; Asvad. 24.

वृषिष्ठिरः 'Firm in battle', N. of the eldest Pāṇḍava prince, also called 'Dharma', 'Dharmarāja', 'Ajātasatru' &c. He was begotten on Kuntī by the god Yama. He is known more for his truthfulness and righteousness than for any military achievements or feats of arms. He was formally crowned emperor of Hastināpura at the conclusion of the great Bhārati war after eighteen days' severe fighting, and reigned righteously for many years (For further particulars of his life see दुर्योधन.)

वैशम्पायनः N. of a celebrated pupil of Vyāsa. It was he who made Yājñavalkya disgorge the whole of the Yajurveda he had learnt from him which was picked up by his other pupils in the form of *Tittiris* or partridges, and hence the Veda was called 'Taittiriya'. Vaisampāyana was celebrated for his great skill in narrating Purāṇas, and is said to have recounted the whole of the Mahābhārata to king Janamejaya.

हिरण्यकः N. of a celebrated demon, twin brother of Hiraṇyakaśipu. On the strength of a boon from Bruhannar he became insolent and oppressive, seized upon the earth, and carried it with him into the depths of the ocean. Viṣṇu, therefore, became incarnate as a boar, killed the demon, and lifted up the earth.

APPENDIX I.

SANSKRIT PROSODY.

Introduction.

The earliest and most important work in Sanskrit prosody is the Pingala-obhandas-sāstra, attributed to the sage Pingala, which consists of Sūtras distributed over eight books. The Agni Purāṇa also gives complete system of prosody founded apparently on Pingala's. Several other original treatises have likewise been composed by various authors, such as the Śrutabodha, Vāṇibhūṣaṇa, Vṛtta-darpaṇa, Vṛtta-ratnākara, Vṛtta-Kaumudī, Chhandomanjari &c. In the following pages the Chhandomanjari and Vṛtta-ratnākara have been chiefly drawn upon. Vedic as well as Prākṛita metres have been ignored in this Appendix.

Sanskrit composition may be in the form of गद्य 'prose' or पद्य 'verse' or poetry expressed in the form of stanzas.

A stanza or *padya* is a combination of four *pa'das* or quarters, which are regulated either by the number of syllables (अक्षर), or by the number of syllabic instants (मात्रा).

A पद्य is a वृत्त or जति.

A वृत्त is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number and position of syllables in each Pāda or quarter. A जति is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number of syllabic instants in each quarter.

Vṛttas are divided into three classes:—समवृत्त in which the Pādas or quarters composing the stanza are all similar; अर्धसमवृत्त in which the alternate quarters are similar; and विषमवृत्त in which the quarters are all dissimilar.

A syllable is as much of a word as can be pronounced at once, that is, a vowel with or without one or more consonants.

A syllable is लघु 'short' or गुरु 'long' according as its vowel is 'short' or 'long'. The vowels अ, इ, उ, ऋ, & ए are short; and आ, ई, ऊ, ऋ, ए, ओ & औ are long. But a short vowel becomes long in prosody when it is followed by an *Anusvara* or *Visarga*, or by a conjunct consonant; as the vowel अ in अं or अः. (The consonants व्र & ह् as also व्र & ऋ, are said to be exceptions, before which the vowel may be short by a sort of poetical license; e. g. in Ku. 7. 11, or Si. 10.60, where, however, emendations have been proposed by critics to render the metre conformable to the general laws of prosody). So also the last syllable of a *pa'da* is either long or short, according to the exigence of the metre, whatever be its natural length.

५ विविध विस्तीर्ण च गुरुमिति

५ संयोगपूर्वक तथा वाक्यान्तगोप्य वा

In metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants one instant or Mātrā is allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one.

For the purpose of scanning metres regulated by the number of syllables, writers on prosody have devised eight 'Ganas' or syllabic feet, each consisting of three syllables, and distinguished from one another by particular syllables being short or long. They are given in the following verse:—

मञ्जिगुरुञ्जिलद्वय नकारे
भादियुः पुनरादिलघुर्द्वयः ।
जो गुरुमध्यगतो रत्नमध्यः
सौष्ठवगुरुः कथितोऽल्लघुस्तः ॥

आदिमध्यावसानेषु यरता यानि लाघवम् ।

भजसा गौरवं यानि मनौ तु गुरुलाघवम् ॥

Expressed in symbols (the symbol — denoting a short syllable, and — a long one) the different Ganas may be represented as follows:—

य	— — —	(Bacchius)
र	— — —	(Amphimacer)
त	— — —	(Anti-bacchius)
म	— — —	(Dactylus)
ज	— — —	(Amphibrachys)
स	— — —	(Anapaestus)
म	— — —	(Mollosus)
न	— — —	(Tribachys)

Similarly ल (—) used to denote a short syllable, and ग (—) a long

N. B.—Sanskrit prosodists classify Vṛttas according to the number of syllables contained in each quarter. Thus they enumerate twenty-six classes of 'Samavṛttas', as the number of syllables in each quarter of a regular metre may vary from one to twenty-six. Each of these classes comprehends a great number of possible metres according to the different modes in which long and short syllables may be distributed. For example, in the class where each quarter contains six syllables, each of the six syllables may be either short or long, and thus the number of possible combinations is $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ or $2^6 = 64$, though not even half a dozen are in general use, so in the case of the twenty-six syllabled class, the possible varieties are 2^{26} or 87, 108, 864! But if we consider the cases where the alternate quarters are similar or all dissimilar, the variety of possible metres is almost infinite. Pingala, as also Līlāvati and the last chapter of V kara, give directions for computing the

number of possible varieties and for finding their places, or that of any single one, in a regular enumeration of them. The different varieties, however, which have been used by poets are few when compared with the vast multitude of possible metres. But even these are too many to be dealt with in an Appendix like this, and we shall, therefore, only give such kinds as are most frequently employed or require particular notice, in the following order :—

Section A	समवृत्त
Section B	अर्धवृत्त
Section C	विषमवृत्त
Section D	जाति &c.

Note.—In the following definitions the letters representing the Ganas such as म, न, &c. as also ल, ग will often be found to have dropped their vowels for the exigence of metre ; e. g. म, न stands for म, र, म, न ; so ली, for ल, री &c. The first line gives the *Definition* of a metre; the second, the *Scheme* in Ganas with the *Yati* or *Cæsura*—the pause that may be made in reciting a quarter or verse, and which is usually indicated by the words in the Definition standing in the Instrumental case—denoted in brackets by Arabic figures, and then comes the example (many of these examples are drawn from the works of Māgha, Bhāravi, Kālidāsa, Dandin &c.).

SECTION A.

Metres with 4 Syllables in a quarter.

(प्रतिष्ठा.)
कन्या.

Def.	मौ चेत् कन्या ।
Sch. G.	ग, म.
Ex.	भास्वत्कन्यां सैका धन्या यस्याः कूले कृष्णोऽखिलत् ॥

Metres with 5 Syllables in a quarter.

(सुप्रतिष्ठा.)
पंक्ति.

Def.	मृगौ गिति पंक्तिः ।
Sch. G.	म, ग, ग.
Ex.	कृष्णसनाथा तर्णकपंक्तिः । यायुनकच्छे चारु चचार ॥

Metres with 6 Syllables in a quarter.

(गायत्री.)

(1) तनुमध्यमा.

Def.	तौ चेतनुमध्यमा ।
Sch. G.	त, य.
Ex.	सुतिर्दुरशत्रोरत्यद्भुतरूपा । आस्तां मम चित्ति नित्यं तनुमध्या ॥

(2) विद्युल्लेखा.

(Also called वाणी.)

Def.	विद्युल्लेखा नो मः ।
Sch. G.	म, म. (3. 3)
Ex.	श्रीदीप्ता श्रीकीर्ति श्रीनीति गीःपीति । एवेते द्वे द्वे ते ये नेमे देवेशे ॥ Kāv. 3. 36.

(3) शशिवदना.

Def.	शशिवदना न्यौ ।
Sch. G.	न, य.
Ex.	शशिवदनानां व्रजतरुणीनाम् । अधरबुधोर्मि मधुरिरेच्छत् ॥

(4) सोमराजी.

Def.	द्विया सोमराजी.
Sch. G.	य, य. (2. 4)
Ex.	हरे सोमराजी-समा ते यशःश्रीः । जगन्मंडलस्य छिनत्त्ययकारम् ॥

Metres with 7 Syllables in a quarter.

(उष्णिक्.)

(1) कुमारललिता.

Def.	कुमारललिता नृ स गाः ।
Sch. G.	ज, स, ग. (3. 4.)
Ex.	पुरारितवल्ली कुमारललिता सा । वने गमयमानां तनाम मुदमुचैः ॥

(2) मदलेखा.

Def.	मसौ स्थानमदलेखा ।
Sch. G.	म, स, ग. (3. 4.)
Ex.	रिं बाहुविक्रणाद् वर्तमानमदलेखा । लम्बाध्वनुरशत्रौ कस्तूरीरसचर्चा ॥

(3) मधुमती.

Def.	ननगि मधुमती ।
Sch. G.	न, न, ग (5. 2)
Ex.	रविदुहिनुते वनकुडुमततिः । व्यधित मधुमती मधुमथनमुदम् ॥

Metres with 8 Syllables in a quarter.

(अनुष्टुप्)

(1) अनुष्टुप् (also called श्लोक.)

There are several varieties of this metre, but the is most in use has eight syllables in each quarter variable quantity. Thus the fifth syllable of each should be short, the sixth long, and the seventh nately long and short.

Ex.	श्लोके षष्ठं गुरु ज्ञेयं सर्वत्र लक्ष्यपंचमम् । द्विचतुःपादयोर्ह्रस्वं सप्तमं दीर्घमन्ययोः ॥ वागर्थविषं संपृक्तौ वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये । जगतः पितरो वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरी ॥ B. 1.
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(2) गजगति.

नभलग्ना गजगतिः ।

न, भ, ल, ग (4. 4.)

रविस्तुतापरिसेरं विहरतो दृशि हरेः ।

वज्रवधूगजगतिर्मुदमलं व्यतनुत ॥

(3) प्रमाणिका.

प्रमाणिका जगै लगौ ।

ज, र, ल, ग (4. 4.)

पुनातु भक्तिरच्युता सदाच्युतांश्रिपद्मयोः ।

भुतिस्मृतिप्रमाणिका भवांबुराशितारिका ॥

(4) माणवक.

भातलग्ना माणवकम् ।

भ, त, ल, ग (4. 4.)

चंचलचुडं चपलैर्वत्सकुलैः केलिपरम् ।

ध्याय सखे स्मेरमुखं नंदसुतं माणवकम् ॥

(5) विद्युन्माला.

मो मो गो गो विद्युन्माला ।

म, म, ग, ग, (4. 4.)

वासोवल्ली विद्युन्माला बह्वैश्वरी शाकश्रावः ।

यस्मिन्नास्तः तापोच्छ्रित्यैगामध्यस्थः कृष्णाभोदः ॥

(6) समानिका.

ग्लौ रजौ समानिका तु ।

र, ज, ग, ल (4. 4.)

यस्य कृष्णपादपद्ममस्ति हस्तडागसदृशः ।

धीः समानिका परेण नोचितात्र मत्सरेण ॥

Metres with 8 Syllables in a quarter.

(वृद्धी)

(1) भुजगशिखभृता.

भुजगशिखभृता नौ मः ।

न, न, म (7. 2.)

ज्जदतदभिकटसौणी भुजगशिखभृता याज्ज्जीवः ।

मरिचुदलिते नागे वज्रजनसुखदा साऽभृत् ।

(2) भुजंगसंगता.

सजरैर्भुजंगसंगता ।

स, ज, र (3. 6.)

तरला तरंगिरिगितैर्धमुना भुजंगसंगता ।

कथमेति वत्सचारकश्चपलः सदैव तां हरिः ॥

(3) मणिमध्य.

स्यान्मणिमध्यं चेद्भ्रमसाः ।

म, म, स (5. 4.)

कालियभोगाभोगगतस्तन्मणिमध्यस्कीतरुचा ।

चित्रपदाभो नंदसुतश्चाह ननै स्मेरमुखः ॥

Metres with 10 Syllables in a quarter.

(पंक्ति.)

(1) त्वरितगति.

त्वरितगतिश्च नजनमैः ।

न, ज, न, ग (5. 5.)

Ex.

त्वरितगतिर्नजयुधतिस्तराणिस्तु

मुरारिपुणा रतिशुक्ला परिमिता

(2) मत्ता.

Def.

ज्येष्ठा मत्ता ममसगसृष्टा ।

Sch. G.

म, म, स, ग (4. 6.)

Ex.

पीत्वा मत्ता मधु मधुपाली

कालिदीये तदवनकुंजे ।

उद्दीव्यतीर्जजननराभाः

कामासका मधुजिति चक्रे ॥

(3) रुक्मवती.

(Also called चंपकमा.)

Def.

रुक्मवती सा यत्र भमसाः ।

Sch. G.

भ, म, स, ग (5. 5.)

Ex.

कायमनोवाक्यैः परिशुद्धै-

र्यस्य सदा कंसद्विवि भक्तिः ।

राज्यपदे हर्म्यालिरुदारा

रुक्मवती विघ्नः खलु तस्य ॥

Metres with 11 Syllables in

(त्रिद्वि.)

(1) ईद्रवज्रा.

Def.

स्यादिद्रवज्रा यदि तौ जगौ मः

Sch. G.

त, त, ज, ग, ग (5. 6.)

Ex.

गोष्ठे गिरिं सव्यकरणे धृत्वा

हृष्टेद्रवज्राहतिशुक्लवृद्धौ ।

यो गोकुलं गोपकुलं च हृत्स्थ

चक्रे स नो रक्षतु चक्रपाणिः ॥

(2) उपेद्रवज्रा.

Def.

उपेद्रवज्रा प्रथमे लघौ सा ।

Sch. G.

ज, त, ज, ग, ग (5. 6.)

Ex.

उपेद्रवज्रादिमणिच्छटाभि-

र्विधुषणानां छुरितं वपुस्ते ।

स्मरामि गोपीभिरुपास्यमानं

सुरद्वसुले मणिमंडपस्थम् ॥

(3) उपजाति.

Def.

अनंतरोदीरितलक्ष्मभाजौ

पादौ यदीवावुपजातयस्ताः ।

इत्थं किलान्यास्वपि मिश्रितास्तु

वर्दानि जानिष्विदमेव नाम ॥

Sch. G.

When ईद्रवज्रा and उपेद्रवज्रा a stanza, the metre is called उपजाति. It has

Ex.

अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा

हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः ।

पूर्वापरौ तोयनिधी वगाह्य

स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदेवः ॥

See R. 2, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 16, 18, Ku.

When other metres also are mixed in the metre is still called उपजाति ; e. g. in the

from Magha there is a combination of

इत्थं रथाश्वमनिषादिनां प्रगे

गजो नृपाणामथ तोरणाद्वहि ।

प्रस्थानकालक्षमवेशकल्पना-
कृतक्षणक्षेपमुदैक्षताच्युतम् ॥

(4) दोधक.

दोधकमिच्छति मन्त्रिनयात्रौ ।

म, भ, भ, ग, ग (6. 5.)

या न ययौ प्रियमन्यवधुभ्यः

सारतरागमना यतमानम् ।

तेन सहेह विभर्ति रहः स्त्री

सा रतरागमनायतमानम् ॥ Si. 4. 45.

(5) अमरविलसित.

(अमरविलसिता)

भौ भौ गः स्याद् अमरविलसितम् ।

म, भ, न, ल, ग (4. 7.)

प्रीत्यै पूना व्यवहिततपाः

प्रोढष्वातं दिनविह जलदाः ।

दोषामन्ये विदधति सुरत-

कीडायासअमशमपटवः ॥ Si. 4. 62.

(6) रथोद्धता.

रातरैर्नरलगै रथोद्धता ।

र, न, र, ल, ग (3. 8, or 4. 8.)

कौशिकेन स किल क्षितीश्वरो

राममध्वरविद्यानशांतये ।

काकपक्षधरमेत्य याचित-

स्तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते ॥ R. 11. 1.

See Ku. 8 also.

(7) वातोर्मी.

वातोर्मिं गदिता भौ तगौ गः ।

म, भ, न, ग, ग (4. 7.)

ध्याता मूर्तिः क्षणमप्यच्युतस्य

अणी नाम्ना गदिता हेलयापि ।

संसरेऽस्मिन् दुरितं हन्ति पुंसां

वातोर्मी पीतमिवाभोक्षिमये ॥

(8) शालिनी.

मात्तौ गौ चेच्छालिनी वेदलोके ।

म, न, न, ग, ग (4. 7.)

अंधो हन्ति ज्ञानवृद्धिं विधत्ते

धर्मं दत्ते काममर्थं च सृते ।

श्रुतिं दत्ते सर्वदोषास्यमाना

पुंसां भद्राशालिनी विष्णुभक्तिः ॥

(9) स्वागता.

स्वागता रनमगैरुक्ता च

र, न, भ, ग, ग (3. 8.)

यावदागमयतेऽथ नरेन्द्रान्

स स्वयंवसमहाय महीन्द्रः ।

तावदेव ऋषिरिन्द्रिदृष्टु-

नारदश्चिदशधान जगाम् ॥ N. 5. 1.

See Ki. 9, Si. 10.

Metres with 12 Syllables in a

(जगती)

(1) ईद्वंशा.

Def. तच्चैद्वंशा प्रथमाक्षरं गुणौ ।

Sch. G. ईद्वंशा is the same as वः
(See 18 Below) except
syllable is long:-Ganae

Ex. दैत्यैद्वंशाभिस्त्वांशीवितिः

पीतावरोऽसौ जगतां तमोपहः ।

यस्मिन्ममञ्जुः शलभा इव स्वय

ते कंसचापूरमुखो मखद्विषः ॥

(2) चैद्वर्त्म.

Def. चैद्वर्त्म निगदति रनभस्ते ।

Sch. G. र, न, भ, स (4. 8)

Ex. चैद्वर्त्म विहितं घनतिमिरं

राजधर्मं रहितं जनगमनैः ।

इष्टधर्मं तदलंकुर सरसे

कुंजधर्मनि हरिस्तव कुतुकी ॥

(3) जलधरमाला.

Def. अव्ययैः स्याज्जलधरमालाभौ स्मै

Sch. G. म, भ, स, य (4. 8.)

Ex. या भक्तानां कलिदुरितोत्तमानां

तापच्छेदे जलधरमाला नव्या ।

भव्याकारा दिनकरपुष्पकिले

केलीलोला हरितनुरव्यास्ता वः ॥

See Ki. 5. 23.

(4) जलोद्धतगति.

Def. रसैर्जसजसा जलोद्धतगतिः ।

Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स (6. 6.)

Ex. समीरशिशिरः शिरस्तु वसतां

सतां जवनिका निकामसुखिनाम् ।

विभर्ति जनयन्त्रयं मुदमपा-

मपायधवला बलाहकततीः ॥ Si

(5) तामरस.

Def. इह वद तामरसं नजजा यः ।

Sch. G. न, ज, ज, य (5. 7.)

Ex. स्फुटसुषमामकरंदमनोज्ञं

वज्रललनानयनालि निपीतम् ।

तव मुखतामरसं मुरशब्धौ

हृदयतडागविकाशि ममालु ॥

(6) तीदक.

Def. वद तोटकमब्धिसकारयुतम् ।

Sch. G. स, स, स, स (4. 4. 3)

Ex. स तथेति विनेतुकदारमतेः

प्रतिशब्धं वचो विससर्ज मुनिम् ।

तदलब्धपदं हृदि शोकधने

प्रतिपातामिधातिकमस्य श्रोतः ॥

See Si. 6. 71.

(7) हुताविलंबित.

Def. हुताविलंबितमाह नभौ जरौ ।

न, य, ज, र (4. 8. or 4. 4. 4)

मुनिस्तुताप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना

मम च मुक्तभिर्दे तमसा मनः ।

मनसिजेन सखे प्रहरिष्यता

धनुषि चूतशरश्च निवेशितः ॥ S. 6 ;

See R. 9, Si. 6 also.

(8) प्रभा.

(Also called पंदाकिनी).

स्वरशरविरतिर्ननौ तौ प्रभा ।

न, न, र, र (7. 5.)

अतिस्तुरमिरभाजि पुष्पविषया-

मनस्तुत रतयेव सतानकः ।

तरुणपरधृतः स्वने रागिणा-

मनस्तुत रतये वसंतानकः ॥ Si. 6. 67 ;

also Ki. 5. 21.

(9) प्रमिताक्षरा.

प्रमिताक्षरा सजससैः कथिता ।

स, ज, स, स (5. 7.)

विहगाः कर्द्वल्लरभाविह गाः

कलयत्यनुक्षणमनेकलयम् ।

ध्रमयन्तुपैति मुहुरध्रमयं

पवनश्च ध्रुतनवनीपवनः ॥ Si. 4. 36.

Ki. 6, Si. 9 also.

(10) भुजंगप्रयात.

भुजंगप्रयातं चतुर्भिर्यकैः ।

य, य, य, य (6. 6.)

धनैर्निष्कुलीनाः कुलीना भवन्ति

धनैरापदं मानवा निस्तरन्ति ।

धमेभ्यः परो बाधवो नास्ति लोके

धनाभ्यर्जयध्वं धनान्यर्जयध्वम् ॥

(11) मणिमाला.

न्यौ त्वौ मणिमाला छिन्ना गृहवक्त्रैः ।

न, य, न, य (6. 6.)

प्रह्वामरमौलौ रत्नोपलब्धे

जातप्रतिविम्बा शोणा मणिमाला ।

गोर्विद्वपदाब्जे राज्ञी नखराणा-

मास्तां मम चित्ते ध्यातं शमयन्ती ॥

(12) मालती.

(Also called यमुना.)

भवति न जावथ मालती जरी ।

न, ज, ज, र (5. 7.)

इह कलयाच्युतकेलिकानने

मधुरससौरमसारलोडपः ।

कुसुमकृतस्मितचारुविभ्रमा-

मलिरपि चुंबति मालतीं मुहुः ॥

(13) वंशस्थविल.

Also called वंशस्थ and वंशस्तनित)

वर्दति वंशस्थविलं जनौ जरी ।

ज, न, ज, र (5. 7.)

Ex.

तथा समक्षं दहता मनोभवं

पिनाकिना भग्नमनोरथा सती ।

निर्निद रूपं हृदयेन पार्वती

प्रियेष्टु सौभाग्यफला हि चारुता ॥ K

See R. 3 also.

(14) वैश्वदेवी.

Def.

Sch. G.

Ex.

बाणाश्वैष्ठिन्ना वैश्वदेवी ममौ यौ ।

म, म, य, य (5. 7.)

अर्चामन्त्रेषां त्वं विहायामराणा-

मद्वेतेनैकं जिष्णुमभ्यर्च्य भक्त्या ।

तत्राशेषात्मन्यर्चिते भाविनी ते

भ्रातः संपन्नाराधना वैश्वदेवी ॥

(15) अग्निवर्णी.

Def.

Sch. G.

Ex.

कीर्तिवैषा चतुरेफिका अग्निवर्णी ।

र, र, र, र (6. 6.)

इंद्रनीलोपलीनेव या निर्मिता

शातकुंभद्रवालंकृता शोभते ।

नव्यमेघच्छाविः पीतवासा हरे-

सृतिरास्तां जयायोरसि अग्निवर्णी ॥

See Si. 4. 42.

Motres with 13 Syllables in a qu

(अतिजगती.)

(1) कलहंस.

(Also called सिंहनाद and कुटज

Def.

Sch. G.

Ex.

सजसाः सगौ च कथितः कलहंसः ।

स, ज, स, स, ग (6. 7.)

यष्टुनाविहारकुतुके कलहंसो

व्रजकामिनीकमलिनीकृतकेलिः ।

जनचित्तहारिकलकंठनिनादः

प्रमदं तनोतु तव नन्दनजुजः ॥

See Si. 6. 73.

(2) क्षमा.

(Also called चंद्रिका and उत्पलि

Def.

Sch. G.

Ex.

तुरगरसयतिनौ तनौ गः क्षमा ।

न, न, न, न, ग (7. 6.)

इह दुराधिगमैः किंचिद्विवागमैः

सततमस्तुतरं वर्णयत्यंतरम् ।

अमुमतिविपिनं वेददिव्यापिनं

शुक्रमिष परं पद्मयोनिः परम् ॥ Ki.

(3) प्रहर्षिणी.

Def.

Sch. G.

Ex.

न्याशाभिर्मनजरगाः प्रहर्षिणीयम् ।

म, न, ज, र, ग (3. 10.)

ते रेखाध्वजकुलिशातपत्रचिह्नं

सम्राजश्चरणयुगं प्रसादलभ्यम् ।

पस्थानप्रणतिभिर्गुलीषु चक्र-

मौलिचक्रच्युतमकरंदरेणुगौरम् ॥ R. 4

See Ki. 7, Si. 8.

(4) मंजुभाषिणी.

(Also called सुवर्दिनी and प्रबोधि

Def.

सजसा जगौ च यदि मंजुभाषिणी ।

र — — — त — — — य — — — ज — — — स — — — म — — — न — — —

स, ज, स, ज, ग (6. 7.)

यमुनामतीतिमय शुभुवानुं
तपस्तनुज इति नाधुनोच्यते ।

स यदाऽचलजिजपुरादहर्निशं
नृपतेस्तदादि समचारि वार्तया ॥ Si. 18. 1.

(5) मत्तमयूरी.

वेदैरधेनौ यस्तगा मत्तमयूरः ।

न, त, य, स, ग (4. 9.)

दृष्ट्वा वृश्याभ्याचरणीयानि विधाय

प्रेषाकारी याति रवं मुक्तमपायेः ।

सम्यग्दृष्टिस्तस्य परं पश्यति यस्तां

यत्रोपास्ते साधु विधेयं स विधेते ॥ Ki. 18. 28 ;

Si. 4. 44, 9. 76, also R. 9. 75.

(6) रुचिरा.

(Also called प्रभावती.)

जमौ सजौ गिति रुचिरा चतुर्ग्रहेः ।

ज, भ, स, ज, ग (4. 9.)

कदा मुखे वरतनु कारणाद्वृते

तवागतं क्षणमपि कोपपावताम् ।

अपर्षणि ग्रहकलुषैर्दुर्मंडला

विभाषरी कथय कथं मविष्यति ॥ M. 4. 18.

See Bk. 1. 1. Si. 17.

metres with 14 Syllables in a quarter.

(शकरी.)

(1) अपराजिता.

ननरसलघुगेः स्वरैरपराजिता ।

न, न, र, स, ल, ग (7. 7.)

यदनवाधि धुजप्रतापकृतास्तदा

यदुनिचयचसूः परैरपराजिता ।

व्यजयत समरे समस्तरिपुवजं

स जयति जगतां गतिर्मरुदध्वजः ।

(2) असेबाधा.

मौ न्तौ गावक्षग्रहविरातिरसेबाधा ।

म, त, न, स, ग, ग (5. 9.)

नीर्यामौ येन ज्वलति रणवशास्त्रिणे

दैत्येन्द्रे जाता धरणिरीयमसेबाधा ।

धर्मस्थित्यर्थं प्रकटिततनुसंबंधः

साधुतां बाधां प्रशमयतु स कंसारिः ॥

(3) पञ्चा.

(Also called मंजरी.)

सजसा यलो च सह मेव पश्चा मता ।

स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (5. 9.)

स्थगयत्यमूः शमितवातकार्तस्वराः

जलदास्तडितुलितकार्तकार्तस्वराः ।

अगतीरिह स्फुरितचारुचाभीकराः

सविदुः क्वचित्कपिशयंति चामी कराः ॥

Si. 4. 24.

(4) प्रमदा.

(Also called कुररीफला.)

नजमजला शुद्ध भवति प्रमदा ।

Sch. G.

Ex.

न, ज, म, ज, ल, ग (6. 8.)

अनतिचिरोज्झितस्य जलदेवचिर-

स्थितबहुबुद्धदस्य पयसोऽलकृतिम् ।

विरलविकीर्णवज्रशकला सकला-

मिह विदधाति धौतकलधौतमती ॥ Si. 1.

(5) प्रहरणकलिका.

Def.

ननमनलगिति प्रहरणकलिका ।

Sch. G.

न, न, म, न, ल, ग (7. 7.)

Ex.

व्यथयति कुसुमप्रहरणकलिका

प्रमदवनभवा तव धनुषि तता ।

विरहविषदि मे शरणमिह ततो

मधुमधनयुगस्मरणमविरतम् ॥

(6) मध्यक्षामा.

(Also called हंसयेनी or कुटिल.)

मध्यक्षामा युगदशविमा म्यो म्यो गो ।

म, म, न, य, ग, ग (4. 10.)

नीतोच्छ्रायं दुहृशिशिरस्मैरुक्षै-

रानीलामैर्विरचितपरभागा रत्नैः ।

ज्योत्स्नाशोकाभिह बितरति हंसयेनी

मध्येपङ्क्तः स्फटिकरजतभित्तिच्छाया ॥ I

(7) वसंततिलका.

(Also called वसंततिलक,

उद्धर्षिणी, सिंहाचता.)

Def.

उक्ता वसंततिलका तमजाः जगो गः ।

Sch. G.

त, म, ज, ज, ग, ग (8. 8.)

Ex.

यात्येकतोऽस्तशिखरं पतिरोवर्धना-

माविष्कृताकणपुरःसर एकतोऽर्कः ।

तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद् व्यसनीव्याभ्यां

लोको नियम्यत इवात्मदर्शान्तरु ॥ S. 4

(8) वासंती.

Def.

यातो नो मो गो यदि मदिता वासंतीयम्

Sch. G.

म, त, न, म, ग, ग (4. 6. 4.)

Ex.

आम्पद्भृंगीनिर्भरमभुरालपोद्गतिः

श्रीखंडाद्रिद्विभुतपवनैर्मांदोलः ।

लीलालोला पल्लविलसद्बलोच्छासैः

कंसारातो नृत्यति सद्गुणी वासंतीयम् ।

Metres with 15 Syllables in a quar

(अतिशकरी.)

(1) तूष्णक.

Def.

तूष्णकं समानिका पदद्वयं विनातिमम् ।

Sch. G.

र, ज, र, ज, र (4. 4. 4. 3, or 7.)

Ex.

सा सुवर्णकेतकं विकाशि ध्रुगधुरितं

पञ्चबाणबाणजालपूर्णहेतुतूष्णकम् ।

राधिका वितर्क्य माधवाय मासि माधवे

मोहभेति निर्मलं त्वया विना कलानिधे ॥

(2) मालिनी.

Def.

ननमययुतेयं मालिनी भोगिलोकेः ।

Sch. G.

न, न, म, य, य (8. 7.)

शशिनमुपगतेयं कौमुदी भवमुक्तं
जलनिधिमनुरूपं जह्नुकन्यावतीर्णा ।
इति समगुणयोगप्रीतयस्तत्र पौराः
अवणकस्तु नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवत्रुः ॥ R. 6. 85.

(3) लीलाखेल.

एकन्यूनौ विद्युन्मालापादौ चेद्वीलाखेलः ।
म, म, म, न, म.
ना कान्ते पक्षस्थाने पर्याकाशे देशे स्वाप्सीः
कात वक्त्रं ध्रुवं पूर्णं चंद्रं मत्वा रात्रौ चेतु ।
क्षुक्षामः प्रादुर्भूतश्चेतो राहुः क्रूरः प्रायात्
तस्माद् ध्वाते हर्म्यस्याते शय्यैकान्ते कर्तव्या ॥
Sar. K.

(4) शशिकला.

गुरुनिधनमशुलक्षरिह शशिकला
न, न, न, न, स (all short syllables except
the last.)
मलयजतिलकसमुदितशशिकला
वज्रयुवतिलसदलिकगमनगता ।
सरासिजनयनहृदयसलिलनिधिं
व्यतनुत विततरभसपारितरलम् ॥

Metres with 16 Syllables in a quarter.

(अष्टि.)

(1) चित्र.

चित्रसंज्ञमीरितं रजौ रजौ रगौ च वृत्तम् ।
र, ज, र, ज, र, ग (8. 8, or 4. 4. 4. 4.)
विद्वुमारुणाधरौष्ठशोभिवेणुवाद्यहृष्ट-
वह्नीजनांगसंगजातमुधकण्ठकांग ।
त्वा सदैव वासुदेव पुण्यलभ्यपाद देव
धन्यपुष्पचित्रकेश संस्मरामि गोपवेश ॥

(2) पंचचामर.

प्रमाणिकापदद्वयं वदन्ति पंचचामरम् ।
or जरौ जरौ ततौ जगौ च पंचचामरं वदेत्
ज, र, ज, र, ज, ग (8. 8, or 4. 4. 4. 4.)
सुरदुसुलभं ड्ये विचित्ररत्ननिमित्तं
लसद्वितानभूषितं सलीलविभ्रमालसम् ।
सुरागनाभवल्लवीकरपंचचामर-
स्फुरत्समीरवीजितं सदाच्युतं भजामि तम् ।

(3) वाणिनी.

नजरभजरैर्यदा भवति वाणिनी गयुक्तैः ।
न, ज, भ, ज, र, ग.
स्फुरन्तु ममालनेऽद्य ननु वाणि नीतिरम्यं
तवचरणप्रसादपरिपाकतः कवित्वम् ।
भवजलराशिपारकरणक्षयं सुकुंदं
सततमहं स्वैव स्वचरितैः स्तवामि नित्यम् ॥

Metres with 17 Syllables in a quarter

(अत्यष्टि.)

(1) चित्रलेखा.

(Also called अतिशायिनी.)

Def. ससजा भजगा यु दिङ्स्वरैर्भवति चित्रलेखा ।
Sch. G. स, स, ज, भ, ज, ग, ग (10. 7.)
Ex. इति घौतपुराग्रिमस्तगान् सरासि मज्जनेन
थियमाप्तवतोऽतिशायिनीमपमलांगभासः ।
अवलोक्य तदैव यादवानपरवारिराशोः
शिशिरतररोचिदाध्यपां ततिषु मक्तुं मीषे ॥ S.

(2) नर्दटक.

(Also called कोकिकल.)

Def. यदि भवतो नजौ भजजला गुरु नर्दटकम् ।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, ज, ल, ग (8. 9.)
Ex. तरुणतमालनीलबहुलोज्ज्वलमंदबुधराः
शिशिरसमीरणावधूततृत्तनवारिकणाः ।
कथमवलोकयेयमधुना हरिहेतिमती-
र्धदकलनीलकण्ठकलहैर्मुखाः कुकुभः ॥
Mâl. 9. 18, See 5. 31

(3) पृथ्वी.

Def. जसौ जसयला वस्तुग्रहयतिश्च पृथ्वी गुरु ।
Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (8. 9.)
Ex. इतः स्वपिति केशवः कुलमितस्तदीयद्विषा-
मितश्च शरणार्थिनः शिखरिणां गणाः शेरते ।
इतोपि वडवानलः सह समस्तसंवर्तकै-
रहो विततमुज्जितं भरसहं च सिन्धोर्वपुः ॥
Bh. 2.

(4) मंदाक्रांता.

Def. मंदाक्रांतांबुधिरसनगैर्भौ भनौ नौ गयुग्मम् ।
Sch. G. म, भ, न, त, त, ग, ग (4. 6. 7.)
Ex. गोपी भर्तुर्विहरविधुरा काचिविंदीवराक्षी
उन्मत्तेषु खलितकवरी निःश्वसंती विशालम् ।
अत्रैवास्ते मुररिपुरिति भ्रातिद्वनीसहाया
त्यक्त्वा गेहं झटिति यमुनामेतुकुंजं जगाम ।
Pad. D

(The whole of the " Meghadûta " is written
metre.)

(5) वंशपत्रपातित.

Def. दिङ्मुनिवंशपत्रपातितं भरतभनलगैः ।
Sch. G. भ, र, न, भ, न, ल, ग (10. 7.)
Ex. दर्पणनिर्मलासु पातिते घनतिमिरमुषि
ज्योतिषि सौम्यमितिषु पुरः प्रतिफलति मुहुः ।
वीडमसंमुखोपि रमणैरपहतवसनाः
कांचनकंदरासु तरुणीगिह नयति रविः ॥ Si.

(6) शिखरिणी.

Def. रसैरुद्वैष्टिञ्जा यमनसनलागः शिखरिणी
Sch. G. य, म, न, स, भ, ल, ग (6. 11.)
Ex. दिगंते ध्रुयंते मद्मलितगंगाः करटिनः
करिण्यः कारुण्यास्पदमस्मशीलाः खलु मृगा

इदानीं लोकेस्मिन्ननुपमशिखानां पुनरयं
नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन् मृगपतिः ॥

Bv. 1. 2.

(7) हरिणी.

नसमरसलागाः षड्वेदैर्हैरिणी मता ।
न, स, म, र, स, ल, ग (8. 4. 7.)
सुतयु हृदयात्प्रत्यदिशव्यलीकमपैतु ते
किमपि मतसः संभोहो मे तदा बलवानभूत् ।
प्रबलतमसामेवंप्रायाः शुभेषु हि वृत्तयः
रजमपि शिरस्थेयः क्षितां धुनोत्यहिशंकया ॥

S. 7. 24.

Metres with 18 Syllables in a quarter.

(घाति)

(1) कुसुमलतावेह्रिता.

स्याद्भूतत्वैः कुसुमितलतावेह्रिता म्लौ न यौ यौ ।
म, न, न, य, य, य (5. 6. 7.)
क्रीडत्कालिंदीललितलहरीवारिभिर्दाक्षिणात्यै-
र्वातैः खेलतिः कुसुमितलतावेह्रिता मंदमंदम् ।
भृंगालीगीतैः किसलयकरोद्धासितैर्लास्यलक्ष्मीं
तन्वाना चेतो रमसतरलं चक्रपाणेप्रकार ॥

(2) चित्रलेखा.

मदाक्रांता नपरलघुयुता कीर्तिता चित्रलेखा ।
त, म, न, य, य, य (4. 7. 7.)
शकेऽप्राविष्ट जगति दृग्दृशां साररूपं यदासी-
दाकृष्येष्टं व्रजयुवतिसभा वेधसा सा व्याधापि ।
नेतादृक् चैत् कथं हृदयिस्तुतामेतरेणाच्युतस्य
प्रीतिं तस्या नयनयुगमभूच्चित्रलेखास्तुतायाम् ॥

(3) नंदन.

नजभजरैस्तु रेफसहितैः शिवैर्हयैर्नंदनम् ।
न, ज, भ, ज, र, र (11. 7.)
तरणिस्तुतातरंगपवनैः सलीलामंदोलितं
मधुरिपुपादपंकजराजः सुपूतपृथ्वीलम् ।
मुरहरचित्रचैष्टितकला कलपसंस्मारकं
क्षितिलनंदनं व्रज सखे सुखाय वृंदावनम् ॥

(4) नाराच.

Also called महामालिका or महामालिनी.)

इह ननरचतुष्कसृष्टं तु नाराचमाचक्षते ।
न, न, र, र, र, र (8. 5. 5.)
रघुपतिरपि जानवेदोविशुद्धां प्रष्टुह्य प्रियां
प्रियसुहृदि विभीषणे संक्रमस्य अयं वैरिणः ।
रविस्तुतसहितेन तनानुयातः ससौमित्रिणा
भुजविजितविमानरत्नाधिरुद्धः प्रतस्थे पुरीषम् ॥

R. 12. 104.

(5) शार्दूलललित.

म' सो जः सतसा दिनशक्रतुमिः शार्दूलललितम् ।
म, स, ज, स, त, स (12. 6.)
कृत्वा कंसपुगे पराक्रमविधिं शार्दूलललितम्
यश्चक्रे क्षिति भा कारिषु दूरं चैश्वर्यभूतिषु ।

सतोषं परमं तु देवानिवहे वैलोक्यशरणं
श्रेयो नः स तनोत्वपारमहिमा लक्ष्मीमियतमः ॥

Metres with 19 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिशृति.)

(1) मेघविस्फूर्जिता.

Def. रसर्वशैर्यमौ म्लौ ररगुरुयुतौ मेघविस्फूर्जिता स्यात् ।
Sch. G. य, म, न, स, र, र, ग (6. 6. 7.)
Ex. कंदबामोदाह्या विपिनपवनः केकिनः कांतकेका
विनिद्राः कंदल्यो दिशि दिशि मुदा ददुरा कृत्तनादाः
निशा नृत्यद्विद्युद्विलसितलसन्मेघविस्फूर्जिता चेत्
प्रियः स्वार्धानोऽसौ दनुजदलनो राज्यमस्मात्किमन्यत्

(2) शार्दूलविक्रीडित.

Def. सूर्याश्रितं मः सजौ सततगाः शार्दूलविक्रीडितम् ।
Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, न, त, ग (12. 7.)
Ex. वेदतिष्ठ यमाहुरेकपुरुषं व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी
यस्मिन्नीश्वर इत्यनन्यविषयः शब्दो यथार्थाक्षरः ।
अंतर्गच्छ सुसुश्रुतिर्निगमितप्राणादिभिर्मृग्यते
स स्थाणुः स्थिरवक्तियोगस्तुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः ।

V. 1. 1.

(3) सुमधुरा.

Def. औ म्लौ नो नो गुरुश्च ह्यक्रतुरसैरुक्ता सुमधुरा ।
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, म, न, ग (7. 6. 6.)
Ex. वेदार्थान् प्राकृतस्वं वदसि न च ते जिह्वा निपतिता
मध्याह्ने वीक्षसेऽर्कं न तव सहसा दृष्टिर्विचलिता ।
दीप्ताग्नी पाणिमंतः क्षिपासि स च ते दग्धो भवति नो
चारित्र्याश्चारुदंतं चलयसि न ते देहं हरति भूः ॥

Mk. 9. 21.

(4) सुरसा.

Def. औ म्लौ यो नो गुरुश्चैत् स्वरमुनिकरणौराह सुरसाम् ।
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, न, ग (7. 7. 5.)
Ex. कामक्रीडासतृष्णी मधुसमयसनारंभरभसाद्
कालिंदीकुलकुंजे विहरणकुतुकाकुलदया ।
गोविंदो बल्लवीनामधररससुधां प्राप्य सुरसां
शंके पीयूषपातैः प्रचयकृतसुखं व्यस्परदसौ ॥

Metres with 20 Syllables in a quarter.

(रुति.)

(1) गीतिका.

Def. सजसा भरी सलगा यदा कथिता तदा खलु गीतिका ।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, भ, र, स, ल, ग (5. 7. 8.)
Ex. करतालचंचलकंकणस्वनमिश्रणेन मनोरमा
रमणीयवेषुनिनादरंगिमसंगमेन सुखावहा ।
बहलापुरागनिवासरासतमुद्रया तव रागिणं
विदधौ हरिं खलु बल्लवीजनचारुचामरगीतिका ॥

(2) सुबदना.

Def. ज्ञेया सप्तशषड्भिर्मरुतययुता म्लौ गः सुबदना ।
Sch. G. , र, भ, न, य, म, ल, ग (7. 7. 6.)

उजुंगास्तुङ्गलं भुतमदसलिलाः प्रस्यंदि सलिलं
स्यामाः स्यामोपकंठदुममसिमुखराः कङ्कोलमुखरयम् ।
स्रोतःस्वातावसीदन्तमुद्दशैरुहस्ताविततटाः
शोणं सिंदूरशोणा मम गजपतयः पास्यंति शतशः ॥
Mu. 4. 16.

Metres with 21 Syllables in a quarter.

(प्रकृति.)

(1) पंचकावली.

(Also called सरसी, धृतश्री.)

नजभजजा जरो नरपते कथिता धुवि पंचकावली ।
न, ज, भ, ज, ज, ज, र (7. 7. 7.)
तुरगशताकुलस्य परितः परमेकतुरंगजन्मनः
प्रमथितधुमुतः प्रतिपथं मथितस्य भुशं महीधृता ।
परिचलतो बलानुजबलस्य पुरः सततं धृतधिय-
श्रिरगलितधियो जलनिधेश्च तदाऽभवदंतरे महत् ॥
Si. 3. 82.

(2) स्रग्धरा.

अभ्रैर्यानां प्रयेण त्रिभुनियुता स्रग्धरा कीर्तितयम् ।
म, र, भ, न, य, य, य (7. 7. 7.)
या सृष्टिः स्रग्धराया बहूनि विधिद्वयं या हविर्याच होषी
ये द्वे कालं विधत्तः क्षुतिविषययुगा या स्थिता व्याप्य
विश्वम् ।
यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति यया प्राणिनः प्राणवंतः
प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरिषः ॥
S. 1. 1.

Metres with 22 Syllables in a quarter.

(आकृति.)

हंसी.

मौ गो नाश्वत्वारो गो गो वसुधुवनयतिरिति भवति हंसी
म, म, त, न, न, न, त, ग (8. 14.)
सार्धं कान्तैकान्तेऽसौ विकचकमलमधु सुरभि पिबन्ती
कामक्रीडाकृतस्फीतप्रमदसरसतरमलधु रसन्ती ।
कालिंदीधि पद्मारण्ये पवनपतनपरितरलपरागे
कंसाराते पश्य स्वेच्छं सरमसगतिरिह विलसति हंसी ॥

Metres with 23 Syllables in a quarter.

(विकृति.)

अद्रितनया.

नजभजभा जभौ लघुयुरु बुधैस्तु गदिवैभद्रितनया ।
न, ज, भ, ज, भ, ज, भ, ल, ग (11. 12.)
स्वरतरशौर्यपावकशिखापंतगविभममद्वृद्धजो
जलधिसुताविलासवसतिः सतां गतिरशेषमान्य महिमा ।
धुवनहितावतारचतुरश्राचरधरोऽवतीर्ण इह हि
क्षितिवलयेऽस्ति कंसशमनस्तवेति तमवोचदद्रितनया ।

Metres with 24 Syllables in a quarter.

(संस्कृति.)

तन्वी.

Def. भूतधुनीनैर्यतिरिह भतनाः स्मो भनयाश्च यपि भवति तन्वी
Sch. G. भ, त, न, स, भ, भ, न, य (5. 7. 11.)

Metres with 25 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिकृति.)

कौंचपदा.

Def. कौंचपदा भ्यो स्मो ननना न्नाविषुशरवसुधुनिविरतिरिह
भवत्
Sch. G. भ, म, स, भ, न, न, न, ग (5. 5. 8. 7.)

Metres with 26 Syllables in a quarter.

(उत्कृति.)

भुजंगविजृम्भित.

Def. वसीशाचैच्छेदोपेतं ममतनयुगनरसलगेभुजंगविजृम्भितम्
Sch. G. म, म, त, न, न, न, र, स, ल, ग (8. 11. 7.)

दृढक.

Metres with 27 or more letters in each quarter are designated by the general name दृढक. The highest number of syllables in a quarter of this species of metre is said to be 999. In each quarter there must be first two *naganas* or six short syllables, and the remaining may be either *raganas* or *yaganas*, or all the feet may be *saganas*. The Classes of दृढक usually mentioned are षंडदृष्टिमयात, प्रचितक मचमातंगलीलाकर, सिंहाविकोतः, कुसुमस्तवक, अर्नग-शेखर, संग्राम &c. Māl 5. 23 is an instance of the last species of Dandaka.

SECTION B.

अर्धसमदत्त. (Half-equal Metres.)

(1) अपरवक्त्र.

(Sometimes called पैतालीय.)

Def. अयुजि ननरला गुरुः समे
तदपरवक्त्रमिदं नजौ जरौ ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, ल, ग (odd quarter)
न, ज, ज, र (even quarter)
Ex. स्फुटसुमधुरवेणुगीतिभि-

स्तमपरवक्त्रमवेत्य माधवम् ।

मृगयुवतिगणैः समं स्थिता

व्रजवनिता धृतचित्ताविभ्रमा ॥

(2) उपचित्र.

Def. विषमे यदि सौ सलगा दले
भौ युजि भाद्गुरुकावुपचित्रम् ।
Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)
भ, भ, भ, ग, ग (even quarter)
Ex. दुरवैरिविपुस्तनुतां मुदं
हेमनिभांशुकचंदनलिप्तम् ।

गगनं चपलामिलितं यथा
शारदनीरधरैरुपनिश्चिन्तम् ॥

(3) पुष्पिताग्रा.

(Also called औपच्छंदसिक.)

अयुजि नयुगंरफतो यकारो

युजि तु नजौ जरगाश्च पुष्पिताग्रा ।

न, न, र, य (odd quarter)

न, ज, ज, र, ग (even quarter)

अथ मदनचधूरुपधर्वातं

व्यसनकृशा परिपालयांयधुव ।

शशिन इव दिवातनस्य लेखा

किरणपरिक्षयधूसरा प्रदोषम् ॥ Ku. 4. 46.

(4) वियोगिनी.

(Also called वैतालीय or सुंदरी.)

विषमे सप्तजा गुरुः रुमे

समरा लोऽथ घुर्वियोगिनी ।

स, स, ज, ग (odd quarter)

स, म, र, ल, ग (even quarter)

सहसा विदधीन न क्रिया-

मविषेकः परमापदा पदम् ।

वृणते हि विमृश्यकारिणं

गुणद्वन्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः ॥ Ki. 2. 30.

See R. 8, or Ku. 4.

(5) वेगवती.

सयुगात्सगुरु विषमे चेद् ।

भाविह वेगवती युजि भादौ ।

स, स, स, ग (odd quarter)

म, म, म, ग (even quarter)

स्मरवेगवती व्रजरागा

केशववंशरवैरनिमुग्धा ।

रभसान्न गुरुन् गणयंती

कालिनिकुजगृहाय जगाम् ॥

(6) हरिणयुता.

सयुगात्सलघ्व विषमे गुरु-

युजि नभौ भरकौ हरिणयुता ।

स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)

न, म, म, र (even quarter)

स्फुटफेनचया हरिणयुगता

बलिमनोज्ञतटा तरणेः सुता ।

कलहंसकुलारवशालिनी

विहरतो हरति स्म हरेर्मनः ॥

Metres like अपलक्ष्य or औपच्छंदसिक and वैतालीय or usually treated as *jātis*; (see Section D). e sometimes defined in the Gapa scheme, and are, given under the class of *Vṛittas*.

SECTION O.

त. (Unequal Metres.)

common metre of this class is called उद्धता.

Def.

प्रथमे सजौ यदि सजौ च

नसजगुरुकण्वनंतरम् ।

यद्यथ मनजलगाः स्युरथौ

सजसा जगौ च भवनीयमुद्धता ॥

Sch. G.

स, ज, स, ल (first quarter)

न, स, ज, ग (second „)

म, न, ज, ल, ग (third „)

स, ज, स, ज, ग (fourth „)

Ex.

अथ वासवस्य वचनेन

रुचिरवदनश्रिलोचनम् ।

ह्लांतिरहितमभिराधयितुं

विधिवत्तपांसि विदधे धनंजयः ॥ Ki. 12. 1.

See Si. 15 also.

Another variety of उद्धता is mentioned wherein the third quarter has म, न, म, ग instead of म, न, ज, ल and ग.

Other kinds of metre in which every quarter of the stanza differs in the number of syllables. are included under the general name 'Gāthā'. The same name is applicable to stanzas consisting of any number of quarters other than four. As in the case of उपजाति, any two or more quarters of a regular metre may be combined to form अर्धसमवृत्त or विषमवृत्त.

SECTION D.

जाति. (Metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants.)

(a) The most common variety of such metres is आर्या. It is said to have nine sub-divisions:—

पथ्या विपुला चपला मुखचपला जघनचपला च ।

गीत्युपगीत्युद्रीतय आर्यागीतिर्नवैव वातयाः ॥

Of these nine kinds the last four are generally used and deserve mention.

(1) आर्या.

Def.

यस्याः पदे प्रथमे द्वादशमात्रास्तथा तृतीयेपि ।

अष्टादश द्वितीये चतुर्थके पंचदश सार्या ॥ Śrut. 4.

The first and third quarters must each contain 12 Mātrās or syllabic instants (one being allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one), the second 18, and the fourth 15.

Ex.

प्रतिपक्षेणापि पतिं सेवते भर्तृवत्सलाः साध्व्यः ।

अन्यसरितां शतानि हि समुद्रगाः प्रापयंत्यब्धिम् ॥

M. 5. 19.

The whole of Govardhana's आर्यासप्तशती is written in this metre.

(2) गीति.

Def.

आर्यापूर्वार्धसमं द्वितीयमपि भवति यत्र हंसगते ।

छंदोविदस्तदानीं गीतिं ताममृतवाणि भाषते ॥

Śrut. 5.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 18 each.

र , त ~ म ~ ज ~ ; स ~ ~ ; म ~ ; न ~ ~ ; ल ~ , म

Ex. पाटीर तव पटीयान्कः परिपाटीमिमासुरीकर्तुम् ।
यत्पिबतामपि नृणां पिष्टोऽपि तनोषि परिमलेः पुष्टिम् ॥
Bv. 1. 12.

(3) उपगीति.

Def. आर्योत्तरार्धतुल्यं प्रथमार्धमपि प्रयुक्तं चेत् ।
कामिनि ताम्रपङ्क्तिं प्रतिभाषते महाकवयः ॥
Srut. 6.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 15 each.

Ex. नतगोपसुन्दरीणां ससोद्धासे मुरारातिम् ।
अस्मारयदुपगीतिः स्वर्गकुंगदृशां गीतेः ॥

(4) उन्नीति.

Def. आर्याशकलद्वितये विपरिति पुनरिहोद्गीतिः ।
The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, the second 15, and the fourth 18.

Ex. नारायणस्य संततमुद्गीतिः संस्तुतिर्भक्त्या ।
अर्चयामासकिर्दुस्तरसंसारसागरे तरणिः ॥

(5) आर्यागीति.

Def. आर्यामात्रलमेतेऽधिकगुरु तादृक् परार्धमार्यागीतिः ।
The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the third and fourth 20 each.

Ex. सवधूकाः सुखिनोऽस्मि-
न्मवरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ।
नास्तिवन्ते रसव-
न्मवरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ॥ Si. 4. 51.

Note. All these five sorts are sometimes defined in the Gaṇa scheme.

(b) वैतालीय.

Def. वद्भविष्येऽष्टौ समे कलास्ताश्च समे स्युर्निरंतराः ॥
न समात्र पराश्रिता कला वैतालीर्येऽनै रलौ युः ।

This is a stanza of four quarters, the first and third of which contain the time of fourteen short syllables, and the second and fourth sixteen. Again, the first and third quarters of this metre must contain 6 syllabic instants, and the second and fourth 8 each, followed by a रगण (— —) and a short and a long vowel (— —). The rules further require that the syllabic instants in the even quarter should not be all composed of short syllables or long syllables, and that the even syllabic instant in each quarter (i. e. the 2nd, 4th, and 6th) should not be formed conjointly with the next (i. e. 3rd, 5th, and 7th).

Ex. कुशलं खलु तुभ्यमेव तद्-
वचनं कृष्ण यदभ्यधामहम् ।
उपदेशपराः परेष्वपि
स्वविनाशाभिमुखेषु साधवः ॥ Si. 16. 41.

(c) औपच्छंदसिक.

Def. पर्येते यौ तथैव शेषमौपच्छंदसिकं सुधीभिरुक्तम् ॥
This is the same as वैतालीय except that at the end of each quarter there must be a रगण and रगण instead of रगण and ल, र only ; in other words, it is the same as वैतालीय with only a long syllable added at the end of each quarter.

Ex. वपुषा परमेण भूधराणा-
मथ संभाव्य पराक्रमं विभेदे ।
मृगमाद्य विलोकयांचकार
स्थिरद्वंद्वोमंशुखं महेंद्रस्तुः ॥ Ki. 13. 1.

So in the next 52 verses of the same canto. See Si. 20 also.

It will be noticed that विशोभिनी or सुंदरी and अपरवक्त्र are only particular cases of वैतालीय, and दुष्पिताया and मालभारिणी, of औपच्छंदसिक. Prosodists treat both these classes of metres in the Gaṇa scheme as well as in the Mātrā scheme ; hence they have been noticed here as well as in Section C.

(d) मात्रासमक.

The metre called मात्रासमक consists of four quarters each of which contains 16 syllabic instants. The most general variety is that in which the ninth syllabic instant is composed of a short syllable, and the last is a long syllable. It is defined as मात्रासमकं नवमो द्वात्यः ।

But there are several varieties of this metre arising from particular syllabic instants being short or long. For example, if the 9th and 12th moments are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, and the rest are optional, it is called वानवासिका. If the 5th, 8th, and 9th are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, it is called चित्रा. If the 5th and 8th are short, as also the 9th and 10th, and 15th and 16th are long, it is called उपचित्रा. And if the 5th, 8th, and 12th are short, 15th and 16th long, and the rest indeterminate, it is called विश्लोक. Sometimes two or more of these varieties are combined in the same stanza, and in that case the measure is called पादाकुलक, in which there is no other restriction than that each quarter should have sixteen syllabic instants.

Ex. मूढ जहीहि धनागमनृणां
कुरु तनुबुद्धे मनसि विनृष्णाम् ।
यल्लभसे निजकर्मोपात्तं
वित्तं तेन विनोदय चित्तम् ॥ Moha M. 1.

APPENDIX II.

Giving the dates &c. of important Sanskrit Writers.

आर्यभट्ट A well-known astronomer. Born A. D. 476.

उद्भट One of the earliest writers on *Alankāra*. He was the chief *Paṇḍit* or *Sabhapati* of king *Jayāpīḍa* of *Kāshmir* (779-813 A. D.).

कव्यरत्न Author of the *भाष्यरत्न*, being a commentary on *Patanjali's* *नहामाष्य*. He is considered by Dr. Buhler to be not older than the 13th century.

कल्हण The author of the well-known *राजतरंगिणी* 'the chronicle of kings'. He was a contemporary of *Jaya-simha* of *Kāshmir* who reigned from 1129-1150 A. D.

कालिदास The celebrated author of the *अभिज्ञान-शकुन्तल*, *विक्रमोर्वशीय*, *मालविकाग्निमित्र*, *रघुवंश*, *कुमारसंभव*, *मेघदूत*, *अनुसंहार*; also of the poems *नलोद्भव* and of some other minor works. The earliest known authentic reference to *Kālidāsa* is in an inscription dated 556 Saka or 634 A. D. in which he and *Bhāravi* are spoken of as being renowned poets. The verse is as follows:—

येनायोजि नवेदम्
स्थिरमर्थविश्वो विवेकिता जिनवेदम्।
स विजयतो रविकीर्तिः
कविनाथिनकालिदासमारविकीर्तिः ॥

Bāṇa's reference to him in the beginning of his *Harsha-charita* also shows that he must have flourished before the time of *Bāṇa* i. e. before the first half of the seventh century. But how long before the seventh century the poet flourished is not yet known. According to *Mallinatha's* explanation on *Me. 14* *निचुल* and *दिङ्नाग* were contemporaries of *Kālidāsa*. If *Mallinatha's* suggestion be correct—and it is very doubtful if it be really so—then our poet must have lived in the middle of the sixth century which is the date usually assigned to *दिङ्नाग*.

There is one point which, if definitely settled, would give the poet's precise date. It is the mention by *Kālidāsa* of his patron *Vikrama*. Who this *Vikrama* is it has not yet been definitely settled. Popular tradition identifies him with the founder of the *Samvat* Era which is said to have commenced 56 B. C. If this view be correct, *Kālidāsa* must be considered as belonging to the first century before Christ. But some scholars have recently come to the conclusion that what is called the era of *Vikramāditya* 56. B. C. was a date arrived at by taking the date of the great battle of *Korūr* in which *Vikrama* finally defeated the *Mlechhas*, i. e. 544 A. D. and then by throwing back the beginning of the new era 600 years before that date, i. e. 56 B. C. If this conclusion be accepted as correct and scholars do not seem to have yet agreed on the point—*Kālidāsa* must

have flourished in the sixth century A. D. The question is still an open one.

क्षेमेंद्र A well-known poet of *Kashmir*, author of *समय-मातृका* and several other works. He flourished during the second and the third quarter of the 11th century.

जगद्गुरु N. of a celebrated commentator, who has written commentaries on the *Mālatī-Mādhava* and *Veni-Samhāra*. He lived after the 14th century.

जगन्नाथपण्डित N. of a celebrated modern author. His most celebrated work is the *रसगंगाधर* a treatise on Rhetoric or Poetics; his other works are *माननीविलास*, the five *laharies* (गंगा, पीतृष, हवा, अद्भुत, कर्ण), and a few minor works. He is supposed to have flourished during the time of the Emperor *Shah Jahan* of *Delhi*. He must have also seen the latter end of *Jehangir's* reign, and the temporary accession of *Dārā* to the throne in 1658. His date,—at least, his active career—lay, therefore between 1620 and 1660 A. D.

जगदेव Author of that charming lyric poem the *Gita govinda*. He was an inhabitant of the village *Kinduvilva* in the *Virabhūmi* district of *Bengal*. He is said to have lived in the time of a king called *Lakshman-sena* who is identified by Dr. Buhler with the *Vaidya* king of *Bengal* whose inscription is dated *Vikrama Samvat* 1173 or 1116 A. D. The poet must have, therefore, flourished in the 12th century.

दंडिन् Author of the *Dasakumārcharita* and *Kāvya-dāraśa*. He flourished in the latter half of the sixth century, and was a contemporary of *Bāṇa*, according to *Mādhava-chārya*.

पतञ्जलि The celebrated author of the *Mahābhāshya*. He is said to have lived about 150 B. C.

नारायण (*मृत्नारायण*) Author of the *Veni-Samhāra*. He must have flourished before the 9th century as his work is frequently quoted by the poet *Anandavardhana* in his work called *ध्वन्यालोक*. This poet flourished under the reign of *Avantivarman* 855-884 A. D. (*Rāj. T. 5. 34*).

बाण The well-known author of the *Harshachrita*, *Kādāmbari* and *Chandikāsataka*. *Pārvatīparinaya* and *Ratnāvali* are also ascribed to him. His date has been indisputably fixed by that of his patron *Harsha-vardhana* of *Kānyakubja* who was reigning during the whole of *Hiouen Thsang's* travels in *India* which lasted from 629 to 645 A. D. *Bāṇa* must, therefore, have lived in the latter half of the sixth or the first half of the seventh century. The date of *Bāṇa* is useful in ascertaining the date of the *Harshachrita* and the *Harsha-vardhana*.

writers mentioned by him in his introduction to the *Harsha-charita*.

विह्वल Author of the *Mahākāvya Vikramāṅkadeva-charita* and of *Chaurapanchāsikā*. He flourished in the latter half of the 11th century.

भट्टि A son of Sri Svāmīn, who lived in Vallabhi during the reign of king Sridharasena or of Narendra, the son of Sridhara who is supposed by Lassen to have reigned from 530 to 545 A. D.

भट्टहरि Author of the three *Satakas* and of the *Vākya-pāṭya*. Mr. Telang gives it as his opinion that he must have flourished about the close of the first and the beginning of the second century of the Christian era. Tradition makes him brother of king Vikrama, and if this Vikrama be accepted as the same who defeated the *Maluchohas* in 544 A. D., we must suppose *Bhartihari* to have flourished in the latter half of the sixth century.

भवभूति The well-known author of the *Mahāvīr-charita*, *Mālatī-Māhava*, and *Uttararāma-charita*. He was a native of Vidarbha and lived at the court of king Yasovarman of Kānyakubja, who was subdued by Lalitāditya of Kashmir (693-729 A. D.). *Bhavabhūti* flourished therefore at the end of the 7th century, and this date is consistent with Bāṇa's omission of his name. All anecdotes about the contemporaneity of Kālidāsa and *Bhavabhūti* must be rejected as absolute myths.

भारवि Author of the *Kirātārjunīya*, mentioned along with Kālidāsa in an inscription dated 634. See *कालिदास*.

भार Mentioned by Bāṇa and Kālidāsa as their predecessor. Flourished before the 7th century.

भयूर Father-in-law of Bāṇa and author of the *Sūrya-Sataka* composed by him to be freed from leprosy. A contemporary of Bāṇa q. v.

भम्मट N. of the author of the *Kāvyaprakāśa*. He must have flourished before 1294 A. D., in which year a commentary on that work by name *Jayanti* was written by one *Jayanta*.

भुरा Author of the *Anargha-rāghava* mentioned by the poet *Ratnākara* (who flourished in the 9th century)

in *Haravijaya* 38. 67. He must therefore be placed before the 9th century.

रत्नाकर Author of the *Mahākāvya* called *Haravijaya* and patronized by *Avantivarman* (855-884 A. D.).

राजशेखर Author of *Bāla-Rāmāyaṇa*, *Bāla Bhārata* and *Vidhasālabbhanjikā*. He lived after *Bhavabhūti* and before the end of the tenth century, that is, he flourished between the end of the 7th and the middle of the 10th century.

बराहमिहिर A celebrated astronomer, author of the *Bṛihat-Samhitā*. He died in 587 A. D.

विक्रम See *कालिदास*.

विशाखदत्त Author of the *Mudrārākshasa*. The 7th or 8th century is regarded by Mr. Telang as the probable date of the production of the drama.

शंकर The celebrated teacher of the *Vedānta* philosophy and author of the *शारीरकभाष्य* and of a large number of original works, especially on *Vedānta*. He is said to have been born in 788 A. D. and to have died in 820 at the early age of 32. But some scholars (Mr. Telang, Dr. Bhandarkar &c.) have tried to show that *Sankara's* date must be the 6th or 7th century at the latest. See *Introduction to Mudrārākshasa*.

सुबन्धु The author of *Vāsavadattā* mentioned by Bāṇa, and so not later than the 7th century. He mentions a work of *Dharma-kīrti* by name *दीधित्संगति* which is supposed to belong to the sixth century.

श्रीहर्ष The reputed author of the *Naishadha-charita* and of 7 or 8 other works. He is generally placed in the latter half of the 12th century. Wilson says that *Sriharsha* succeeded his father *Kalasa* in 1113, and that the *Ratnāvali*, a play ascribed to the king, must have been written by him between 1113 and 1125 the close of his reign. But the *Ratnāvali* must be regarded as a work of an earlier date as it is largely quoted in the *Dasarūpa*, a work of the last part of the 10th century.

हर्ष The patron of Bāṇa, see *बाण*. The *Ratnāvali* is supposed to have been written by Bāṇa and published under his patron's name.

APPENDIX III.

On important Geographical names in ancient India.

अंग N. of an important kingdom situated on the right bank of the Ganges. Its capital was Champā, also called Angapuri. This town stood on the Ganges about 24 miles west of a rocky island, and is, therefore, considered to be the same as, or situated very near, the modern Bhāgalpur.

अन्न N. of a people and their country. It is said to be the same as the modern Telangana, and the mouths of the Godāvari were in the possession of the Andhras. But the limits were probably confined to the Ghāts on the west, and the rivers Godāvari and Kṛishnā on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga; (see Dk. 7th Ullāsa,) and its capital अन्नवर is probably the old town of Vengi or Vegi.

अवन्ति N. of a country, north of the Narmadā; its capital was Ujjayini, also called Avantipuri or Avanti and Visālā, (cf. Me. 30) situated on the Sīprā. It is the western part of Mālva. In the time of the Mahābhārata the county extended on the south to the banks of the Narmadā and on the west probably to the banks of the Mahi or Myhe. On the north of Avanti lay another principality with its capital Dasapura on the Charmanvati river, which appears to be the modern town of Dholpur, and was the capital of Rantideva.

अवन्तक An old name of Travancore.

आनर्व See सोराट्.

इन्द्रप्रस्थ (also called हस्तिप्रस्थ, शक्रप्रस्थ &c.) identified with the modern Delhi, though it stood on the left bank of the Yamunā, while Delhi stands on the right.

उत्कल or ओड् N. of a county, the modern Orissa, which lay to the south of Tāmralipta, and extended to the river Kapiśā; cf. R. 4. 38. The chief towns of this province are Uttak and Puri where the celebrated temple of Jagannāth is situated.

कनकल N. of a village near Hardvāra which is situated on the Ganges at the southern base of the Sewalika mountains. कनकल was also the name of the surrounding mountains.

कपिज्ञा See under झु.

कलिंग N. of a country lying to the south of Odra or Orissa and extending to the mouths of the Godāvari. It is identified with the Northern Circars. Its capital कलिंगनगर was in ancient times at some distance from the sea-coast (cf. Dk. 7th Ullāsa,) and was probably at Rājamahendri; See अन्न also.

कांची See under द्रविड.

कामरूप An important kingdom said to have extended from the banks of the Karatoya or Sadāstrā to the ex-

terminities of Assām. It must have extended upto the Himālaya on the north and the borders of China on the east, as its king is said to have assisted Duryodhana with an army of Kīrātas and Chīnas. The ancient capital of this kingdom was कामरूप on the other side of the Lauhitya or the river Brahmaputra; cf. R. 4. 81.

कांचोज N. of a people and their country. They must have inhabited the Hindoo Koosh mountain which separates the Gilgit valley from Balkh, and probably extended up to little Thibet and Lādak. Their country was famous for handsome horses and shawls made of goats', rats', and dogs' wool, and abounded in walnut trees; cf. R. 4. 69.

कुंतल N. of the country to the north of Chola. Kalyāna or Kollian Doorg south of Kurugade appears to have been its capital. The country represents the south-western portion of Hyderabad.

कुरुक्षेत्र N. of an extensive region or plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Pāṇḍvas and Kauravas. It is the tract near the holy lake called by the same name lying to the south of Thāneshvar, and extended from the south of the Sarasvati to the north of the Drishadvati. It is sometimes called सप्ततपोचक the tract of the 'five pools' of blood of the Kshatriyas slain by Parasurāma.

कुलूत N. of a country (modern Kulu) lying to the north-east of the Jalandar Doab and on the right bank of the Satadru. (Sutlej.)

कुसावती or **कुसास्थली** The capital of Dakṣhiṇa-Kosala and situated in the defiles of the Vindhya; it must have been to the north of the Narmadā but south of the Vindhya, and is probably the same as Ramnagar in Bundelkhand. Rājasekhara calls the lord of Kusasthali नयदेशनरैद, the lord of the middle-land or Bundelkhand.

केकय The country of the Kekayas bordering on Sindhu-Desa q. v.

केरल The strip of land between the Western Ghats and the sea north of the Kāveri. The principal rivers in this tract are the Netravati, the Sarāvati and the Kālī-Nadi, which is considered to be the same as the Muralā referred to in R. 4. 55, and in U. 3, and forms the principal river of Kerala. Kerala corresponds to modern Kānarā, and probably included Malabār also and extended beyond the Kāveri.

कोशल N. of a country situated, according to the Rāmāyana, along the banks of Sarayū (or Gogra). It was divided into 'Uttara-Kosala' and 'Dakṣhiṇa Kosala'. The former is also called 'Ganda' and it must have

therefore signified the country north of Ayodhyā comprising Ganda and Baraitch. Aja, Dasaratha &c. are said to have ruled over this province. At the time of Rāma's death his two sons Kusa and Lava reigned respectively at Kusāvati in southern Kosala in the defiles of the Vindhya, and at Srāvastī in northern Kosala.

कौशावी N. of the capital of the Vatsa country. It was near the modern Kosam about 30 miles above Allahabad.

कौशिकी N. of a river (Kusi) which flowed on the east of Durbhanga through northern Bhāgalpur and western Poorena. Near the banks of this river stood the hermitage of the sage ऋष्यसृङ्ग.

गौड or पुंड्र Northern Bengal. (Pundra originally signifying the land of the 'Pooree' cane.)

चेदि N. of a country and their people. The Chedis were also called Dāhalas and Traipuras; they occupied the banks of the Narmadā and were the same as the people of दृशर्ण q. v. Their capital was at one time त्रिपुरी q. v. The Chedis are considered by some to have inhabited the modern Bundelkhand in Central India, while by others their country is identified with the modern Chandail. The Haihayas or Kalachuris ruled at Māhiśmatī situated on the Narmadā between the Vindhya and Riksha mountains, about Bhera ghar below Jabbalpur.

चोल N. of a country, situated on the banks of the Kāveri and said to cover the southern portion of Mysore. It was beyond the Kāveri, as Pulekasi II invaded it after crossing the river. The country latterly came to be called Karnāṭaka.

जनस्थान 'Human habitation', a part of the great Dandakā forest which stood in the vicinity of the mountain called Prasravana. The celebrated Panchavati (identified by local tradition with the place of the same name situated about 2 miles from the present Nassik) stands in this tract.

जालंधर The modern Jalandar Doab, watered by the rivers Satadru and Vipāsā. (Satlej and Beas.)

ताम्रपर्णी N. of a river rising in the Malaya Mountain. It appears to be the same as the Tāmbaravāri of the present day which rises in the eastern declivity of the western Ghats, runs through the district of Tinnevely, and falls into the gulf of Manar; cf. R. 4. 49-50 and B. R. 10. 56.

ताम्रलिख See under ह्य.

त्रिवर्त A most arid country in ancient times. It stood for the desert on the east of the Satadru, and included the tract between the Sutlej and the Sarasvati containing Loodiana and Pattiala on the north and some portion of the desert on the South.

त्रिपुर-री N. of the capital of the Chedis, 'made noisy by the waves of the Moon's daughter', i.e. the Narmadā, and therefore, situated on that river. It is identified with the modern Tovar 6 miles from Jabbalpur.

दक्षपुर See

दृशर्ण N. of a Country, through which flows the Dasārnā (Dasan). It was the eastern part of Mālava or Mālvā, its capital being Vidisā—the modern Bhilsā—situated on the Vetravati or Betva, cf. Me. 24, 25 and Kādambart. Kālidāsa also makes Vidisā a river which is probably the same as the Bees that joins the Betva.

द्विविड N. of a country to the south of the wild tract between the Kṛishnā and the Polar. In its larger sense it included the whole of the Coromandel coast to the south of the Godāvari. But in its strict sense it must not have extended beyond the Kāveri. Its capital was Kāंची, the same as Conjeveram situated on the Vegavati river 42 Miles south-west of Madras.

द्वारका See under सीराट्ट.

निषध N. of a country ruled over by Nala; its capital is said to have been Alakā, situated on the river Alakanandā. It appears to have formed part of the modern Kumaon in northern India. This is also the name of one of the Varsha mountain.

पंचवटी See under जनस्थान.

पंचाल N. of a celebrated region which lay, according to Rāja-Sekhara (B. R. 10. 86), between the streams of the Yamunā and the Ganges, and is, therefore, the Gangetic Doab. In the time of Drupada it extended from the banks of the Charmanvati (Chambal) upto Gangādvāra on the north. The northern portion from Bhāgirathi was called Uttara-Panchāla, and its capital was Abichhatra. The southern portion was called 'Dakshina-Panchāla', which was merged in the kingdom of Hastināpura after the death of Drupada.

पद्मपुर The native place of the poet Bhavabhūti, situated somewhere near Chandrapura or Chāndā in the Nāgpur districts.

पद्मावती Identified with the modern Narwār in Mālva as being situated on the river Sind or Sindhu. The other rivers, that are in its vicinity, are Pārā or Pārvati, Lun, and Madhuvar which correspond to the Pārā, Lavanā and Madhumati, mentioned by Bhavabhūti, as flowing in the vicinity of the town. This town was the scene of Bhavabhūti's Mālātī-Mādhava.

पंपा N. of a celebrated lake, which is considered to be the same as the river Pennair, near which stands the Rishyamūka mountain. The river is known to rise from tanks; the northern part especially from a stone tank in the centre of Chanderdoorg. This was probably the original Pampā, and Chanderdoorg the Rishyamūka mountain. Subsequently the name was transferred from the tank to the river which rose from it.

पाटलिपुत्र N. of an important town in Magadha or south Behar situated at the confluence of the Ganges and the Sonā (or Son). It was also called 'Kusumpura' or 'Palibothra' referred to in the classical accounts of India. It is said to have been destroyed by a river inundation about the middle of the eighth century A. D.

पांड्य N. of a country in the extreme south of India, and lying to the south-west of Cholas. The mountain Malaya and the river Tāmraparni fix its position indisputably; cf. B. R. 3. 31. It may be identified with the modern Tinnevely. The holy island of Rāmeshvara belonged to this kingdom. Kālidāsa calls the capital of Pandya-desa the 'serpent-town' which is probably the same as Nagapattan 160 miles south of Madras; cf. B. R. 6. 59-64.

परसीक The people inhabiting Persia—perhaps applicable also to the tribes inhabiting the outlying districts on the north-western frontier. Horses from their country are mentioned under the name **वनायुदेह्य**.

पारियात्र One of the principal mountain chains in India. It is probably the same as the Sewalik mountains which run parallel to the Himālaya and guard the Gangetic Doab on the north-east.

प्रतिष्ठान The capital of Parūras, one of the earliest kings of the lunar dynasty; situated opposite Prayāga or Allahabad. It is said in Hariwansa to have been situated on the north bank of the Ganges, in the district of Prayāga. Kālidāsa places it at the junction of the Ganges and Yamunā; cf. V. 2.

मगध The country of the Magadhas or south Behar. Its old capital was गिरिज (or राजग्रह) which consisted of five hills विज्रुगिरि, रत्नगिरि, उदुगिरि, शीलगिरि and वैभार (or व्याहार) गिरि. Its next capital was Pātaliputra q. v. Magadha was also called कौकट in later literature.

मत्स्य or **विराट** N. of a country lying to the west of Dholpur; the Pāṇḍavas are said to have entered it from the banks of the Yamunā through the land of the Rohitakas and Śārasenas towards the north of Dasārṇa. Vairāṭa, the capital of Virāṭa, is probably the same as Bairat 40 miles north of Jeypore.

मलय One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is most probably to be identified with the southern portion of the Ghāts running from the south of Mysore, and forming the eastern boundary of Travancore. It is said by Bhavabhūti to be encircled by the river Kāveri (Mv. 5. 3, also R. 4. 46), and is said to teem in cardamoms, pepper, sandal and betel-nut trees. In R. 4. 51 Kālidāsa calls the mountains Malaya and Dardura 'the two breasts of the southern region.' Dardura is, therefore, that portion of the Ghāts which forms the south-eastern boundary of Mysore.

महेंद्र One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India identified with Mahendra Māle which divides Ganjam from the valley of the Mahānadi, and probably it included the whole of the eastern Ghats between the Mahānadi and Godāvari.

महोदय (also called कान्यकुब्ज or गणिनगर) is the same as the modern Kānyakubja or Kanoja, on the Ganges. In the seventh century it was the most celebrated place in India. Of B. R. 10 88-89

मानस A lake said to be situated in Hāṭaka which appears to be the same as Lādak. On the north of Hāṭaka is Harivarsha, the country of the northern Kurus. The lake was celebrated in former times as the abode of Kinnaras, and is said by poets to be the annual resort of swans at the approach of the rains.

माहिष्मती See under चेदि.

मिथिला See under विदेह.

मुरल See under केरल.

मेकल The mount Amarkantaka, the source of the Narmadā.

म्लार N. of a country said to lie to the west of the Narmadā; it probably included Broach, Baroda, and Ahmadabad, and Kaira also according to some.

चंग (also called समतल or the 'Plains') A name for eastern Bengal (to be clearly distinguished from गौड or northern Bengal), including also the sea-coast of Bengal. It seems to have included at one time Tippera and the Garo hills.

वलभी See under क्षैत्र.

वाह्लीक, बाह्लीक A general name for the tribes inhabiting the Punjab. Their country is the modern Bactria or Balkh. In the Bhārata they are said to have inhabited the country watered by the Indus and the five rivers of the Punjab outside 'holy' India. The country was noted for its breed of horses and asa-foetida.

विदर्भ The modern Berār, a great kingdom in ancient times lying to the north of Kuntala and extending from the banks of the Kṛishṇā to about the banks of the Narmadā. On account of its great size, the country was also called 'Mahārāshṭra'; cf. B. R. 10. 74. Kuṇḍinapura, also called Vidarbha, was its ancient capital, which probably stands for the modern Beder. The river Varadā (Wardā) divided Vidarbha into two parts, Amarāvati being the capital of the northern, and Pratiśṭhāna of the southern part.

विदिशा See under दशार्ण.

विदेह N. of a country lying to the north-east of Magadha. Its capital Mithilā is the same as Janakapur in Nepal north of Madhuvānt. Videha must have covered, in ancient times, besides a portion of Nepal, all such places as sitāmāri, Sitākunda, or the northern part of the old district of Trihut and the north-western portion of Champaran.

विराट See मत्स्य.

रुद्रावन 'Rādhā's wood', now forming an important town a few miles north-west of Mathurā, and standing on the left bank of the Yamunā.

सक N. of a tribe inhabiting the countries on the north-western frontier of India, the Saka of the classical writers, and generally identified with the Scythians.

शुक्तिमत One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. Its position is not clearly ascertained, but it is to be the Sub-Himālayan range in the south of Nepal.

आवर्त्ती N. of a town in northern Kosala where Lava is said to have reigned; (it is called शरावती in R. 15. 97). It is identified with Sahet Mahet north of Ayodhyā. It was also called चर्मपर्वत or चर्मपुरी.

सह्य One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is still known as Sahyādri, and is the same as the Western Ghāts as far as their junction with the Neilgherries north of the Malaya.

सिंधु See under पञ्चावती.

सिंधुदेशः The country of the upper Indus.

सुह्य N. of a country which lay to the west of Vanga. Its capital ताम्रलिप्त (also called तामलिप्त, दामलिप्त, ताम्रलिप्ती and तमालिनी) is identified with the modern Tumlook on the right bank of the Cossye, which is the same as the कपिश of Kālidāsa. In ancient times the town was situated nearer to the sea, and was a place of considerable maritime trade. The Submas are sometimes called Rādhas, the people of Western Bengal.

सौराष्ट्र (Also called आनर्त) The modern peninsula of Kattywār. Dwārakā is called आनर्तनगरी or अम्बिनगरी. The old Dwārakā stood near Madhupura 95 miles south-east of Dwārakā, and also near mount Raivataka, which appears to be the same as the Girinar hill near Junagad.

Valabhi appears to have been the next capital of the country, the ruins of which were discovered at Bilbi 11 miles north-west of Bhownuggar. The celebrated lake Prabhāsa was situated in the same country and stood on the sea-coast.

सुग N. of a town and district at some distance from Pātaliputra. It is identified with the modern Sug on the old bed of the Yamunā.

हस्तिनापुर N. of a celebrated town said to have been founded by king Hastin, one of the descendants of Bharata; said to be situated about 56 miles north-east of the modern Delhi on the banks of an old channel of the Ganges.

हेमकुट The 'golden-peaked' mountain, one of the ranges of mountains which divide the known continent into nine *Varshas* (वर्षपर्वत); it is generally supposed to be situated north of the Himālaya—or between the Meru and the Himālaya—forming with it the boundaries of the *Kimpurusha-varsha* or abode of *Kinnaras*; cf. K. 136. Kālidāsa speaks of it as 'having plunged into the eastern and western oceans and emitting golden fluid'; see S. 7.